

Appendix 1: Evidence Based Studies

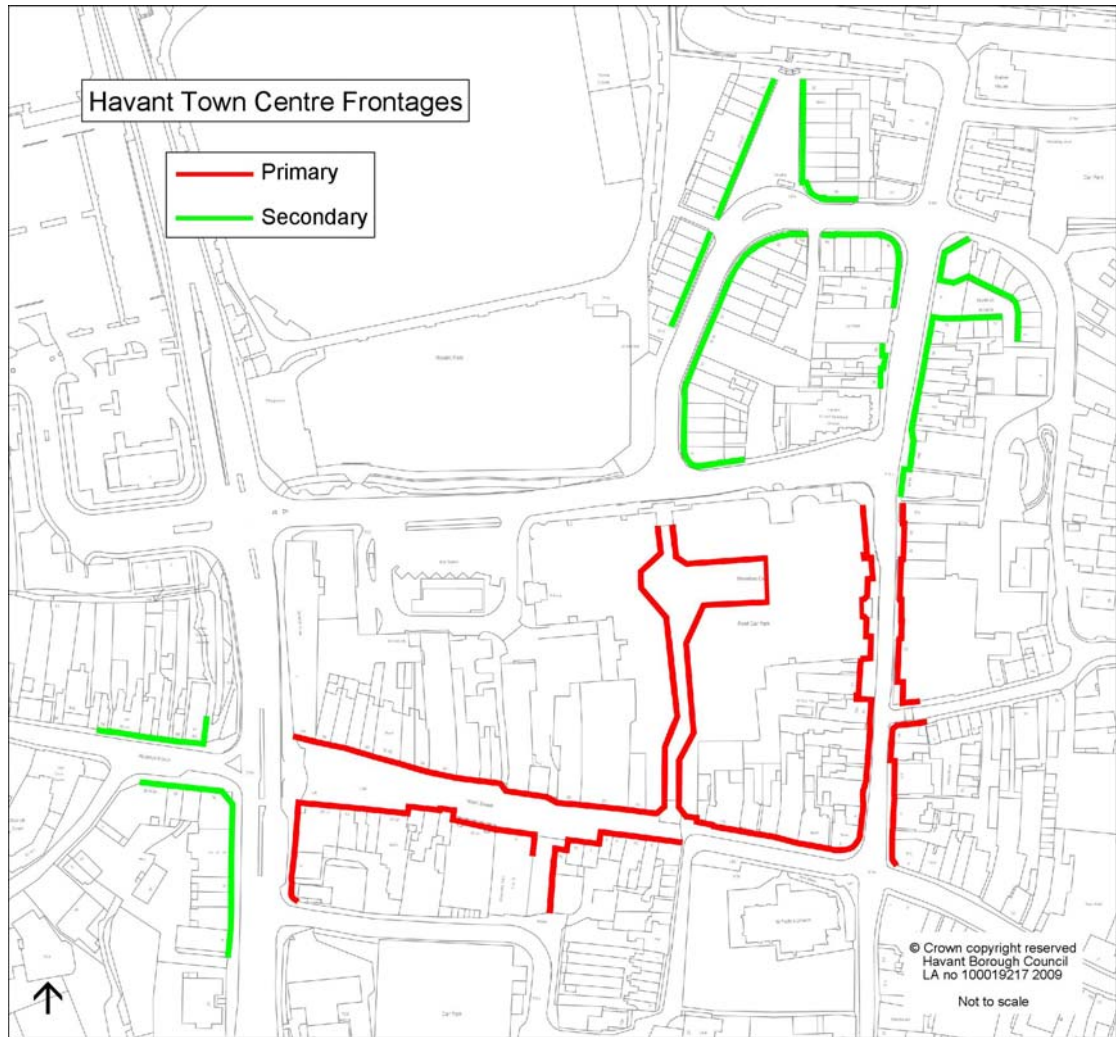
Evidence Study	Produced by	Date
1. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Atkins - for PUSH	March 2008
2. Employment Land Review	Vail Williams - Property Market Review (PMR) - PP team for ELR	March 2008
3. Landscape, Townscape and Seascape Character Assessment	Kirkham Landscape Associates	February 2007
4. Open Spaces Plan	Kit Campbell Associates	February 2006
5. Landscape Sensitivity Study	Kirkham Landscape Associates	February 2007
6. Strategic Gap Study	Kirkham Landscape Associates	March 2008
7. Tourism Study	In-house	August 2007
8. Infrastructure - Stage 1	In-house	July 2007
9. Infrastructure - Stage 2	Hampshire County Council	April 2009
10. Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	In-house	1 st iteration completed March 2008
11. Housing Market Assessment	DTZ - PUSH	December 2008
12. Habitats Regulations Assessment	Tesseract (now UEA)	Screening Report completed - April 2009
13. Transport Impact Evaluation	Peter Brett Associates for Harbour authorities (PCC, HBC, GBC and FBC)	April 2009
14. Retail and Leisure Study	Nathaniel Litchfield Partners	April 2009
15. Gypsies and Travellers	David Couttie Associates - HCC	March 2009
16. Travelling Showpeople	HCC	
17. Housing Viability	DTZ	January 2009
18. Hotel Study	Hotel Solutions	August 2008
19. Sustainability Appraisal	Scoping Report (ENTEC) ENTEC (Core Strategy Preferred Options) In-house (Draft Core Strategy)	Completed to required stages - March 2008 - June 2009
20. Green Infrastructure Study	TEP on behalf of PUSH	Background Study Completed July 2008

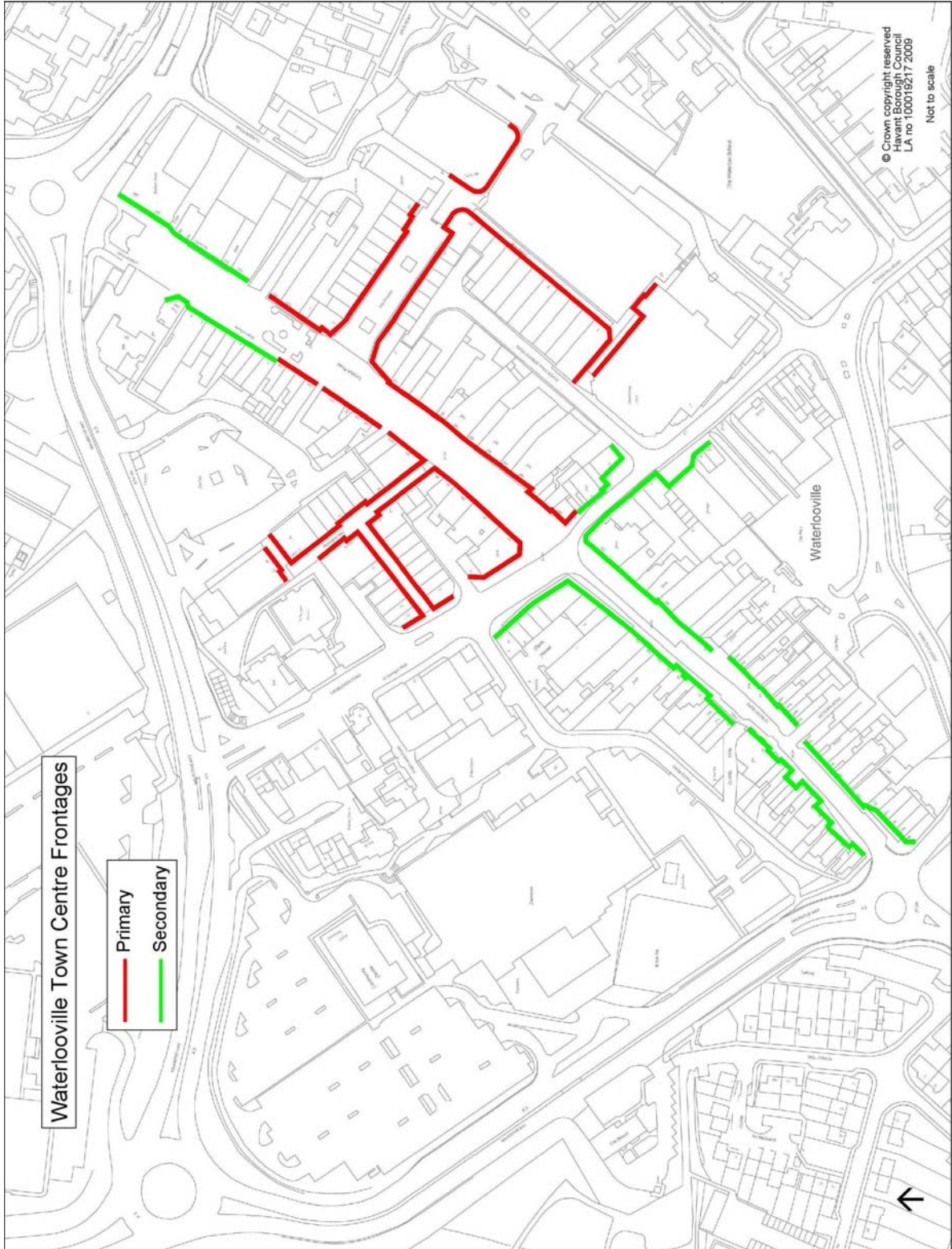
Where else to look:

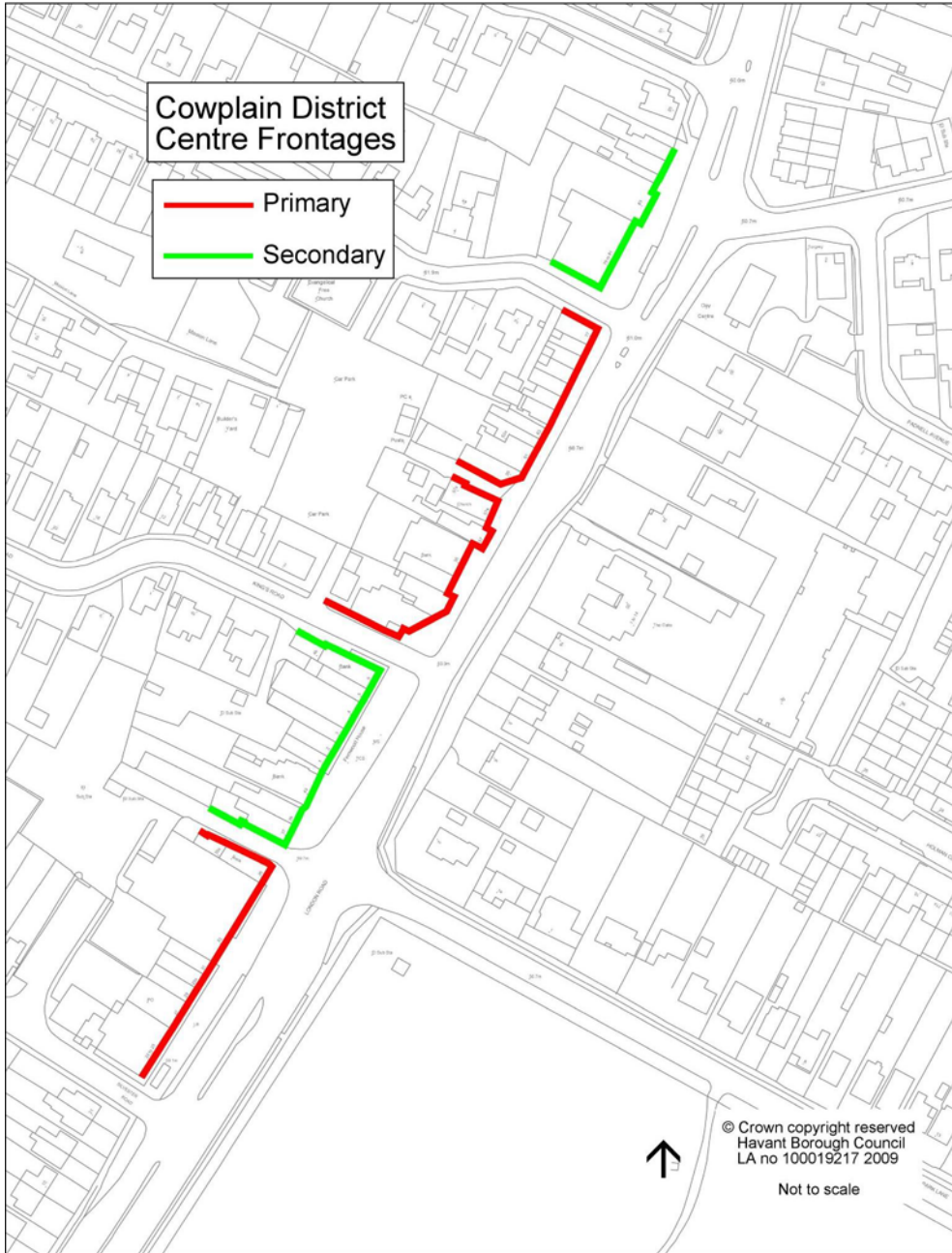


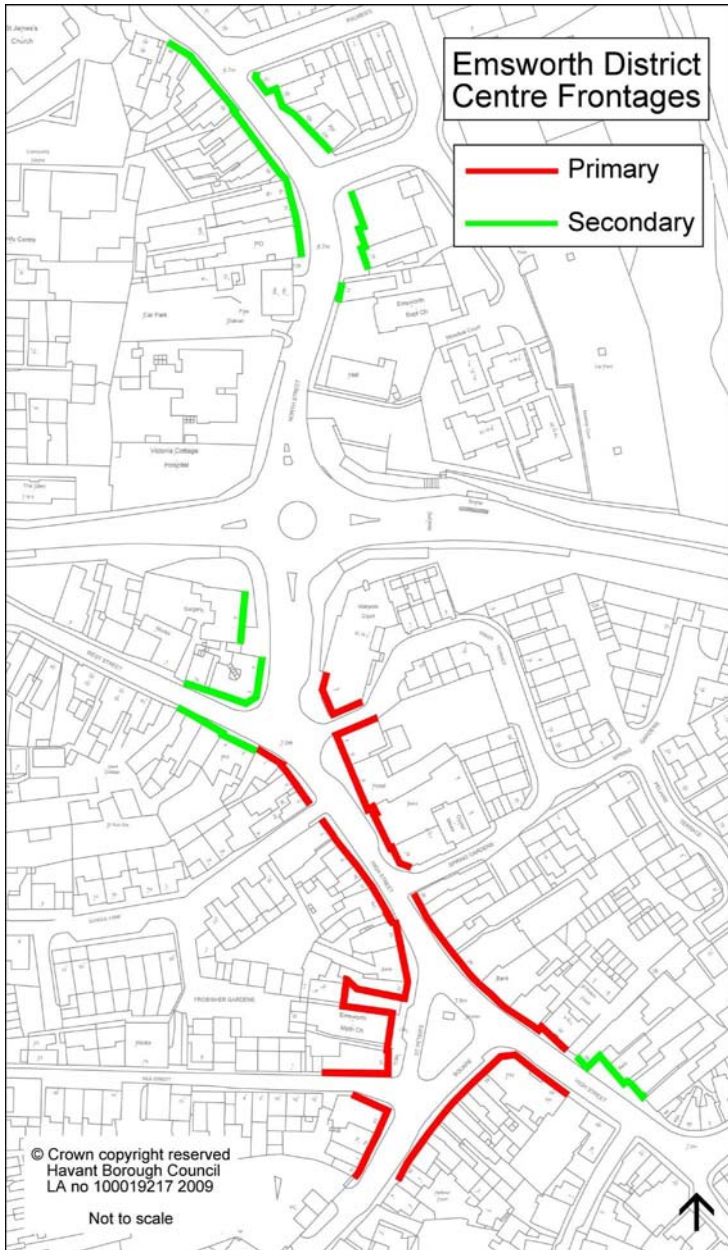
[Havant Borough Local Development Framework Evidence Base Studies website](#)

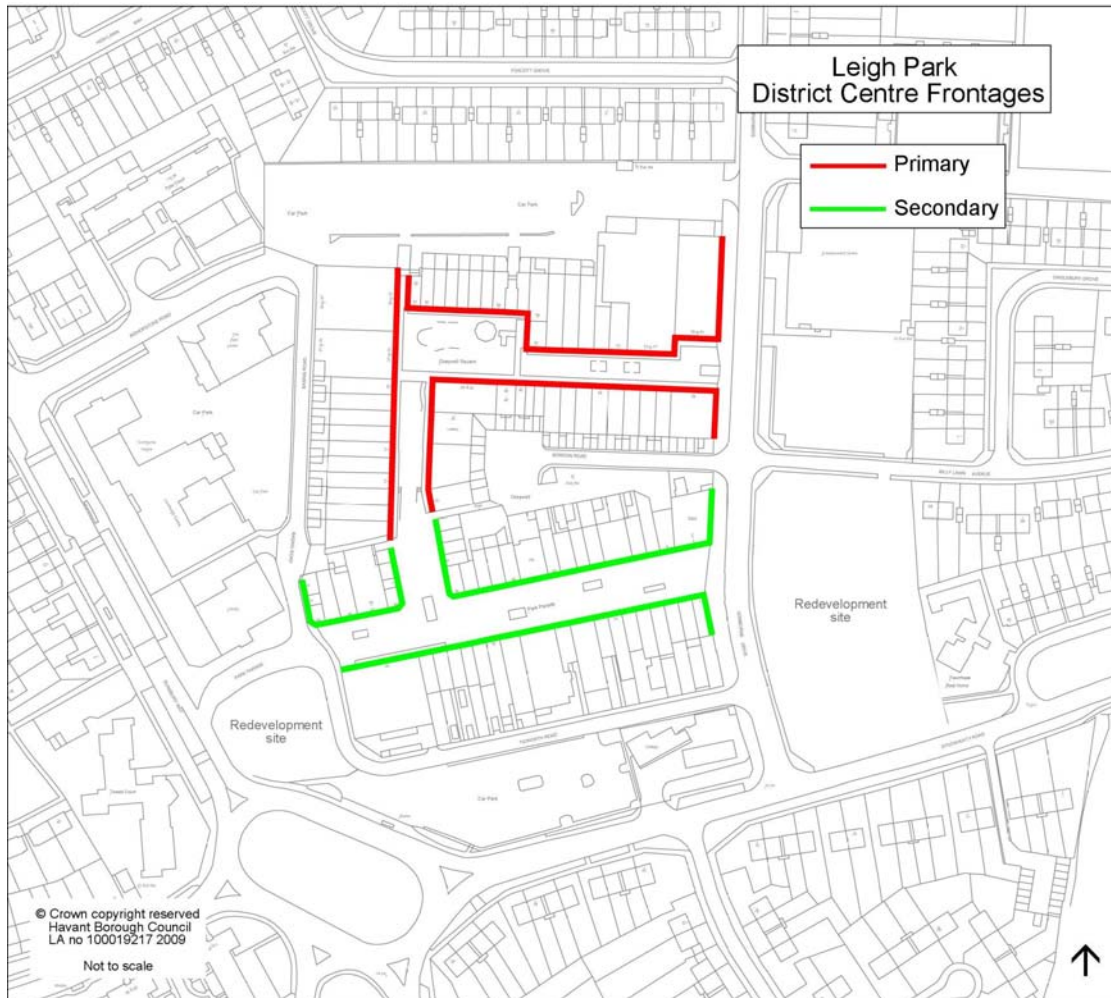
Appendix 2: Primary and Secondary Retail Frontage Maps for Town and District centres

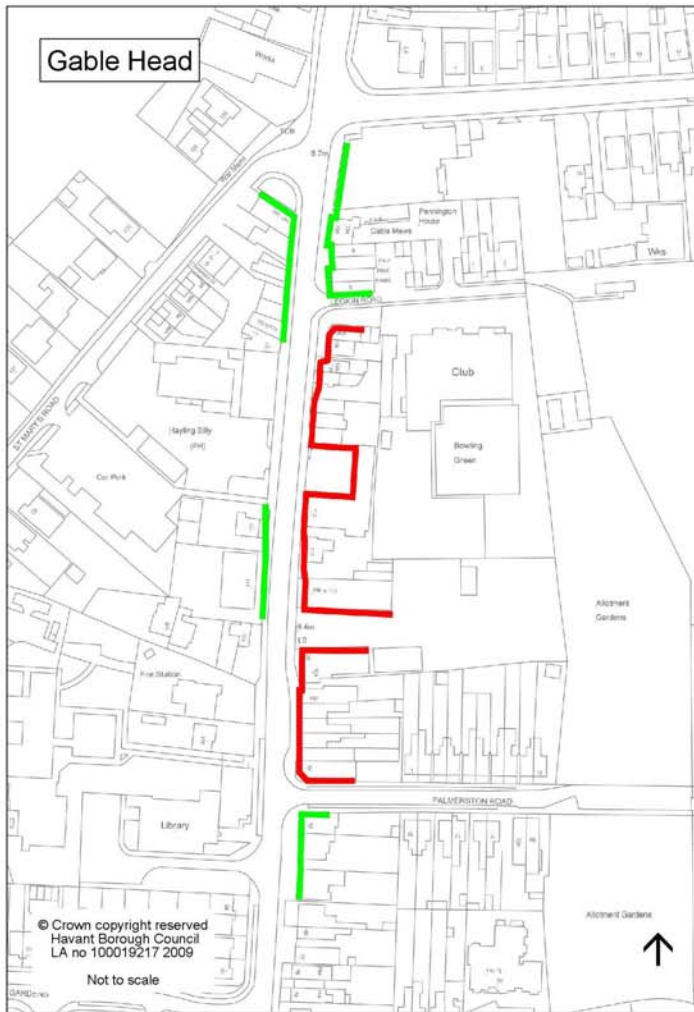






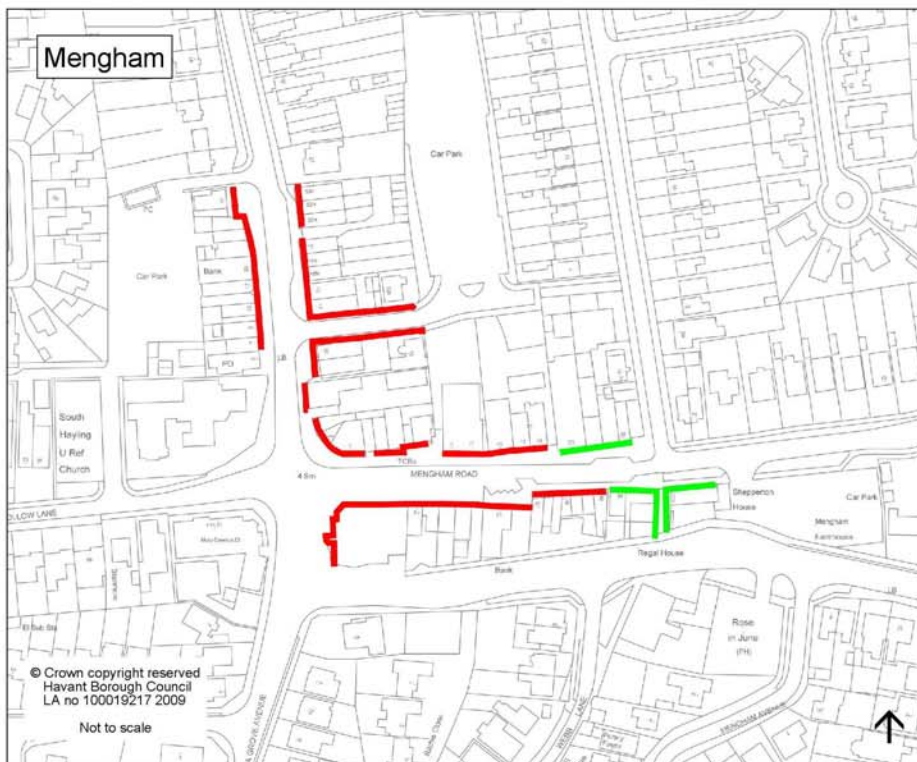






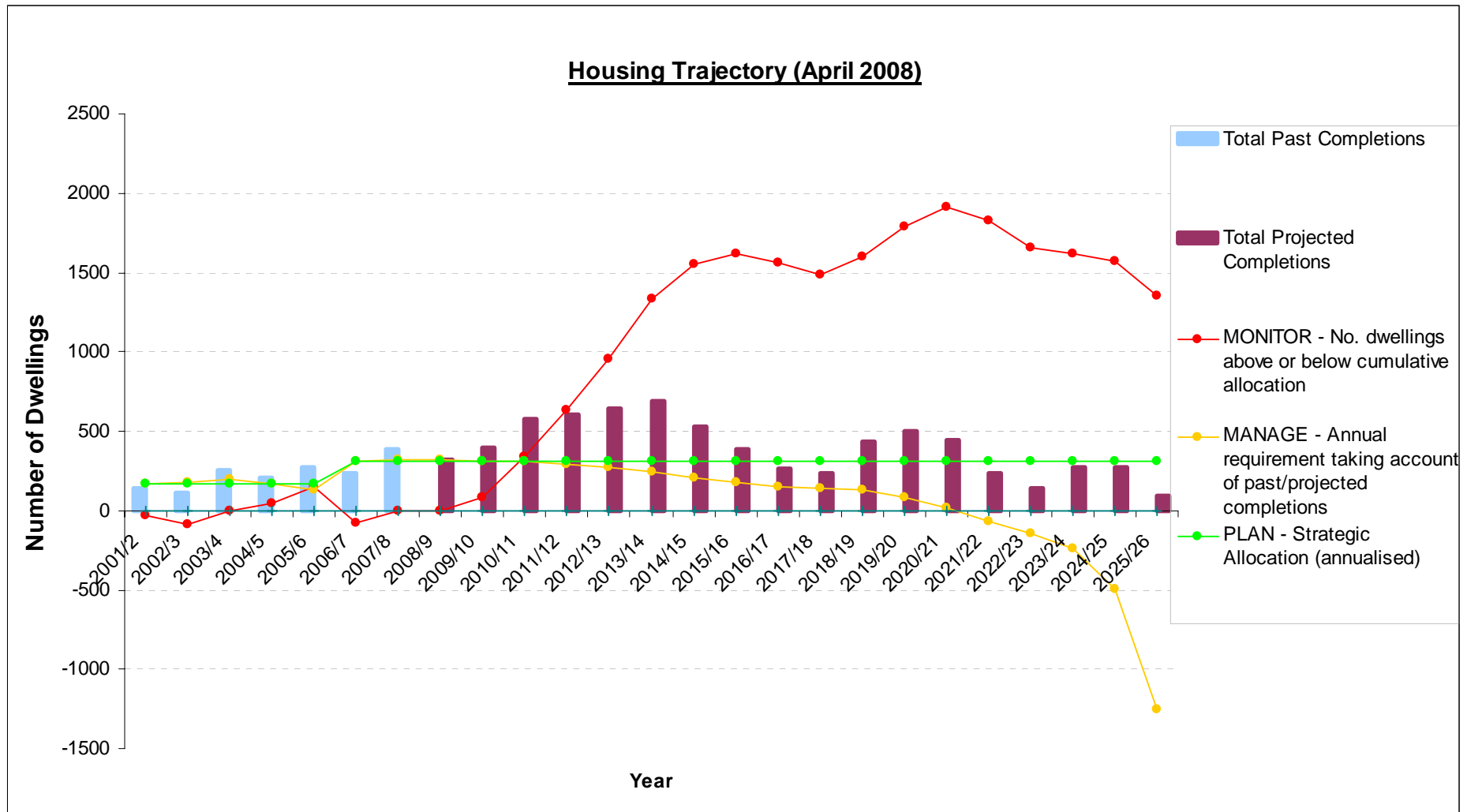
Mengham and Gable Head District Centre Frontages

- Primary
- Secondary

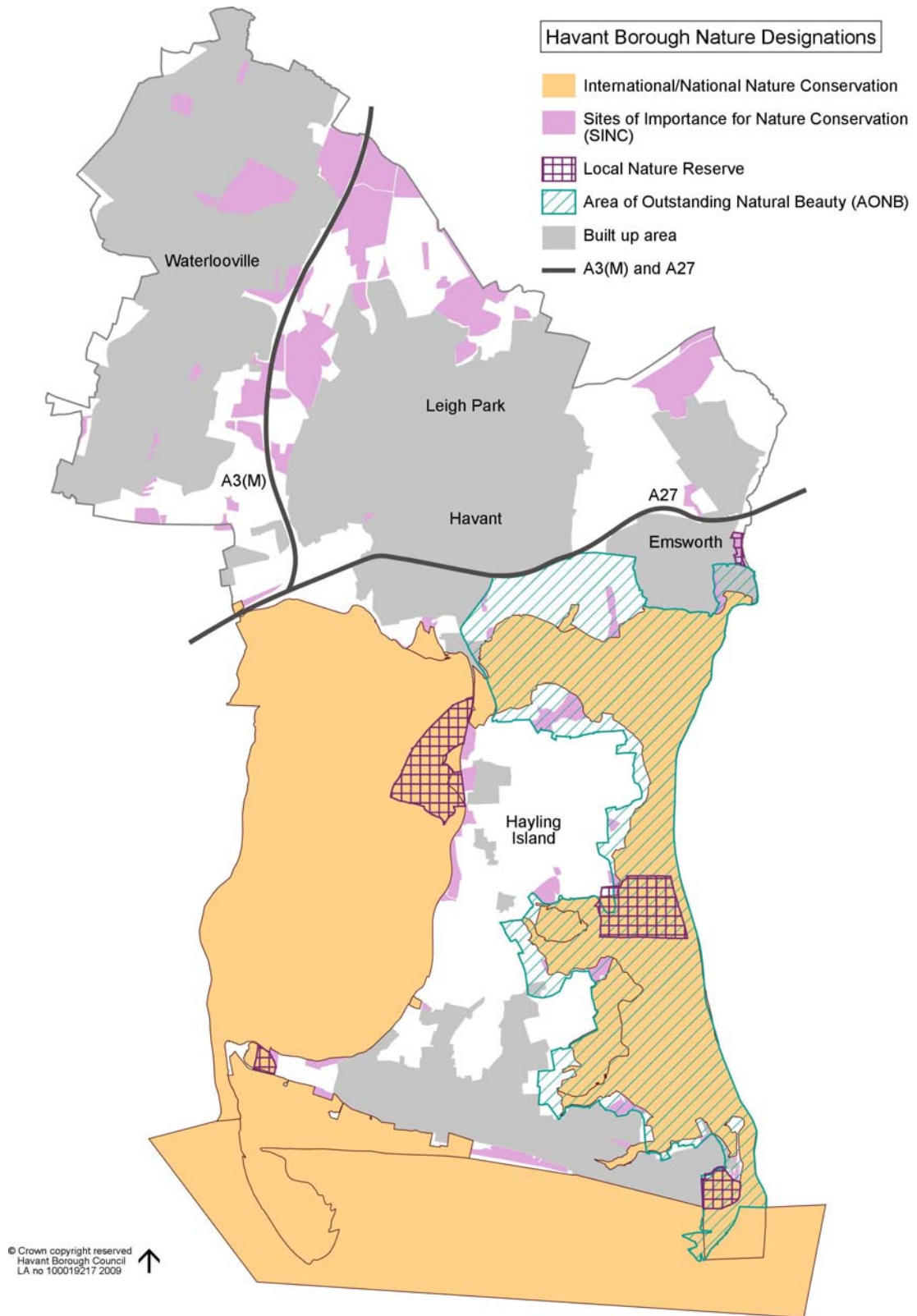


Appendix 3: Housing Trajectory

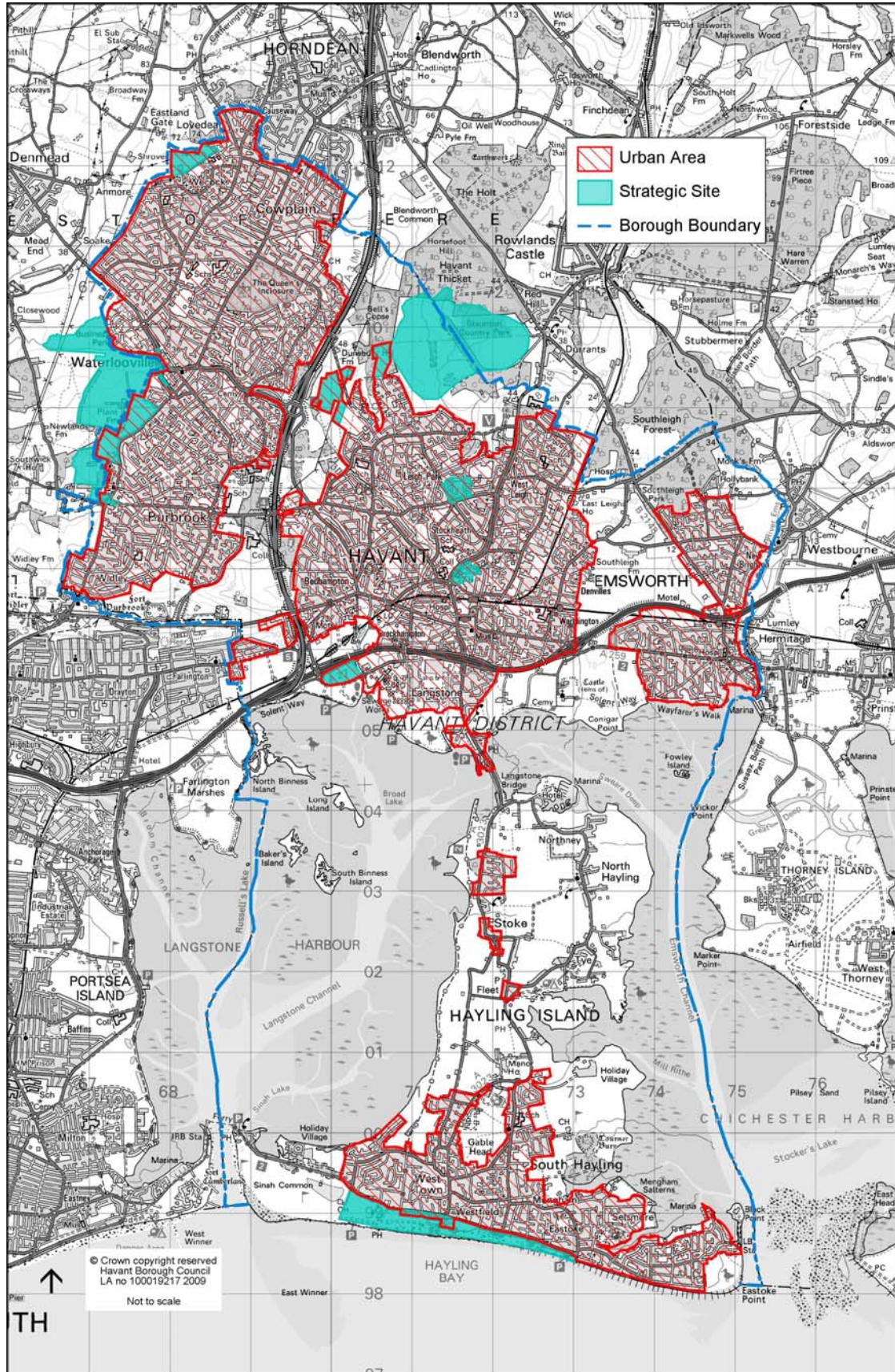
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	TOTAL	
																										0	
Past Completions - All Sites	137	110	256	206	277	236	390																			1612	
Planning Permission Projections - Identified SHLAA sites without planning permission								322	265	280	200	185	120	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1412	
Windfall								-2	131	292	404	459	574	456	345	223	200	392	465	405	193	100	240	236	58	5171	
Total Past Completions	137	110	256	206	277	236	390	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444	
Total Projected Completions								320	396	572	604	644	694	533	382	260	237	429	502	442	230	137	277	273	95	7027	
Cumulative Completions	137	247	503	709	986	236	626	946	1342	1914	2518	3162	3856	4389	4771	5031	5268	5697	6199	6641	6871	7008	7285	7558	7653		
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	167	167	167	167	167	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	6300
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-30	-87	2	41	151	-79	-4	1	82	339	628	957	1336	1554	1621	1566	1488	1602	1789	1916	1831	1653	1615	1573	1353		
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	167	175	196	166	126	315	319	315	315	310	292	270	241	204	174	153	141	129	86	17	-68	-143	-236	-493	-1258	283	
Previously Developed Land						236	378	320	334	352	169	278	201	196	121	82	31	234	302	194	130	-30	97	127	62		
PDL Percentage	77%	99%	75%	97%	83%	100%	97%	100.0%	84.3%	61.5%	28.0%	43.2%	29.0%	36.8%	31.7%	31.5%	13.1%	54.5%	60.2%	43.9%	56.5%	-21.9%	35.0%	46.5%	65.3%		



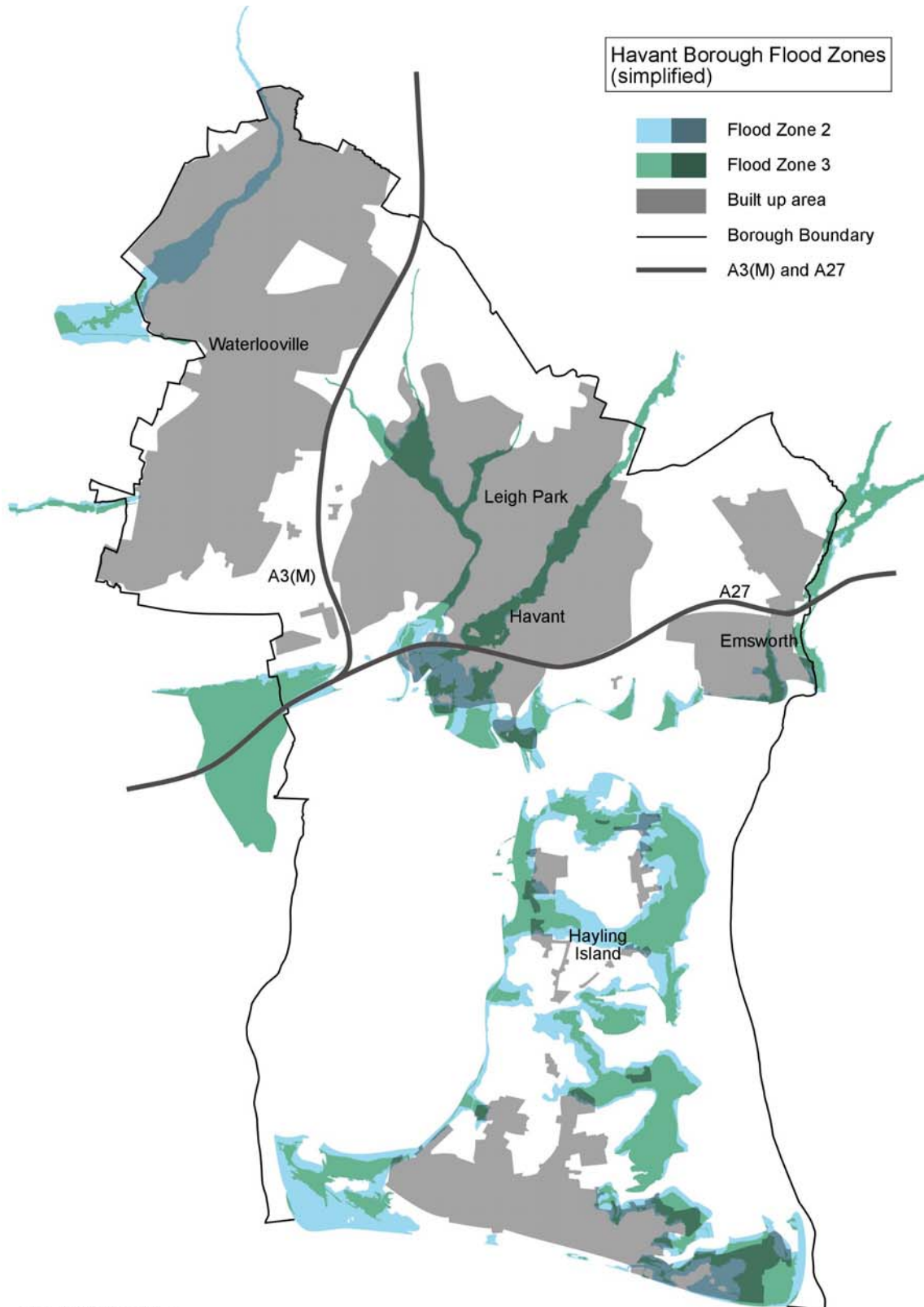
Appendix 4: Havant Borough Nature Designations



Appendix 5: Havant Borough Urban Areas and Non-Urban Areas



Appendix 6: Havant Borough Flood Risk Projections for 2115



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LA no 100019217 2009



Appendix 7: Non Residential Parking Standards

Hampshire parking standards (2002)

Notes for applying parking standards

Havant Borough Council has adopted the Hampshire Parking Standards 2002 subject to the following:

- (a) That for the purposes of reducing car parking provision in highly accessible locations, as outlined in Table A below, only those areas within Havant and Waterlooville Town Centres' boundaries.
- (b) That the provision of new public transport services be monitored and new areas where reducing car parking provision may be appropriate be brought forward.

The parking standards are detailed in the following tables:

Table number	
A	Percentage of parking limit reduction by land use
B	Summary of thresholds for transport assessments and site travel plans
1	Commercial development
2	Retail
3	Educational establishments
4	Health establishments
5	Care establishments
6	Leisure facilities
7	Miscellaneous commercial developments

Car parking – How to calculate the parking allocation for a development

The application of maximum parking standards conforms to the requirements of PPG 3, para. 51 and 60; and PPG 13 para. 51. Residential parking is dealt with separately to take account of more recent guidance provided in PPS3.

The main factor will be accessibility of the site, upon completion, by non-car modes. As a general rule, areas of high accessibility are served by at least six buses an hour within 500 metres and good cycling and pedestrian facilities. Developments in such accessible locations warrant less car parking than is shown under the maximum parking limit. More guidance on this can be provided on enquiry to Havant Borough Council.

Several local factors can also influence the calculation of the parking allocation. For example:

1. Area of economic regeneration or constraint. Reduced parking will apply in constraint areas while regeneration areas may warrant a slight increase in parking.
2. Zone characteristics. Historic town centres, other environmentally sensitive locations, or specific locations that have particular Road Traffic Reduction Act targets will warrant reduced parking allocations.
3. Self-containment. Reduced parking may be justified in highly self-contained areas, while a reduction may be inappropriate where it is less self-contained, eg a location competing with a neighbouring area.
4. Cycle accessibility. Where there is high cycle accessibility planned or in use, reduced parking will apply.

Other parking in the locality must also be considered.

The calculation of parking spaces to be allocated for a development should take account of two further factors:

1. Existing public parking stock with spare capacity within walking distance of the development site should be included in the overall maximum parking provision.
2. Additional development on a site will mean the entire parking stock being brought into account.

Levels of adjustment in the parking allocation

The reduction in parking allocation varies at different rates according to land use.

Table A: Percentage of parking limit reduction by land use

Land use	Maximum parking limit	Reduced parking in areas of high accessibility
Retail	100%	75%
Education, health, care, leisure	100%	50%
Employment.(inc. non-residential care staff)	100%	30%

Where there is most accessibility (for example, close to transport interchanges), zero parking will be encouraged if local circumstances permit.

Parking for pedal cyclists and motorcyclists

Minimum cycle parking standards are indicated on the attached tables by land use. It is expected that at least the specified level should be provided. For more details on cycle provision, in particular short- and long-stay facilities, refer to 'Cycle Parking Standards'. Generally, for motorcycles – except in residential land uses – one space is to be provided for every 25 car parking spaces.

Parking for people with disabilities

Suitable parking spaces should be provided for people with disabilities. Generally, except for residential land uses, disabled people's car parking spaces should be counted as 5% of the total allocation. General advice is included in *Parking for Disabled People* (Traffic Accident Leaflet 5/95) published by the DTLR and *Accessible Transport Infrastructure: A Guide to Good Practice*, by the DTLR. Hampshire County Council's Accessible Transport Strategy and the 'Movement, Access, Streets and Spaces' document (July 2001) should also be considered.

Heavy commercial vehicles: parking standards

Where required, an operational number of spaces for HCV parking will be considered on the basis of individual application to the local planning authority.

Design

The layout and design of car parks should take account of the 'Secured by Design' initiative to reduce crime and maximise personal safety and the information contained in Manual for Streets.

Thresholds for parking standards, transport assessments and site travel plans

The parking standards apply to developments of all sizes. However, for larger developments a transport assessment and a company or site travel plan will be required.

Table B below, based on guidance contained within PPG 13, indicates the thresholds above which a transport assessment and a company or site travel plan is submitted. For further guidance on travel plans, refer to PPG 13 paras. 87-91.

Table B: Summary of thresholds for transport assessments and site travel plans

Land use	Threshold above which transport assessment required
Residential	50 units
Commercial: B1 and B2	2500 sqm
Commercial: B8	5000 sqm
Retail	1000 sqm
Education	2500 sqm
Health establishments	2500 sqm
Care establishments	500 sqm or 5 bedroom
Leisure: general	1000 sqm
Leisure: stadia, ice rinks	All (1500 seats)
Miscellaneous commercial	500 sqm

Note: Where appropriate the local planning authority can require a transport assessment or company/site travel plan below the thresholds specified, for example where there are potential cumulative effects.

Definition of gross external area

This definition of floor area is used to calculate the car parking standards in the following tables:

- Gross external area (GEA): The total external area of a property (including the thickness of the external wall)

Table 1: Commercial development				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in highly accessible locations (30% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
B1(a) office	1 space per 30 sqm Refer to note 1	1 space per 100 sqm	1 stand per 150 sqm GEA note	1 stand per 500 sqm GEA
B1 (b)(c) high tech/light industry	1 space per 45 sqm	1 space per 167 sqm	1 stand per 250 sqm GEA note	1 stand per 500 sqm GEA
B2 general industrial	1 space per 45 sqm	1 space per 167 sqm	1 stand per 350 sqm GEA note	1 stand per 500 sqm GEA
B8 warehouse	1 space per 90 sqm	1 space per 303 sqm	1 stand per 500 GEA note	1 stand per 1000 sqm GEA
<p>Notes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subject to a condition or legal agreement restricting consent to the specified use. 2. Long-stay cycle parking to be at least the greater of the spaces per GEA identified or 1 space per 8 staff. 3. For all major commercial developments, a transport assessment and company or site travel plan will be required (see Table B for thresholds). 4. Proposed standards will take account of commercial development in predominantly residential areas. Where demonstrable harm to local residents occurs, the provision of on-street parking controls will be considered. 5. This document does not provide guidance on commercial vehicle parking standards, which will be considered by the local planning authority on the basis of individual application. 				

Table 2: Retail development				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in highly accessible locations (75% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
General retail				
Non-food retail and general retail (covered retail areas)	1 space per 20 sqm covered areas	1.5 spaces per 40 sqm	Greater of 1 space per 6 staff or 1 per 300 sqm GEA	1 stand/ 200 sqm GEA
Non-food retail and general retail (uncovered retail areas)	1 space per 30 sqm uncovered areas	1.5 spaces per 60 sqm	Greater of 1 space per 6 staff or 1 per 300 sqm GEA	1 stand/ 200 sqm GEA
Food retail	1 space per 14 sqm covered areas	1.5 spaces per 28sqm	Greater of 1 space per 6 staff or 1 per 300 sqm GEA	1 stand/ 200 sqm GEA
Notes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A company or site travel plan will be required for stores over 500 sqm GFA, with the GEA including uncovered areas subject to the discretion of the local planning authority in conjunction with the Highway Authority. Petrol stations with a shop will be considered under the appropriate retail category but with petrol pump spaces counting as one space each. 				

Table 3: Education establishments.				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in accessible locations (50% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
Schools	1.5 space per classroom	1.5 spaces per 2 classrooms	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
16+ Colleges and further education colleges	1 space per 2 full-time staff	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Day nurseries/playgroups (private) and crèches	1.5 space per 2 full-time staff	1.5 spaces per 4 full-time staff	1 stand per 6 full-time staff	At least 2 stands per establishment
Notes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All new educational establishments or expansions of more than 50 sqm will require a transport appraisal and school or college travel plan to determine provision and facilities. The plan and transport appraisal or assessment is required to identify and justify any allocation to staff, students or community users. The parking allocation caters for staff, visitors and parents. There will be a requirement for a bus/coach loading area, provided either on- or off-site, for primary-age education and above, unless otherwise justified. Accessibility of the catchment area will be taken into account for schools. 				

Table 4: Health establishments				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in accessible locations (50% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
Private hospitals, community and general hospitals, including: inpatient, day patient, outpatient or accident unit; locally based mentally handicapped units/ psychiatric units; ambulatory care units including day surgery/assessment/treatment and administration/support services.	Refer to note 1			
Health centres	5 spaces per consulting room	2.5 spaces per consulting room or 5 spaces per 2 consulting rooms	1 space per 2 consulting rooms, or	1 stand per consulting room
Doctors, dentists or veterinary surgery	3 spaces per consulting room	1.5 spaces per consulting rooms	1 space per 6 staff (Note 2)	1 stand per consulting room
Notes 1. All new health establishments or major expansions of more than 2,500 sqm will require a transport assessment and extensions of over 500 sqm will require a site travel plan. The maximum car parking limit for staff and visitors will be based on these. 2. Whichever is the greater of these standards.				

Table 5: Care establishments – public and private				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in accessible locations (50% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
Day centres for older people, adults with learning/physical disabilities	1 space per 2 staff, visitor: 1 space per 2 clients (Notes 1 & 2)	staff: 3 spaces per 10 staff visitor: 1 space per 4 clients (Notes 1 & 2)	1 space per 6 staff (min 1 space)	At least 2 stands per establishment
Homes for children	1 space per residential staff, 0.5 space per non-res staff, visitor: 0.25 space per client (Note 3)	res staff: 1 space per 2 res staff, non-res staff: 1 space per 7 non-res staff visitor: 1 space per 8 clients (Note 3)	1 space per 6 staff (min 1 space)	At least 2 stands per establishment
Family centres	1 space per 2 staff, visitor : 1 space per 2 clients, (Note 1)	staff: 3 spaces per 10 staff visitor: 1 space per 4 clients (Note 1)	1 space per 6 staff (min 1 space)	At least 2 stands per establishment
Residential units for adults with learning or physical disabilities	1 space per residential staff, 0.5 space per non-res staff, visitor: 0.25 space per client (Note 3)	res staff: 1 space per 2 staff non-res staff: 1 space per 7 non-res staff visitor: 1 space per clients (Note 3)	1 space per 6 staff	1 loop/hoop per 2 bedrooms
Day nurseries/playgroups (private)	See Education Standards (Table 1)			
Hostels for the homeless	No standard set	No standard set	1 space per 6 staff	1 loop/hoop per 2 bedrooms

Notes

1. 'Staff' applies to full-time equivalent member of staff.
2. Plus space for dropping off people.
3. Applies to non-residential staff on duty at the busiest time.

Figures are based on the maximum number of children for which the group is licensed or the client capacity of the centre (and are rounded to the nearest whole number where appropriate).


Table 6: Leisure facilities and places of public assembly				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in highly accessible locations (50% of maximum permitted standard)	Long stay	Short stay
Hotels/motels/guest houses/boarding houses	1 space per bedroom, (Note 1)	1 space per 2 bedrooms	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm GEA (Note 2)	1 stand per 10 bedrooms
Eating and drinking establishments	1 space per 5sqm dining area/bar area/dance floor (Note 3)	1 space per 7.5 sqm	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm GEA (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm GEA
Cinemas, multi-screen cinemas, theatres and conference facilities	1 space per 5 fixed seats	1 space per 7.5 seats	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm
Bowling centres, bowling greens	3 space per lane	1.5 spaces per lane	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm
Sports halls	1 space per 5 fixed seats and 1 space per 30sqm playing area	Notes 2 and 4 1 space per 7.5 seats/ 1 space per 45 sqm	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per equivalent badminton court (Notes 2 & 4)	1 stand per equivalent badminton court (Note 4)
Swimming pools, health clubs/ gymnasias	1 space per 5 fixed seats and 1 space per 10sqm open hall/pool area	1 space per 7.5 seats/ 1 space per 15 sqm	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm
Tennis courts	3 spaces per court	1.5 spaces per court	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 5 courts/pitches (Note 2)	1 stand per pitches or courts
Squash courts	2 spaces per court	1 space per court	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 5 courts/pitches (Note 2)	1 stand per pitches or courts

Playing fields	12 spaces per ha pitch area	6 spaces per ha pitch area	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 5 ha pitch area (Note 2)	1 stand per ha pitch area
Golf courses	4 spaces per hole (Note 5)	2 spaces per hole	(Note 6)	(Note 6)
Golf driving ranges	1.5 space per tee/bay	1.5 spaces per 2 tees/bay	(Note 6)	(Note 6)
Marinas	1.5 space per berth	0.75 space per berth	(Note 6)	(Note 6)
Places of worship/church halls	1 space per 5 fixed seats and 1 space per 10sqm of open hall	1 space per 7.5 seats/ 1space per 15sqm of open hall	1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm
Stadia	Refer to Note 6		1 space per 6 staff or 1 space per 40sqm (Note 2)	1 stand per 20sqm

Notes

1. Other facilities, eg eating/drinking and entertainment, are treated separately if they are available to non-residents.
 2. Whichever is the greater provision of these standards.
 3. Where these serve HCVs, eg transport cafes, some provision will be needed for HCV parking.
 4. A badminton court area is defined as 6.1m x 13.4m.
 5. Other facilities, eg club house, are treated separately.
 6. No standards are set for this category. Each application will be considered individually as part of a transport assessment.
- All new leisure establishments or major expansions will require a transport assessment and company or site travel plan to determine provision and facilities (see Table B for thresholds).
 - Motorway service areas will be included as eating and drinking establishments with additional consideration for associated facilities; parking for HCVs and PCVs will be required.

Table 7: Miscellaneous commercial developments				
Type	Car parking standard		Cycle standard (minimum)	
	Maximum parking limit	Parking in accessible locations	Long stay	Short stay
Car sales and garage forecourts				
Workshops - <i>staff</i>	1 space per 45sqm GEA	1 space per 167sqm GEA	1 space per 8 staff or 1 space per 250sqm GEA (Note 1)	1 stand/500sqm GEA
Workshops – <i>customers</i>	3 spaces per service bay	3 spaces per service bay	-	-
Car sales - <i>staff</i>	1 space per full-time staff (Note 2)	1 space per 3 full-time staff	1 space per 8 staff or 1space per 250sqm GEA (Note 1)	1 stand/500sqm GEA
Car sales - <i>customers</i>	1 space per 10 cars on display (Note 3)	1 space per 15 cars	-	-
Notes 1. Whichever is the greater of these standards. 2. Full-time equivalent staff. 3. Applies to the number of cars on sale in the open.				



Glossary

Affordable Homes: Housing built (usually by a Housing Association) for sale or rent at a price level below market rate and kept in this use. It is provided to eligible households whose needs cannot be met by the market.

Annual Monitoring Report: This document is produced on an annual basis and it monitors achievements and progress against a number of indicators including housing delivery and progress on the *HBLDF*. It is usually published in December of each year.

Appropriate Assessment: The Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC Article 6(3) requires an assessment of whether plans have a significant impact on Natura 2000 sites. Natura 2000 sites are Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Ramsar sites. The Appropriate Assessment is a process that determines whether the plan does, or does not affect the integrity of the Natura 2000 sites.

Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB): Is an area of countryside with significant landscape value that has been designated by Natural England under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.

Biodiversity: The whole variety of life on earth. It includes all species of plants and animals, their genetic variation and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

BREEAM: Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology.

Buildings of Local Interest: Buildings which are regarded as being of particular local interest, although not of a standard to be included in the Statutory List but which have architectural merit, are local landmarks, have literary or historical associations, make significant contributions to the townscape or reflect the historical development, economic activity and civic functions of the borough.

Catchment Flood Management Plan (CFMP): Describes how the risk of flooding within a catchment will be managed over the next 50 to 100 years. The main aims are to understand the factors that contribute to flood risk both now and in the future and to recommend the best ways of managing the risk of flooding within the catchment over the next 50 to 100 years

Census: The census is a survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics of all people and households in the country. It provides essential information from national to neighbourhood level for government, business and the community.

Coastal Squeeze: The term 'coastal squeeze' is applied to the situation where coastal margin (such as salt marsh) is squeezed between the fixed landward boundary (such as a sea wall) and the rising sea level. In such cases the coastal habitat is unable to move landward owing to the presence of built development and consequently over time the area of habitat is reduced as sea levels rise.

Comparison Floorspace: The amount of floorspace given over to the sale of Comparison Goods. The floorspace figure is usually provided in square metres.

Comparison Goods: Goods sold by durable goods retailers which include clothing and footwear; household goods; DIY; recreational goods such as electrical and sports; and other goods such as pharmaceutical products and jewellery.

Comprehensive Area Assessments (CAA): Have been carried out and will be delivered jointly by the main public sector inspectorates (including The Audit Commission). They will reflect the new era of public sector partnership working. This new assessment framework will provide a snapshot of how effectively local partnerships are working together to deliver local people's priorities.

Conservation Area: An area which is of special historic or architectural character and is worthy of preservation designated by the Local Planning Authority under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Convenience Floorspace: The amount of floorspace given over to the sale of Convenience Goods. The floorspace figure is usually provided in square metres.

Convenience Goods: Convenience goods are those consumer goods purchased on a regular basis, including food and groceries and cleaning materials.

Core Strategy: A *Development Plan Document* that sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area, the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision.

DCLG: Department for Communities and Local Government.

Defensible: Public and semi-public space that is 'defensible' in the sense that it is surveyed, demarcated or maintained by somebody. Derived from Oscar Newman's 1973 study of the same name, and an important concept in securing public safety in urban areas, defensible space is also dependent upon the existence of escape routes and the level of anonymity which can be anticipated by the users of the space.

Development Plan: Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act states that an authority's development plan consists of the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy* (or the Spatial Development Strategy in London) and the *Development Plan Documents* contained within its *Local Development Framework*.

Development Plan Documents (DPD): These spatial planning documents are a key element of the *Local Development Framework*. They are subject to independent examination, and together with the relevant *Regional Spatial Strategy*, will form the *development plan* for a local authority area for the purposes of the Act. They can include a *Core Strategy*, *Site Specific Allocations of land* and *Area Action Plans* (where needed). Other DPDs that include generic Development Control policies can be produced. They will all be shown geographically on an *adopted proposals map*. Individual DPDs or parts of a document can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its DPDs in the *Local Development Scheme*.

Development Delivery (Allocations) Development Plan: A *Development Plan Document* that will detail the allocation of land for development or land allocated for other types of uses that have not already featured in the more strategic Core Strategy *DPD*. Housing land, employment land and other forms of allocation will be identified.

Employment Land Review (ELR): This is a key part of the *evidence base* for the *Local Development Framework*. The ELR examines the portfolio of employment sites and applies up-to-date and sensible criteria in terms of sustainable development and market realism.

Evidence Base: One of the most important aspects of the new system is the need to have much more evidence available to support the soundness of the proposals being made right from the outset. This is referred to as front loading.

Examination: Intended to reduce the adversarial nature of the Public Local Inquiry of the old system by using more round table sessions and informal hearings. The examination deals with the soundness of the LDD (SPD is not subject to Examination) and will be chaired by an independent Planning Inspector whose findings will be binding on the Council.

Footfall: A count of the number of people passing a particular point at a particular time.

Greenhouse gases: Approximately 65% Carbon dioxide; 20% methane, 10% nitrous oxide and 5% others.

Green Infrastructure (GI): Is a strategically planned and delivered network of high quality green spaces and other environmental features. It should be designed and managed as a multifunctional resource capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, allotments and private gardens.

Greenfield Site: Land upon which no development has previously taken place.

Gross: The total amount of new homes or floorspace completed at the end of the development. The gross figure is used to calculate the net figure by subtracting the loss.

Gross Value Added per capita (GVA): One of the most commonly used measures of economic wellbeing is GVA. This measures the contribution to the economy of each individual producer, industry or sector in the UK. In summary: $GVA + \text{taxes on products} - \text{subsidies on products} = \text{Gross Domestic Product (GDP)}$.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): The application of HRA to land use plans is a requirement of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 as amended. The process assesses the potential for a land use plan to affect the conservation objectives of any sites designated for their nature conservation importance as part of a system known collectively as the Natura 2000 network of European Sites.

Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP): A detailed ten year programme of action for protecting and enriching nature in Hampshire.

Hampshire Local Area Agreement: The Hampshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-11 has been approved by the County Council as the responsible body and the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. This three year agreement between local partners and central government describes the priorities and targets for improving quality of life in Hampshire communities.

Hate Crime: Hatred is a strong term that goes beyond simply causing offence or hostility. Hate crime is any criminal offence committed against a person or property that is motivated by an offender's hatred of someone owing to their race, colour, ethnic origin, nationality or national origins; religion, gender or gender identity; or sexual orientation.

Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD): The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of economic, social and housing issues into a single deprivation score for small areas known as Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). This allows each area to be ranked relative to each other according to their level of deprivation. There are also district summary scores for each Local Authority area. There are 354 local authorities in England with a ranking of 1 indicating the most deprived district and 354 the least deprived district. It should be noted that any comparison is measuring deprivation relative to other areas.

Infrastructure: The basic physical and organisational structures such as roads, buildings and power supplies that are needed for the operation of society.

Knowledge-based economy: Refers to the use of knowledge technologies (such as knowledge engineering and knowledge management) to produce economic benefits.

Launch on Demand: Launch on demand relates to services for boats that allow for launch facilities on a flexible basis rather than pre-booked or high fee marinas. They typically accompany facilities for dry stacking of boats.

Listed Building: Is a building or other structure officially designated by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport as being of special architectural, historical or cultural significance.

Local Area Agreements (LAA): LAAs set out the priorities for a local area agreed between central government and Upper Tier Local Authorities and their partners. LAAs simplify some central funding, help join up public services more effectively and allow greater flexibility for local solutions to local circumstances.

Local Development Document (LDD): The collective term for *Development Plan Documents (DPD)* and *Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)*.

Local Development Framework (LDF): This is the name for the portfolio of *Local Development Documents* introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. It consists of *DPDs*, *SPDs*, a *Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)*, the *Local Development Scheme* and *Annual Monitoring Reports*. Together these documents will provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): The LDS sets out the programme for preparing *Local Development Documents*.

Local List of Historic Buildings: Buildings on the Local List of Historic Buildings are offered a degree of protection against unnecessary and/or damaging development owing to their local interest. Such buildings will not enjoy the full protection of those buildings of national public interest which are likely to feature on the Statutory Register of Listed Buildings.

Local Strategic Partnership: In Havant the LSP is called the Havant Local Strategic Partnership and includes Hampshire Primary Care Trust, Faith groups, Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire County Council, Havant Borough Council, Havant Business and Prosperity Network, Voluntary Sector, Portsmouth City Council, Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the six area Community Boards.

Multi Area Agreements (MAA): MAAs are similar to LAAs but mean that strategic partners across boundaries can agree targets and pooling of funding arrangements with Government. They bring together key players in flexible ways to tackle issues that are best addressed in partnership – at a regional and sub-regional level.

Natural England: Is a government advisor on the natural environment. Its aim, as defined under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006, is to ensure that the natural environment is conserved, enhanced and managed for the benefit of present and future generations, thereby contributing to sustainable development.

Net: The total amount of new homes or floorspace completed minus the loss of existing dwellings or floorspace. The net figure is calculated by subtracting total losses from the gross completion.

Open Book Approach: An open book approach is where a developer makes their costings and financial figures associated with the development 'open' (i.e. available for view). An open book approach allows the Council to assess any case put forward by the developer that the contributions and requirements being sought, such as affordable housing provision, make the site unviable for development.

Planning Policy Statement (PPS): These are issued by central Government and provide policies for local authorities on planning and the operation of the planning system. PPSs replace Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPG).

Primary Frontage: The core of the main shopping area where the highest Zone A rental levels are achieved and where retail uses dominate.

Proposals Map: The Proposals Map will identify areas of protection, areas at risk from flooding, allocate sites for development and set out areas to which specific policies apply. This map will be effectively added to and amended as individual documents of the LDF are adopted.

Previously Developed Land (PDL): This is land that was or is occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. PDL is often referred to as brownfield land.

PUSH: The Partnership for Urban South Hampshire is a formally constituted organisation comprising East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hampshire County Council, Havant, New Forest, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester Councils. They have come together to improve the economic performance of South Hampshire and enhance it as a place to live and work.

Ramsar Site: Wetland of international importance designated by the Government under the terms of the Ramsar Convention.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS): A strategy that sets out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land and forms part of the *development plan*

for local planning authorities. The RSS for this region is *the South East Plan*. The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance.

Registered Social Landlord (RSL): An independent, not for profit, housing provider registered with the Housing Corporation under the Housing Act 1996.

Saved policies: Policies saved from the *Local Plan*. They will be used in the transitional period between the old local plan system and the new LDF.

Secondary Frontage: Part of the main shopping area where Zone A rents are lower and where there is a greater proportion of non-retail uses.

Shoreline Management Plan (SMP): Provides a large scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal processes and presents a policy framework to reduce these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC): Sites within Hampshire that are of particular importance for nature conservation, containing habitats or features that are effectively irreplaceable (excluding statutory designated sites).

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Site of Special Scientific Interest as designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to afford protection to flora, fauna, geological or physiological features of special interest being of national importance.

Small Area Population Forecasts: This data looks at population forecasts on a county, district, ward or super-output area (e.g. smaller than ward) basis. The information is produced by Hampshire County Council and it takes account of expected delivery of new dwellings.

South East Plan: *The South East Plan* is the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the south east of England. *The South East Plan* looks at the development requirements for the region and apportions requirements to the sub-regional or local authority area.

Special Area of Conservation (SAC): A Special Area of Conservation recommended by the Government under the European Habitats Directive. An area considered important for its wildlife population and diversity.

Special Protection Area (SPA): Special Protection Area designated by the Government under the terms of the European Communities Council Directive 79/404/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds. A site of European importance for birds.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): The SCI sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of *local development documents* and development control decisions. The SCI is not a *development plan document* but is subject to independent examination.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use'.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA): This is a key part of the *evidence base* for the *Local Development Framework*. It identifies land at risk of flooding and the degree of risk of flooding from river, sea and other sources. It is a free standing assessment that contributes to the *Sustainability Appraisal of local development documents*.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The SHLAA is a key component of the *evidence base* to support the delivery of sufficient land for housing.

Strategic Sites: These are sites that are considered central to the achievement of the Core Strategy. The Havant Borough Core Strategy includes a number of strategic sites that are considered key to delivery of the strategic objectives outlined in the Core Strategy.

Super Output Area (SOA): Super Output Areas are small geographical areas within larger electoral wards. They are typically used in data analysis of small individual areas where it is beneficial to look at smaller areas than electoral wards. For instance it allows identification of pockets of deprivation that may be less likely to be identified on analysis of electoral ward data.

Supplementary Plan Documents (SPD): An SPD provides supplementary information in respect of the policies in *Development Plan Documents*. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination.

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): Tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives including social, environmental and economic factors and required in the Act to be undertaken for all local development documents.

Sustainable Community Strategy: The collective, long term vision of a Local Strategic Partnership for its area, which takes account of the needs of current communities without compromising the needs of future communities. Local Strategic Partnerships are responsible for producing sustainable community strategies to co-ordinate the actions of the local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. The Havant Local Strategic Partnership produced its *Community Strategy Forward Together* in 2008.

Sustainable Development: Development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): Sustainable Drainage Systems are a range of management practices and control mechanisms that drain surface water in a way that mimics natural drainage and reduces the adverse impacts on river regimes and the risk of erosion, flooding and ecological damage.

Tests of Soundness: An Inspector appointed to examine in public *Development Plan Documents* will check that it complies with the legislation and determine whether the document is sound. To be sound the document should be justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

The Regulations: Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004, and the Town and Country Planning (Transitional Arrangements) Regulations 2004, partly superseded by the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008.

Tree Preservation Order (TPO): Statutory protection given to an individual tree or groups of trees by the Local Planning Authority under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to protect and prevent the removal of trees.

Use Classes Order: The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2005 lists sixteen classes of land use. Change of use within a use class does not normally require planning permission.

Wellbeing: The state of being contented and healthy.

Windfalls: Windfalls are development and redevelopment proposals which unexpectedly become available for housing. These may be sites for a number of dwellings or small changes, such as the conversion of vacant space into a flat over a shop.

Worklessness: Worklessness is used to describe those without work. It can also be deemed as unemployment claimants; those who are out of work and looking for a job; and those who are economically inactive.

Zone A Rents: The rental value of the first 6m depth of floorspace in retail units from the shop window.