



Havant Annual Monitoring Report 2009

Local
Development
Framework

December 2009

Approved by the
Local Development Framework
Members' Panel
3 December 2009



Cleaner, Safer,
More Prosperous



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Glossary

Executive Summary

This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by Havant Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

The 2009 Havant Borough AMR reports core output indicators for the reporting year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. Information on other indicators and relating to the period after this date have also been included.

The AMR reports on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). Continuing progress has been made on the number of evidence gathering studies referred to in the previous AMR.

The government published a revised *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning* (PPS12) and *Local Development Regulations* in June 2008. It has been necessary for the council to make some fundamental changes to the *Havant Borough Core Strategy* in order to meet these new government requirements. The LDS has been revised accordingly.

This report considers the policy performance of the saved policies from the *Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan* (HBDWLP). These saved policies of the HBDWLP now form part of the HBLDF. An output is set out for each indicator followed by a brief commentary highlighting the key findings of the output and relating these back to local, regional and government policies.

There are a number of important issues highlighted in the 2009 Havant AMR:

- A net total of 252 new homes were completed in the borough during the reporting year April 2008 to March 2009. This did not meet the annual net additional dwelling requirement to complete 315 homes set out in *the South East Plan*
- There is an up-to-date five year supply of deliverable housing sites in the borough
- A gross total of 73 new affordable homes were completed in the borough during the reporting year
- A total of 10,302 square metres of new employment floorspace was completed in the borough in 2008-2009
- A total of 1,530 square metres of new shopping floorspace was completed in the borough in 2008-2009.

The issues identified through the monitoring of saved policies from the Local Plan have informed the preparation of the Core Strategy and will be taken into account in other local development documents.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This is the fifth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Havant Borough Council in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to prepare a yearly report. This report complies with the updated government guidance on core output indicators published in July 2008, which states that monitoring is an essential part of the continuous planning process.
- 1.2 *Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning* (PPS12, para. 4.47) published in June 2008 sets out the required contents of AMRs as follows:
- Report progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the Local Development Scheme including reasons where they are not being met
 - Report progress on the policies and related targets in local development documents. This should also include progress against any relevant national and regional targets and highlight any unintended significant effects of the implementation of the policies on social, environmental and economic objectives. Where policies and targets are not being met or on track or are having unintended effects, reasons should be provided along with any appropriate actions to redress the matter. Policies may also need to change to reflect changes in national or regional policy
 - Include progress against the core output indicators including information on net additional dwellings required under Regulation 48(7) and an update of the housing trajectory to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area
 - Indicate how infrastructure providers have performed against the programmes for infrastructure set out in support of the Core Strategy. AMRs should be used to reprioritise any previous assumptions made regarding infrastructure delivery.
- 1.3 The 2009 Havant AMR reports core output indicators for the reporting year 01 April 2008 to 31 March 2009. Additional, more up-to-date information has been included on other indicators.
- 1.4 A spatial portrait of the borough forms Chapter 2 of this report and sets out the characteristics of the borough. It also discusses planning for Havant in a regional and sub-regional context.
- 1.5 Chapter 3 reports on progress in local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones set out in the Havant LDS and assesses whether they are being met or not.
- 1.6 Chapters 4 to 7 are broadly based on the policy areas set out in the government guidance *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators-Update 2/2008* namely: business development, housing, town centres and environmental quality. The objectives relating to these indicators from the *Draft Core Strategy*, published in June 2009, are set out in each chapter. These chapters consider the performance of saved policies from the *Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan*. These saved policies will be used during the transitional period between the former local plan system until the adoption of the new Local Development Framework (LDF). Future AMRs will monitor new policies set out in the Havant Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents (DPD) when they are adopted.

- 1.7 The indicators set out in Chapters 4 to 7 of this report include all the relevant core output indicators listed in the updated Government guidance. A number of local indicators relevant to Havant are also included. The core output and local indicators are differentiated in each of the chapters. The local indicators are considered to be relevant but are not included in the Government guidance. The indicator and output are set out along with a target where relevant. A brief commentary sets out the key findings of the output and relates these back to policy. Tables, graphs and photographs provide additional information.
- 1.8 The majority of outputs in Chapters 4 to 7 were calculated in conjunction with Hampshire County Council. With regard to non-residential completions, there is a monitoring threshold of gross external floorspace which is currently under review by HCC.
- 1.9 Finally, a glossary explains key technical terms used in this report.

Relationship of the Annual Monitoring Report and the Local Area Agreement

- 1.10 The Annual Monitoring Report essentially rolls forward what was produced for 2007-2008. However, a major addition this year is a link with the Local Area Agreement. The Hampshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011 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 the area.
- 1.11 *Planning Policy Statement 12* (para.1.6) states that the planning system is built on collaboration through local strategic partnerships and delivery through local area agreements. Later (para.4.47) it identifies monitoring as essential for effective core strategies. In order to avoid repetition and the unnecessary lengthening of the AMR the reader is referred directly to: www3.hants.gov.uk/localareaagreement.htm where *A guide to the Local Area Agreement (LAA) 2008-2011* is available. This report sets out eight themes in relation to which there is a description of priorities; an explanation of their measurement; baselines and targets; an outline of delivery arrangements and key contacts. Full performance assessments and summary reports are also available for each quarter. The four quarters can be related directly to the 'reporting year' (1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009) required for the AMR.

2.0 Spatial Portrait of Havant Borough

Characteristics of Havant Borough

2.1 Havant Borough provides a unique setting in urban South Hampshire, located on the coastal plain between the South Downs and the sea. The coastal location has played a major part in the history of the area and continues to be at the heart of our important tourism industry and recreational activity, particularly in Emsworth and Hayling Island. The borough has many rural and green areas that retain mature trees from the time when the area was part of the Ancient Forest of Bere. The borough's high-quality environment benefits from a range of protective international and national designations. The high-quality environment is the borough's unique feature and the foundation for ensuring the borough will be a good place to live and learn; a good place to work and play; a good place to belong and share.

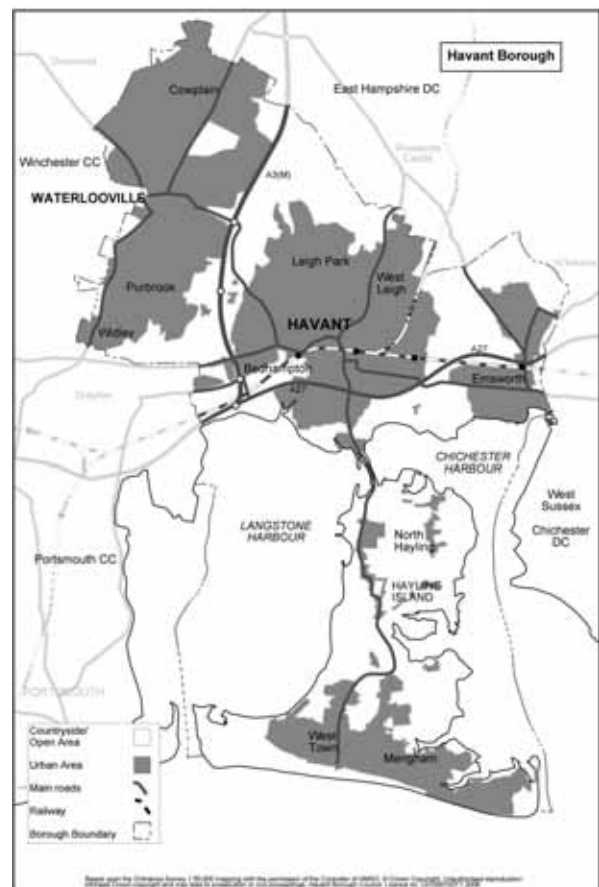


2.2 The borough is made up of five distinct areas (as shown on the map below):

- Emsworth
- Havant (including Bedhampton, Denvilles, Havant Town, Langstone, and Warblington)
- Hayling Island
- Leigh Park (including Warren Park)
- Waterlooville (including Cowplain, Purbrook, Waterlooville, Wecock and Widley).

2.3 The town of Havant is at the historic heart of the borough, with its historic streets, fresh water springs, civic and cultural functions and new shopping facilities. Waterlooville lies to the west of the borough and is a thriving modern area of housing, shops and employment. Waterlooville will experience more changes as a large new settlement of at least 2,000 new homes is proposed on the western edge of the town. In the north of the borough Leigh Park was developed for Portsmouth's expanding population after the Second World War. Portsmouth City Council remains a major landowner and the impact of the city's economy is significant to the whole of the borough.

2.4 Havant Borough has excellent communications for a rapidly modernising local economy at the hub of road, rail and sea transport networks. The M27/A27 coastal trunk route and the A3(M) London route meet in Havant, and link the south coast towns and their expanding ports, with London and the rest of the south east. Further west the M3 motorway links to the Midlands and the South West. The rail

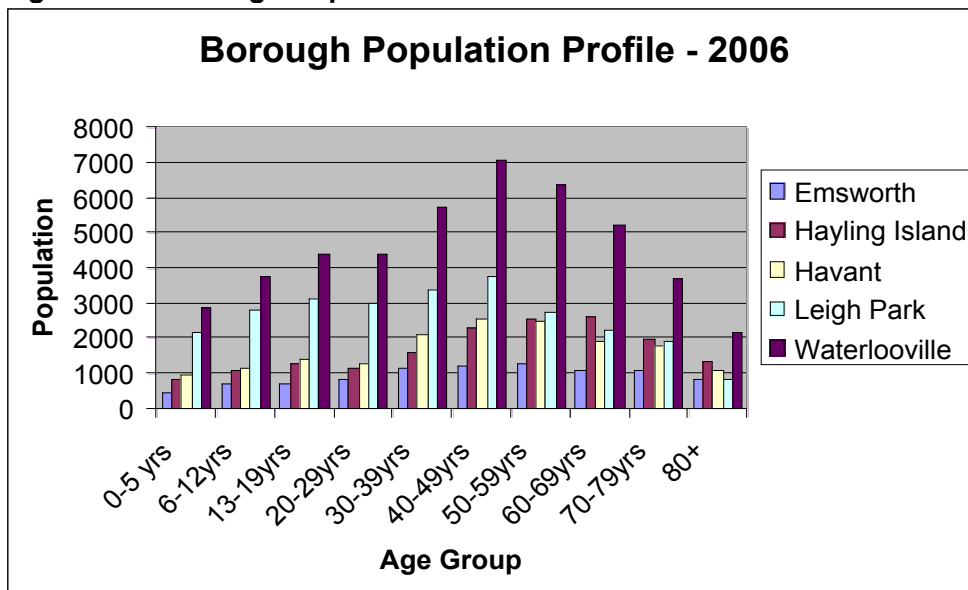


network provides fast coastal and London-bound trains, and the major international cargo and passenger port at Portsmouth is literally minutes away. Southampton's port, one of the UK's premier freight and cruise terminals, is within approximately 40 minutes drive time. Southampton International Airport is just 30 minutes drive time away and provides daily flights to regional and European destinations. London Heathrow and Gatwick Airports are about 75 minutes drive away.



- 2.5 The local economy has traditionally been manufacturing-based and there is a high concentration of advanced manufacturing and marine businesses in the borough. It is well placed to attract new businesses with its superb natural coastline and high accessibility by both road and rail. The borough's excellent communications impact on local work patterns with high levels of out-commuting of lower skilled residents and higher skilled people commuting in. Overall more workers travel out than in.
- 2.6 In 2008 the borough had an estimated population of 116,288 according to the HCC Small Area Populations Forecasts. The estimate for 2009 is 116,453. This is less than the 1991 census figure of 119,849. The population is projected to rise to 119,558 by 2026.
- 2.7 As elsewhere in the UK Havant has an ageing population with the majority of the population aged 40 years or older. By 2026 just over a quarter of the borough's population will be aged 65 and over and there will be large increase in the oldest age group of people aged 85 plus, particularly in the borough's coastal locations. There will be a corresponding drop in the number of people of working age in the borough, therefore increasing the economic age dependency ratio. These are fundamental issues that the Core Strategy policies, together with the actions of a variety of partners, will address.

Figure 2.1: Borough Population Profile



- 2.8 In 2006 there were 51,310 dwellings according to latest available information from Hampshire County Council. There is an estimated average of 2.3 people per household. Nationally and locally the way households are formed is changing. These changes will

increase single person households, through the ageing population, increasing divorce and increasing number of couples who retain two homes. The average household size is projected to drop to 2.1 persons by 2026. This means more homes are needed to meet the needs of newly-formed households in the borough.

- 2.9 A major issue for these new households both locally and nationally will be affordability. Owner-occupation remains out of reach for many, therefore a range of homes and tenures must be provided to meet the different needs. Mixed tenure development is important in order to ensure mixed communities are created. This includes ensuring there is an appropriate proportion of private market housing in communities where there is already a large presence of affordable housing.
- 2.10 The other major issue for the borough is to address the areas most in need of regeneration. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), published by the Department of Communities and Local Government, provides detailed information on deprivation on a range of economic, social and housing issues. Havant Borough is ranked the 142nd most deprived local authority out of the 354 local authorities in England, (IMD, 2007). The IMD provides very detailed information on Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA). In 2007 there were eighteen LSOAs in the borough within the 20% most deprived areas in England. Four of those eighteen LSOAs were within the 10% most deprived areas in England. The eighteen areas were in Leigh Park, Wecock Estate and the Beachlands area of Hayling Island. This shows some stark contrasts of deprivation and wealth in the borough.
- 2.11 The indicators of this deprivation show that there are parts of the borough with relatively high levels of violent crime. In terms of health the borough has above average life expectancy (ranked 112 out of 354) and overall is considered healthy (ranked 112 out of 354). There are issues with higher levels of teenage pregnancy, heart disease (ranked 239 out of 354), people diagnosed with diabetes, obesity (ranked 254 out of 354) and relatively low levels of participation in sport (ranked 300 out of 354).

- 2.12 Many of the issues facing the borough cannot be solved at local level. The council must work with partners whose influence goes beyond the borough boundaries to shape our future. The Havant Local Strategic Partnership has produced the Sustainable Community Strategy for the borough. Havant has taken a leading role in the sub-regional partnership, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH). PUSH is a voluntary partnership of



eleven local authorities in South Hampshire: Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton and parts of East Hampshire, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester Districts and Hampshire County Council, as shown in the map above.

3.0 Local Development Scheme: Progress on Implementation

Local Development Scheme

- 3.1 This section of the AMR reviews the progress made by the council in the preparation of local development documents in relation to the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). It focuses on progress made during the reporting year April 2008 to March 2009, but where practicable includes more up-to-date information.
- 3.2 The current LDS was agreed by the council's Cabinet on the 16 September 2009 and by GOSE on the 9 October 2009. This superseded the LDS that covered the reporting period which was approved by the Executive on 7 January 2009 and approved by the Government Office for the South East (GOSE) and the Planning Inspectorate on 5 February 2009.
- 3.3 There were no Development Plan Document milestones identified in the Havant LDS (5 February version) during the reporting year. The only milestone was for the Regulation 17 consultation on Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) for the Havant Civic Hub (March – May 2009). A stakeholder consultation took place in December 2008 but was not taken forward as the basis for the SPD because significant changes have now been proposed to the area involving the co-location of Hampshire County Council services. A SPD will be progressed for the site but will now take a different form.
- 3.4 Just outside the reporting period two milestones in the Havant LDS (5 February version) were successfully achieved. These were consultation on the *Draft Core Strategy (New Regulation 25)* document and consultation on the *Residential Car and Cycle Parking Standards Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)* that took place simultaneously in June to July 2009.
- 3.5 Progress was also made on a considerable number of evidence gathering studies. These are listed in Appendix 2. Two of the key evidence base studies that were published are the Town Centres, Retail and Leisure Study (Nathaniel Litchfield and Partners (April 2009), the Housing Viability Study (DTZ February 2009), Green Infrastructure Study (Phase 1 – TEP July 2008) and the Transport Impact Evaluation Study (PBA – June 2009).

Saved Policies from the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan

- 3.6 The Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan (HBDWLP) was adopted on 30 September 2005. It was saved for three years under the transitional arrangements set out in the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and therefore formed part of the development plan for the borough up until 30 September 2008. In June 2008 a list of saved policies was agreed with the Secretary of State. These are the saved policies of the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan (HBDWLP), which form part of the Havant Borough Local Development Framework (HBLDF).
- 3.7 In May 2009 *the South East Plan (SEP)* was approved, after the end of the reporting year on 31 March. The SEP fully superseded the Hampshire County Structure Plan Review (HCSPR). A number of the saved policies of the HBDWLP, which form part of the HBLDF, were derived from the HCSPR, such as the overall housing figures, the reserve housing allocations, the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area (MDA) and strategic gaps. The relationship of these policies can be seen as the HCSPR being the parent, the saved HBLDF policy the child with the approval of the SEP leaving them

orphaned. The principle is clear that the saved policies have been subject to independent examination and therefore have a life of their own and are not automatically superseded because the HCSPR parent policy has been superseded.

- 3.8 The approval of the SEP has meant that saved policy **H1: Scale of Housing Provision** has been superseded by policy **SH5: Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006 - 2026** of the SEP which allocates 6300 dwellings to Havant Borough. Since the last review of the saved policies was undertaken in early 2008 a number of site allocations have been completed, therefore they are no longer relevant. A list of the current position with the saved policies is attached at Appendix 3, with the list of five policies that were deleted at the Cabinet meeting of the 16 September 2009 in Appendix 4.

Statement of Community Involvement

- 3.9 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted by the council on 18 October 2006 in accordance with its original LDS milestone. The council will continue to use the wide range of consultation methods set out in table 1 of the SCI in order to involve the community in the planning process.
- 3.10 The revised PPS12, which was published during the reporting year in June 2008, has changed the formal consultation procedures of the LDF by removing the requirement for an 'issues and options' and 'preferred options' stage and replaces them with 'draft' and 'pre-submission publication' stage. The principles of consultation of the approved SCI remain valid and go beyond the current statutory requirements. The production of the Core Strategy and other local development documents will follow the government's principles for community engagement in planning set out in the revised PPS12 (p4.20-21). Accordingly, community involvement will be proportionate to the HBLDF document and the stage of the process, but always continuous, transparent, accessible and planned.

Core Strategy

- 3.11 The current timetable for the production of the Core Strategy is set out in table 3.1. Consultation on the *Draft Core Strategy* document took place from the 12 June – 24 July 2009 in accordance with the LDS. The Core Strategy remains the council's priority plan.

Table 3.1: Core Strategy timetable

Regulation 25 consultation – Including Sustainability Re-appraisal & consultation	June – July 2009
Pre Submission Publication of DPD	March – April 2010
Date for Submission to SoS	June 2010
Pre-Hearing Meeting	July 2010
Hearing (Start)	September 2010
Inspector's Draft Report	November 2010
Inspector's final Report	December 2010
Adoption & publication of document & revised proposals map	March 2011

Development Delivery (Allocations) DPD

- 3.12 The timetable for the production of the Development Delivery (Allocations) DPD was revised in the 16 September Cabinet approval of the LDS as set out in table 3.2. The timetable needed to be amended in order that the focus of the limited resources would be on the Core Strategy and to ensure that the growing number of development sites is properly assessed in terms of viability and deliverability.

Table 3.2: Site Allocations DPD timetable

Consultation on scope of the Sustainability Appraisal & initial DPD Consultation (Old Regulations)	March – April 2008 (Issues and options – old regulations)
New Regulation 25 consultation – Including Sustainability Re-appraisal & consultation	September – November 2010
Pre- Submission Publication of DPD and consultation	June - July 2011
Date for Submission to SoS	September 2011
Pre- Hearing Meeting	November 2011
Hearing (Start)	January 2012
Inspector’s Draft report	March 2012
Inspector’s Final Report	April 2012
Adoption & publication of document & revised proposals map	June 2012

Overall Effectiveness of LDF Consultation

- 3.13 As has been stated no consultation milestones occurred during the reporting period. Nevertheless, In order to update the AMR this section refers to the consultation on the *Draft Core Strategy* that took place between 12 June and 24 July 2009.
- 3.14 The level of response to the consultation was relatively good considering the complexity of the LDF process. A total of 291 people/organisations responded to the *Draft Core Strategy* making 1,762 individual representations.
- 3.15 During the consultation on the *Draft Core Strategy* in June and July 2009, 37 respondents used the web questionnaire and a further 95 responded by e-mail, making a total of 132 (45%) of responses being made electronically.
- 3.16 During the consultation period individual events were held, including public meetings, presentations and staffed exhibitions. Planning Aid was involved in three events in Leigh Park. The exhibitions proved very popular, particularly those at the weekend. It is estimated that the Planning Policy team and colleagues who helped directly engaged with over 1,500 individuals. Table 3.3 sets out the events that took place.

Table 3.3: Consultation timetable

Exhibitions and Events	Date	Time
Emsworth Square	Tuesday 16 June	10.00 – 14.00
Hayling Island – Trailer	Tuesday 18 June	10.00 – 14.00
Havant Civic Offices	Tuesday 18 June	16.30 – 19.30
Waterlooville – Trailer	Saturday 20 June	10.00 – 14.00
Leigh Park – West Leigh Park (Planning Aid)	Tuesday 25 June	18.45 – 20.30
Leigh Park Community Centre (Planning Aid)	Friday 26 June	10.00 – 12.30
Leigh Park - Park Community School (Planning Aid)	Saturday 27 June	10.00 – 12.30
Havant - Meridian Centre	Saturday 27 June	10.00 – 14.00
Leigh Park – Trailer	Friday 9 July	10.00 – 14.00
Waterlooville Market – Trailer	Friday 10 July	10.00 – 14.00
Havant Market – Trailer	Tuesday 14 July	10.00 – 14.00
Other Events		
Developers and Agents Presentation	Friday 1 May	13.00
Quay/Spirit Local Radio Interview	Wednesday 8 July	13.00
Havant - Party in the Park	Saturday 6 June	11.00 – 16.00
Civic Offices – Customer Service Briefing	Tuesday 9 June	10.00 – 11.00
Civic Offices – Customer Service Briefing	Thursday 11 June	10.00 – 12.00
Civic Offices - Residents and Amenity Groups	Tuesday 16 June	17.00 – 18.30
Express FM Live Local Radio Interview	Tuesday 16 June	08.30 – 9.00
Havant – Leafleting Havant Train Station	Tuesday 16 June	07.30 – 09.00
Havant – Leafleting Havant Train Station	Wednesday 17 June	16.00 – 18.00
Civic Offices – Community Boards/LSP	Monday 22 June	17.00 – 18.30
Civic Offices - PAS Infrastructure Delivery	Thursday 25 June	10.00 – 17.00
Business Breakfast Seminar	Tuesday 30 June	07.30 – 09.00
Portsmouth and South East Hants Chamber of Commerce	Wednesday 1 July	12.30 – 14.00
Youth Council	Tuesday 7 July	16.00 – 18.00
Depot Exhibition	Wednesday 8 July	14.00 – 16.00
Havant Local Strategic Partnership Board	Thursday 23 July	09.30 – 11.00
Councillor Briefing		
Civic Offices – Members and Managers Briefing	Tuesday 9 June	17.00 – 18.30
Civic Offices – Development Management Committee	Thursday 18 June	17.00 – 17.30

Attendance at a Waterlooville staffed exhibitions is shown in figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1:

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 3.17 In April 2009 new regulations came into force that removed the need to include the timetables for Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) in the LDS. The advice from GOSE is that whilst this is no longer a formal requirement, it would be considered good practice to include them to provide information for the public. Currently, there are two adopted Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) in the Havant LDF namely Leigh Park Strategic Framework and Havant Town Centre Urban Design Framework
- 3.18 A series of other SPDs are programmed for production over the next three years. These are listed in the adopted LDS (September 2009) as the Residential Parking and Cycle Provision, the Havant Public Service Village, the Borough Design Guide, Sustainable Construction and Developer Contributions.

4.0 Business Development

4.1 Draft Core Strategy Objectives

- Promote a dynamic, diverse and knowledge-based economy to meet the challenges of a rapidly changing global economy
- Contribute to sub-regional economic growth in South Hampshire, aiming to bring economic performance into line with the South East regional average
- Maintain the borough as a centre of manufacturing excellence by protecting existing business premises
- Nurture the growth of marine-based businesses
- Raise the skill levels of the borough's current and potential workforce to meet the demands of the local economy and the aspirations of young people
- Encourage tourism and the visitor economy without compromising sensitive environmental assets.

Background

- 4.2 The borough is well located to attract inward investment and new businesses as it is located close to the cities of Portsmouth and Southampton and has good rail and road access to London. The borough has two successful enterprise centres and a wide range of development sites. It has a strong entrepreneurial culture with high business formation and survival rates relative to the current economic climate.
- 4.3 Havant Borough has been classified as one of only two 'manufacturing towns' in the South East region with almost a fifth of the workforce employed in this sector (NS2001 Area Classification for Local Authorities). Structural change in the UK has been marked by a long-term shift from traditional manufacturing to services, with production activities declining year on year nationally and in Havant Borough. However, Havant continues to have a strong manufacturing role especially in the high-tech sector.
- 4.4 A key indicator of economic development is job density which is the ratio of total jobs to total working-age population. The latest information is available from the Hampshire Economic Partnership Research and Intelligence Task Group and the research it commissioned from the University of Portsmouth. The Key Data Sheet for 2009 for the borough shows that job density for 2007 (based on the latest information from the Office for National Statistics) is 0.65 which is significantly below the figure for the South East Region which was 0.86. Increasing the total available employment land in the borough will help to ensure the creation of local jobs vital for the economic prospects of the borough.
- 4.5 The decline in the traditional employment base for the borough has resulted in a number of problems including unemployment. The unemployment rate in the borough has historically been higher than in the rest of Hampshire. The unemployment rate in the borough in August 2008 was 2.1%, based on the number of people seeking jobseeker allowance, which was significantly higher than the rates of 1.58% and 1.5% recorded for Hampshire and the South East region respectively (Local Knowledge website, August 2008). In April 2009 unemployment in Havant Borough had almost doubled to 4.1%. The figure stabilised for 9 months in 2009 at 3.9%.
- 4.6 In August 2009 long term unemployment, that is people out of work for 12 months or longer, was 7.9 percent in the borough in comparison to the 6.1 percent and 8 percent for Hampshire and the South East region respectively according to information from the Office for National Statistics.

- 4.7 There are a number of key knowledge-based industries established in Havant Borough. However, many of the borough's residents lack the skills to access jobs in this sector. The latest available information from the Office for National Statistics on the standardised occupancy classification showed that 23 percent of the borough's workplace population were employed in major groups 8 and 9 which comprised process plant and machine operatives and elementary occupations. This compares with 15.9 percent and 18.5 percent in the South East Region and UK respectively.
- 4.8 The latest available information from HCC Connexions in Summer 2009 shows that 10 percent of the resident population in the 16 to 18 age group were classified as Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET). This is a high percentage in comparison with the average for the South East Region and Hampshire. Furthermore, the Office for National Statistics Annual Population Survey identified that 18 percent of the resident population did not have any qualifications. This is the highest rate in Hampshire and is higher than the regional and national averages.
- 4.9 There are intense pockets of skills deprivation in the borough. For example, over 40 percent of the working age population in each of the Leigh Park wards was recorded in the 2001 census as not having any qualifications. However, this is not a problem in much of the borough. The Core Strategy is endeavouring to reduce disparities between different parts of the borough where possible. This figure exceeds significantly the average of 27 percent for the other wards in the borough. Policy CS3 (Skills and Employability) in the *Draft Core Strategy* supports initiatives to raise skills levels and the increase in employability. Such initiatives will increase skills in the borough's current and potential workforce in response to the requirements of the local economy and the aspirations of young people.
- 4.10 **Core Output Indicator BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type**

Output:

The total amount of additional employment floorspace measured in 'gross internal' square metres completed by type is set out in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Employment completions in Havant Borough 2008-2009

Use class order	Gross completed floorspace (m2)	Loss (m2)	Net completed floorspace (m2)
B1(a) offices other than A2	2,882	800	2,082
B1(b) research and development	-	-	-
B1(c) light industry	-	-	-
B2 general industry	8,220	0	8,220
B8 storage and distribution	-	-	-
Total	11,102	800	10,302

4.11 Commentary:

The figures set out in table 4.1 show that 10,302 square metres of employment floorspace was completed in the borough during the reporting year. This was a small increase of 844 square metres since the previous reporting year. These completions

comprised established businesses thereby indicating that such firms were committed to expanding in the borough. Almost all the B2 development (97 percent) was a new packaging hall extension for the prestigious firm of Wyeth. A small net loss of office floor space resulted from the redevelopment of the PCC housing offices in Leigh Park District Centre. The new development, however, provided 40 extra jobs and enhanced local facilities.

Figure 4.1: Wyeth’s new packaging hall under construction

(Photograph supplied by Wyeth)



4.12 Core Output Indicator BD2: Total amount of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land by type

Output:

A total of 10,302 square metres of gross internal employment floorspace was completed on previously developed land (PDL) during the reporting year.

4.13 Commentary:

All the 4 sites developed for employment during the reporting year 2008-09 for new business floorspace were on PDL. This is in line with the proposed *Draft Core Strategy* policy CS2.3 on Employment which states that: ‘Priority will be given to the use of previously developed land for the provision of new business floorspace’.

4.14 Core Output Indicator BD3: Employment land available by type

Output:

There is total of 37.22 hectares of employment land available for development in the borough. This total can be divided into 25.58 hectares of land allocated for employment purposes in saved policies from the Local Plan and 11.64 hectares of land with planning permission granted for employment purposes.

4.15 Commentary:

Policy SH3 in *the South East Plan* sets a requirement for two million square metres of new employment floorspace to be provided in South Hampshire by 2026. The amount of new employment floorspace is based on the target economic growth rate of 3.5 percent gross value added (GVA) per annum by 2026. In total the *Draft Core Strategy* identifies

a total provision of 162,000 square metres of new employment floorspace comprising offices, manufacturing and warehousing for development between 2006 and 2026. This figure is based on the target apportioned to the borough in the PUSH *Employment Floorspace Policy Framework*.

- 4.16 Land is allocated for employment purposes in saved policies in the Local Plan. These were considered in the Employment Land Review, which was published in March 2008 and forms a key part of the evidence base for the LDF. A review and updating of the Employment Land Review is currently underway following the appointment of the consultants DTZ. Further land has been identified for employment in the *Draft Core Strategy* at Dunsbury Hill Farm and Brockhampton West which were proposed as strategic sites.

5.0 Housing

5.1 Draft Core Strategy objectives

- Identify sufficient space for at least 6,300 new homes in order to meet the requirements of *the South East Plan*
- Distribute the new homes across the five main areas of the borough taking into account environmental objectives, sustainability and land availability
- Ensure a mix of dwelling types is provided and that an appropriate level of affordable housing provision is achieved
- Ensure the needs of older people are taken into consideration
- Ensure the requirements for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are taken into account
- Ensure high quality design is the cornerstone of all new development
- Ensure that the design respects and draws inspiration from the character and setting of the local area; enhances and improves its appearance; and creates attractive, safe, inclusive and sustainable places where people want to live, work and relax.

5.2 The Havant Housing Trajectory 2009 forms figure 5.1 of this report and the detailed figures are set out in Appendix 5. Within the detailed trajectory there are a number of bars and lines, which represent different elements of the housing supply. The key components of the bar chart element of the trajectory are total past completions and total projected completions. There are three lines plotted on the trajectory. The 'plan' line annualises the borough's housing allocation. The 'monitor' line shows the number of dwellings above or below the cumulative housing allocation at a given time. The 'manage' line shows the annual number of completions needed to meet the borough's housing allocation taking into account shortfalls and surpluses in delivery in previous years.

5.3 The targets and outputs for indicators in the AMR have been extrapolated from the trajectory and are set out in strict accordance with the updated core output indicators H1 to H2(d) published by the government in July 2008.

5.4 The following indicators are numbered to accord with the Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators - update 2/2008. The alternative numbering used in last year's AMR is shown in brackets.

5.5 Core Output Indicator H1: Plan period and housing targets

Output:

Policy H1 of *the South East Plan* sets a housing target for the plan period 2006 to 2026 of 6,300 dwellings which averages 315 per year for this period.

5.6 Core Output Indicator H2 (a) (H2): Net additional dwellings in previous years

This indicator has been interpreted as referring to the additional dwellings completed since the start of the Local Plan period in April 2001 up to the start of the reporting year in April 2008.

Target:

The requirement for the borough based on policy H1 of *the South East Plan* from April 2006 to March 2008 is 315 net additional dwellings per year. This is a substantial increase from the previous requirement of 167 dwellings per year in the Havant Borough

District-wide Local Plan Policy H1 which has no longer been saved following the adoption of *the South East Plan*.

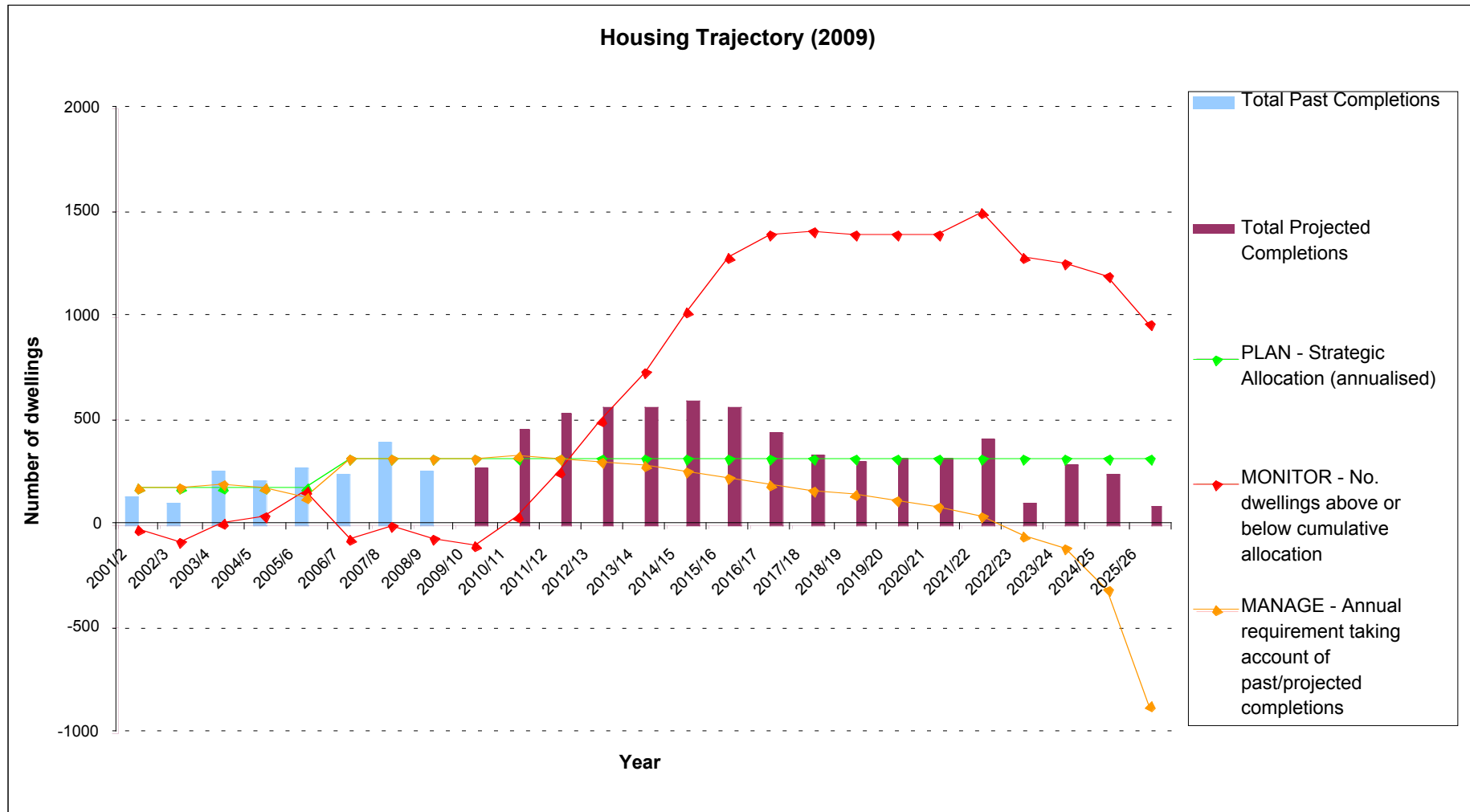
Output:

The net additional dwellings completed each year between April 2001 and April 2008 and the housing target for each year is set out in table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Annual net housing completion figures and targets April 2001 to March 2008

Year	Target	Net additional dwellings completed
2001-02	167	137
2002-03	167	110
2003-04	167	256
2004-05	167	206
2005-06	167	277
2006-07	315	236
2007-08	315	390
Total	1,465	1,612

Figure 5.1: Havant Housing Trajectory 2009



5.7 Commentary:

The combined housing targets set out in saved policy H1 of the Local Plan and Policy H1 of *the South East Plan* were achieved with a total of 1,612 dwellings completed in the borough since 2001. From 2006, when *the South East Plan* target became relevant, a total of 626 dwellings were completed between April 2006 and March 2008. This number is only four below the two year target of 630 set by *the South East Plan*.

5.8 Core Output Indicator H2 (b) (H 3): Net additional dwellings for the reporting year

Target:

The net additional dwelling requirement for the borough based on policy H1 of *the South East Plan* for the year April 2008 to March 2009 is 315 dwellings.

Output:

A net total of 252 dwellings was completed during this period. The detailed breakdown of this figure based on the government *Housing Flows Reconciliation Return* is as follows:

- 236 new build completions
- -18 demolitions
- + 8 changes of use
- +26 conversions.

5.9 Commentary:

This number was significantly below the completions for the previous year, which totalled 390 dwellings, and less than *the South East Plan* annual target. The number of new homes completed in the borough was 80 percent of the annualised housing target.

The outputs for the previous two indicators show that the rate of housing completions in the borough was successfully meeting requirements up to March 2008. One major explanation for not meeting the target for the reporting year has been the downturn in the economy nationally rather than the availability of developable sites in the borough. A significant impact was also delay in starting development at the West of Waterlooville Major Development Area. Despite the recession development on part of this site has since commenced indicating the strength of the local housing market.

5.10 Core Output Indicator H2 (c) (H 4): Net additional dwellings in future years

This indicator is addressed as required by separating the:

- (i) Net additional dwellings expected to come forward after the current monitoring year up to 31 March 2015 on deliverable housing sites; and
- (ii) Net additional dwellings expected to come forward from 01 April 2015 up to the end of the plan period on 31 March 2026 on developable housing sites.

Target:

The net additional housing requirement for the borough based on policy H1 of *the South East Plan* for the six year period April 2009 to March 2015 is 1,890 new homes and for the period April 2015 to March 2026 is 3,465 new homes.

Output:

The net additional dwellings expected to come forward from deliverable housing sites from 2009 to 2015 are set out in table 5.2. The total annualised plan targets are also included in the table. A total of 2,973 net additional dwellings could come forward in

this period, which greatly exceeds the housing requirement set for the borough in *the South East Plan*.

- 5.11 This figure is largely boosted by the availability of urban extension sites. The preferred options for these will be determined through the LDF process and the relevant DPD (The Development Delivery (Allocations) DPD) is expected to be adopted in 2012. This will boost housing land availability. Communications with landowners and agents has shown that the majority of such sites are ready to progress if their plan status changes on or before 2012.
- 5.12 The net additional dwellings expected to come forward from developable housing sites from 2015 to 2026 are set out in table 5.3. The annualised plan target is also included in the table. A total of 3,411 net additional dwellings could come forward in this period, which almost meets the housing requirement set for the borough in *the South East Plan*.
- 5.13 It is expected that the current deficit of completions will be offset by surpluses when the national economic problems have recovered and also when urban extension sites can be released as the LDF progresses.

Table 5.2: Net additional dwellings expected to come forward on deliverable housing sites from 2009 to 2015

Year	Net additional dwellings on deliverable sites	Target
2009-10	278	315
2010-11	451	315
2011-12	528	315
2012-13	559	315
2013-14	560	315
2014-15	597	315
2009-15	2,973	1,890

Table 5.3: Net additional dwellings expected to come forward on developable housing sites from 2014 to 2026

Year	Net additional dwellings on developable sites	Target
2015-16	573	315
2016-17	435	315
2017-18	331	315
2018-19	297	315
2019-20	317	315
2020-21	317	315
2021-22	414	315
2022-23	100	315
2023-24	289	315
2024-25	250	315
2025-26	88	315
Total 2015-26	3,411	3,465

5.14 **Commentary:**

PPS3: Housing requires local planning authorities to assess and demonstrate the extent to which existing plans already fulfil the requirement to identify and maintain a rolling five year supply of deliverable land for housing as this influences how planning applications are determined.

- 5.15 Guidance published by the Planning Inspectorate sets out three main stages for assessing the supply of deliverable sites. Firstly, it is necessary to identify the level of housing provision to be delivered over the following five years. This was done for indicator H1 of this report. Policy H1 of *the South East Plan* sets a housing requirement of 6,300 dwellings to be completed in the borough between 2006 and 2026 with an annual housing requirement of 315 homes per year. Therefore it is necessary for the council to demonstrate a supply of deliverable housing sites to accommodate 1,890 new homes from 01 April 2009 to 31 March 2015. This period covers the current monitoring year 2009 to 2010 and the five year period 2010 to 2015.
- 5.16 The second stage of the assessment requires the identification of sites that have the potential to deliver housing during these six years. This includes sites with extant planning permission for housing as of 01 April 2009, which are listed in Appendix 6. Sites with a gross gain of five or more dwellings are listed individually and a combined figure is given for sites with a yield of less than five dwellings with a reduction applied to reflect that not all will be delivered. The West of Waterlooville Major Development Area (MDA) is the largest site on this list and is projected to deliver 323 new homes up to 2015, with some further completions beyond 2015.
- 5.17 The second source of housing sites identified in the second part of the assessment is the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), which was published in March 2008 with a base date of 01 April 2007. An update of the SHLAA is in the process of being finalised but work has been carried out in order to support the updating of the Havant Housing Trajectory and the five-year supply of specific deliverable sites. This update took into account all the requirements set out by the Government in the Practice Guidance on SHLAAs on keeping the assessment up-to-date and included direct communication with owners/agents to assess likely delivery. Identified SHLAA sites that have the potential to deliver five or more dwellings in the six year period 2009 to 2015 are set out in Appendix 7. These sites do not have extant planning permission but are considered at be deliverable in the period up until 2015.
- 5.18 The net additional dwelling figures set out in table 5.2 were calculated by adding the annualised figures for sites with planning permission and the annualised figures for identified SHLAA sites without planning permission. The information set out in the tables forming Appendices 6 and 7 identify sites that have the potential to deliver housing for the period 2009 to 2015.
- 5.19 The third stage of the assessment requires the local planning authority to assess the deliverability of the identified potential sites. *PPS3* states that in order for a site to be considered deliverable it should be available, suitable and achievable.
- 5.20 The suitability for housing of all the sites identified in the SHLAA was assessed based on information gathered through desk top analysis, site visits and professional knowledge within the Planning Policy Team. A wide ranging number of policy and other considerations were taken into account such as flooding, nature designations and infrastructure requirements. A site was only considered to be deliverable if it offered a suitable location for development now and would contribute to the creation

of sustainable, mixed communities. Communication with landowners and/or agents for sites in the SHLAA helped to ascertain likely site availability or disposal to ascertain timescales and phasing of availability.

- 5.21 The achievability of delivering housing on all the sites identified in the SHLAA was assessed with regard to cost, market and delivery factors. A number of factors can increase development costs such as developer contributions. The Borough Council's Estates Department undertook a desktop study of the SHLAA sites, which indicated that all of the identified sites were viable for residential development provided that they could be assembled at a price which reflected their potential and any significant development costs. A number of developers and landowners provided details on phasing and known infrastructure constraints. The PUSH Housing Market Assessment also provided information on the level of potential market demand and the attractiveness of the locality. A site was only considered to be achievable if there was a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on the site within five years.
- 5.22 Although the current economic climate has weakened viability and has had an influence on dwelling completions during 2008/09, a situation that is likely to continue into the 2009/10 year, there are strong indications that development is still sought in the borough and much interest from house builders remains. The situation will be monitored and considered as part of the emerging LDF and addressed if and when required.
- 5.23 It is expected that housing delivery will slow during 2009/10 and possibly into 2010/11 but in the event that the economy and market recovers it is expected that supply in the following years will compensate for any fall in supply in the immediate few years. This will be further enhanced on adoption of the councils Allocations DPD (expected during 2012) as this will allow some urban extension sites to come forward. In addition, reserve sites from the old Local Plan are, in two out of three instances being progressed to a planning application. In order to ensure supply is maintained there will be no policy objection to their release. This is a proactive approach to addressing the current downturn in delivery.
- 5.24 In conclusion there is an up-to-date five year supply of deliverable housing sites based on extant planning permissions and sites identified in the updated SHLAA. The council will therefore consider all planning applications for residential development having regard to paragraph 69 of *PPS3*, Development Plan policies and other material considerations.
- 5.25 *PPS3: Housing* also requires local planning authorities to identify a supply of specific developable sites for a further ten years. This report will identify a supply of developable sites for the remainder of the plan period up to 2026, which exceeds the minimum requirements set out in *PPS3*. The minimum housing target for the borough for the period 01 April 2015 to 31 March 2026 is 3,465 net additional dwellings.
- 5.26 The updated SHLAA identifies a sufficient supply of potential sites to meet the housing requirements for the borough over this eleven year period. These sites are listed in Appendix 8. The first site on this list is the West of Waterlooville MDA, which should be nearing completion in 2018. A discounted allowance has been made for windfalls on small sites capable of accommodating less than five dwellings for the period 2020 to 2026. Windfall has not been included within the forthcoming 10 year period in accordance with guidance in *PPS3*.
- 5.27 An assessment was made in the SHLAA of the developability of all the identified SHLAA sites. *PPS3* states that for a site to be considered developable it should be in

a suitable location for housing and there should be a reasonable prospect that the site is available for, and could be developed, at the point envisaged.

5.28 Sites with insurmountable barriers to development such as flooding, nature conservation designations, or other significant concerns were excluded from the SHLAA.

5.29 Core Output Indicator H2(d) (H 5): Managed delivery target

This indicator refers to net additional dwellings expected to come forward each year from 01 April 2009 to 31 March 2026 taking into account the previous delivery of net additional dwellings since 2006.

Target:

As identified previously the overall housing requirement set out in policy H1 of the draft *South East Plan* is 6,300 net additional dwellings to be completed between 2006 and 2026.

Output:

The managed delivery target for the borough is set out in table 5.4.

5.30 Commentary:

The housing figures set out in table 5.4 are taken from the ‘manage’ line of the Havant Housing Trajectory shown in figure 5.1. This shows the annual number of completions needed to meet the housing allocation set for the borough in *the South East Plan*. The manage line takes into account shortfalls and surpluses in housing delivery from previous years. The figures show that should all SHLAA sites be allocated for development then the borough would potentially meet its housing target during 2022-23.

Table 5.4: Managed delivery of housing in Havant from 2009 to 2026

Year	Managed delivery of housing	Year	Managed delivery of housing
2009-10	319	2018-19	139
2010-11	322	2019-20	116
2011-12	313	2020-21	83
2012-13	298	2021-22	36
2013-14	277	2022-23	-59
2014-15	254	2023-24	-112
2015-16	223	2024-25	-312
2016-17	188	2025-26	-874
2017-18	160		

5.31 Core Output Indicator H3 (H6): New and converted dwellings on previously developed land

This indicator refers to the proportion of new and converted dwellings (gross) built upon previously developed land (PDL) in 2008 to 2009.

Target:

Paragraph 41 of PPS3 (Housing) indicates that nationally 60 percent of new housing should be built on PDL. In addition, paragraph 180 accompanying saved policy H3 in

the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan sets a target of 60 percent of new homes should be located on PDL.

Output:

All the new homes completed during the reporting year were on PDL. The detailed breakdown of this figure is as follows:

- 236 gross new build completions on PDL
- 8 change of use (gross gain) on PDL
- 26 conversion (gross gain) on PDL
- 270 gross total of new homes completed on PDL.

However, there was a gross loss of 18 dwellings because of demolitions which resulted in 252 net completions.

5.32 Commentary:

Since all (100%) of the new homes completed in the borough during the reporting year were built on PDL the local target of 60% was greatly exceeded.

5.33 Core Output Indicator H4 (H 10): Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)

This indicator monitors the number of gypsy and traveller pitches delivered in 2008 to 2009.

Output:

There were no additional gypsy and traveller pitches delivered in the borough during the reporting year. There were 8 illegal encampments recorded during the reporting year in the borough.

5.34 Commentary:

The South East of England Regional Assembly (SEERA) undertook a public consultation in autumn 2008 on the provision of places to live for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople in the South East. Policy H11 in the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan has been saved. An up-dated policy relating to gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople is expected to be included in the Development Delivery (Allocations) DPD.

5.35 Core Output Indicator H5 (H7): Gross affordable housing completions

Target:

Saved policy H8 in the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan seeks to achieve 30% of new homes to be affordable housing on sites of 0.5 hectares or more or 15 dwellings or more. In addition the *Draft Core Strategy* proposes to maintain this level of affordable housing .

Output:

A gross total of 73 new affordable homes were built throughout the borough during the reporting year. Out of this total 49 were social rented dwellings and 24 were intermediate affordable dwellings.

5.36 Commentary:

Almost 28% of the new homes completed in the borough during the reporting year were affordable. Registered Social Landlords (RSL) built these homes on a variety of sites. This compares well with the overall target of 30% considering that the 15 dwelling threshold for affordable housing requirement doesn't catch many of the development sites in the borough.

5.37 Core Output Indicator H6(H8): Housing quality-Building for Life Assessments

This is a new indicator introduced for the reporting year 2008-09. Building for Life is run by the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and the Home Builders Federation with Design for Homes. Building for Life is a national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. Housing design can improve wellbeing and quality of life, for example by contributing to reducing crime, improving public health and easing transport problems.

This indicator is based on an assessment of the number and proportion of total new build housing completions on sites of at least 10 dwellings which are considered to be very good, good, average and poor in relation to the Building for Life criteria. These 20 criteria are set out in Appendix 9.

Output:

The seven sites that had at least 10 dwellings completed are listed in table 5.5a. The ratings for the seven sites with new build completions (dwellings available for use) assessed in relation to the Building for Life criteria during the reporting year are set out in table 5.5b. Although 1 site (Park House Primary School achieved a very good score), three sites were assessed as average and three more developments were rated to be poor. These results compare unfavourably with last years assessment.

Table 5.5a: Sites of 10 or more completions between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Type	Address	Town	Proposal
Redevelopment	13-15, Padnell Road	Waterlooville	Sheltered flats
Redevelopment	124, Seafront	Hayling Island	Sheltered apartments
Redevelopment	39, Park Parade	Havant	Flats
Redevelopment	Former Procter and Gamble, Dunsbury Way	Havant	Dwellings
Redevelopment	131, London Road	Waterlooville	Flats
Redevelopment	173 – 175, Southwood Road	Hayling Island	Flats
New	Park House Primary School	Havant	Dwellings

Table 5.5 b: Building for Life Assessments between 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009

Rating	sites	Proportion (%)
Very good	1	14%
Good	0	0%
Average	3	43 %
Poor	3	43 %
Total	7	100%

5.38 Commentary:

The percentage of developments receiving high scores is expected to increase substantially in the future. Staff working for the Borough Council have received training and there now accredited assessors. Saved Policy D1 of the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan deals with high quality design and encourages proposals which respond to the local context. Policy CS14 in the *Draft Core Strategy* sets out design principles but not only for housing. *PPS3: Housing* states that good design is fundamental to the development of high quality new housing, which contributes to the creation of sustainable, mixed communities.

Figure 5.2: Redevelopment site, Leigh Park Centre



- 5.39 Building for Life is a government endorsed assessment benchmark. Each housing development is awarded a score out of twenty based on the number of questions that are answered positively. The overall scores are categorised as very good, good, average or poor.
- 5.40 The assessments require a 'yes' or 'no' response for each question rather than a qualified response. The assessment applies only to new build homes rather than conversions. This means that a number of sympathetic conversions completed during the reporting year were not assessed. As assessments were made of whole sites rather than individual dwellings the results from large housing sites skewed the overall results. The assessment included questions on sustainable construction methods, adaptation of internal spaces and internal space standards for which information was not available.
- 5.41 The council is planning to set up new monitoring systems on the efficient use of resources linked to saved policies from the Local Plan and proposed policy CS12 on the Efficient Use of Resources in the *Draft Core Strategy*. The intention is to monitor the number of new homes in the borough that achieve different levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes.

5.42 Local Indicator H7: Number and proportion of completions (gross) by dwelling size during 2008-2009

This indicator is not a Core Output Indicator required by the Department for Communities and Local Government. However, it is considered important to monitor the changing size of dwellings since there is a trend in the reduction of household size.

Target:

Saved policy H6 from the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan requires that housing developments should include a generous proportion of smaller households. The accompanying paragraph 202 sets a target that 40 percent to 50 percent of all new housing in the borough should be 1 or 2 bed room dwellings.

Output:

The breakdown of new homes during 2008-09 by dwelling size is set out in table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Number and proportion of new homes completed 2008-09 in relation to dwelling size.

Size of dwelling	Number of dwellings completed (gross)	Proportion of total completions
1 bed	103	38 %
2 bed	123	46 %
3 bed	30	11 %
4+ bed	14	5 %
Total	270 (252 net)	100%

5.43 Commentary:

The figures set out in table 5.6 show that 84% of completions in the borough during the reporting year were one and two bed dwellings. The completions during the reporting year of 84% 1-2 bed dwellings exceeds the target referred to in the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan that 40-50 percent of all new housing is provided as 1 or 2 bed dwellings. The need for a significant proportion of smaller dwellings can be supported by demographic trends. For example, the Demographic Facts and Figures for Havant which have been produced by Hampshire County Council show increases in the 65 to 85+ age group by 2015. The issue of affordability is also critical in terms of the fact that it is smaller dwellings that people are most likely to be able to afford. Table 5.7 shows that the percentage of small dwellings that have been built since 2000 has risen and fallen and consistently been above the 40-50% target.

Table 5.7: Percentage of small dwellings (1 and 2 bedrooms) completed 2000/2001 – 2008/2009

2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
56%	50%	55%	59%	62%	81%	69%	77%	84%

6.0 Town and District Centres

6.1 Draft Core Strategy Objectives

- Promote and protect the vitality and viability of the borough's town, district and local centres.
- To promote the borough as an attractive destination for recreation, leisure and culture.

Background

- 6.2 The town, district and local centres in Havant Borough provide a concentration of shops, leisure, cultural and entertainment facilities, public services and places of employment. The council aims to promote the vitality and viability of all its identified centres. The town centres are Havant and Waterlooville and the district centres are Emsworth, Leigh Park, Cowplain and Mengham/Gable Head. There are also a number of local centres that provide for the day-to-day shopping needs of local residents.
- 6.3 Edge-of-centre retail developments have improved the shopping opportunities available in the borough. These include Solent Retail Park, which is a significant development on the edge of Havant Town Centre, but this was completed during the previous reporting year. The town centre boundaries will need to be re-defined through the LDF process to reflect recent edge-of-centre completions.

Figure 6.1: New Lidl store and car park, Leigh Park



6.4 Core Output Indicator BD4 (TC1): Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

Output:

The total net and gross completion figures for town centre uses in 2008 to 2009 are set out in table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Completions of town centre uses in Havant 2008 to 2009

Use class (Amendment) Order 2005	Town centre completions (m2)	Total completions in borough (m2)	% completed in town centres
A1	1,530	1,530	100%
A2	0	0	-
B1a (gross)	743	2,882	26%
B1a (net)	-57	2,082	-
D2	0	1,890	-
Total	0	18,022	-

6.5 Commentary:

Government guidance defines town centre uses as A1: Shops, A2: Financial and Professional Services, A3: Restaurants and Cafes, B1a: Offices and D2: Assembly and Leisure. The completions information was compiled by Hampshire County Council. There is a monitoring threshold of 200 square metres meaning that smaller completions that are likely to be built in town centre locations may be overlooked. Government guidance requires information on net tradable floorspace to be provided for retail completions, but this information was not available from the County Council.

6.6 The D2 use is for an equestrian centre which is clearly acceptable in an out of centre location. Although 74 percent of the B1a completions was out of centre this amount can be justified since it comprised the intensification of an existing employment site.

6.7 The figures set out in table 6.1 show that there was a retail development during the reporting year. This development comprised the Lidl store at Leigh Park District Centre thereby contributing significantly to regeneration. Late in 2009, after the end of the reporting year, the Tesco replacement supermarket in Havant will be trading.

6.8 Local Indicator TC2: Proportion of A1 uses in town and district centres**Target:**

The supporting text for saved policies TC6 and TC7 in the HBDWLP sets baseline targets of 60% and 40% for A1 retail representation in primary and secondary frontages respectively in town and district Centres.

Output:

The output is set out in Tables 6.2 and 6.3.

Table 6.2: Proportion of A1 uses in primary frontages in town and district centres

Name of centre	Type of centre	Policy target for A1 uses representation in primary shopping frontage	Proportion of A1 uses in primary shopping frontage
Havant	Town	60%	61%
Waterlooville	Town	60%	79%
Emsworth	District	60%	58%
Leigh Park	District	60%	67%
Mengham/Gable Head	District	60%	76%
Cowplain	District	60%	56%

Table 6.3: Proportion of A1 uses in secondary frontages in town and district centres

Name of centre	Type of centre	Policy target for A1 uses representation in secondary shopping frontage	Proportion of A1 uses in secondary shopping frontage
Havant	Town	40%	49 %
Waterlooville	Town	40%	48%
Emsworth	District	40%	57%
Leigh Park	District	40%	57%
Mengham/Gable Head	District	40%	76%
Cowplain	District	40%	50%

6.9 Commentary:

The Use Classes Order defines A1 as a retail function including shops, post offices and travel agencies. The proportion of A1 uses in relation to other uses such as A2 (financial and professional services) is important as it affects the shopping function of these centres. If the proportion of A1 uses drops too low a centre may become less attractive to shoppers and therefore suffer a loss of vitality and viability.

6.10 A comprehensive survey has been carried out for the town and district centres during August 2009 and provides the latest available information for the Annual Monitoring Report. The proportions of A1 uses in primary shopping frontages identified by this survey are set out in table 6.2.

6.11 Table 6.2 shows that the current baseline target of 60 percent of primary frontages being A1 uses is exceeded except for Emsworth and Cowplain. The proportions for Waterlooville and Mengham/Gable Head exceed the target substantially. The figures for the main centres in the borough shows that Havant town centre is only slightly above the target, whilst in comparison Waterlooville Town Centre is high at nearly 80 percent, indicating that this is a vibrant centre for retail.

In comparison all the centres exceed the lower target for secondary frontages. However, the proportion for the two main centres is not significantly in excess of the target.

6.12 Indicator TC3: Vacancy rates in primary and secondary frontages in town and district centres

Output:

The vacancy rates in primary and secondary frontages in town and district centres are set out in table 6.4.

6.13 Commentary:

Vacant units with primary and secondary frontages were recorded as part of the comprehensive survey of all the town and district centres carried out during August 2009. Vacancies are clearly a key indicator of the vitality and viability of these centres particularly during a recession. The vacancy rates recorded in 2009 are shown in table 6.4 with the percentages assessed in October 2008 included for comparison.

6.14 It is a cause for concern that the vacancy rates in the primary and secondary frontages of Havant and Waterlooville Town Centres have increased over the year, especially in Havant. The vacancies in the primary frontages in Havant town centre are relatively high in comparison to Waterlooville. No vacant units were recorded in the primary and secondary frontages of Emsworth district centre showing how successful and popular this centre is for local residents and visitors. However, the vacancy rates in the district centres of Leigh Park and Mengham- Gable Head and Cowplain do give rise to concern.

Table 6.4: Vacancy rates in primary and secondary frontages in town and district centres: 2009 and 2008

Name of centre	Type of centre	Vacancy rate in primary shopping frontage (2008 rate in brackets)	Vacancy rate in secondary shopping frontage (2008 rate in brackets)
Havant	Town	18% (13%)	14%(12%)
Waterlooville	Town	13% (8%)	11%(11%)
Emsworth	District	0% (0%)	0%(0%)
Leigh Park	District	29 %(20%)	32%(34%)
Mengham/Gable Head	District	5%(2%)	30%(17%)
Cowplain	District	0%(0%)	17%(0%)

6.15 Indicator TC4: Pedestrian footfall in town and district centres

Output:

The pedestrian footfall figures for the town and district centres from 2001 to 2009 are set out in table 6.5. The most recent survey was carried out in Havant and Waterlooville town centres and in Leigh Park district centre in August 2009. The table identifying the locations and results of the surveys is included in Appendix 10. The justifications for the footfall count locations are set out in Appendix 11.

Table 6.5: Pedestrian footfall in town and district centres

Name of centre	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006	2008	2009
Havant	-	108,405	-	134,549	117,236	117,503	111,268
Waterloo-ville	-	123,123	-	110,974	-	123,711	119,189
Emsworth	46,588	-	45,827	-	-	43,592	-
Leigh Park	-	67,408	-	52,048	61,575	60,745	85,445
Mengham-Gable/Head	57,320	-	54,669	-	40,570	52,610	-
Cowplain	24,245	-	21,301	-	18,038	20,873	-

6.16 Commentary:

Pedestrian footfall surveys have been carried out biannually at a number of locations in the town and district centres since 2004. Due to recent changes in the form of the town centres it was considered that surveys were required in 2009 to monitor the impact of the recession and help in the consideration of potential revisions to town centre and Leigh Park centre boundaries (see Appendix 10 and Appendix 11). The surveys have measured the numbers and movements of people visiting the centres and are a useful indication of viability. In 2009 new survey points were used and therefore the figures are not directly comparable with previous years. Fluctuations are, however, apparent especially in Havant town centre. This may be a consequence of Tescos being closed. On the other hand there has been a substantial increase in pedestrian flow in Leigh Park where the Lidl development has clearly had a positive effect. The increase in footfall in this run-down centre where regeneration is needed can be explained by the inclusion of an additional survey location outside Lidl at the eastern end of Park Parade.

6.17 Indicator TC5: Amount and proportion of retail floorspace in town and district centres and out-of-centre stores and shops**Output:**

The amounts and proportion of retail floorspace contained in town and district centres and out-of-centre stores and shops in 2009 are set out in table 6.6.

6.18 Commentary:

It is necessary to measure what proportion of the borough's retail floorspace is contained within town and district centres in relation to out-of-centre stores and shops. This shows how successful the council has been in applying the sequential approach to locating new retail floorspace in existing centres before out-of-centre locations. It should be noted that there is a distinct policy difference between out-of-centre stores such as Asda Wal-Mart at Bedhampton and out-of-centre shops typified by small neighbourhood convenience shops serving day-to-day shopping needs of local residents.

Table 6.6: Retail floorspace

Name of centre	Retail floorspace (m2)	Proportion of retail floorspace (%)
Havant	52,051	26%
Waterlooville	48,955	24%
Emsworth	8,846	4%
Leigh Park	15,518	8%
Mengham Gable Head	9,536	5%
Cowplain	6,841	3%
Out-of-centre stores	29,598	15%
Out-of-centre shops	28,867	15%
Total	200,212	100%

6.19 Half of the total retail floorspace in the borough is located in Havant and Waterlooville Town Centres. Almost three quarters of the floorspace is located in the Town and District Centres. Fifteen percent of the borough's retail floorspace is located in out-of-centre stores. The Asda Wal-Mart store in Bedhampton, for example, has a retail floorspace of 14,613 square metres which is almost half this amount and is significantly larger than the District Centres except Leigh Park.

6.20 Indicator TC6: Public perception ratings for town and district centres

Output:

The overall perception ratings for town and district Centres in Havant are set out in table 6.7.

6.21 Commentary:

The household survey, included in the Town Centres, Retail and Leisure Study (published in March 2009) set out town and district centre performance ratings. The overall ratings are set out in table 6.7 based on twenty individual criteria including range of shops, car parking and personal safety. Residents scored each centre good, average or poor with the respective scores of 1, 0 and -1. All the mean scores for the centres were above zero implying that the centre was perceived as being above average. The only criteria scored as being below average for most of the centres related to recreational facilities and public toilets. Overall Emsworth was viewed as being an attractive centre with the best average score.

Table 6.7: Total perception ratings for town and district Centres

Name of centre	Overall average rating
Havant	0.33
Waterlooville	0.35
Emsworth	0.54
Leigh Park	0.20
Mengham Gable Head	0.40
Cowplain	0.27
Total (overall average)	0.35

7.0 Environmental Quality

7.1 Draft Core Strategy Objectives

- Protect and enhance the historic environment and safeguard the unique qualities, character and local distinctiveness of the borough
- Plan for, and adapt to, and where appropriate mitigate against, the risk of flooding and coastal erosion through the avoidance of development within existing and future flood risk areas
- Ensure effective stewardship of the natural environment through the protection and enhancement of our coastline, wildlife habitats, distinct natural landscape, trees and open spaces
- Ensure growth adapts to climate change, and is located and constructed in the most sustainable and effective way that mitigates any negative impact on our local or global environments and where possible creates a net beneficial effect by reducing the generation of pollution, waste and the consumption of natural resources.

Flood Protection

Background

- 7.2 Havant is a coastal borough and contains areas that are subject to both tidal and fluvial flooding. *PPS25: Development and flood risk* requires the council to carry out a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). A SFRA was completed for the South Hampshire sub-region in March 2008 and forms key evidence for the Havant LDF. The SFRA provides details of which areas could be developed, which areas could be protected and which areas have the highest risks of flooding. The Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) will link to the SFRA. One of the SMP outcomes will be the identification of areas which may benefit from coastal realignment.

Figure 7.1: Beach re-nourishment Hayling Island 2008



7.3 Core Output Indicator E1 (E6): Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

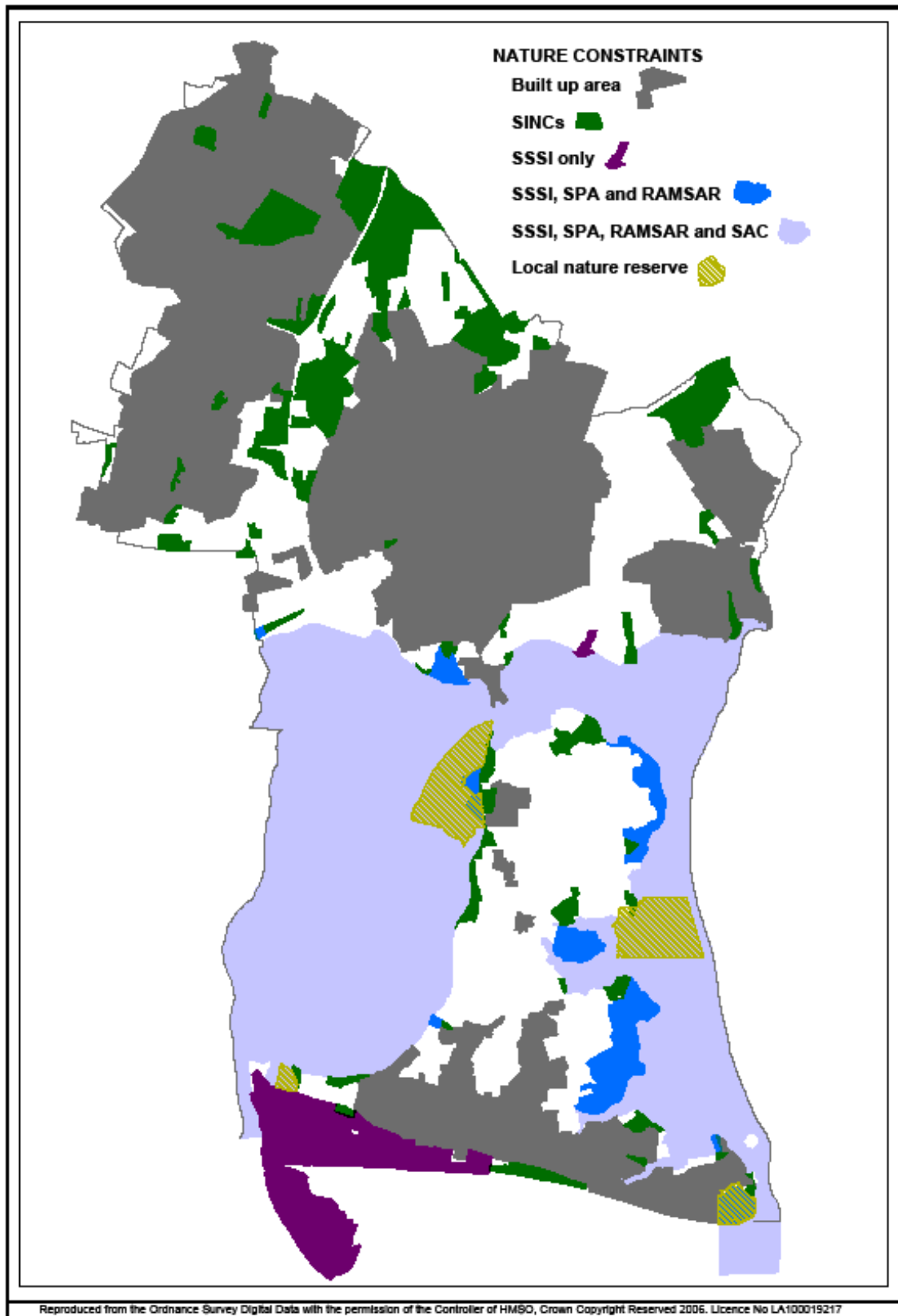
Output:

The council did not grant permission for any developments contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.

7.4 Commentary:

Saved policy F1 from the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan deals with development in areas at risk from flooding. It is proposed that this policy is superseded by the *Draft Core Strategy* policy CS13 on Flood and Erosion Risk which is complemented by policy DM10 on Flood Defence and Coast Protection Works. The council did not grant any planning permissions that were contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flood risk and water quality as these were taken to be insurmountable barriers to development.

Figure 7.2: Nature conservation designations in the borough



Biodiversity

Background

- 7.5 The borough contains a number of areas of biodiversity importance which are shown in Figure 7.2 and Table 7.1. Both Chichester and Langstone Harbours are internationally and nationally important coastal habitats which support a high concentration of protected species. The international designations comprise the Special Protection Area (SPA), a Ramsar site and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These international designations are known collectively as 'Natura 2000' sites. The Site of Special Scientific Interest is a national designation. Specific and stringent tests included in the Habitats Regulations 1994 are in place in respect of the Natura 2000 sites.
- 7.6 The council undertook a screening of the Core Strategy in accordance with the Habitats Regulations and found that a full Appropriate Assessment was required. A Habitat Regulations Assessment is currently underway for the Core Strategy using a database shared by the other Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) authorities.
- 7.7 **Core Output Indicator E2 (E1): Change in areas of biodiversity importance**

Output:

This indicator monitors losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. The site areas covered by different types of nature conservation designations within the reporting year as reported by the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) in October 2009 are set out in table 7.1.

Table 7.1: Nature conservation designations

Designation	Area (ha)
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	172
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	-
Ramsar Site	2,430
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	2,270
Special Protection Area (SPA)	2,430
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	2,677
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	860

- 7.8 **Commentary:**
The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides comprehensive information relating to biodiversity in the borough and the rest of Hampshire. Information provided by HBIC from the report *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas* (October 2009) indicated that approximately 13-14 hectares below the low water mark has recently been excluded from the SSSI, SPA, SAC and Ramsar designations south of Sandy Point.
- 7.9 Saved policy NC4 from the Havant District-Wide Local Plan protects SINC. These designations will continue to be protected by Policy CS9 in the *Draft Core Strategy*. The monitoring report produced by HBIC in October 2009 reported no changes to the SINC which were formally recorded during the reporting year. The total number remained at 133 and an area of 860 hectares.

7.10 Local Indicator E2 (a) Extent of priority habitats in the Havant Borough

The site areas of priority habitats in the borough during the reporting year as reported by HBIC (October 2009) are set out in table 7.2.

Table 7.2: Priority habitats in the borough (as of 31 March 2009)

Priority Habitat	Area (ha)
Lowland calcareous grassland	9
Lowland heath land and lowland dry acid grassland	47
Lowland meadows	67
Purple moor grass and rush pastures	5
Reedbeds	1
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	124
Coastal Saltmarsh	577
Intertidal mudflats and sea grass beds	1,204
Saline lagoons	19
Coastal vegetated shingle	49
Coastal sand dune	65
Lowland mixed deciduous woodland	300
Wood-pasture and parkland	16
Wet woodland	75
Total	2,558

7.11 Commentary:

The full extent of priority habitats in Havant and Hampshire as a whole is not fully known. HBIC is working to improve information on the extent and condition of priority habitats through the Hampshire Habitat Survey Programme and other survey data. HBIC have been translating their habitat data into a new classification system called Integrated Habitat System (IHS).

7.12 There were no significant changes to the extent of the priority habitats in the borough during the reporting year. The total area increased by 2 ha in comparison with last year. However, there have been changes to some categories. The most significant of these is the reduction of some 20 ha in the area of lowland meadows. In comparison a total increase of 21 ha of 'purple moor grass and rush pastures' and 'wood – pasture and parkland' has been included in the table in comparison with last year.

7.13 Across the county changes in the total extent of the BAP priority habitats over the past year are largely due to ongoing adjustments to review and revise mismatched categories. For example, some of the priority habitat areas have been reduced because they previously included habitat polygons identified solely from aerial photographs. This is not allowed in the IHS and so the habitat polygon has been re-assigned to another category until a field survey is carried out.

Local Indicator E2 (b) Populations of biodiversity importance by species reported since 1998

7.14 Twenty-six priority species were identified in the borough according to the records held by HBIC and those received from species groups. Where information is not held by HBIC a qualitative assessment has been made.

7.15 Commentary:

There are 493 species identified in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) as 'priority species' which are monitored by HBIC. Fifty species are closely monitored across the county of which 26 were reported by HBIC in October 2009 as being present in the borough. Of these the most resonant in Havant Borough are Brent Geese, Dartford Warbler, Bullfinch, Water Vole, Green-winged Orchid and Festoon Moth. Dartford Warblers, for example, are present at Sinah and Sandy Point. Most of the other priority species not included in this group of 6 occur only at very low levels in the borough.

7.16 HBIC have considered whether all the Dartford Warbler breeding sites should be considered under the Appropriate Assessment legislation. Appropriate Assessment only applies to Special Protection Areas (SPA). The Dartford Warbler is listed in Annex 1 of the EC Birds Directive 1979. Article 4 states that "species mentioned in Annex 1 shall be the subject of special conservation measures concerning their habitat in order to ensure their survival and reproduction in their area of distribution. Member States shall classify in particular the most suitable territories in number and size as Special Protection Areas (SPAs) for the conservation of these species, taking into account their protection requirements in the geographical sea and land area where this Directive applies."

7.17 Since the Dartford Warbler is listed in Annex 1 it is also included in Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure, or take any wild bird or their eggs or nests. Special penalties are available for offences related to birds listed in Schedule 1, for which there are additional offences for disturbing these birds at their nests, or their dependent young. In this respect an important issue is the possible increase in dogs and cats as a result of housing development.

7.18 The last decade has seen rates of decline slowing for many of Hampshire's BAP priority species. There are, however, concerns that 'stable' for some species means stabilised at low levels. There have been changes to status assessment over the reporting year whereby more species thought to be stable are now showing signs of decline such as lapwing and bullfinch. The population of dormice, which was previously in decline, is now thought to be more stable.

7.19 Core Output Indicator E3 (E5): Renewable energy generation**Output:**

There was no renewable energy generation granted planning permission or installed during the reporting year.

7.20 Commentary:

Saved policy ENG1 from Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan deals with renewable energy generation. It is proposed that this policy is superseded by the *Draft Core Strategy* policy CS12 Efficient Use of Resources. There were no renewable energy schemes either granted permission or completed during the reporting year. This output does not, however, take into account any installations or developments that were permitted by a general development order. The Development Management section did deal with a number of enquiries relating to solar panels and solar heating tubes during the reporting year. Shortly after the end of the reporting year in April 2009 planning permission was granted for a 'biomass burner system' at Oak Park Hospital, Havant.

Built Heritage

7.21 The borough has a wealth of buildings of architectural and historic value. The council seeks to conserve and enhance the historic character of its towns and villages with particular attention to buildings and areas which are of architectural, historic or archaeological interest.

7.22 The information from English Heritage in June 2009 identified that the built heritage of the borough comprised:

- 2 Grade I listed buildings
- 5 Grade II* listed buildings
- 236 Grade II listed buildings
- 83 Locally listed buildings
- 6 Scheduled ancient monuments.

7.23 This number of listed buildings is different from last year's figure. In June 2009 there were 236 grade II listed buildings in comparison to the 276 which were referred to in the AMR last year. Also the number of grade II* listed buildings has been reduced from 10 to 5. These reductions have resulted because some buildings were previously listed separately. The current results indicate that some listings comprise more than one building. Recently, Havant Arts Centre has been listed grade II.

Figure 7.3: Havant Heritage Trail unveiled August 2008



7.24 **Local Indicator E4: Percentage of conservation areas with an up-to-date appraisal**

Target:

The target is for two conservation area appraisals to be completed during 2008-09.

Output:

Two appraisals have been completed. There is a six year rolling programme to review all the conservation areas.

7.25 Commentary:

There are a total of 14 conservation areas within which most of the listed buildings are located. Appraisals were carried out for the St. John's and Sir George Staunton Conservation Areas during 2008-09. In addition the appraisal has started for Emsworth Conservation Area and work will continue during 2010. A further appraisal is proposed for 2009-10 for Mill Lane Conservation Area. Article 4 directions are being considered for Brockhampton and St. Faith's and in other appraisals in subsequent years. The appraisal of Brockhampton will consider the extension of the boundary in response to public interest in 2009-10. St. Faith's was appraised initially during 2007-08 and is now completed.

Infrastructure**7.26 Draft Core Strategy Objectives**

- Ensure deliverability of the Core Strategy through sufficient infrastructure that is available at the right time to meet the future development requirements of the borough and/or sub-region
- Support sustainable forms of travel through the 'Reduce, Manage, Invest' strategy
- Improve the connectivity between the west and east of the borough by non-car means
- Establish adequate processes to ensure that implementation is monitored.

Background

7.27 PPS12 (para.4.47) includes monitoring infrastructure as one of the requirements for the AMR. Saved policies in the Local Plan (US1 and US2) relate to the development of Havant Thicket Reservoir and other water supply infrastructure at Kingscroft Farm. A further saved policy (US4) relating to sewers requires adequate drainage capacity and the co-ordination of development and infrastructure provision. The *Draft Core Strategy* proposes policies CS17 and CS18 on the Effective Provision of Infrastructure and Developer Contributions respectively. In addition the Havant Thicket reservoir development, including recreational proposals, is also proposed as one of the strategic sites.

7.28 Indicator E5: The performance of infrastructure providers in relation to the programmes for infrastructure set out in support of the Core Strategy**Output and Commentary:**

The *Draft Core Strategy* contains a table (p131-133) showing Strategic Infrastructure Implementation projects relating to health, education, community, water, waste water, transport and flood and erosion risk management. This table records the monitoring of some of these projects which have either been completed or are progress. This table therefore provides a benchmark for continued monitoring in future AMRs. In accordance with policy CS17 the required output to realise these projects is the development of partnerships between the council and infrastructure providers to ensure effective provision and use.

Figure 7.4: Havant Borough Council Design Award joint winners 2009



Woodlands Education Centre, Leigh Park, Havant



Prospect School, Leigh Park, Havant

Appendix 1: Core Output (National) indicators and local indicators

Core Output (National) Indicators

The following are listed in the *Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development-Framework Core Output Indicators–Update 2/2008* which was published by the Department for Communities and Local Government in July 2008. These indicators are expected to be reported on by local planning authorities in their annual monitoring reports.

Business development and town centres

- BD1 Total amount of additional employment floorspace–by type
- BD2 Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land–by type
- BD3 Employment land available–by type
- BD4 Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’

Housing

- H1 Plan period and housing targets
- H2(a) Net additional dwellings–in previous years
- H2(b) Net additional dwellings–for the reporting year
- H2(c) Net additional dwellings–in future years
- H2(d) Managed delivery target
- H3 New and converted dwellings–on previously developed land
- H4 Net additional pitches (gypsy and traveller)
- H5 Gross affordable housing completions
- H6 Housing quality-Building for Life assessments

Environmental quality

- E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environmental Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds
- E2 Changes in areas of biodiversity importance
- E3 Renewable energy generation

The following indicators are also included but are administered by Hampshire County Council rather than the council.

Minerals

- M1 Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority
- M2 Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority

Waste

- W1 Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority
- W2 Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority.

Local Indicators

Housing

- H7 Number and proportion of completions (gross) by dwelling size during 2008-2009

Town and District Centres

- TC2 Proportion of A1 uses in town and district centres
- TC3: Vacancy rates in primary and secondary frontages in town and district centres
- TC4: Pedestrian footfall in town and district centres

TC5 Amount and proportion of retail floorspace in town and district centres and out-of-centre stores and shops

TC6 Public perception ratings for town and district centres

Environmental quality

E2 (a) Extent of priority habitats in the Havant Borough

E2 (b) Populations of biodiversity importance by species reported since 1998

E4 Percentage of conservation areas with an up-to-date Appraisal

E5 The performance of infrastructure providers in relation to the programmes for infrastructure set out in support of the Core Strategy

Appendix 2: Evidence Based Studies for the Havant Borough Local Development Framework

Evidence Study	Responsibility	Progress
1. Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Atkins – for PUSH	Completed – March 2008
2. Employment Land Review	Vail Williams – Property Review – PP team for ELR	Completed – March 2008
3. Employment Land Review	DTZ	Review due for completion by January 2010
4. Landscape, townscape and Seascape Character Assessment	Kirkham Landscape Associates	Completed – February 2007
5. Open Spaces Plan	Kit Campbell Associates	Completed - February 2006
6. Open Spaces Plan (PPG17 Compliant) -Review	Commissioning consultants	Completion due March 2010
7. Landscape Sensitivity Study	Kirkham Landscape Associates	Completed - February 2007
8. Strategic Gap Study	Kirkham Landscape Associates	Completed – March 2008
9. Tourism Study	In house	Completed – August 2007
10. Infrastructure - Stage 1	In house	Completed – July 2007
11. Infrastructure – Infrastructure Delivery Plan	LSP/HCC/HBC	HCC baseline study published November 2009. Delivery Plan ongoing
12. Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	In-house	1 st iteration completed March 08 & Dec 08. Update ongoing
13. Housing Market Assessment	DTZ - PUSH	Completed 2006 – updated December 2008. Annual Review due December 2009
14. Habitats Regulations Assessment	UEA	Screening Report completed – June 2009. Appropriate Assessment ongoing
15. Transport Impact Evaluation	Peter Brett Associates for Harbour authorities (PCC, HBC, GBC & FBC)	Stage 1 Report Completed June 2009. Stage 2 Mitigation Measure (just HBC) ongoing
16. Town Centres Retail & Leisure Study	Nathaniel Litchfield Partners (NLP)	Final Report completed April 2009
17. Gypsy and Travellers	David Coultie Associates – HCC – Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA)	South East Plan Partial Review Examination starts February 2010
18. Travelling Showpeople	HCC – Travelling Show people Accommodation Assessment (TSAA)	South East Plan Partial Review Examination starts February 2010
19. Housing Viability	DTZ	February 2009
20. Housing Viability - recession update and detail on % and site thresholds	DTZ	Due January 2010
21. Hotel Study - Borough	Hotel Solutions	Completed 20/08/08
22. Hotel Study – PUSH	Hotel Solutions	Due April 2010
23. Cross Borough Transport Route	TfSH – Mott Gifford	Scoping underway

24. Sustainability Appraisal	ENTEC (early Core Strategy) and in-house since then. UEA now providing critical friend review.	Completed to required stages – June 2009. Ongoing
25. Green Infrastructure Study	TEP & UEA on behalf of PUSH	Background (TEP) Study Completed July 08. Phase 2 UEA final draft agreed for Consultation at 24/11/09 Joint Committee
26. North Solent Shoreline Management Plan	New Forest DC is the project lead.	Consultation – January - May 2010. Further information at the New Forest NSSMP website
27. Equalities Impact Assessment	In-house	To be produced alongside each DPD
28. School Places Plan 2009	HCC	Further information at the Hampshire County Education website

Appendix 3: List of Saved Policies of Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan, forming part of the HBLDF following the Council Cabinet decision of 16 September 2009

Policy	Subject
UA1	Concentration of Development within the Urban Areas
UA3	Leigh Park Regeneration
UA4	Wecock Regeneration
UF1	Strategic Gaps
C3	Development in the Coastal Zone
NC2	Sites of Special Scientific Interest
NC4	Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Local Nature Reserves
NC5	Other Features of Nature Conservation Interest
PC1	Control of Potentially Polluting Uses
PC3	Protection of Water Quality
PC4	Light Pollution
ENG1	Energy Generation from Renewable Sources
D1	High Quality Design
D2	Co-ordination of Development
D3	Public Spaces
L1	Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)
L2	Landscape Character Areas
L3	Portsdown Hill
L4	Stream Corridors
L5	Initiatives to Improve the Coastal Environment
L6	Conservation and Protection of Existing Natural Features
L7	New Landscape Works
HE1	Development in Conservation Areas
HE7	Extensions and Alterations to Listed Buildings
HE9	Historic Parks and Gardens
HE10	Buildings of Local Interest
HE11	Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Monuments of National Importance
HE12	Preservation of Archaeological Sites and Monuments of National Importance
HE14	Archaeological Investigations
HE15	Roads with Special Character
HE16	Enabling Development and the Conservation of Heritage Assets
H3	Baseline Housing Sites
H3.2	St Michaels Convent, 354 London Road, Waterlooville
H3.6	Conigar Road, Emsworth
H3.8	Fishery Lane, Hayling Island
H3.9	Land north and south of Ranelagh Road, Bedhampton and Kingscroft Farm, Brockhampton Road
H3.10	Former Post Office, East Street, Havant
H3.14	Palk Road/West Street (Former Methodist Church)
H3.18	Land adj. 156 London Road
H3.19	Goodwillies Timber Yard, London Road, Waterlooville
H3.20	Garages, Forest End, Waterlooville
H3.21	47-71 Inc. London Road, Waterlooville
H3.24	Between 115-123 St Mary's Road, Hayling Island
H3.28	Former Purbrook Park School Playing Field, Stakes Road

H3.29	Land off Oak Tree Drive, Emsworth
H3.30	Padnell Grange, Cowplain
H3.31	Warblington School Field, Havant
H4	Reserve Housing Sites
H5	Density of Housing Development
H6	Range of House Types and Sizes
H7	Loss of Dwellings
H8	Affordable Housing
H9	Supported Housing Provision
H10	Houses in Multiple Occupation
H11	Sites for Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople
EMP1	Employment Land Allocations
EMP1.1	Former Incinerator Site and Havant Borough Council Depot, Harts Farm Way, Havant
EMP1.3	Allotments Site, New Lane
EMP1.4	Land at Dunsbury Hill Farm, Park Lane, Havant/Waterlooville
EMP1.5	Land at Palk Road, Havant
EMP1.6	Land to the north of Deep Sea Seals, Marples Way, Havant
EMP1.7	Land to west of Former Incinerator, Harts Farm Way, Havant
EMP1.8	Land between A27 and Railway, Emsworth
EMP1.9	Land at Station Road, East Hayling
EMP2	Developer Contributions Towards the Implementation of the Broadmarsh Transportation Strategy
EMP3	Unneighbourly Industrial Uses at Southmoor Lane
EMP4	Industrial Improvement Areas
EMP5	Maximising Employment
EMP6	Protection of Land and Premises in Employment Use
EMP7	Conversion and Change of Use
EMP8	Home Based Businesses
EMP9	Marine Related Development
MDA1	Land West of London Road (Plant Farm)
MDA2	Land at Old Park Farm, Waterlooville
MDA3	Land West of London Road (Purbrook Heath)
MDA4	Transport Matters Relating to the MDA
TC1	Hierarchy of Centres
TC6	Changes of Use-Primary Frontages
TC7	Changes of Use-Secondary Frontages
TC8	Changes of Use-Tertiary Frontages
TC9	Control of Class A3, A4 and A5 Food and Drink Uses Town Centres and District Centres
TC10	Control of Class A3, A4 and A5 Food and Drink Uses Local Centres and Other Areas
TC12	Other Local Shopping Facilities-Maintenance of Shops
TC13	Shop Premises
TC14	Shopfronts
TC15	Security Shutters
HTC5	Development Site-Car Park Adjoining the Perseverance Public House North Street
HTC6	Wessex Construction and Plant Hire Site, New Lane, Havant
WTC1	Public Transport Improvements
WTC2	Gap Site Redevelopment-Stakes Hill Road
WTC3	Private Access Road
WTC4	Development Site-St George's Walk/Portland Road

WTC6	Industrial/Business Premises-Victoria Road
WTC7	Development Site-Former Allotments, Maurepas Way
R1	Countryside and Coastal Recreation Development
R2	Protection of the Staunton Country Park
R3	Recreation Provision at Campdown
R4	Extension of Crookhorn (City of Portsmouth) Golf Course
R7	Beachlands - Recreational Development
R8	Moorings in Chichester and Langstone Harbours
R10	Broadmarsh Sailing Centre
R11	Broadmarsh Interpretation Centre
R12	Waterlooville Leisure Centre Development
R13	Environmental Qualities of Open Space
R14	Protection of Children's Play Spaces
R15	Protection of Playing Fields and Courts
R16	New Open Space
R17	Playing Space Related to New Housing Development
R18	Allotments
CS1	Community Buildings
CS2	Community Health Facilities
CS3	Rest and Nursing Homes
CS4	Cemeteries
TO1	Development and Improvement of Tourist Attractions and Facilities
TO2	Protection of Tourist Accommodation and Facilities
TO4	Control of Static Holiday Caravan Development
TO5	Static Holiday Caravan Development in the Eastoke Area
T1	Proposals to Assist the Development of an Integrated Transport Network
T2	Safeguarding of Land for South Hampshire Rapid Transit System
T3	Safeguarding for other Schemes
T5	New Roads
T6	Public Transport, Cycling and Walking New Development
T7	Criteria for Access to Development
T8	Bus Access and Provision for Cyclists and Pedestrians
T9	Provision of Vehicle Parking and Turning Facilities (including associated Appendix 1 of the HBDWLP)
T10	Contributions to Off-site Highway Improvements
T11	Developer Contributions Towards Green Transport Infrastructure
T12	Freight
US1	Reservoir-Havant Thicket
US2	Water Supply Industry Use Kingscroft Farm, Havant
US4	Sewers
F1	Development in Areas at Risk from Tidal Flooding and Coastal Erosion
F3	Flood Defence and Coast Protection Works
IMP1	Financial Contributions

Appendix 4: List of deleted Saved Policies from the Havant Borough District-Wide Local Plan following the Council Cabinet decision of the 16 September 2009

H1	Scale of Housing Provision
H3.1	Glenwood School, Silvester Road, Cowplain
H3.16	Rear of Kwik Fit, New Road, Havant
EMP 1.2	Land to rear (east) of Eaton Corporation, Downley Road, New Lane, Havant
HTC2	Land to the North of the Railway Line, Eastern Road - Office Development

Appendix 6: List of deliverable sites with planning permission for housing at 01 April 2009

Sites with a gross gain of five or more dwellings are listed individually. For sites with a yield of less than five dwellings the total number of permissions was then reduced to reflect a likely delivery of just 37% of small site permissions. This figure is considered to be a cautious approach based on monitoring of actual delivery during 2008/09 from small sites. It is less than previously envisaged in the SHLAA (2008) and is likely to reflect current economic conditions in relation to housing delivery.

Site Name	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Major Development Area West of Waterlooville (Dukes Meadow)	16	15	25			
Major Development Area West of Waterlooville (Grainger Trust plc)			27	60	90	90
5-7 Station Road		10				
325 Milton Road		21				
Proctor and Gamble	29					
44-54 West Street, Havant	14					
9 Sea Front, Hayling Island		14				
Kwik Fit, Havant	13					
Parkhouse Primary School		15	15			
Ramsdale Playing Field	43				46	46
Land at former Proctor and Gamble site				72		
St Michaels Convent, 354 London Rd, Waterlooville (in part)	13					
Car Park to south of Raeburn House			14			
Applewood Grove	10					
42 Highfield Avenue, Waterlooville	-1	7				
25-39 Frogmore Lane, Waterlooville	6					
41 Station Road, Hayling Island		8	5			
13-17 Mengham Road	8					

The Wheatsheaf, Bramdean Drive		14				
Tyler Court, Bishopstoke Road, Havant	-36	47				
9 East Street, Havant, Hants		6				
Former Petrol Filling Station, Park Road South, Havant		26				
136 London Road, Waterlooville	-1	5				
97 Havant Road, Emsworth	9					
Land at the junction of Palk Road and West Street, Havant	9					
75, 75a,b, c and d London Road, Waterlooville	8					
Allwoods Wine Bar, Emsworth	6					
386 Seafront, Hayling Island		8				
22 Selsmore Avenue, Hayling Island		-1	12			
Former Hayling Bay Hotel, Webb Lane, Hayling Island	9					
26 New Brighton Road, Emsworth	29					
47 London Road, Waterlooville	7					
58 Horndean Road, Emsworth	-1	9				
86, 92 and 94 London Road, Purbook, Waterlooville			6			
North of Ranelagh Road		22				
Curzon Rooms, London Road, Waterlooville	14					
Goodwillies timber yard			40	56		
Sites with planning permission for less than 5 dwellings	33	33				
Total Projections - all sites with Planning Permission	237	259	144	188	136	136

Appendix 7: List of deliverable housing sites identified in the SHLAA

Identified SHLAA sites that have the potential to deliver five or more dwellings in the six year period 2009 to 2015

Site Code	Site Name	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
EM18	Land off Oak Tree Drive	-2	10	45			
EM40	South Street Car Park, Emsworth (part of)				5		
H6	Warblington School		20	50	15		
H7	Wessex and Network Rail Land, New Lane		44				10
H17	South of Ranelagh Road				10	21	
H21	Former Post office, East Street				20		
H22	Car Park behind Bear Hotel					11	
H69	Land at former Oak Park School	22					
H72	Town End House		9	10			
H75	Land at River Way, Havant		10				
HY08	103-105 Station Road			-1	6		
HY17	Rose In June Public House	12					
L21	Kingsclere Open Space					10	20
L38	Bitterne Close Open Space				10	15	
L83	Riders Lane Allotments				30	55	
L86	Blendworth Crescent Open Space					15	33
L89	Land adjacent to Holybourne Road			5			
L144	Barncroft School (part of site)			24			
L145	SSE office site, Bartons Road						
W09	Milton Road car park				5		
W13	Parking area, Harcourt Close			5			
W25	Land at rear of shops at 109 and 111 London Road		5				
W27	Land to rear of 12A to 26 Padnell Road			5			
W39	Bliss Close parking area		14				
W53	St. Michaels Convent (in part)				30	27	

W90	3 London Road	9					
W125	Former Purbrook Park School Playing Field		20	50	22		
W126	Padnell Grange		40	44			
W130	Meadowlands Infant and Junior School		20	32			
W131	Rachel Maddocks School					20	
UE3a	Land North of Bartons Road					30	
UE3b	Land south of Barton's Road						30
UE4	Strides Farm and Copseys Nursery (Manor Farm Part)					30	75
UE4	Strides Farm and Copseys Nursery (Copseys Part)					70	
UE5	Land at Portsdown Hill						30
UE7	Scratchface Lane			20	45		
UE30	Land south of Lower Road						80
UE28	Littlepark House						10
UE10	Hampshire Farm			55	60	60	60
UE11	Land West of Emsworth					40	83
UE13	Land West of Horndean Road						30
UE15	Manor Nurseries				13		
UE16	Land north of Goldring Close & south of Beech Grove			40	100	20	
Total SHLAA projections (excl. planning permissions)		41	192	384	371	424	461

Appendix 8: List of developable housing sites identified in the SHLAA - 01 April 2015 to 31 March 2026

Site Code	Site Name	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26
Perm	Major Development Area West of Waterlooville (Grainger Trust plc)	90	90	90								
EM36	Emsworth Victoria Hospital			12								
H7	Wessex and Network Rail Land, New Lane	27										
H10	Market Parade			-65	30	68						
H14	Portsmouth Water HQ			16	32							
H15	Land North of Solent Road			20	40	25						
H18	Portsmouth Water Site		13	27								
H19	Land at end of Palk Road			27								
H68	Havant War Memorial Hospital			12								
H73	Hooks Lane Recreation Ground						80	160	10			
H76	Land north east of Havant College, New Road						20	21				
HY13	Land to rear 108-110 Elm Grove, Hayling Island			7								
HY45	Hayling Island seafront						30	30				
L04	Plaitford Gove		5									
L05	Parking area off Sparsholt Close	5										
L06	Parking area off Awbridge Road	5										
L21	Kingsclere Open Space	10										
L25	Strouden Court			-12	20	52						
L32	Land at Eling Court						6					
L33	Parking area at Well Meadow,							6				
L41	Parking area off Kimbridge Crescent										5	
L43	Parking area off Longstock Road											5
L44	Prospect Lane Open Space		10	21								
L46	Land at Oakshott Drive				8							
L47	Parking area off Marldell Close	5										
L48	Parking area off Oakshott Drive		5									
L56	Parking area off Whitsbury Road			5								
L61	Parking area off Forestside Road (A)				5							

L62	Parking Area off Forestside Road (B)					5							
L90	Parking area off Fair oak Drive	6											
L92	Open land off Priorsdean Crescent			5									
L108	Fox PH												8
L117	Land at Beaulieu Avenue	20											
L130	Land at Oxenwood Green		15										
L131	Land at Hampage Green			10	10								
L132	Land at Plumley Walk					13							
L133	Land at Southfield walk						5						
L134	Land at Larkwhistle Walk							7					
L135	Vacant Shops off Sharps Road								5				
L136	Parking area off Millbrook Drive									5			
L137	Parking area off High Lawn Way										5		
L138	Leigh Park Centre									-102	40	80	20
L139	Parking area off Kingsclere Avenue	5											
L140	Parking area off Kimbridge Crescent		5										
L141	Land at Inkpen Walk							8					
L142	Land at Rushmere Walk								5				
L143	Land at Frogham Green									5			
L145	SSE office site, Bartons Road		10	20									
W58	Forest End garages	5											
W64	Gordon Road Open Space			13									
W108	Rockville Drive				14								
W109	ASDA/Clocktower					40	71						
W110	Wellington Way					-2	22	35					
W122	Land adjacent to Purbrook Distributer Lake								17				
W133	Waterlooville Recreation Ground (part)			20	40								
W135	Land to West of ASDA							20	23				
W136	Forest End Surgery								8				
UE3b	Land south of Barton's Road	70	103										
UE5	Land at Portsdown Hill	50	65										
UE6a	Land north of Leigh Park (Cabbagefield Row)								60	45	27		
UE30	Land south of Lower Road	160	10										
UE28	Littlepark House	20	17										

UE9	Woodcroft Farm							40	100	150	76	
UE10	Hampshire Farm	45										
UE13	Land West of Horndean Road	50	67									
UE17	Land at Rook Farm				20	33						
UE18	Station Road (north of Sinah Lane/west of Furniss Way)											18
UE21	Station Road (east of Furniss Way)									30	47	
UE31	Land to north of Highbank Avenue		20	43								
UE32	Land East of Horndean Road			20	40	20						
UE33	Eastleigh House, Bartons Road						5					
UE35	Land north of Rook Farm Way, west of St. Marys Road/Church Rd			40	40	39						
Windfall							37	37	37	37	37	37
Total Housing Potential		573	435	331	297	317	317	414	100	289	250	88

Appendix 9: The Building for Life criteria (www.buildingforlife.org/about)

Environment and community

1. Does the development provide (or is it close to) community facilities, such as a school, parks, play areas, shops, pubs or cafes?
2. Is there an accommodation mix that reflects the needs and aspirations of the local community?
3. Is there a tenure mix that reflects the needs of the local community?
4. Does the development have easy access to public transport?
5. Does the development have any features that reduce environmental impact?

Character

6. Is the design specific to the scheme?
7. Does the scheme exploit existing buildings, landscape or topography?
8. Does the scheme feel like a place with distinctive character?
9. Do buildings and layout make it easy to find your way around?
10. Are streets defined by a well-structured building layout?

Streets and parking

11. Does the building layout take priority over the streets and car parking, so that the highways do not dominate?
12. Is the car parking well integrated and situated so it supports the street scene?
13. Are the streets pedestrian, cycle and vehicle friendly?
14. Does the scheme integrate with existing streets, paths and surrounding development?
15. Are public spaces and pedestrian routes overlooked and do they feel safe?

Design and construction

16. Is public space well designed and does it have suitable management arrangements in place?
17. Do the buildings exhibit architectural quality?
18. Do internal spaces and layout allow for adaptation, conversion or extension?
19. Has the scheme made use of advances in construction or technology that enhance its performance, quality and attractiveness?
20. Do buildings or spaces outperform statutory minima, such as building regulations?

Appendix 10: Pedestrian footfall counts 2009

	Sat 10.00	Sat 11.00	Sat 12.00	Sat 13.00	Sat 14.00	Sat 15.00	Fri 10.00	Fri 11.00	Fri 12.00	Fri 13.00	Fri 14.00	Fri 15.00	Total	Times 12	Weekly equivalent number
Havant															
Solent Retail Park	29	57	57	35	60	42	21	38	52	59	79	38	567	6,804	15,173
Central Retail Park	17	42	36	22	25	15	10	10	12	23	20	22	254	3,048	6,797
McDonalds	82	120	137	155	109	88	35	60	100	80	130	97	1193	14,316	31,925
WHSmiths	72	82	91	67	68	83	41	73	58	106	74	57	872	10,464	23,335
Waitrose	49	72	64	37	80	81	42	38	35	98	89	90	775	9,300	20,739
Iceland	33	64	44	20	50	44	20	21	37	50	72	42	497	5,964	13,300
														Total	111,268
Waterlooville															
A3 Underpass	55	88	73	81	64	66	49	68	64	59	86	56	809	9,708	21,649
Animal Support	70	75	62	62	59	79	63	40	65	48	54	55	732	8,784	19,588
Woolworths	82	111	111	114	77	89	134	111	125	145	123	118	1340	16,080	35,858
McDonalds	28	18	25	50	49	51	29	26	78	59	53	37	503	6,036	13,460
The Stationary Store	48	102	46	44	70	60	84	81	73	34	63	51	756	9,072	20,231
Emberz Fireplaces	24	21	8	42	30	34	36	26	29	20	26	18	314	3,768	8,403
														Total	119,189
Leigh Park															
Help the Aged	23	21	20	16	15	8	41	77	84	34	26	18	383	4,596	10,249
McColls	34	46	24	15	25	28	61	68	70	36	42	39	488	5,856	13,059
Superdrug	31	34	36	28	18	42	48	35	67	33	37	34	443	5,316	11,855
Superbuys	51	44	47	44	45	50	49	68	91	45	49	71	654	7,848	17,501
Tesco	62	71	62	53	50	58	92	120	125	46	58	59	856	10,272	22,907
Lidl	24	14	22	14	22	17	42	68	64	26	33	23	369	4,428	9,874
														Total	85,445

Appendix 11: Reasoned justifications for footfall count locations and loss of footfall locations

Location	Havant Town Centre	Waterlooville Town Centre	Leigh Park District Centre
A	<p>Park Road South To monitor movement in and out of the Solent Retail Park, this will help to establish the linkage between the park, the centre and over time the relationship with Tesco's. The results of this may provide justification for extending or not extending the town centre boundary.</p>	<p>A3 Underpass New location in order to count flows out of the primary/secondary shopping areas into the Wellington Retail Park. Will monitor how many people will use the town centre in combination with the retail park and information measured for amendment to the town centre boundary.</p>	<p>Help the Aged Location maintained in order to monitor this end of Park Parade and determine whether the development of Lidl has increased movement at this location.</p>
B	<p>Central Retail Park To enable movement towards the new retail park to be a consideration. Flow of cars V's flow of people would provide analysis of whether people using this end of the town will also then use the main primary shopping area.</p>	<p>Animal Support Location maintained in order to monitor access into the main shopping area from this locality.</p>	<p>McColls Location moved westerly towards the end of Park Parade to establish movement at this furthest location. This will also aid monitoring of the impact of Lidl and the opposite side of Park Parade.</p>
C	<p>McDonalds Location maintained in order to establish movement out of the town centre and this furthest location and out towards the two retail parks.</p>	<p>Woolworths Location maintained in order to track footfall at this central location and to ensure movement is counted as a result of side streets which lead from main car parks. Maintaining this location also allows for the impact resulting from the loss of Woolworths to be considered.</p>	<p>Superdrug Location maintained in order to count movement into the Greywell centre from this central point in the District Centre.</p>
D	<p>WHSmiths Location maintained in order to count movement in and out of Meridian Centre.</p>	<p>McDonalds Location maintained in order to count movement at this furthest point within the existing town centre boundary</p>	<p>Superbuys Location maintained in order to count movement through the Greywell centre and towards the main car parking area.</p>

E	Waitrose Location maintained in order to count movement going in and out of the primary shopping area. May prove a useful comparison to movement at the far end within points A and C.	The Stationery Store Location maintained in order to count flow towards this location and out of the centre.	Tescos Location maintained in order to count movement into the District Centre from this location. Year on year comparison will provide further analysis of the impact of Lidl on this area of the Greywell Centre.
F	Iceland Location maintained in order to compare any decline in movement year on year and the impact of the number of vacant units.	Emberz Fireplaces Location maintained in order to count movement at this furthest point within the existing town centre boundary	Lidl New footfall location which will ascertain the usage of Lidl supermarket and movement at this end of Park Parade.

Reasoned Justification for the Loss of Footfall Locations

Lost location	Town / District Centre	Reasoned Justification
Currys	Havant	Movement to be monitored at the eastern end of West Street and at Waitrose on North Street. Count at Currys was likely to cause duplication with the Waitrose count and therefore considered more favourable to count footfall at the most changed areas of the Town Centre namely the eastern end of West Street and the retail parks.
Meridian Centre (West Street Entrance)	Havant	Movement to be monitored within the Meridian Centre, therefore duplication would result if a count also existed at the entrance.
New Look	Waterlooville	Movement to be monitored within the Boulevard at The Stationery Store, the location of these footfall counts in close proximity would result in a duplicate count. Individuals walking at The Stationery Store site are likely to return via New Look in order to reach the Waitrose car park.

Glossary

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.

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.

Community Strategy: Each local authority is required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare a Community Strategy, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic well being of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of the local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to *Local Strategic Partnerships*, which include local authority representatives. The Havant Community Partnership produced its Community Strategy 'Forward Together' in 2008.

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.

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*.

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.

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

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

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 Strategic Partnership: A partnership of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their neighbourhood in how services are provided. They are often single non-statutory, multi-agency bodies that aim to bring together locally the public, private, community and voluntary sectors.

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).

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

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 emerging RSS for this region is the draft *South East Plan*. The RSS replaces the Regional Planning Guidance.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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