

Appendix 2

Baseline

Appendix 2 provides a snap shot of the Havant Borough in relation to each of the 18 Sustainability Appraisal objectives. For each objective a number of statistics have been brought together and compared to local, regional and national statistics in order to create a picture of how the borough is developing. Where comparisons cannot be made an overview of the borough is provided which will aid the development of the Core Strategy objectives.

Each point is given a colour coding to help establish whether the point raised is an issue for the borough and should therefore be fully considered as part of both this SA and the Core Strategy. The coding is as follows:

Table A2 1: Areas of concern or issues for the borough

	Havant Borough performing very well when compared to previous years and within the national context. Policies and objectives should seek to maintain.
	Havant Borough performing well when compared to previous years and within the national context. Policies and objectives should seek to maintain.
	Of some significance although performing well in comparison to previous years or within the national context
	Of some significance and should be fully addressed within the production of the Core Strategy
	Of great significance and should be fully addressed within the production of the Core Strategy
	General Information

1. Housing

Comparison of Statistics locally, regionally and nationally									
Indicator	Havant	Hampshire	South East	National	Data Source	Metadata	Base Date	Commentary	An Issue ?
Types of dwelling and housing stock within Havant									
Proportion of detached dwellings	29.4%	36.0%		22.5%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings which are detached	2001	This data provides an indication into the types of dwellings that make up the Havant Borough and paints a picture of the composition of the Borough. The proportion of detached housing stock is significantly higher than the national average, but less however than Hampshire overall. In regards to semi-detached, terraced and flats properties, Havant has a greater proportion than Hampshire but slightly less than the national average. Overall Havant has a greater proportion of smaller units which is in line with the national average, however Hampshire as a county has a greater proportion of larger unities or detached units compared to the Borough. The current stock versus needs of the local people should be a consideration for future development over the life if the plan.	
Proportion of semi - detached dwellings	28.9%	27.0%		31.6%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings which are semi detached	2001		
Proportion of terraced dwellings	24.2%	22.7%		25.8%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings which are Terraced	2001		
Proportion of flats, apartments, maisonettes	16.6%	13.2%		19.3%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings which are made up of smaller units	2001		

Housing tenure within the Havant Borough									
Proportion of stock owned outright	32.1%	31.6%		29.2%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings owned outright	2001	<p>The proportion of stock owned outright or owned through a mortgage is high within the borough in relation to the national proportions. However the amount owned through shared ownership is proportionately very low and low in comparison to both the county and national proportions. As part of the plan it will need to be considered whether this low proportion is a result of a lack of availability or a lack of demand in the borough.</p> <p>The proportion of dwellings rented either through RSL or privately is very low in relation to ownership; however this does not appear to be significant as figures are only slightly higher than the county and national proportions.</p>	
Proportion of stock owned with mortgage/loan	41.5%	44.95		38.9%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings owned with mortgage/loan	2001		
Proportion of stock owned through shared ownership	0.4%	0.5%		0.7%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings owned through shared ownership	2001		
Proportion of stock rented from RSL	8.5%	8.4%		6.1%	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings rented from RSL	2001		
Proportion of stock rented from private landlord	4.2%	6.0%		8.85	ONS Census cited by HCC	Proportion of total dwellings rented privately	2001		
Homelessness									
Level of homelessness shown as a crude rate per	2.0		1.6	3	CLG Live Tables 627	Level of homelessness shown as a crude rate	Apr 2007 – Mar 2008	Tackling homelessness is a key government priority. The level of homelessness in Havant was 2.0 households. This is higher than the	


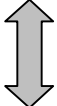
1000 households						per 1000 households		South East Average at 1.6 households, but better than the worst performing average in England or 3 households. Therefore remains an issue for the borough	
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Overview									
Types of dwelling and housing stock within Havant									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Havant there are a total of 52,031 dwellings (Source: Havant Borough Council – December 2008). 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A net total of 390 new homes were completed in the Borough between April 2007 and March 2008. This met the net additional dwelling requirement to complete 315 new homes per annum as set in the Draft South East Plan (Source: Havant Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008). 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three quarters of new homes completed in the Borough between April 2007 and March 2008 were small one and two bed units. The highest proportion of the completed new homes was 2 bed dwellings at 46%, followed by 31% of all new completions being 1 bed dwellings. Significantly smaller proportion of total completions were 3 beds 17% and 6% for 4 bed plus. 									
Unfit Housing									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on a random sample of 1000 homes, 1804 homes out of 55,000 within the Borough were considered to be unfit (properties assessed against 29 potential hazards to health, each evaluated for both the likelihood of an occurrence that could cause harm and the possible severity of such an occurrence) (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey 2005). 									
Affordable Housing									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A gross total of 92 affordable new homes were completed within the Borough between April 2007 and March 2008, equating to almost a quarter of all completions. 78 of these were for social rented housing and 14 were intermediate affordable housing. Development of these homes on a variety of sites around the Borough including the former Proctor and Gamble site in Leigh Park and St George's Walk in Waterlooville Town Centre (Source: Havant Borough Council Annual Monitoring Report 2008). 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 2006 and 2007 221 new lettings were made by Housing Associations within the Borough. (Source: CLG Housing Statistics Live Tables cited by National Housing Federation (South East) Home Truths 2008). 									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of Between January - October 2008 375 people had applied for a shared ownership property within the Havant Borough through the Homes in Hants Homebuy Scheme. This government initiative aims to make home ownership in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight more affordable (68% of applicants had a total household income of £30,000) and aims to help people get onto the property ladder. Of the 375 applicants 63% were applying for a property for 2 or less occupants with 56% opting for a two bed dwelling (Source: Home in Hants Homebuy Scheme). 									
Households on the Housing Register									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Local Authorities maintain a register of households that have applied for social rented housing. In Havant, as of April 2008 there were 4,198 households on the housing register, 33.8% increase over a 5 year period (excluding those awaiting a shared ownership property)(Source: Havant 									

Borough Council).																																			
Average Household Size within the Borough																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is estimated that the number of households in the Borough will have increased from 49,411 in 2006 to 55,478 in 2026 while the population would have increased at a slower rate from 114,708 in 2006 to 118,359 in 2026. The expected rate of increase in the number of households compared to the rate at which the population is expected to increase is much greater. This would indicate that people are choosing to live in homes with a fewer number of people living in them. The average household size is projected to decrease from 2.3 persons per household in 2006 to 2.1 in 2026 putting greater pressure on the demand for homes and smaller units (Source: Hampshire County Council). 																																			
Housing market and House Prices																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average cost of a property within Havant is £210,000, the average cost of a property within the PUSH sub region is slightly less at around £206,000. House prices also appear relatively high in comparison to neighbouring authorities such as Gosport and the unitaries of Portsmouth and Southampton, although remain consistent alongside Fareham, as shown in Table A2 2 (Source: Hometrack 2008 cited by PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report 2008). <p>Table A2 2: Summary of Average house prices in Havant in August 2008 and neighbouring authorities</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of Rooms</th> <th>Havant</th> <th>Fareham</th> <th>Gosport</th> <th>Portsmouth</th> <th>Southampton</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Bedroom</td> <td>£115,850</td> <td>£115,850</td> <td>£92,720</td> <td>£108,230</td> <td>£106,290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Bedrooms</td> <td>£169,655</td> <td>£169,615</td> <td>£148,370</td> <td>£146,025</td> <td>£153,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Bedrooms</td> <td>£220,840</td> <td>£220,840</td> <td>£174,640</td> <td>£182,730</td> <td>£186,970</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Bedrooms</td> <td>£335,310</td> <td>£335,310</td> <td>£246,230</td> <td>£269,230</td> <td>£278,210</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: Hometrack 2008 cited by PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report 2008)</p>						Number of Rooms	Havant	Fareham	Gosport	Portsmouth	Southampton	1 Bedroom	£115,850	£115,850	£92,720	£108,230	£106,290	2 Bedrooms	£169,655	£169,615	£148,370	£146,025	£153,300	3 Bedrooms	£220,840	£220,840	£174,640	£182,730	£186,970	4 Bedrooms	£335,310	£335,310	£246,230	£269,230	£278,210
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House prices across the PUSH sub region fell by 8%, this is significant in comparison to the decrease reflected in the Havant average house price which fell by 3% between Q3 and Q4 2008. As a direct comparison both Portsmouth and Southampton saw a decrease of 6% whilst Gosport house prices actually rose by 4% (Source: PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report 2008). 																																			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Table A2 3 provides some indication as to the affordability of property within the Havant Borough. Based upon lower quartile house prices and lower quartile individual earnings the affordability ratio for Havant is 11.4. This exceeds the national average which is indicative of the South East as a whole (Source: National Housing Federation (South East) Home Truths 2008). <p>Table A2 3: Summary of earnings and house prices in 2007.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Havant</th> <th>South East</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Average Income</td> <td>£18, 642</td> <td>£21,211</td> <td>£19,822</td> </tr> <tr> <td>House Price Affordability Ratio</td> <td>11.4</td> <td>12.6</td> <td>11.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(Source: National Housing Federation (South East) Home Truths 2008)</p>							Havant	South East	England	Average Income	£18, 642	£21,211	£19,822	House Price Affordability Ratio	11.4	12.6	11.2																		
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- The extent of the problem surrounding the availability of affordable housing for those on low incomes is illustrated by Figure A2 4. The average lower quartile property price for Havant is £145,000. Based on the average individual income and a typical mortgage of three times the average income plus a deposit of 18% of the value of the property, there remains a gap equating to around £63,000. This again is reflective of the South East as a whole, however it is significantly higher than the affordability gap within England. Over the last decade, it has progressively become more difficult for households to own their own home as house prices have risen sharply. This is particularly evident for those with the lowest earnings are unlikely to ever be able to afford to purchase in the open market and will be forced to rent in the private or social sector. Figure A2 4 shows that the average income in Havant is less than the national and regional average but in however has the highest average house prices as shown in Table A2 2 (Source: Hometrack 2008 cited by PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report 2008).

Figure A2 4: Illustration of the affordability gap in Havant, based on figures in 2007

		Havant	South East	England
	Amount the average household could afford based on a mortgage loan of 3 x Lower Quartile individual income	£55,900	£63,600	£59,466
	Deposit (18% of the value of the property – the average deposit for first time buyers according to the Council of Mortgage Lenders – 2007)	£26,100	£29,700	£22,860
=	Total Price that the average individual on a lower quartile income could afford	£82,000	£93,300	£82,326
	Average Lower Quartile Property Price (2007)	£145,000	£165,000	£127,000
	Difference between average property price and the price the average individual can afford	£63,000	£71,700	£44,674

(Source: National Housing Federation (South East) Home Truths 2008, Illustration concept – PUSH Annual Market Monitoring Report 2008).

2. Health and Wellbeing

Comparison of Statistics locally, regionally and nationally									
Indicator	Havant	Hampshire	South East	National	Data Source	Metadata	Base Date	Commentary	An Issue ?
Life Expectancy									
Male life expectancy	78.8yrs	78.64yrs	78.5yrs	75.13yrs	Local Knowledge	SUM= raw data x population/ regional population	Apr 2006	Higher than the national average male life expectancy within the borough. Slightly less however than the female average life expectancy.	
Female life expectancy	82.9yrs	83.11yrs	82.4yrs	82.01yrs	Local Knowledge	SUM= raw data x population/ regional population	Dec 2008	Higher than average female life expectancy within the borough. Exceeding by the regional and national average.	
Hospital Admissions and Illness									
The proportion of all people who have been admitted to hospital	27.32%	24.28%	22.67%	11.19%	Local Knowledge	= (number of males and females of all ages admitted / total number of males and females) * 100	2005 - 2006	Overall 27.32% of the population was admitted to hospital within a 1 year period. This is higher than the county and South East average by a considerable amount, and considerable amount higher than the national average. This may be due to the higher proportion of elderly resident who move to the South East for retirement or increasing health issues within the borough	
Mortality Rates									
Mortality Rates	558.23		559.59	610.47	Local Knowledge	The directly age and sex	Apr 2007	Less than average mortality rate within the borough. Implying the	

						standardised mortality rate per 100,000 population		considerably hospital admissions is not as a result of terminal illnesses	
Mortality rates for disease per 100,000 pop under 75: Cancer	122.7	113.75	111.8	119	Local Knowledge	The mortality rates from cancer per 100,000 people aged under 75 years within the area	Apr 2007	Higher than average mortality rate as a result of Cancer. This is greater than the County and South East so can not be attributed solely to an aging population. Core Strategy will need to address health care over the life of the plan	
Mortality rates for disease per 100,000 pop under 75: Circulatory	102.2	88.99	86.55	102.8	Local Knowledge	The mortality rates from circulatory disease per 100,000 people aged under 75 years within the area	Apr 2007	Higher than average mortality rate as a result of circulatory disease, this again appears locally specific as the rate is much higher than Hampshire or for the South East. It is however in line with the national average	
Infant Mortality	3.3	3.28	3.9	5.2	Local Knowledge	Number of still births occurring in the first year of life per 1000 live births	Apr 2007	In line with the county and regional average however regionally infant mortality rates are significantly less than the national average	
General Fertility and Birth Rates									
General Fertility Rate	61.9	57.18	60.1	60.4	ONS and Local Knowledge	Live births per 1000 women aged 15 – 44 yrs	Apr 2006	High birth rate within the borough in comparison to the regional and national average.	
Low Birth Weight	7.20%		6.90%	7.60%	ONS	Number of live infants	Apr 2007	Higher proportion of births with a low birth weight in the borough in	

						with weight under 2500g per 100 total live and still births with a stated weight		comparison to the regional percentage. However much lower than the national average	
16+ Current Smoking Rates Prevalence									
Estimated proportion of people smoking	22.09%	21.73%	22.09%	20.63% (England)	Local Knowledge	Proportion of residents who smoke = ward proportion of people who smoke/total population 16+	Apr 2005	A high percentage of the population over 16 smokes within the borough when compared to the proportion for the South East and Nationally. Leading to health issues within the borough over the life of the plan.	
Binge Drinking									
Percentage of population classed as binge drinkers	15.6%	17.16%	16.93%	15.31%	Local Knowledge	The proportion of residents who reportedly had 8 or more alcohol units in the last week for men, or 6 or more for women	Mar 2006	Lower than the regional average. Binge drinking is considered more of an issue in other parts of the South East than within Havant.	
Drug Misuse									
Number of people per 1000 of the population aged 15-64	1.66	2.05		2.64	Health Survey for England cited by AHPO/	Number of people per 1000 of the population aged 15-64	Mar 2006	Lower than the national average. This is a very positive statistic as the levels of deprivation within the borough would normally be associated with drug misuse however this does not	

subject to drug misuse					Department for health	subject to drug misuse		necessarily seem to be the case with the Havant Borough	
Obesity									
% of adults considered obese	22.10%	22.69%	22.47%	20.10%	Health Survey for England cited by AHPO/ Department for health	% of adults considered obese	Mar 2006	Lower percentage of adults considered obese in the borough than the south east, however slightly higher than the national percentage. This is still a high percentage, and should be addressed within plan policies relating to open space and access to leisure amenities.	
Physical Exercise									
Male levels of physical activity per age band	21.2%	26.2%	24.99%	20.26%	Sport England Active people Survey 2006	The percentage of adult male/female population participating in at least 30 minutes of sport and active recreation (including walking and cycling) of at least moderate intensity on at least 3 days a week	Mar 2007	Despite the lower percentage of obesity residents in Havant do less exercise, particularly evident for women. This may be a result of lack of services or affordability of services in the area. Access to open space and leisure facilities, coastline and green infrastructure should be a high consideration over the life of the plan.	
Female levels of physical activity per age band	16.3%	20.70%	20.33%	15.81%			Mar 2007		


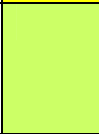

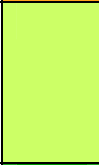

3. Equality, Poverty and Social Inclusion

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant has the highest proportion of teenage mothers in the health district 9.6% compared to a health district average of 6.4% (Source: Towards 2010 1998 Public Health Report, Portsmouth and South East Hampshire Health Authority). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant is ranked 142nd most deprived local authority out of 354 local authorities in England and Wales, with 1 being the most deprived (Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IMD provides very detailed information for Super Output Areas (SOA) allowing the identification of small pockets of deprivation. In 2007 there were 4 SOA's in Warren Park, Bondfields and Battins that were within the top 10% of most deprived SOAs in England. Furthermore, there were 14 SOA's in Havant within the top 20% of most deprived SOA's in England. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 10% most deprived areas in Hampshire all fall within the 40% most deprived nationally. 28 of these 83 areas are within the worst 20% nationally. These areas are in the districts of Gosport, Havant (which has a relatively high unemployment rate of 2.0% versus the county average of 1.1%) and the New Forest, all in the South of the county (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% of Havant Borough Council buildings open to the public are accessible to people with disabilities. This places Havant Borough at 109 out of 351 authorities across England and 31 out of 78 in the South East (Source: GMB 2006). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant has a low full-time employment rate among men. The rate is 87% which is second lowest in the south East region (Source: Havant Regeneration Strategy 2005-08). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.82% of Havant's' population are registered disabled. This is lower than the regional figure which is 1.98%.Residents of Havant with a long term limiting illness exceed the district average (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,080 (2%) of dwellings are in fuel poverty (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005). 	

4. Education and Skills

Comparison of Statistics locally, regionally and nationally									
Indicator	Havant	Hampshire	South East	National	Data Source	Metadata	Base Date	Commentary	An Issue ?
Working age population qualified to at least 2,3,4 NVQ or higher									
Proportion of residents with no qualifications	11%	9.96%	9.65%	13.10%	Local Knowledge	Proportion of residents with no qualifications	31/12/07	A high proportion of Havant's population do not have any qualifications. This is high in relation to figures from the South East and for the County. However low in relation to the national percentage.	
Proportion of residents with Level 4+ NVQ or above	25%	28.39%	30.83%	28.59%	Local Knowledge	Proportion of residents with Level 4+ NVQ or above	31/12/07	A low proportion of the population has a Level 4+ NVQ or above qualification. This is lower than the proportion for the South East and the National percentage, indicating a very low skills base in the borough	
Proportion of young people not in education, employment or Training (NEETS)	9.20%	6.28%	5.62%	7.65%	Connexions	Proportion of resident 16-18 year olds who are not in education, employment or training	01/12/06	Havant has a very high percentage when compared to Hampshire, the South East and at National level and reflects the low skills base of the borough. This is something which will need to be addressed by both policies and employment sites within the Core State. The issue is more stark in areas of high multiple deprivation – e.g. in Leigh park the % is over 40%.	

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant is located in the Local Education Authority of Hampshire, part of the South East region. In the academic year 2006/07, 58% of pupils in 	

<p>Havant achieved five or more GCSEs graded A* to C, compared with an average for England of 60% (Source: Hampshire County Council).</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1999 and 2004, standards in education, as shown by the Standard Assessment Tests (SATs), also improved in respect of younger students in the area. In Hampshire the proportion of pupils achieving at least level 4 at Key Stage 2 (KS2) (the anticipated level of attainment for pupils aged 11 in their final year at primary school) changed from 73% in 1999 to 76% in 2004 for Mathematics and from 75% to 80% in respect of English (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Havant, 5% of the resident population aged 16-74 years were school pupils or full-time students, according to the Census of April 2001. This compared with 7% of the population in England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 37 primary, 8 secondary and 6 special schools within the Borough educating over 16,000 pupils. Of the 8 secondary schools, 6 have applied for, and achieved, special school status. Riverside School was one of the 7 special schools to be awarded Beacon status in 1998. For those wishing to go on to further education there are 2 colleges, South Downs and Havant. Highbury College, based in Portsmouth, provides the Apex Centre in Leigh Park; the majority of its courses are for students under the age of 16; it also provides prison education programmes and adult community learning programmes (Source: Havant Cultural Strategy 2005-2006). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between September 1999 and September 2004 the number of young people aged 18 to 24 years who were claiming work related benefits reduced by 77% in Havant, compared to a reduction of 31% in the UK overall (Source: Audit Commission). 	

5. Safety and Security

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2006/2007 98% of residents said they felt safe or fairly safe during the day, this in an increase of 2% when compared to figures for 2004/2005. (Source: Hampshire County Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2006/2007 67% of residents said they felt safe or fairly safe during the night time hours. This is an increase from 52% recorded in 2004/2005. Source: Hampshire County Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perception of crime: Intimidating gatherings of young people, litter and vandalism were more of a concern for people in shopping centres than in neighbourhoods and town centres. Motorcycles and dog fouling were more of a concern in neighbourhoods than in shopping centres and town centres and public use of obscene language, inconsiderate or reckless riding of a cycle and graffiti were more of a concern in the town centre than in neighbourhoods and shopping centres. Results showed that the majority of residents felt that incidents of drunken loutish behaviour, intimidating gatherings of young people, public use of obscene language, inconsiderate or reckless riding of motorcycles and litter had all increased over the last five years. The Havant Borough Youth Council met in October 2007 and identified vandalism and intimidating groups as their top two concerns through the Youthbeat website where 80 young people participated in the form of a survey. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The latest information from iQuanta suggests that Havant currently has 21.102 crimes per 1000 residents for all crime. When compared to the most similar family group (MSFG), this puts Havant just above average for that group. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance reports show that Havant has made a steady reduction in all crime figures over the last year, particularly since May 2008 when crimes per 1000 residents dropped from 23,345 to 21,102 crimes per 1000 population by September 2008. Overall crime levels have reduced across central police operational command unit including violence against the person, sexual offences, robbery, other burglary, vehicle crime and criminal damage. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Safer Havant Partnership has seen positive reductions in incidents of Rowdy and Inconsiderate Behaviour, Criminal Damage and Arson from April 2008 to November 2008. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between October 2007 and September 2008 criminal damage including arson was the highest contributor to all crime throughout the Borough with 24% of the total. This was followed by violence against the person which accounted for 23% of the total. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period 1st October 2007 to 30th September 2008 there were 4461 incidents of rowdy and intimidating behaviour and 984 incidents of vehicle nuisance. Across the central Hampshire Constabulary Operational Command Unit (OCU), Havant accounted for around 33% of rowdy and intimidating behaviour incidents. However it should be considered that Havant has the highest population within the central Hampshire police OCU. To some extent this would help to explain why Havant counts for such a high percentage out of the four areas within the OCU. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trend figures suggest that since 2006 criminal damage across the Havant Borough has dropped significantly with a around a 19% reduction between October 2006 and September 2008. However, this drop was not confined to Havant as all districts across the central OCU sustained a 	

<p>reduction for the third year running. A large decrease was noted in Havant during the period June to September 2008 where an average of 186 offences were being reported each month in comparison to an average of 270 per month between the periods February to May 2008 and October 2007 to January 2008. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership)</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the period 1st October to 30th September 2008, violence against the person accounted for 23% (2841) of all crime for the Havant Borough. Across the central OCU, Havant accounted for around 37% of all violence against the person offences and of those 600 were flagged as domestic. Havant contributed over 38% of all domestic incidents involving violence across the central OCU. Of those offences of violence against the person, assault accounted for the highest type with 1856 incidents, followed by public order offences with 496. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trend figures suggest that as a whole, violent crime has fallen since 2005/2006. However from 2006/2007 to this period, violent crime has seen a slight rise of around 3%. This could be attributed to a small rise in violence against the person and sexual offences. By contrast, robbery in Havant has seen a continual reduction since 2005/2006. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidents of drunkenness seem to have reduced since 2005/2006 within the Havant Borough, although incidents of street drinking seem to have increased slightly. A search carried out through the 101 tasking system for alcohol-related anti-social behaviour showed that reported incidents were significantly higher within the autumn and winter months of this period (131) than the spring and summer months (54). (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded drug offences were higher within the late part of 2007, with October to December averaging 54 crimes per month. By contrast the early part of 2008 (January to March), had lower levels of recorded drug offences, averaging 41 crimes per month. Recorded offences fell again throughout April and May but then increased throughout July to August 2008 averaging 54 crimes per month. (Source: Havant Safer Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data made available through the Drug and Alcohol Action Team 2007/2008 goes some way in establishing a drug user profile in the Havant Borough. However it must be taken in to consideration that estimating the number of people within Havant who have a drug problem can be difficult, as local services rely on substance users making contact and engaging with them. <p>Year to date figures for 2008/09 would suggest that those engaging with services were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% (171) male and 30% (75) female. • 99% (244) white British. • 21% (51) aged between 25 and 29 followed by 15% (38) aged between 30 and 34. • The most popular drug was heroin with 72% (176) stating this as their first choice of drug. This was followed by cannabis with 10% (24). <p>(Source: Havant Safer Partnership)</p>	

6. Liveability and Space

Overview	
• The borough has some 48km of coastline and two natural harbours	
• The borough comprises five urban areas (Havant, Waterlooville, Leigh Park, Emsworth and South Hayling) which are separated by countryside gaps	
• Since 1987 fifteen developments have received Design Awards from the Borough Council. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Urban Design Frameworks have been prepared for Waterlooville and Havant and these have set high standards for creating new built environment and public spaces while providing models for the approach to development in other areas. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• There are 216 open spaces and facilities across the borough. (Source: Havant Open Space Plan and PPG17 Assessment)	
• There are 770ha of multifunctional green spaces in the borough. Staunton Country Park comprises a substantial proportion of this green space and already has green flag status.	
• There are approximately 300 buildings on the Statutory List and a further 60 are listed as being of local interest (Source: Havant Borough Wide District Local Plan)	
• There are 14 Conservation Areas in the borough	
• Some 40 historic parks and gardens have been recorded in the borough and these contribute to the distinctiveness of the suburban areas. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Three Village Design Statements are being prepared by residents associations in Emsworth, Langstone and Northney and Tye with the aim of identifying local distinctiveness and guidance for new development. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Between January and March 2004 there were a total of 378 items referring to the borough in the local press of which 18 were negative. Between January and March 2006 the total number had reduced to 207 and negative reports had been halved. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• There are three multi-sport centre's which have pay and play access (Hailing School, Staunton Park School and Havant Leisure Centre) and Park Community School and Oaklands School have sports club/community association access (Leisure Mapping Study 2006, para 3.2.3)	
• Swimming pools which have ' pay and swim ' facilities are at the Waterlooville Leisure Centre, Havant Leisure Centre and Staunton Park School (Leisure Mapping Study. 2006 paras.4.2.2 and 4.2.3)	
• The Borough has over 100 sports clubs all of which have active membership (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008)	
• There are two performance venues in the Borough : the Hayling Island Station Theatre and the Havant Arts Centre (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008)	
• There are no cinemas in the Borough. There are two significant media initiatives in the Borough: the community based radio station (Angel	

Radio) and the community media unit at Park Community School (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008).	
• There are 5 libraries in the Borough and 2 Museums (Draft Cultural Strategy 2005-2008).	

7. Accessibility / Transport

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the Census of April 2001, 21% of households in Havant did not have a car or van, compared to 27% in England and Wales as a whole. Households with access to two or more cars or vans accounted for 34% of all households in Havant, compared to 29% of households in England and Wales (Source: Office of National Statistics). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility audits show that 14% of Hampshire' households cannot get to major retail centres or 5% to food shops by walking or public transport in under 30 minutes (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targets identified by the council: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The mode share target of the journeys to school for pupils aged 5-10 is to reduce the proportion of school journeys made by car (alone) for schoolchildren aged 5-10 years from 31% to 30% by 2010/11 from a 2004/05 base with an associated increase in non-car (alone) journeys. ○ The mode share target of journeys to school for pupils aged 11-16 is to reduce the proportion of school journeys made by car (alone) for schoolchildren aged 11-16 years from 12% to 11% by 2010/11 from a 2004/05 base with an associated increase in non-car (alone) journeys. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Havant Borough 4.4% of journeys to work are made by cycle compared to 8.7% in neighbouring Portsmouth and 14% in Gosport. However within the Borough there are considerable differences between individual Wards. The topography of the area highlights this point and shows up particularly when comparing the hilly areas west of the A3(M) with less than 3% cycling to work, with the flatter, more level Wards such as Battins, Bedhampton, Bondfields and Hayling Island which are all over 6% (Havant Borough Council, Cycling Strategy). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of accidents involving cyclists in Havant is high and is the third worst area in Hampshire behind Portsmouth and Southampton, for example, between 1992 and 1995 there were 214 cycling injury accidents, an average of 71 each year with a serious accident occurring every month. Almost half of the accidents involve children (Havant Borough Council, Cycling Strategy). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased traffic growth (although currently at 1% per year) is the principle cause of congestion now starting to affect motorways in Hampshire (Source: HCC Local Transport Plan). 	

8. Flooding

Overview	
• Havant is a coastal borough and so contains areas which are subject to both tidal and fluvial flooding. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Over 35,000 properties in Hampshire are at risk from flooding, with inundation by the sea posing the biggest threat. (Source: Hampshire County Council)	
• The risk associated with the coastal erosion and flooding is managed by the North Solent Shoreline Management Plan. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Current projects include beach replenishment at Eastoke in order to ensure that sufficient flood protection is in place. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• Yearly resources are invested each year into maintaining coastal defences, tasks include: Shingle recycling, replacement of timber planking on groynes and revetments, concrete repairs to sea walls, basket repairs to gabion sea walls and repointing to masonry sea walls. (Source: Havant Borough Council)	
• UK scientists predict that sea levels will rise by between 2 and 9mm per year (and could rise as much as 86cm in Southern England).	

9. Regeneration and Land Use

Overview	
• Over the past three years 503 new homes have been built, 390 of those on brownfield sites, which exceeds Government targets (Source: Serving You: Summer 2005)	
• Through the South East England Development Agency (SEEDA) outline consent has been granted to develop 16,000 m2 B1, B2 and B8 floorspace on a 4.66ha site with excellent transport links at Harts Farm Way (Source: SEEDA 2005/6)	
• Local planning policy for urban areas UA1-5 targets the regeneration and development of urban areas before peripheral sites. UA3 and UA4 target the urban regeneration of Leigh Park and Wecock village (Source: Havant Borough Council).	
• In 2004 29,604 sq m of retail floorspace was located in out-of centre locations representing 16.1% of the Borough's total floorspace (Source: Havant Borough Council).	

10. Air Quality

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From the Census of April 2001, 21% of households in Havant did not own a car or van, compared to 27% in England and Wales as a whole. Households with access to two or more cars or vans accounted for 34% of all households in Havant, compared to 29% of households in England and Wales. (Source: Office of National Statistics) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nitrogen Dioxide is the only atmospheric pollutant within Havant Borough at levels approaching its respective National Air Quality Objective, highlighting it as a pollutant requiring monitoring. (Source: Havant Borough Air Quality Progress Report 2005) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough concentrations of Nitrogen Dioxide are expected to fall at roadside locations to a level at least 20% below the current Air Quality Objective of 40m g/m² over the next 5 years (Source: Havant Borough Air Quality Progress Report 2005) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no Air Quality Management Areas within the borough (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	

11. Climate Change

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The effects of climate change will be increasingly felt in Hampshire, with milder and wetter (0.5°C - 1°C warmer and 0 - 10% wetter) and drier summers (1°C – 1.5°C warmer and 10% - 20% drier). This will increase the risk of flooding and water shortages. With average sea levels rising by 2mm a year, our coastlines will dramatically change. (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County Council has ear marked £146,000 to prepare for the effects of climate change on Hampshire’s coastline. (Source: Hampshire County Council 2006). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UK scientists predict that sea levels will rise by between 2 and 9mm per year (and could rise as much as 86cm in Southern England). 	

12. Biodiversity

Overview					
•	The borough contains a number of sites of local, national and international importance for nature conservation (Source: Havant Borough Council)				
•	The Harbours and coastal areas of the borough, namely Langstone Harbour, Chichester Harbour, Warblington Meadow, James' Copse and Sinah Common have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (Source: Havant Borough Council)				
•	Most of the SSSI's have been designated as a Ramsar Site and a Special Protection Area (SPA) because of their International Importance. These designations share the same boundaries as the Langstone and Chichester Harbour SSSI's. Almost all of this area is also considered to be worthy of designation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). (Source: Havant Borough Council)				
•	There are four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) at Gutner Point, The Kench, Sandy Point and West Hayling. (Source: Havant Borough Council)				
•	21 areas have been designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) category 64, meaning they had one or more priority species present.				
	Table A2 5: Designations within the Havant Borough				
	The areas covered by nature conservation designations in ha				
	Designation	Area (31/03/04)	Area (31/03/05)	Area (31/03/08)	
	SAC	2287	2287	2285	
	SPA	2444	2444	2444	
	SSSI	2692	2692	2690	
	SINC	454	487	860	
	Source: Havant Borough Council				
•	26 priority species were identified in Havant Borough in 1997 – 2007				

13. Natural Landscape

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant Borough lies between the sea and the South Downs in the south east corner of Hampshire on the border with West Sussex. The Borough comprises two distinct parts: the mainland and Hayling Island. On the mainland, three towns, Waterlooville, Havant and Emsworth have distinct identities and are separated by gaps of open land which run into the coastal plain. Hayling Island is largely rural in character and surrounding the Island the coastal areas of Langstone and Chichester Harbours and the Solent are internationally recognised for their natural beauty and for their value for wildlife and recreation (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of historic gardens in the Borough, 38 of which are listed in Havant Borough Councils local plan. The most significant of these is Staunton Country Park, which has been listed as Grade II in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England which has been compiled by English Heritage (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 15 roads listed in the local plan as having special character (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant Borough has 48 km of coastline (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 115 ha of semi-natural ancient woodland in the Borough (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Langstone and Chichester harbours account for the most distinctive landscape features in the Borough. Chichester Harbour is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	

14. Built and Historic Environment

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of the borough is classified as urban. (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are a number of historic gardens in the borough. The most significant of which is Staunton Country Park, which has been listed as Grade II in the Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England which has compiled by English Heritage. (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are 15 roads listed in the Local Plan as having special character. (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were no losses of listed buildings over 2004/2005 period. (Source: Havant Borough Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 2008 there were 2 Grade I Listed Buildings, 10 Grade II*, 276 Grade II, 83 Locally Listed Buildings and 6 Ancient Monuments 	

15. Waste and Natural Resources

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SEEDA is selling to Wessex Waste a further, and separate, area of 1.9 ha (4.7 acres) of land at Harts Farm Way to develop a state-of-the-art waste recycling facility. This will allow the company to relocate from a difficult site in a residential area of Havant to more suitable premises. The facility will attract a Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) sponsored Waste & Resources Action Programme (WRAP) grant (Source: SEEDA 2005/6) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 34972.35 tonnes of household waste was collected in 2004/05 (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 7090.21 tonnes was recycled through kerbside recycling services in the Borough in 2004/05 (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2002/03 research into agricultural wastes revealed that the South East and Midlands produced the most pesticide washings but the overall waste figures were lower (Source: Environment Agency). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commercial waste increased in 2002/03 for 1998/99 figures in all parts of England (Source: Environment Agency). 	

16. Water Quality and Quantity

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two beaches at Hayling Island hold Blue flag award for both water quality and the surrounding beach environment – the only site in Hampshire (Source: Havant Borough Council). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chalk is the dominant aquifer in the area. Rainfall percolates into the aquifer and recharges it over the winter and spring months. Groundwater in the Chalk feeds many of the rivers, streams and wetlands in the area and also provides all of the water abstracted for public supply (Source: Environment Agency). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are large springs which rise at many locations within the urban area of Havant and Bedhampton. The springs are the outlet for the water stored in a large part of the East Hampshire Chalk aquifer. (Source: Environment Agency). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater abstraction accounts for 98% of all licensed abstraction by volume. Surface water abstractions are used for fish farming and spray irrigation (Source: Environment Agency). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chichester and Langstone Harbour designated areas are rated as high priority by the Environment Agency (Source: Environment Agency). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water supplier in Havant Borough is Portsmouth Water (www.portsmouthwater.co.uk). 	

17. Energy

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The South East Energy Statistics (SEE-Stats) has records for 47 operational and 10 planned renewable electricity installations in the region (Source: SEE-Stats 2006). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 houses in the Borough applied for clear skies grant between 2003 and 2006. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average SAP rating for private sector housing in Havant is 57 (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,080 (2%) of dwellings are in fuel poverty (Source: Havant Borough Council Housing Condition Survey, March 2005). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was no renewable energy generation granted planning permission or installed between 2007 – 2008 (Source: Havant Borough Annual Monitoring Report) 	

18. Economy, Opportunity and Innovation

Comparison of Statistics Locally, Regionally and Nationally									
Indicator	Havant	Hampshire	South East	National	Data Source	Metadata	Base Date	Commentary	An Issue ?
Employment by Occupation									
Proportion of population employed as managers, senior officials, professionals, technical roles	42%		47%	43.0%	ONS Annual Population Survey	% are for those 16+ and shown as a proportion of all persons in employment	Apr 2007 – Mar 2008	Proportion of population employed in a professional or technical based industry is less than half of the population. This is lower than the proportion for the South East and Nationally.	
Proportion of population employed in	21%		22.1%	22.5%	ONS Annual Population	% are for those 16+ and shown	Apr 2007 – Mar 2008	The proportion of the population employed in non technical / non professional occupations is high. This	

admin / secretarial or skilled trade occupations					Survey	as a proportion of all persons in employment		is particularly evident for employment for manufacturing and elementary occupations where the proportion exceeds the South East and National average by a significant percentage. Again, reflecting the skills base within the borough and lack of skilled based employment within the borough.	
Proportion of population employed in sales / customer services	13.8%		14.6%	15.6%	ONS Annual Population Survey	% are for those 16+ and shown as a proportion of all persons in employment	Apr 2007 – Mar 2008		
Proportion of population employed in manufacturing and elementary occupations	22.7%		15.5%	18.6%	ONS Annual Population Survey	% are for those 16+ and shown as a proportion of all persons in employment	Apr 2007 – Mar 2008		
Job Density	0.70	0.88	0.88		Nomis	Ratio of total jobs to total working age population	2005	Job density is significantly less than the county and regional average. Increasing land availability for the purposes of employment will help to address this.	
Unemployment	2.1%	1.58%	1.5%		Local Knowledge	Percentage of total working age population unemployed	August 2008	Unemployment is historically high compared to neighbouring authorities in the County. This is set to increase as the economic climate creates difficult trading conditions	
Long term Unemployment	11.5%	8.54%	9.29%		Local Knowledge	Percentage of total working age population unemployed long term	July 2008	Long term unemployment is particularly high when compared directly to the County and Regionally. This is something that the LDF will struggle to address, however creating further opportunity and skills will aid this problem.	

Overview	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2007 Havant Borough was the highest ranking authority within Hampshire for the number of unemployed males claiming Jobseekers Allowance)). This has been consistently the case since May 1993. (Source: Hampshire County Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In May 2007 Havant Borough was the highest ranking authority within Hampshire for the number of unemployed females claiming Jobseekers Allowance. This has been consistently the case alongside Gosport since May 1993. (Source: Hampshire County Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant residents are consistently the least well paid of County residents appearing in the lowest quartile nationally. This is second to Gosport. (Source: Hampshire County Council) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant has a relatively high unemployment rate of 2.0% versus the county average of 1.1% (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hampshire has a relatively strong economy and is worth some £17.4bn, which makes it the third largest shire economy in the country. However, GDP growth in Hampshire is falling relative to the South East as a whole (Source: Hampshire Strategic Partnership). 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Havant is classified as one of only two ‘manufacturing towns’ in the South East region with almost a fifth of the workforce employed in this sector (Source: NS2001 Area Classification for Local Authorities) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9458m² of employment floor space was created between 2007 – 2008. (Source: Havant Borough Annual Monitoring Report) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8840m² of gross internal employment floor space was completed on previously developed land during 2007 – 2008. This formed 93% of total employment completions. (Source: Havant Borough Annual Monitoring Report) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a total of 41.43ha of employment land available for development in the borough. This can be divided into 25.61ha of land allocated for employment purposes in saved policies from the Local Plan and 15.82ha of land with planning permission granted for employment purposes. (Source: Havant Borough Annual Monitoring Report) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18022m² of town centre completions within the borough between 2007 – 2008 (Source: Havant Borough Annual Monitoring Report) 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Just over half of ALL retail floor space in the borough is located in Havant (26%) and Waterlooville (25%) and almost three quarters of the floor space is located in the town and district centres. A fifth of the borough’s retail floorspace is located out of centre. 	