

FUTURE MATTERS

**The Sustainable Community Strategy for
the New Forest District 2008 - 2012 (Draft)**

Consultation: 1 November 2007 - 1 February 2008



Your views are needed

You can respond to this consultation by either:

- using the enclosed reply form and returning it in the envelope provided, or
- completing the online form at www.newforest.gov.uk/futurematters

All responses are required by no later than Friday 1 February 2008.

Do you need further copies?

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New Forest Sustainable Community Strategy

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Introduction

Welcome to the new Sustainable Community Strategy for New Forest District.

Looking back

Six years ago, a wide variety of organisations from across the public, private and voluntary sectors in the New Forest District came together to develop better ways of working to improve the district's quality of life. This was the start of the Changing Lives Partnership. Since then, we have developed the first community strategy for the district which was published in 2003, and delivered around 300 partnership actions to target the priorities set out in the strategy. The commitment and achievements of the partnership have given us a solid base on which to build.

Looking forward

As society, the economy and the environment have changed, we need to refocus on what needs to be done to maintain and improve people's quality of life. Perhaps the biggest changes in the past four years have been at the global level - a shift in the world's economic picture and much more awareness and acceptance of our impact on climate change. At a local level we now have a National Park which places more emphasis on conservation and preservation, a need to explore new ways of providing affordable housing, and medium to longer term population projections that show an ageing population and a major increase in the number of single people households. These and many other issues challenge us all to play our part in helping to make sure the communities in the district are sustainable for both present and future generations.

During the past year, the partnership has been reviewing the community strategy, compiling evidence and working with the two local planning authorities and the Hampshire Strategic Partnership to achieve alignment of direction and avoid

duplication of effort. This is particularly important in terms of working as part of the Hampshire Local Area Agreement which will have significant implications for funding streams coming into this district.

The new Sustainable Community Strategy has also been shaped by the results of the Future Matters consultation - a major consultation undertaken with individuals and organisations. Future Matters has provided a sound evidence base along with a raft of other data and information for the priorities and outcomes identified in the strategy. It has also provided ideas to help action planning in the months and years to come. An important part of this action planning is the development of flagship projects which are a feature of this new strategy. These projects are designed to focus resources on a variety of priorities to make a real difference to people's lives over the period of the strategy.

This strategy is not about organisations - it is about communities - communities of interest and localities. Every one of the district's population has a role to play, whether it is doing the right thing for climate change, being a good neighbour and looking out for others, or perhaps volunteering in some way to make a difference to someone or something that needs help or improvement.


As local communities develop their own action plans through such initiatives as town and parish plans, the partnership stands ready to help deliver those multi agency actions that best meet the priorities within this strategy.

Together we can make a significant difference.

Michael Clowes,
Chairman,
Changing Lives Partnership

The Vision for the District

What do we want the New Forest to be like in 2026?



A thriving New Forest where people,
the environment and the economy
provide an exceptional quality of life

What this strategy is designed to deliver

Although much of the strategy is structured in topic based chapters, the priorities within them inter relate to help deliver the medium term objectives of the strategy. Those contributions are shown at the beginning of each chapter using the following symbols.

Compared with today (April 2008), by the end of the strategy (March 2012) the New Forest District will be a community where:



People will lead healthier lifestyles



People will be and feel safer



People will have better access to services and facilities



People will have more opportunity to shape their communities and the services they receive



People's impact on the environment is better managed and controlled



People have greater opportunity to develop as individuals



People's housing needs are better met



The built and natural environment are improved and protected



The environment is an asset that provides opportunities for the economy and people's enjoyment



Businesses have better local opportunities to thrive and influence decisions that affect them

LSP Members pledge:

"We will do all we can to achieve both the Vision and the strategy objectives"

Michael Clowes, Community First, New Forest

Di Roberts, Brockenhurst College
(Post 16 Education)

Alun Richards, Citizens' Advice Bureau

Mike Seddon, Forestry Commission

Anne Morrison, Government Office for the South East

Chief Supt Ann Wakefield, Hampshire Constabulary

Cllr Kathy Heron, Hampshire County Council

Cllr Nigel Clarke, Hampshire County Council

Andy Eades, Hampshire Fire and Rescue

Christine Jackson, Hampshire Primary Care Trust

Barry Olorenshaw, New Forest Business Partnership

Alan Shotter, New Forest District Association of Local Councils

Cllr Maureen Holding, New Forest District Council

Cllr Maureen Robinson, New Forest District Council

Clive Chatters, New Forest National Park Authority

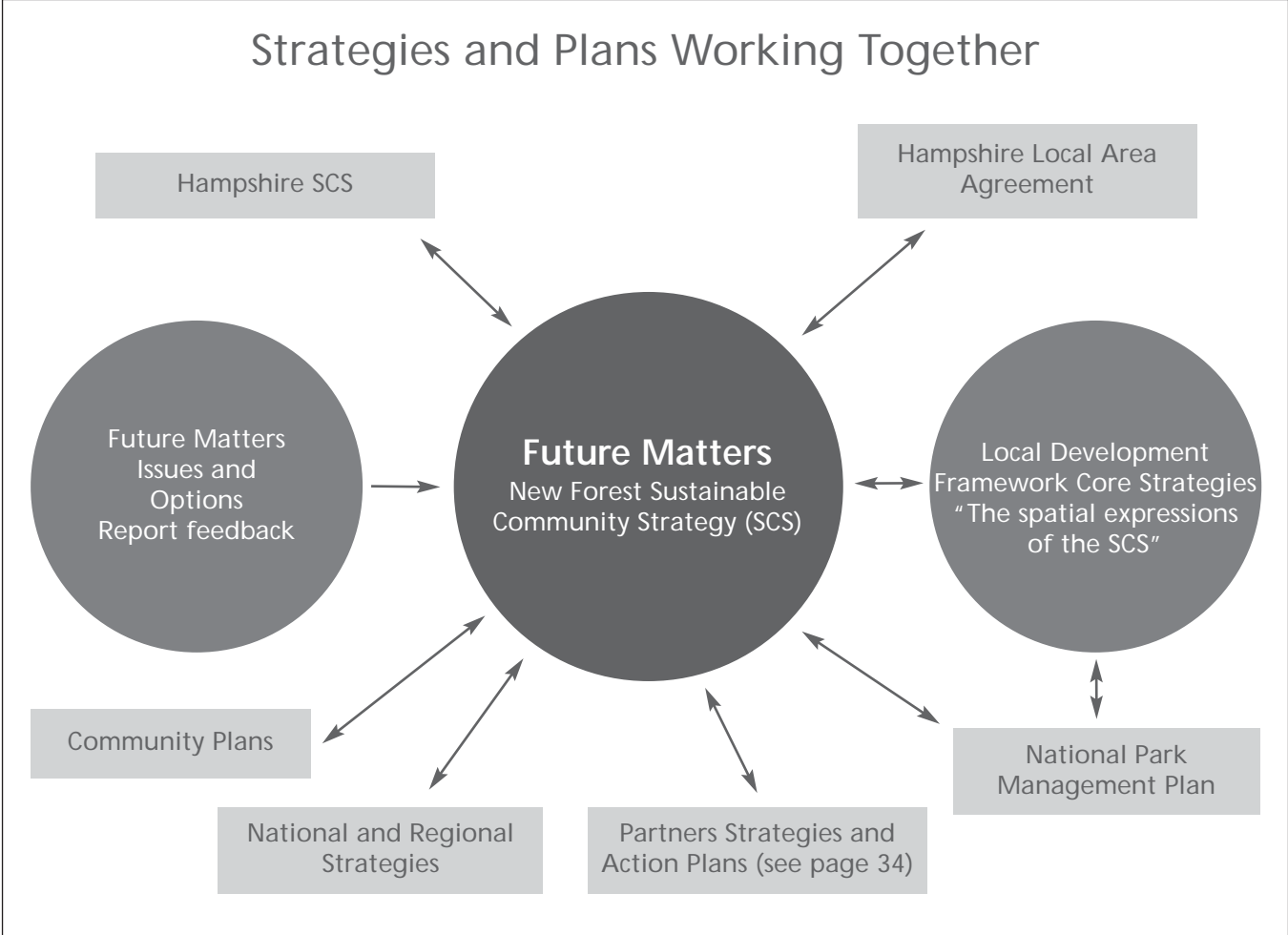
Lindsay Cornish, New Forest National Park Authority

Stephen Lorton, New Forest Tourism

Wayne Morris, Registered Social Landlords

James Binns, Young Persons' Forum

How this strategy works with other plans



1. Children and Young People



New Forest District Context

Over 21% of residents in the New Forest District are young people under the age of 20 - that's some 37,000. 3,800 children live in low income households. These are significant numbers, facts that can be overlooked in an area generally regarded as having a population which is proportionally "older" and more affluent than the rest of Hampshire and the region.

The area has a dispersed population across the towns and villages but not all the settlements have the same age profile. It is the coastal towns and rural areas which tend to have proportionally fewer young people. A challenge for service providers is to recognise the differing age profiles within different neighbourhoods in order to deliver services effectively. This can be particularly challenging in the more rural areas.

The special environment of the district provides specific opportunities for young people's enjoyment, recreation, education and well being. This has been further reinforced by the National Park designation.

Many of the services and facilities children and young people require are similar to those of other residents, although their needs may be different. Some services are clearly needed specifically for them or for their parents to help look after them, for example, child care and nurseries. Others are particularly important to them as a user, for example schools and colleges and sports and play facilities.

The agenda for children and young people has been taken up by central government encouraging all agencies to work around the needs of the child. It has led to wholesale changes in structures and planning processes of the agencies involved. In this area there is a strong and well established history of agencies working together.

Hampshire Children and Young People's Partnership has recently produced a Children and Young People Plan as it is required to do under legislation. There is also the 'National Service Framework for Health'. Both have been the subject of extensive consultation. These two documents are the fundamental cornerstones of work in this field but they need to be developed and delivered locally if they are to have effect.

The five aims of the 'Children and Young People Plan' form the headings of the "Key issues" section - with each showing options for ways in which they can be addressed to meet local needs. Much of the work needed with children and young people demands a multi-agency approach. At the moment, agencies work together in the Children and Young People Community Action Network of the Changing Lives Partnership. This will be a principal means for all the agencies to work together.

Priority	Outcomes
1.1 Being healthy:	
Promote healthy eating along with increased activity	Improved diet and increased levels of activity
1.2 Staying safe:	
Foster the development of self esteem / need for success	Increased levels of well being and self esteem amongst children & young people
1.3 Enjoy and achieve:	
Development work in communities with areas of relative poverty to engage with Children's Centres and Extended Schools	Inclusive access within target communities to these facilities
1.4 Make a positive contribution:	
Involve young people to enable themselves to make a positive contribution	Real engagement of children & young people in matters which affect their lives and communities
1.5 Economically active:	
Improve public transport for children & young people, particularly outside of 9-5	More frequent and accessible public / community transport which children & young people use

2. Community Safety



New Forest District Context

Crime and disorder figures clearly show that this area is one of the safest places in the UK to live, work and visit.

It is very important that residents feel safe; local surveys by the Community Safety Partnership have shown that people fear crime and that there is a perception that the crime rate is higher than it actually is. It is recognised that fear of crime can have a significant impact on people, restricting or influencing how they go about their daily lives. Older people in particular may need greater reassurance that they are safe.

Whilst fear of crime is higher than actual crime levels, there are still some issues which do need addressing to make life within the district even safer. The responsibility for this lies not just with the Police or the District Council, but a wide range of partner organisations and the community itself. There are a number of priorities presently being delivered by the Community Safety Partnership. These include the promotion of community cohesion and understanding, the reduction of the impact of anti-social behaviour on communities and the reduction of the impact that drugs and alcohol can have on crime levels. However, for

there to be a positive effect, the priorities that we set for the district must be very focused. Effort is focussed on criminal damage and vehicle crime because in terms of quantity of offences committed and therefore the impact on victims, these account for the highest proportion of offences. The Community Safety Strategy Group therefore concentrate on the prevention of these crimes and the necessary enforcement to prevent further crime.

The Community Safety Partnership has agreed with the Home Office to aim to reduce overall crime by 17.5% for the length of the current strategy. In order to maximise the impact, the partnership has implemented a commissioning process for projects that clearly meet the priorities and needs identified by performance monitoring. We also have a number of very successful long term projects being delivered locally, including the key post of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts Coordinator, who works with individuals accused of anti-social behaviour.

Priority	Outcomes
2.1 Reducing overall crime	A long term reduction in total crimes
2.2 Vehicle crime	Less car crime. Increase in awareness of measures individuals can take to keep vehicle criminals at bay
2.3 Criminal damage, which includes anti social behaviour where it is linked to damage	Fewer incidents of criminal damage
2.4 Anti social behaviour	Members of the community: feel safer, recognise when behaviour is anti social and when it is not, feel there is better community cohesion on the issue
2.5 Involve local communities in problem solving (community engagement)	Stronger and more cohesive communities

3. Economy



New Forest District Context

The economy of the area is closely related to that of the nearby conurbations. In 2001 some 18,000 people commuted to work in the district each day, with some 31,000 district residents commuting out elsewhere. There are differences in skill and income levels between those who live and work in the district and those who commute out, with resident workers more likely to be in lower paid occupations than commuters.

The economy of New Forest District and the National Park is diverse with some 70,000 jobs in over 6,000 businesses, and with most employment located in the six towns. While manufacturing still accounts for some 12.5% of local jobs, the economic structure of the area's employment base has moved away from larger-scale manufacturing towards service activities. Economic activity is increasingly in the form of small businesses in the service sector providing part-time employment.

While the environment around the National Park is an economic asset for the tourism sector which supports some 7% of jobs in the district, it also limits potential to allocate new sites for employment uses in parts of the area. There can however be opportunities provided by the special quality and identity of the National Park, both in terms of economic benefit and the reciprocal contribution of business to the special qualities.

Employment growth has been in line with the County average. Between 1994 and 2004 employment in the New Forest grew by an average of 1.4% per annum compared with 1.6% for Hampshire as a whole.

A particular issue highlighted in the Employment Development Plan Document (Issues and Options Report) is the future of the land near M27 junction 2, north of Totton, where there has been substantial pressure for major employment uses. The Council's view is that any potential employment use in this area, which is separated from the town, has to be considered in the context of acceptable uses for the whole of the area north of Totton through the Core Strategy.

Key Issues :

Increasing investment

Investment is necessary to increase prosperity. While the Local Development Framework should provide sites to meet the needs of business, opportunities for employment growth within the district and New Forest area are constrained. In addition to the National Park, many other parts of the district are subject to environmental designations giving them protection and have poor links to the strategic road network. Even where sites are allocated for employment development, the potential value of land for housing is so high that sites for business development may be difficult to retain against market forces.

Technology has increased the potential for home working with the district now having full Broadband coverage. This is of particular benefit in rural areas, where the re-use of redundant buildings also has potential in meeting needs.

Improving skills and human capital

There is a need to improve skill levels in the district. District residents with higher level skills are commuting out of the area to work while the level of basic skills in the district is below the national average. This is reflected in the earnings of residents which are lower than the regional average, with employment sectors which normally provide higher paid jobs, such as business and financial services and 'high-tech' knowledge intensive industries, not well represented within the district. The low average level of local earnings, together with high local housing costs, results in significant housing affordability problems - with many new households unable to afford to buy a home in the local housing market.

The district has a particularly high percentage of employees who work on a part-time basis - nearly 40%, compared with a national figure of 32%. Levels of unemployment are low - lower than Hampshire and South East averages, and only a third of the national average rate.

The area has a high proportion of people of working age (19%) who are economically inactive. Retirees dominate the economically inactive sector, especially among the over 50s. Encouraging them to become more involved in the labour market and utilising their skills and knowledge would be of great benefit to the local economy.

Increasing levels of enterprise

With either the closure or relocation of larger employers, the local economy is becoming more dependent on the success of small businesses. Increasing the formation rate of new businesses is central to the economic future of the area.

Numbers employed in traditional rural industries associated with forestry, farming, commoning etc

now account for a very small percentage of the workforce, although such activities contribute significantly to maintaining traditional landscapes.

Increasing competition

The more vibrant the local economy, the more likely it is to develop healthy competition locally. This will not only provide more opportunities but also bolster the retail sector in competition with major centres outside the District.

Town centres within the district provide a range of shops and services and are also important centres of employment. If they are to be sustainable they must be able to attract customers from their local communities to use their retail and service businesses.

Priority	Outcomes
3.1 Improving access to training opportunities for developing business skills	Improved employment prospects and earnings of individuals. Increased longevity of small businesses
3.2 Increasing the economic benefits derived from local distinctiveness	Increased prosperity of both small producers and tourism businesses Added value for local producers Additional marketing edge for local hospitality trade adds to the local tourism offer
3.3 Increasing the numbers of small businesses in the district	Increased numbers of small businesses. More diverse and robust local economy
3.4 More businesses involved in the activities of the business partnership and representing the interests of local commerce	Establishment of strong business voice in district. Stronger links between Council and business. Increased participation in business support activities
3.5 Increasing the vitality and viability of town and village centres	Greater vitality and viability of centres

4. Built Environment



New Forest District Context

New Forest District has a high quality and diverse environment. Scattered settlements, villages and towns sit in an area of internationally renowned landscape with its unique blend of woodland heath downland and coastline.

Despite the district's largely rural character, it has a significant number of towns and villages and its population of 172,000 puts it second highest amongst all non-metropolitan districts in England. Many of the district's built areas have grown substantially in recent decades and there has been concentrated growth in the Waterside eastern parishes and to the south in the coastal towns.

The New Forest National Park Authority (NPA) assumed its full powers in April 2006. Geographically, two thirds of the area of the district lies within the National Park, but more than 80% of the population lives outside the Park. Within the Park boundary, statutory planning responsibility rests with the NPA.

The district as a whole has a rich built heritage. There are 37 conservation areas of which 15 are within the Park, 19 are outside, and 3 straddle the boundary. There are over 1500 Listed Buildings, of which around 600 are within and 900 outside the Park.

The importance of conserving and enhancing the special character of the built environment is well recognised. Special attention has long been focussed on the historic environment, but there is a need to raise design quality across the whole district. Considerable effort is made through statutory planning functions and through implementation programmes. Application of sound urban design principles will ensure that new development is effectively integrated and that opportunities for economic, social and environmental benefits come out of the planning process. The role of design has been greatly strengthened by recent changes in planning legislation and national guidance. Previously the presumption was that development should be permitted unless it could be shown to cause

demonstrable harm. The onus is now on developers to show that their proposals will be positively beneficial, in other words the test is now 'Are the proposals good enough to approve?' rather than 'Are they bad enough to refuse?'. This provides a unique opportunity, but the availability of design expertise and attention to raising awareness amongst officers and decision-makers is essential to take advantage of this opportunity.

There has been widespread concern amongst local communities over the impact of planning decisions taken in recent years in a climate where the government has been strongly promoting higher density development in urban areas in the interests of sustainability. There is a belief that the scales were tipped too far in favour of higher densities and that cherished aspects of local character have suffered as a result. In 2007, new government guidance emerged allowing greater local flexibility, provided the evidence is there to back up policies. If we are able to identify those aspects of local character that are most valued by our communities with sufficient clarity to support new policies, then we will have the ability to protect them.

The quality and quantity of public space is a key element in successful towns and settlements. It is highly valued by the community, and scientific evidence is accumulating on wide-ranging health and social benefits as well as recreational value. Recent work undertaken (the district-wide 'PPG17' study) has confirmed the need for more attention to be paid to securing adequate quality and accessibility of open space as well as quantity, which has tended to be the primary policy focus in the past.

Priority	Outcomes
4.1 Promote understanding and achievement of high quality design	<p>High quality design becoming the norm not the exception</p> <p>Better designed places</p> <p>Stronger sense of civic pride</p>
4.2 Identify and protect distinctive valued local character and increase engagement with the historic environment	<p>Valued local character and identity given greater weight in decision-making</p> <p>Residential environments where people feel at home in their neighbourhood</p> <p>Stronger sense of place and civic pride</p> <p>Value of green spaces and biodiversity better recognized</p> <p>Solid evidence available to support promotion of quality in design of the built environment throughout the district</p> <p>Fewer historic buildings or structures in the high risk categories</p> <p>Communities more engaged with their cultural heritage and the buildings and landscape around them</p>
4.3 Encourage creation of safe and healthy places by raising quality and quantity of public space and access to natural greenspace	<p>More appealing and more plentiful public spaces accessible to and used by all sectors of the community</p> <p>Better opportunities for outdoor leisure, recreation and social interaction</p> <p>Safer healthier places for people to work, live and spend leisure time in resulting in an increased sense of community well-being</p>
4.4 Reduce carbon footprint of new development	<p>More low-carbon and zero-carbon development</p> <p>More efficient use of natural resources</p> <p>Widespread acceptance of renewable energy technology</p>
4.5 Make town centres more attractive	<p>More thriving, diverse and economically buoyant towns attracting increased investment</p> <p>Increased social well-being in citizens and visitors</p>

5. Natural Environment



New Forest District Context

New Forest District is predominantly rural in character and has a natural environment of exceptional quality.

The New Forest National Park covers about two thirds of the area and encompasses 57,000 ha (220 square miles). The variety of distinctive landscapes and habitats are widely recognised to be of national and international importance and include the unfenced Open Forest, enclosed farms and estates and the coast between Keyhaven and Calshot. The Open Forest, at the heart of the National Park, is a unique survival of an extensive medieval landscape, still maintained by the ancient pastoral system of commoning - the grazing of free-roaming ponies and cattle.

The Cranborne Chase and West Wiltshire Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) extends across the north west of the district. It has a distinctive landscape character of gentle downland and chalk stream valleys. The AONB includes Martin Down National Nature Reserve, a large and nationally important area of chalk grassland.

46% of the land area of the district is protected by national and international nature conservation designations. The largest is the New Forest Special Area of Conservation, covering 29,000 ha (112 square miles) within the National Park. Its mosaic of heathland, mire, ancient woodland and Forest lawn habitats support many rare and unusual species. The coastal marshes, lagoons and shingle spits of the Solent and Southampton Water are also protected, as are the valleys of the Rivers Test and Avon, including parts of the Blashford Lakes complex. The coastal cliffs of Christchurch Bay are within a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) predominantly for their geological interest. Throughout the area a large number of further sites have been identified as being of local nature conservation importance, including significant tracts of land in Ringwood Forest, and are afforded a level of protection through planning policies.

The wider countryside outside the designated sites is also essential in contributing to the overall quality of the natural environment, including the network of hedgerows, road verges, farmland and private gardens.

Priority	Outcomes
5.1 Restore or enhance landscapes and habitats at the landscape scale, where character or condition has been lost or degraded	Enhancement of specific areas of landscape / habitat where funding has been achieved Improvement in condition of SSSI's
5.2 Support land management which sustains the special qualities of the area	Improved economic viability of commoning Uptake and implementation of Higher Level Environmental Stewardship Schemes (HLS) Greater area of woodland under sustainable management
5.3 Improve understanding and good management of the wealth of individual features which contribute to local distinctiveness	More communities value their local landscape and are involved in local projects to conserve it Maintenance of the special qualities of the natural environment
5.4 Manage the impacts of development (both direct and indirect) on the natural environment	Sustainable new development

6. Environmental Protection and the Wise Use of Natural Resources



New Forest District Context

The district's size, demographic make up, geology and geographical position bring their own opportunities as well as challenges to face in ensuring its environment is protected now and in the future. It is also in a position to make a worthwhile contribution to regional, national and global challenges. Much of this can be achieved by making better use of the natural resources we consume and reduce the amount of pollution we are all responsible for.

The coastline contains 64 km (40 miles) of varied, interesting and attractive scenery which provides for a variety of uses including leisure and economic pursuits and wildlife habitat. The coastline is changing due to both human impact and natural forces. Average sea levels are rising due mainly to climate change and this significantly threatens some of the existing coastal defences. Difficult choices will need to be made over which areas are the priorities for protection.

As well as rising sea levels, climate change is likely to bring increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, increasing incidents of flash flooding in both coastal and river valley areas. Longer, hotter and drier summers with wetter winters will impact on water supply and are likely to have major implications for the way people live their lives. It will also affect the local economy. The ecosystems and the plants and animals which depend on them as well as the overall appearance of the landscape will all be affected. This may have adverse impacts on tourism and agriculture, including systems such as commoning.

To help avoid the worst effects of climate change, we all need to make better use of the natural resources that we have, reduce and manage waste better and reduce pollution. The potential for making better use of the sun, wind, tide and the earth's natural heat, thinking more about the materials we use in buildings and how they are designed all need to be considered as ways of reducing our reliance on, and use of, non renewable resources. National targets are emerging around these issues eg all new homes built by 2016 will be carbon neutral, 10% of all electricity will be

generated from renewable sources by 2010 (20% by 2020).

The district holds considerable reserves of sand and gravel which is relied on by the construction industry and others in the area. Mineral extraction and associated transport provides specific challenges. It generates problems for landscapes, habitats and the general quality of life as a result of noise and air pollution coming from the size and frequency of traffic movements in what is often a sensitive area.

The waste we all produce is significant. 172,000 residents each produce an average of 369 kgs pa - a total of 63,000 tonnes of domestic waste pa. 27.52% of this is recycled and 2.5% is composted giving an overall recycling rate of more than 30%. In 2006/07 about 36,000 tonnes of waste were incinerated producing 4 megawatts of energy which served about 4000 homes. 7,000 tonnes of waste went to landfill. Landfill sites are being filled up across the UK with no room left in nine years time. Landfill is the least favoured way of dealing with waste as it contaminates large areas of land and generates greenhouse gases. The district has a good track record in recycling due to the desire of residents to use the facilities provided. Part of the future challenge is to identify ways of reducing the use of, and re-using materials as well as increasing the amount of recycling taking place in both the domestic and commercial sectors.

The district does suffer from fly tipping and litter accumulation in some areas particularly along the coastline, the countryside adjacent to the Waterside towns and villages and some road side verges and Open Forest edges. This not only creates an untidy appearance but can be a serious hazard to wildlife and commoners stock.

Pollution comes in many forms - air, light, noise, water and land - and can significantly affect the health and well being of the district. The way we live our lives, the way we travel, work, enjoy leisure and live in our homes can all create pollution. Much of this is monitored and controlled through the various environmental health and planning services.

Priority	Outcomes
6.1 Reducing environmental pollution - greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Homes, businesses and public sector buildings will be more energy-efficient</p> <p>Less use of the car with more cycling, walking, public transport use and car sharing taking place</p> <p>Better and integrated transport infrastructure, more cycle routes and storage</p> <p>Improved health and better air quality</p>
6.2 Reducing the use of non renewable resources	<p>The district will have a wide variety of renewable energy installations (domestic and commercial)</p> <p>More energy used in the district will come from renewable sources</p> <p>The public will demonstrate commitment and use renewable energy</p>
6.3 Reducing the amount of waste	<p>Waste minimisation, less packaging being used and more composting taking place</p> <p>Re-use of goods and materials is common place</p> <p>More opportunities for businesses to recycle and reduce waste going to landfill</p>
6.4 Adapting to climate change	<p>More efficient use of water</p> <p>Fewer problems caused by flooding</p> <p>Rapid and appropriate responses in place to minimise the impact of any emergency arising from climate change</p> <p>People's health is not adversely affected by the increase in temperature</p> <p>Different crops and other plants grow that are adapted to the climate (longer term)</p>
6.5 Keeping the district clean and tidy	<p>Incidents of fly-tipping have reduced</p> <p>Less litter is picked up by the Council off streets and road verges</p>

7. Health



New Forest District Context

Hampshire Primary Care Trust (PCT) is responsible for providing health care for 182,000 people in this area. This includes some patients from the East Dorset District. There are 19 GP practices, 4 community hospitals, a rehabilitation service unit and acute medical, surgical and diagnostic services at Lymington Hospital. There are 32 NHS dental contractors and 23 optometrist contractors within the area. The services tend to be concentrated in the larger towns and villages. The local Public Health agenda is driven by Government policy laid down in Choosing Health, Every Child Matters, Our Health Our Care Our Say, and Strong and Prosperous Communities but it is guided by local needs and priorities also. Key national priorities are: tackling health inequalities, reducing the number of people who smoke, tackling obesity,

increasing the uptake of physical activity, improving sexual health and reducing harm and encouraging sensible drinking. Locally, the Health Action Plan needs to be developed to ensure that these major priorities are delivered locally on the ground in practical realistic projects. Responses from the initial consultation on Future Matters suggested that the issue of obesity in children, access to sexual health services and issues around young people and alcohol were key for this area. Another local priority is the development of an adult wellbeing strategy that recognises that as adults get older they need to be fit and healthy in order to maintain their wellbeing through their older years. There are two key cross cutting issues for this part of the strategy and those are: wellbeing of adults and older people, and tackling the harm that alcohol causes and encouraging and supporting sensible drinking.

Priority	Outcomes
7.1 Tackling obesity by promoting healthy eating and physical activity, and by implementing the care pathway for overweight and obese adults	More people are physically active, particularly those who are older and those with health problems such as diabetes, heart disease and depression
7.2 Reducing obesity among children through Cook and Eat projects	Fewer overweight children
7.3 Reducing the number of people who smoke by increasing NHS Stop Smoking Services, targeted at manual groups, pregnant women and disadvantaged neighbourhoods	Improved health Greater disposable income for people who need it
7.4 Improving the sexual health of all groups, especially young people and at risk groups	Reduction in teenage pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections
7.5 Reducing harm to young people & the wider community by reducing under age drinking	People feeling and being safe Improved health

8. Housing



New Forest District Context

Of the 77,000 dwellings in the district, approximately 85% are privately owned, 4% are rented privately and 11% are either council or housing association properties. The proportion of public sector dwellings is half the UK average and rates of second home ownership are higher in New Forest District than elsewhere in Hampshire.

The affordability of housing continues to be a significant problem facing the area. The district is one of the least 'affordable' places to live in South East England. With average local incomes relatively low, the gap between local incomes and house prices continues to widen. This problem is not confined to those on the lowest incomes, but affects many people on average or above salaries who in the past would have been able to buy a home.

Rural communities are particularly affected by problems of affordability. The limited supply of housing, planning policies that restrict new development, low wages, and public sector homes that are lost through 'Right to Buy' legislation, contribute towards severe local problems that often force local people to relocate to meet their housing needs. The lack of affordable housing for New Forest Commoners is also a particular local issue.

The council met the Government target to reduce the use of bed and breakfast for homeless families and has had considerable success in preventing homelessness. However, there is now increasing pressure for the council to also reduce the number of homeless households living in temporary accommodation. Unfortunately, the number of households on the district's housing waiting list is steadily increasing, with many households facing a long wait for their preferred choice of social housing.

It is important that the right type of housing is built to meet peoples needs and provide a variety of housing options. The overall number of new homes being built has been significantly reduced, with a higher proportion of small flatted

accommodation being built over the past 4 years. Small properties often provide inflexible accommodation which may only meet a household need for a short period. It is therefore important in future, that the right housing, in terms of types, sizes and tenures, is built in the New Forest. The Central Hampshire New Forest Strategic Housing Market Assessment completed in July 2007 will provide the evidence and recommendations to inform the Local Development Framework. Interventions are being made to increase the amount of affordable housing provided.

New housing represents only a small proportion of housing in the area. Existing housing stock will provide the future homes for most residents in the New Forest. It is therefore important that this housing stock is in good condition. All public sector stock will meet the decent homes standard by 2010. Attention must all be paid to the private sector stock - particularly that owned by vulnerable groups such as older people, to ensure that it provides safe, warm, and energy efficient accommodation.

Close collaboration between the public and private sectors and voluntary groups is delivering improvements in support services for vulnerable groups, and a programme of 'strategic reviews' of local housing-related support services funded through Supporting People will be completed by March 2008.

The council continues to hold a strong partnership with housing associations who own, manage and develop homes in the district and is also a member of the Hampshire Alliance for Rural Affordable Housing (HARAH). HARAH is formed of the six rural local authorities in Hampshire, the Housing Corporation, Hyde Housing Association and Community Action Hampshire. The purpose of the alliance is to enable a strategic approach to the investment of public resources for the delivery of more affordable housing in rural areas.

Priority	Outcomes
8.1 Increase the supply of affordable housing	Sustainable communities - enabling households on lower incomes to live and work in the New Forest area and not need to migrate out of the district to meet their housing needs
8.2 Preventing homelessness and meeting the needs of special groups	Households that are living in suitable and secure housing that meets their housing needs A socially inclusive district
8.3 Providing the right type of new housing to meet the needs of local communities	Development of sustainable housing that will provide flexible use over the long term in a balanced housing market
8.4 Making the best use of existing stock	Improved housing opportunities Less anti social behaviour (the use of empty homes which can sometimes be a blight on communities)

9. Leisure



New Forest District Context

Leisure and recreational activities are wide ranging in their nature. It is important that local communities have access to a range of entertainment, arts and culture, children's play, sports and recreation facilities for enjoying their leisure time. Activities can be provided commercially, through clubs, some by public bodies and informally. Brief examples illustrate the diversity: local clubs in sport; trusts in arts and heritage; Hampshire County Council for libraries; town and parish councils with parks and playgrounds; the National Park Authority, Forestry Commission and other bodies for countryside recreation and New Forest District Council with health and leisure centres and development work.

A feature of the area is its dispersed population. This has implications for service providers in making their activities accessible. Where facilities are concerned, this often leads to provision at a local (rather than central) level. Examples are the health and leisure centres of the District Council, libraries and the arts venues in Totton and New Milton. Some providers take the service into communities such as with touring theatre or mobile play projects. Local facilities, such as village halls, pubs, church halls and schools can provide new venues for cultural and other leisure activities. This may be of particular importance in maintaining community identity in small rural communities.

In terms of large commercial leisure and entertainment facilities (cinemas, concert halls, tenpin bowling) the communities within the New Forest tend to look towards Bournemouth, Southampton and Salisbury.

The National Park provides a major recreational resource for local people and those visiting from further away. It is estimated that at least 13.5 million people visit the National Park each year (Visitor Survey by Tourism South East, 2004/5). Local day visitors from home accounted for 35% of all visitors. A further 25% of visitors are day visitors from outside the New Forest. The coastline also provides major leisure and recreational assets for the area. Although lacking a 'seaside resort' as such, the coast provides beaches, coastal walks and marinas, and popular facilities such as Lepe Country Park.

As well as being of benefit in themselves, leisure activities are known to have positive benefits in a range of other ways, for example, improvements in physical and mental health; fostering independence in older age; reductions in reported crime; helping social inclusion and improving environmental conditions. The benefit of enjoyment, fun and social well being purely from the act of being part of leisure activity must not be overlooked.

Priority	Outcomes
9.1 Healthy communities:	
More people being more active	More people taking part in activities
9.2 Local facilities:	
Making the most of local leisure facilities through marketing	A single, co-ordinated approach to information and marketing
9.3 Improving accessibility:	
Make best use of community transport / public transport	More people attending events and activities other than by car
9.4 Managing recreation:	
Strategic management of recreational opportunities and pressures	Greater enjoyment of outdoor recreation while conserving the special qualities of the area
9.5 Enabling everyone to recognise and appreciate the special qualities of the area	Improved levels of awareness of the special qualities and a variety of programmes and projects targeted at different audiences

10. Older People



New Forest District Context

New Forest District has an over 65 population that exceeds 38,000, which represents 22.4% of the total population and is well above the national average. This is higher than any other Hampshire district. Of all households 32% are made up solely of pensioners with 12,500 pensioners living alone. More significantly in terms of resources the over 85 population stands at almost 5,200. By 2012, it is estimated that the number of people living in the district who are 85 or more years old will have increased to over 8000. The predicted growth in the number of older people challenges many services to plan how they will meet a range of needs that have a clear impact on the quality of life for older people. Examples here include health,

housing, transport, leisure and community safety. At present many stakeholders and voluntary agencies continue to provide significant levels of services designated for “older” residents. Hampshire County Council Social Services, New Forest District Council and the South West Primary Care Trust Alliance continue to work together to share common goals.

Older people make a significant positive contribution to the success of this district through volunteering and other routes. That contribution needs to be better recognised and understood. As part of this, the partnership will be developing a more strategic approach to the lives of older people and strengthening multi agency working in this area.

Priority	Outcomes
10.1 Access to health and care facilities	Improved self esteem Improved mental health
10.2 Providing more care facilities/ day centres/ care homes	Greater support for people recovering from illness / hospitalisation
10.3 Improving transport	Improved independence and mobility
10.4 Improved access to information	Better informed communities

11. Tourism



New Forest District Context

New Forest District, including the Avon Valley and coast, is one of England's most popular tourist and leisure destinations. Much of the area is also of international importance for nature conservation. Its recent designation as a National Park acknowledges the importance of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; but also the importance of promoting opportunities for the public understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the whole district.

There are around 843,000 visitors coming to stay in the area as a whole. This amounts to around 3.75 million visitor nights. It is estimated that around 13.5 million visits are made each year, many of these are day visits by local people living in New Forest District

Tourism needs to be managed in order to be sustainable. New Forest District Council, working with a wide range of local interests, has led the way nationally in developing a sustainable approach to tourism management, for example, improved management and use of access and travel arrangements for all visitors.

There are opportunities to build on current visitor stewardship initiatives designed to help visitors

understand and contribute to the local area, including means of contributing directly to the management of the National Park.

It is vital that we conserve what is after all the essence of the destination. However there is a need for realism in regard to the need for investment and keeping the current infrastructure up with the market. Within the New Forest there are some 600 businesses employing over 9,000 people directly related to tourism. It is a sector that is of significance to the local economy, generating £395m in 2004.

Communities often engage very well with the tourism sector, with community tourism groups in many towns and villages. These groups bring together local stakeholders from the tourism sector and beyond.

Considerable effort has also been made to promote sustainable transport for visitors, for instance by encouraging hotels to look at ideas for car free holidays and by establishing the 'New Forest Tour' open top bus and cycle carrier.

The priority issues reflect the requirement to integrate visitor, industry, community and environmental matters. In doing so, a range of interests need to be involved so that the actions that are carried out are effective.

Priority	Outcomes
11.1 Engagement of local, day and staying visitors in a comprehensive visitor stewardship programme	Visitors contribute to the effective management and conservation of the destination area through improved understanding
11.2 Support to all sectors of the Local Tourism Industry, particularly serviced accommodation (eg hotels & B&B), to improve quality in standards and services	A more competitive tourism industry trading effectively in a dynamic global market place to provide locally improved quality, income and jobs
11.3 Engagement of local communities in tourism development and decision making	A network of local community tourism groups, producing local tourism action plans that ensure community benefits accrue from tourism and visitor activities
11.4 The promotion of local New Forest Marque produce to the tourism and visitor industry	New Forest Marque produce is used by all appropriate local tourism and visitor businesses
11.5 An effective Car Free Tourism Programme	Improved management of visitor access and travel arrangements that help minimise visitors carbon footprint

12. Transport



New Forest District Context

Car ownership levels in the district are high with 84% of households having access to a private car. Traffic levels are increasing in the district. Congestion is of particular concern along:

- A31 Ringwood area
- A31 and M27 Cadnam area
- A35 and A337 in the Lyndhurst area
- A36 West Wellow area
- A35 east of A326
- A326 south of the A35

Through traffic generated from outside the district is a significant factor particularly in respect of the first four.

Lyndhurst's traffic problems are resulting in poor air quality (see below), increased costs for local businesses in the Coastal Towns' area that need to move goods through Lyndhurst to access the strategic road network and frequent delays to local bus services. As the main roads get increasingly congested drivers increasingly use unsuitable alternatives in an attempt to reduce journey times. Hampshire County Council has undertaken assessments and pilot studies and it is hoped that this will result in favoured options being identified that will improve air quality and/or reduce congestion.

High traffic related air pollution (nitrogen dioxide) levels have resulted in statutory air quality management areas being declared for Totton (Junction Road area) and Lyndhurst. Draft Air Quality Action Plans have been prepared and it is anticipated that these will be adopted

Road casualty rates continue to be a concern. Hampshire County Council has been successful in reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured (KSI) on the County's roads below the annual target of 684 KSIs agreed with Government. However there was a small increase in the number of recorded injury accidents on roads within the district in 2005 (123 KSIs - last full years information for the district) compared with 2004 (107 KSIs). Accidents involving stock animals on unfenced

Forest Roads and deer are also a concern. Traffic speeds are a concern for many communities and the Police, District Council, Hampshire County Council and other stakeholders are working together to address these concerns through a variety of initiatives including speed indicator devices, "20mph is plenty" campaign outside schools and "village 30" review.

As regards demand management measures that do not have a detrimental impact on local communities and businesses, revised off-street parking charges and decriminalised on-street parking enforcement have made a positive contribution. On-street parking charges are being considered along with ideas to better manage Forestry Commission car parks.

Many of the Forest's unfenced roads are over-dominated by traffic and many drivers do not adjust their behaviour to take account of cyclists and other road users nor stock animals that need to be able to roam freely. More lorry (7.5 tonne) restrictions are proposed north of the A31 which will make a positive contribution. There has been little or no progress made in reducing the adverse impact on the New Forest of cars and lighter good vehicles using unfenced Forest roads.

Whilst car ownership levels in the district are high there are a significant number of households (2001 Census indicates 10,236 households) without access to a private car. Where there is a lack of adequate public transport having community transport provision to ensure that transport difficulties do not prevent anyone from accessing essential services and facilities is very important. Milton Ward has over 23% of households that are "Pensioner Only" households with no car. As well as impacting on older people it also affects young people especially those wanting independent access to services, work and leisure activities. The local concessionary fares scheme for those over 60 has encouraged greater use of buses across the district and into adjacent areas which has improved accessibility for many. The local scheme is due to be replaced by a national scheme in 2008 but it is hoped that the benefits of the current local scheme will be retained. Financial help to community

transport and care (car) schemes was recently increased but an issue is the reduction in volunteering which means some Call & Go services have to use some paid drivers.

There have been improvements to bus services in the Waterside and Totton areas and some improvements to services in the coastal towns area. However there have been reductions in some of the more poorly used services and financial considerations may result in more poorly used services being withdrawn. A number of significant cycle route proposals are being progressed and

although there are still many gaps in strategic and local level cycle networks, it is hoped that as these are filled, better facilities for pedestrians and cyclists will result in less reliance on the private car.

Similarly accessibility improvements in many of the district's main settlements are being progressed. These will make it easier for pedestrians and cyclists to access and move round the town centres. In the future (hopefully before 2011) it is anticipated that town access plans for Hythe, Ringwood and Totton will be prepared and further improvements progressed.

Priority	Outcomes
<p>12.1 Reduce congestion on the following routes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A35 and A337 in the Lyndhurst area • A35 east of A326 • A326 • M27/A31 	<p>Identification of deliverable proposals that will reduce congestion levels in the Lyndhurst area</p> <p>Review of current policies for improvement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A35 east of A326 - A326 - passenger transport (rail,bus,ferry) <p>Reduced nitrogen dioxide levels in Lyndhurst centre (see also below)</p>
<p>12.2 Improve air quality</p>	<p>Reduced nitrogen dioxide levels in Lyndhurst centre and Totton's Junction Road area</p>
<p>12.3 Improve road safety</p>	<p>Reduction in the number killed or seriously injured each year through road traffic accidents on Hampshire's roads</p>
<p>12.4 Improve accessibility whilst reducing reliance on the private car.</p>	<p>Development of town centre access and cycle route proposals that can be achieved through developer and public funding</p>
<p>12.5 Improve demand management</p>	<p>Introduction of on-street parking charges</p>

13. Active Communities



New Forest District Context

The district has its own cultural distinctiveness which has grown from the history and heritage of the area. This has created a distinctive “living culture” and a strong sense of local identity still found in many New Forest communities.

The district is sometimes perceived as having a single, uniform identity - a fairly affluent society and a community that has one set of needs. In fact, the large size and varied make up of the people living in the district means there are a large number and wide variety of communities. These “communities” can either be localities eg a town, village or hamlet or a group of people sharing similar interests or issues. These communities need opportunities to shape the services they receive and help identify issues that affect them and find solutions to those issues.

Effective community engagement is a key part of establishing and maintaining a sustainable community and creating social cohesion. It increases the capacity of that community to achieve its needs. Community ownership of issues and solutions is crucial if we are to ensure communities develop as they want to. All agencies need to agree how they can work together to inform, consult, involve, collaborate with, and empower communities. The voices of minority and/or hard to engage with groups, need to be heard and understood. This will require us all to challenge current practices and develop new ways of working. Communities themselves can help shape the way they engage with us.

Our track record to date is good. Community planning is an established way of working

particularly through the parish plans, market town health checks and participatory needs assessments. These plans identify local issues and an action plan to tackle those issues. From the experience to date many of the actions are deliverable by the communities themselves but where help is needed a process has been established to connect the Local Strategic Partnership and its agencies to community action plans. To date 8 community plans have been completed with 18 started but not yet completed.

Good progress has been made in working on equalities issues and plans are in place to improve further. This work specifically addresses issues around disabilities, race, gender, sexuality, age and religion. 1 in 7 of all residents has a disability. The projections for the increases in the number of older people living in this district are startling. By 2026 there will be 55,000 people over the age of 65 compared to 40,000 today. Many of these will be living in single person households, with others requiring specific support and care. Although the numbers within ethnic minority groups is small as a percentage of the overall population (1.1%), that still equates to about 2000 individuals from minority communities. The ongoing challenge is to ensure that everyone can access all partners' services and information and therefore be able to take a full part in community life.

The district benefits from the support of a vibrant and active voluntary and community sector that contributes to many aspects that support quality of life. The role of volunteers is critical to many activities. Without the help of volunteers many services would stop or be severely curtailed. More has to be done to encourage volunteering and remove any unnecessary barriers.

Priority	Outcomes
13.1 Improving community engagement	<p>Communities shaping communities and the services they receive</p> <p>Community cohesion - a community that has a sense of belonging, with shared vision, values, challenges and equal opportunities to participate</p> <p>Democratic renewal - people being more involved and having an interest in the democratic process</p>
13.2 Using community planning as a key tool	<p>Communities shaping communities and the services they receive</p> <p>Community cohesion - a community that has a sense of belonging, with shared vision, values, challenges and equal opportunities to participate</p> <p>Democratic renewal - people being more involved and having an interest in the democratic process</p>
13.3 Integrating the impact of equalities issues into service delivery	<p>Service delivery that meets the needs of all users including minority groups</p> <p>Community cohesion - a community that has a sense of belonging, with shared vision, values, challenges and equal opportunities to participate</p>
13.4 Increasing opportunities to volunteer	<p>A greater awareness and understanding of the role of volunteering and how it benefits both the volunteer and the community</p> <p>Increased ability to meet identified needs in the provision of services through volunteering</p>

14. Flagship Projects

The Partnership has developed some specific projects that it wishes to progress during the life of this strategy that demonstrate strong partnership working aimed at some of the priorities within this strategy. These are:

Theme 1 - Community Engagement

Flagship Project	Designed to Deliver
Establishing a common community engagement framework for the New Forest District	Clear understanding by the Local Strategic Partnership agencies about how best to inform, consult, involve, collaborate with and empower communities Communities knowing the opportunities they have for participation
Climate change	Individuals and organisations having a better understanding of their impact on climate change and what they can do to reduce that impact Reduction in the carbon footprint of the district
Cherishing local distinctiveness	Increased recognition and enjoyment of residents and visitors of the sense of place and cultural identity expressed in the quality and characteristics of the built environment and landscape

Theme 2 - Children & Young People











Flagship Project	Designed to Deliver
Improving access to the services they receive through better public and community transport for children and young people	More children and young people accessing services and facilities through community and public transport
Improving levels of influence over service delivery	More opportunities for children and young people to influence the services they receive

Theme 3 - Economic / Skills Development

Flagship Project	Designed to Deliver
Development of a range of managed workspaces and skills and training facilities	Improved skills in the workforce and extended opportunities for small business start ups across the district

How will we know the strategy has delivered what it was designed for?

The priorities link with the objectives that this strategy is designed to deliver. This can be summarised as follows:

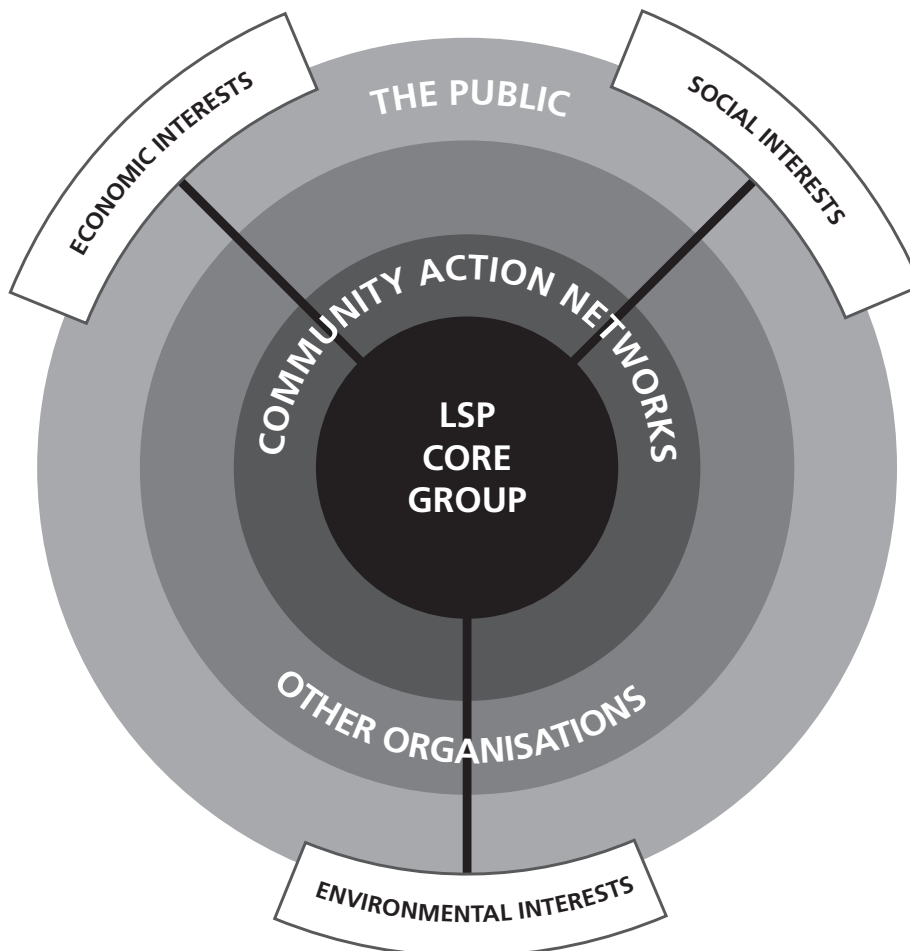
Strategic Objectives	Priorities - Ref No's
 People will lead healthy lifestyles	1.1, 4.3, 6.1, 6.4, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 7.5, 9.1, 10.1, 10.2, 12.1,12.2
 People will be and feel safer	1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 4.3, 7.5, 8.4, 9.1, 12.3
 People will have better access to services and facilities	1.3, 1.5, 4.3, 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4, 8.1, 8.2, 9.2, 9.3, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.2, 12.4, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3
 People will have more opportunity to shape their communities and the services they receive	1.3, 1.4, 2.5, 4.2, 9.5,10.4, 11.1 11.3, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4
 People's impact on the environment is better managed and controlled	1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 8.3, 9.3, 9.4, 11.1, 11.5, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5
 People have greater opportunities to develop as individuals	1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 3.1, 10.3, 10.4, 13.3, 13.4
 People's housing needs are better met	8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 10.2
 The built and natural environment are improved and protected	2.3, 2.4, 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 12.1, 12.2, 12.5
 The environment is an asset that provides opportunities for the economy and people's enjoyment	3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.5, 5.2, 5.3, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, 9.4, 9.5, 11.1, 11.4
 Businesses thrive and influence decisions that affect them	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 4.5, 11.2, 11.4

Quality of life measures will be developed against each of these strategic objectives during the consultation period. These will enable the performance of the Sustainable Community Strategy to be monitored and reported.

Further information about the changing lives partnership

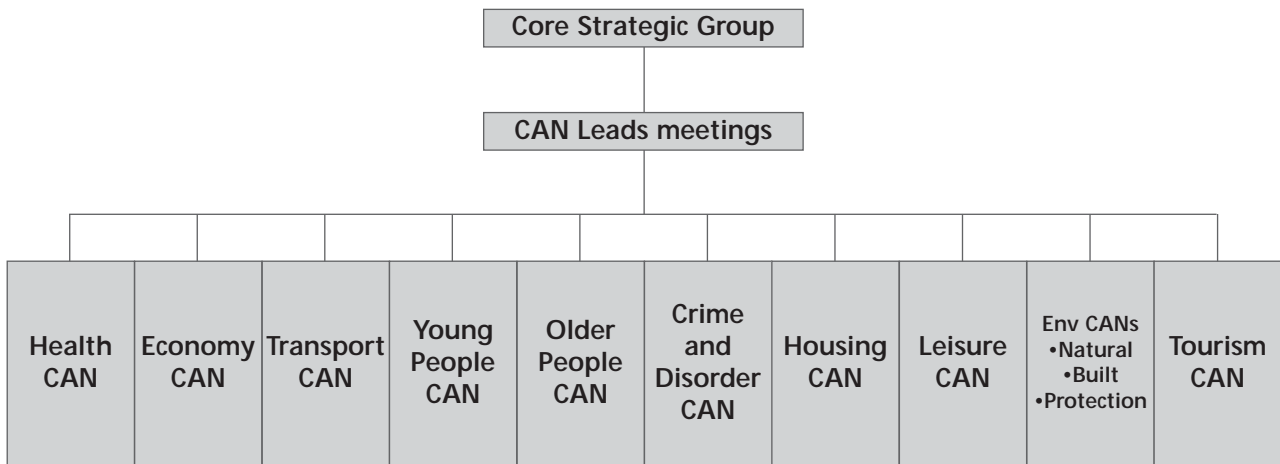
Details about the partnership can be found on www.changinglivesnewforest.gov.uk

The partnership operates at different levels - strategic (Core Group) and operational (Community Action Networks). It provides opportunities for other organisations, communities of interest, geographical communities and individuals to join in.



Another way of viewing this is:

Structure of the Changing Lives Partnership (The LSP for New Forest District)



CANs - Community Action Networks. Multi-agency groups. developing and delivering the actions within their respective chapters of the Community Strategy. Meet as teams or interact through other means. CAN leads come together to work on joint projects and cross cutting issues



Other organisations - either through being involved in networks, stakeholder events or through the community planning process in communities.

Public - mainly through community planning initiatives such as Parish Plans and Market Town Healthchecks but also through opportunities to become involved at all levels (eg stakeholder conferences, responding to consultations such as draft issues paper and draft community strategy).

Each of these Community Action Networks comprises a variety of partners who work together to develop and deliver the actions that help turn this strategy into something that makes a difference to people's lives. Each of these partners has their own plans and strategies which all work with the Sustainable Community Strategy. The main ones that link with this strategy can be seen on the next page.

Name of Partner	Name of strategy / plan	View at:
Brockenhurst College		
Citizens Advice Bureau		
Community First	Hampshire Infrastructure Development Plan (the VCS plan for Hampshire)	http://action.hants.org.uk/HVSCIDP.html
Forestry Commission	Crown Land Forest Design Plans Crown Land Management Plan (in revision)	FC Offices, The Queen's House, Lyndhurst www.forestry.gov.uk/newforest
Government Office for the South East (GOSE)	South East Health Plan (South Central Strategic Health Authority & GOSE Public Health Group)	www.gose.gov.uk/gose/publichealth
Hampshire Constabulary	Hampshire Constabulary Policing Plan	www.hampshire.police.uk
Hampshire County Council	Local Area Agreement Hampshire Strategic Partnership Structure Plan South East Plan	www3.hants.gov.uk/localareaagreement.htm www.hampshirestrategicpartnership.org.uk/ www.hants.gov.uk/structureplan/summary.html www3.hants.gov.uk/southeastplan/south-east-plan.htm
Hampshire Fire and Rescue	Fire service plans	www.hantsfire.gov.uk
Hampshire Primary Care Trust	Hampshire PCT 5 Year Strategy	www.hampshirepct.nhs.uk
New Forest Business Partnership	Future strategy under development	www.nfbp.org.uk
New Forest District Association of Local Councils		
New Forest District Council	Corporate Plan Economic Strategy Housing Strategy Local Development Framework Core Strategy	Appletree Court, Lyndhurst, Hampshire SO43 7PA or www.newforest.gov.uk
New Forest National Park Authority	National Park Management Plan (updates) Corporate Plan Local Development Framework (updates) Recreation Management Strategy (updates)	South Efford House Milford Road, Everton, Lymington, Hampshire, SO41 OJD www.newforestnpa.gov.uk
New Forest Tourism		
Registered Social Landlords		
Young Persons' Forum		

