

BUILDING

A BETTER FUTURE

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Local Plan

July 2022



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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.2 This document is the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report for a new Havant Local Plan. Once in place, the new Local Plan will establish a spatial strategy for growth and change for the period to around 2040 (timeframe tbc), identify development sites and protections to deliver that strategy and establish the policies against which planning applications will be determined.
- 1.3 It is a requirement alongside the production of a Local Plan that Sustainability Appraisal is undertaken in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which transpose into national law the EU Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive. These regulations remain in force after the UK has left the European Union.
- 1.4 SA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of a draft plan, and alternatives to that plan, with a view to avoiding or mitigating adverse effects and maximising positive ones. It is a multi-stage process, most of which is undertaken in separate appraisals of individual plans. The national guidance on strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal sets out the process for local plans in a number of stages¹, as follows:

STAGE A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- A1- Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives
- A2- Collect baseline information
- A3- Identify sustainability issues and problems
- A4- Develop sustainability appraisal framework
- A5- Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

STAGE B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

- B1- Test the Local Plan objectives against the sustainability appraisal framework
- B2- Develop the Local Plan options including reasonable alternatives
- B3- Evaluate the likely effects of the Local Plan and alternatives
- B4- Consider ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
- B5- Propose measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan

STAGE C: Prepare the SA Report

STAGE D: Seek representations on the SA Report from consultation bodies and the public

STAGE E: Post adoption reporting and monitoring

- E1- Prepare and publish post-adoption statement
- E2- Monitor significant effects of implementing the Local Plan
- E3- Respond to adverse effects

- 1.5 This report represents stage A.

¹ <http://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>

2. Sustainability Themes

- 2.1 To make the context review and data collection and presentation manageable, this report organises the information by sustainability themes.
- 2.2 These have been derived by reference to the themes of the National Planning Policy Framework and the sustainability issues listed in Schedule 2 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, together with officer knowledge of the issues facing Havant. Links between the themes are shown in the table below.
- 2.3 It should be noted that blanks are deliberate as there is not in all cases a direct correlation. Equally, there is overlap between the themes, which is not represented in an effort to create distinct categories for data collection and review. This should not be taken to imply a siloed approach. The interactions between themes are very much acknowledged and will be noted both in policy development and the SA process going forward.

Sustainability Theme in this report	Theme in the NPPF	Issue in the SEA Regulations
The Natural Environment and Biodiversity	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Biodiversity
		Fauna
		Flora
Climate Change	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	Climatic factors
Homes for All	Delivering a sufficient supply of homes	Population
Healthy and Safe Communities	Promoting healthy and safe communities	Human health
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	
	Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change	
	Ensuring the vitality of town centres	
Economy and Employment	Building a strong, competitive economy	
	Ensuring the vitality of town centres	
Effective Transport and Communications	Promoting sustainable transport	
	Supporting high quality communications	
Natural Resources	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	Soil
		Water
	Facilitating the sustainable use of minerals	Air
	Achieving well-designed places	Material assets

Sense of Place (Landscape, Townscape and Heritage)	Conserving and enhancing the historic environment	Cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage
	Conserving and enhancing the natural environment	
	Making effective use of land	

2.4 The following chapters present for each of the sustainability themes the information required by stages A1-A3 of the guidance (see above):

- Key characteristics of Havant;
- Other relevant policies, plans and programmes, their sustainability objectives and how these influence the Local Plan;
- Key sustainability issues for the Local Plan

2.5 Since the plan that is the subject of this Sustainability Appraisal is the Local Plan, and its contents are therefore substantially influenced by the National Planning Policy Framework, the NPPF features prominently in the Policies, Plans and Programmes Review, supplemented by other influential policies at all levels.

2.6 Finally, it should be noted that plans, programmes and data will also be reviewed in detail and taken into account during the preparation of the local plan, and the choice of sites and the formulation of the policies within it. As such, the review on the following pages is only intended to establish the key sustainability issues that the local plan should seek to address, and against which it should be judged, rather than being an indicator of the detailed content of the plan or wording of policies. For example, the Council is aware that different levels of protection apply to ecological designations from the international to the local level. This will be reflected in detailed policy wording as the plan emerges, while for the purposes of the scoping review, it is simply noted that such sites should be protected and enhanced.

2.7 The sustainability appraisals at each stage of the plan's preparation will assess in greater detail the sustainability impacts of the proposed policies in order to iteratively improve them.

Sustainability Theme 1: Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF Chapter 15: Conserving and enhancing the natural environment
- NPPG: Natural Environment
- Environment Act 2021
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017
- Natural England Biodiversity Metric (2021)
- South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2034
- Havant Biodiversity Strategy (2019)
- Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (2020)
- Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (2018)
- HBC: Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development (2020)

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- protect and enhance sites of biodiversity value;
- minimise impacts on and provide measurable net gains for biodiversity; require every development to secure net gains for biodiversity
- maintain and enhance networks of habitats and green infrastructure, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation
- promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species;
- allocate for development land with the least environmental or amenity value;
- Ensure development avoids fragmentation of the ecological network and makes opportunities to connect to and improve the wider ecological network
- Set requirements for Appropriate Assessment and biodiversity/ecological assessment within the planning application process.

While biodiversity net gain (BNG) has been recognised as a goal for some years, the passing of the government's flagship Environment Act 2021, it has now been mandated in law for all new developments and infrastructure projects. This marks a key shift which will need to be reflected in the Local Plan's sustainability aims and the policies within the plan.

Key Havant Characteristics (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- Substantial areas of the borough are covered by international, national and local designations.

- A significant number of protected species are present within the borough; Coastal Waders and Bechstein's Bat are of particular note.
- Eutrophication has been identified as an issue for the Solent Maritime SPA and SAC; Havant Borough Council has a nutrient neutrality mitigation plan in place;
- Many of the borough's green infrastructure sites support important SPA/Ramsar bird populations. It is important to note that European protected sites are supported by sites outside international and national designations, for example coastal birds using inland sites. The network's capacity to absorb recreational pressures is limited and development has the potential to lead to habitat fragmentation.
- Local research and mapping has identified ecological networks and biodiversity opportunity areas.

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Enhance the natural environment
- Protect designated sites and protected species from development related harm
- Seek opportunities to enhance ecological networks
- Require all development to lead to biodiversity net gain
- Require all development to be nutrient neutral

Sustainability Theme 2: Climate Change

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- Climate Change Act 2008
- NPPF Chapter 14: Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change (2021)
- NPPG: Climate Change; Renewable and low carbon energy
- COP26 Glasgow Climate Change Pact (2021)
- Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021)
- NE761: Natural England's climate change risk assessment and adaptation plan (2021)
- The Climate Crisis – TCPA guide for local authorities on planning for climate change (2021)
- Solent LEP: 10 Point Plan for Building Back Greener in the Solent (2021)
- Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025
- Havant Borough Council Climate Change and Environment Strategy 2021-2026, and associated Action Plan

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- support the transition to a low carbon future;
- take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change; ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts
- shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience of communities and infrastructure
- encourage the reuse of existing resources, including buildings;
- support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure; provide a positive strategy for energy from these sources.

At all levels of government, climate change has risen up the agenda in terms of policy aims. At a local level, the Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025 sets out actions needed for the county to become carbon neutral by 2050 and to build resilience to the impacts of a two-degree Celsius rise in temperature. The greatest impact planning can have is on transport and housing. This is confirmed at the local level in Havant's own Climate Change and Environment Strategy 2021-2026. One of this strategy's themes (HB2) relates to priorities for guiding future development:

HB2i Minimise the climate impact of new development through our Local Plan policies and development management decisions. Embrace and enforce policies to reduce energy demand in dwellings such as the Future Homes Standard, Living with Beauty, and others as appropriate. Leading by example, minimise the climate and environmental impacts of Havant Borough Council's own projects.

HB2ii Adopt approaches for delivery of new homes that meet or exceed energy standards. Seek better protection for households through engagement with housebuilders, social landlords, and through effective, resourced enforcement.

HB2iii Reinforce and implement policy and initiatives for low-carbon transport. Prioritise compelling options for active travel, walking and cycling, and insist on best practice for

infrastructure design and paths. Ensure alternatives to fossil fuels through promoting investments in infrastructure for electric-vehicles, and green hydrogen hubs for HGVs

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- Emissions from transport and homes account for around 80% of carbon dioxide emissions in Hampshire. These are the areas most likely to be influenced by patterns of development and planning policy
- Gas remains the largest source of domestic energy in Havant
- Energy efficiency ratings of the housing stock is low, but newer properties achieve better ratings
- Increase in extremes of weather as a result of climate change will present major challenges to the borough. For example, an increase in the occurrence of drought is likely to reduce water availability in the wider sub region. Homes will need to be built more resilient to extreme weather, in particular heat, while also playing their part in not adding to the problem.
- High quality landscapes and intertidal areas in the borough have the potential to be affected by climate change, such as changes in rainfall, soil erosion and coastal erosion.

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Significantly reduce carbon emissions from homes (towards net zero by 2050)
 - reduce energy usage
 - increase energy efficiency
 - switching to low carbon, renewable sources of energy
- Promote low carbon and low water use design approaches in all buildings
- Resilience measures for buildings, infrastructure and public spaces eg shading
- Support renewable and low carbon energy technologies and decentralised energy and heating

NB flood risk is covered under Healthy and Safe Communities; carbon contribution from transport are covered under Effective Transport and Communications

Sustainability Theme 3: Homes for All

NB some matters relating to quality and environmental sustainability of new homes are covered under other themes including Healthy and Safe Communities and Climate Change

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF Chapter 5: Delivering a sufficient supply of homes
- NPPG: First Homes; Housing and economic land availability assessment; Housing and economic needs assessment; Housing needs of different groups; Housing for older and disabled people; Housing: optional technical standards; Housing supply and delivery; self-build and custom housebuilding
- Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)
- PUSH Spatial Position Statement (2016)
- Partnership for South Hampshire Spatial Strategy (emerging)

Policy at all levels shows a significant desire to meet housing need – this will be the main driver for the plan. Local Plans should

- support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of homes;
- establish a requirement figure and identify a sufficient amount and variety of land to meet need; consider need beyond boundary
- address the needs of groups with specific housing requirements
- consider need for different sizes, types and tenures and affordable housing
- mix of types of sites, taking into account their availability, suitability and likely economic viability, including small sites and large scale development;
- support development of land with permission without unnecessary delay.

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- There is significant pressure for more housing not only in the borough, but also across the sub-region;
- At the same time land is significantly constrained, with much of the borough already built up, and other areas subject to key environmental protections.
- Despite relatively low prices by Hampshire standards, affordability remains an issue. There is a significant disparity between average earnings and house prices.
- There is a significant need for affordable homes, particularly affordable rented accommodation
- There is a particularly high need for 2-bedroom dwelling
- An ageing population is likely to increase pressure for a certain type of housing, including specialist care, and housing with better accessibility

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Provide an appropriate range and mix of dwellings to meet local needs, including specialist needs
- Contribute to meeting affordable housing need
- Promote healthy homes

Sustainability Theme 4: Healthy and Safe Communities

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF Chapter 8: Promoting Healthy and Safe Communities
- NPPG: Flood Risk and Coastal Change; Noise; Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space
- South Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2017-2034
- Towards a Healthier Hampshire: improving the Public's Health 2016-2021
- Havant Open Space Strategy (2018)
- Havant Indoor Built Sport Facility Strategy (2018)
- Havant Playing Pitch Strategy (2018)
- North Solent Shoreline Management Plan (2010)
- Hayling Island Coastal Management Strategy 2120 (emerging)
- Langstone Coastal Defence Scheme

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- aim to achieve healthy, inclusive, accessible and safe places
- promote social interaction;
- enable and support healthy lifestyles - for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling
- provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs
- promote estate regeneration
- plan for sufficient choice of school places
- plan for required public service infrastructure
- promote public safety and take into account wider security and defence requirements
- secure access to a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity
- Protect existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land
- protect and enhance public rights of way and access
- designate land as Local Green Space
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impacts resulting from noise
- ensure development is appropriate for the site and the location taking into account the likely effects on health, living conditions and the natural environment;
- manage flood risk from all sources
- avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding and areas subject to coastal change
- ensure development is safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

At the local level, the Havant Borough Indoor Built Sport Facilities, Playing Pitch and Open Space Strategies provide a robust and up-to-date assessment of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities in the Borough. All three strategies highlight the importance of protecting and enhancing existing sports and recreational facilities (both indoor and outdoor) in Havant Borough. This coincides with Havant Borough Council's local health priorities of reducing obesity and increasing physical activity.

The Council has a strong record of flood risk management, particularly in the planning for tidal flood risk. Current schemes include the Langstone Coastal Defence Scheme, protecting properties and infrastructure on the approach to Hayling Island. A Coastal Management Strategy to 2120 for Hayling Island is also under preparation.

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- Health issues:
 - there is marked variation in life expectancy across the borough.
 - Obesity is an issue.
 - Rates of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significantly higher than in England or the South East.
 - Levels of GCSE attainment are worse than the England average.
 - Havant is the most deprived district in Hampshire
 - Approaching a fifth of children live in low income families
- Residents largely rate their communities as safe, but anti-social behaviour and public order offences, as well as violent and sexual crimes remain key issues
- Half of residents do not feel a sense of community, a third feel there are not enough community activities, and there are pockets of social isolation
- Town Centres and deprived areas have high provision of fast food and gambling outlets
- There is an established need for sports and recreational facilities, and the protection of open space
- Havant Borough has an extensive coastline and as such, the impact of climate change is a significant issue for the borough, with an increase risk of tidal flooding; Surface water and fluvial flooding events are also likely to increase. Flood risk management for all sources is key at the strategic level and in new developments.
- Havant has a strong track record in coastal flood risk management

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Protect and improve open spaces and recreational facilities
- Support access to nature
- Enable and support healthy lifestyles
- Promote inclusivity of provision and design to facilities and services
- Design out crime and disorder
- Support equal and safe access to facilities and services, particularly by walking and cycling
- Avoid and mitigate flood risk

NB air quality and contamination are covered under Natural Resources

Sustainability Theme 5: Economy and Employment

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF chapter 6: Building a strong, competitive economy and chapter 10 supporting high quality communications
- NPPG: Housing and economic land availability assessment
- NPPG: Housing and economic needs assessment
- NPPG: Town centres and Retail
- High Streets and Town Centres in 2030 (2019)
- Solent LEP: Transforming the Solent – Productivity and Growth Strategy Update (2017)

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt.
- support economic growth and productivity, taking into account both local business needs and wider opportunities for development.
- set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period;
- seek to address potential barriers to investment, such as inadequate infrastructure, services or housing, or a poor environment;
- be flexible enough to respond to changes in economic circumstances and working practices
- recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors.
- Promote long-term vitality and viability of town centres
- Positively respond to change in the nature of town centres; keep boundaries under review;
- Meet anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses
- recognise that residential development often plays an important role in ensuring the vitality of centres and encourage residential development on appropriate sites

Locally, the Local Enterprise Partnership (Solent LEP) is tasked with overseeing the economic prosperity of the sub-region. Their five point plan is to:

- Address deficits in infrastructure, most pronounced in transport, also in flood defence and superfast broadband, and the infrastructure required to unlock new development opportunities
- Address the serious and chronic shortage of housing in the Solent area.
- Develop the skills that our economy needs to succeed, with a continued focus on higher level skills, apprenticeships and STEM.
- Ensure that ideas and knowledge are at the forefront of our approach working with our world class universities to support our businesses to innovate and grow.
- Address the economic challenges across the Solent area

Infrastructure and housing are where the Local Plan can add most value. It should be noted that these are largely covered in other sections of this scoping note.

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- The borough's economy is historically manufacturing based, and though this has declined in recent years it maintains a specialism in advanced manufacturing and engineering.
- Tourism and the visitor economy are important to the borough
- Infrastructure limitations in the sub-region are seen as a barrier to investment
- Much of the accommodation is older
- The supply and availability of industrial stock in the borough and the wider sub-region has continued to decline. This is largely due to increasing occupier demand with relatively limited speculative development, despite availability of land;
- There is a wide disparity between the number of working age residents and jobs available in the area.
- Average earnings are below the national average and significantly below the regional average. In addition, there is significant disparity between earnings between men and women.
- The borough's population has lower than average educational attainment compared to the region.
- The borough has a smaller proportion of professional and managerial jobs than the South East or the UK as a whole.
- The new Solent Freeport brings with it opportunities for investment and job creation.
- Like elsewhere, the role of town centres has changed, with a reduced focus on retail
- The borough's main town centres Havant and Waterlooville are in need of regeneration

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Reinforce the function of the Borough's employment areas
- Be flexible and adaptable to economic changes
- Support the employment prospects of the local community
- Support the tourism and visitor economy
- Promote long-term vitality and viability of town centres
- Enhance the quality and vitality of town centres

Sustainability Theme 6: Effective Transport and Communications

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF key chapter: Promoting Sustainable Transport (2021)
- DfT: 'Gear Change' A bold vision for cycling and walking (2020)
- DfT: 'Decarbonising Transport' – A better, greener Britain (2021)
- Hampshire Local Transport Plan 3; and LTP4 (emerging)
- Hampshire County Council Cycling Strategy (2015)
- Hampshire County Council Walking Strategy (2016)
- Hampshire LCWIP (emerging)
- Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020-2025

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- address the potential impacts of development on transport networks
- promote walking, cycling and public transport
- take into account, avoid and mitigate adverse environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure
- avoid unacceptable impact on highway safety, and avoid severe residual cumulative impacts on the road network
- ensure that patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of development and contribute to making high quality places.
- Focus significant development on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes.
- Support the expansion of electronic communications networks

In addition, it is notable that at international, national and local level increasing emphasis is being placed on matters relating to climate change and the UK's stated aim of becoming zero carbon by 2050. For transport this mean not only a focus on non-fossil fuel vehicles, but also adds emphasis to the need to greatly reduce travel by private car, and significantly increase walking, cycling and public transport. These will bring linked benefits of improved air quality and better physical health.

Key Havant Characteristics (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- The borough is well connected by road; A27 and A3M provide excellent road links to London and along the coast
- excellent rail links to London and along the coast via 4 stations
- town centres and the surrounding areas provide a good range of services and are well served by public transport, in particular Havant Town Centre
- traditional low to medium density suburban development pattern has high car dependency
- there is significant in and out commuting, overwhelmingly by car, and congestion can be an issue on key routes and junctions, particularly at peak times, and parts of the network are not resilient in exceptional conditions e.g. accidents; major events
- largely flat geography lends itself to active travel
- the cycle network has been improved in recent years but remains fragmented; further improvements are needed

- good network of buses connecting to main centres, but some areas have limited service;
- Havant has almost full coverage for superfast broadband, but is one the Hampshire districts with lower internet engagement

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Promote development that has good accessibility between residential development and shops, services and facilities
- Increase focus on non-car modes for day to day transport
- Increase attractiveness of non-car modes for day to day transport
- Contribute to decarbonising the transport system (e.g. electrification, materials)
- Avoid or mitigate adverse effects of development on highways safety
- Avoid severe residual cumulative impacts of development on the road network
- Support and facilitate communications technology to reduce the need to travel

Sustainability Theme 7: Natural Resources

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- NPPF: 15: conserving and enhancing the natural environment; 7: facilitating the sustainable use of minerals
- NPPG: Land affected by contaminations; Minerals; Waste; Water supply, wastewater and water quality
- Water Framework Regulation 2017
- Environment Agency River Basin Management Plan (2016; and emerging)
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013), and associated SPDs
- PUSH Integrated Water Management Strategy (2018) and 2020 update
- Portsmouth Water Resources Management Plan 2019 (2021 revision)
- Portsmouth Water Groundwater Protection Guidance
- Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan
- Nutrient Neutral South Hampshire: Review of the Need for Nutrient Neutral Development in the Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works catchment (2020)
- HBC Position Statement and Mitigation Plan for Nutrient Neutral Development (2020)
- HBC Air Quality Status Report (2019)
- Havant Thicket Reservoir Project

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability;
- help to improve local environmental conditions of soil, air, water, land and noise;
- sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants;
- identify opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts (NB many actions in relation to this have synergies with measures to address climate change and sustainable transport)
- ensure that minerals resources are not sterilised by non-mineral development and encourage the prior extraction of minerals

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- Over half the land in Havant Borough is already built on
- The council has identified opportunity areas for higher density development
- Havant has some areas of high quality agricultural land either grade 1 or grade 2. This land has the potential to be threatened by growth and associated infrastructure.
- Air quality in the borough is generally good, and although the trend is towards improvements, motor vehicles remain a major contributor, and kerbside levels, particularly on the main route through Havant Town Centre remain high.
- The main watercourses in the Borough include the Hermitage Stream, Lavant Stream and River Ems. Many of these have been altered over time.
- The towns history is linked to its excellent chalk springs. There are 19 springs in the Borough and the chalk that underlies the Borough is designated as a Principal Aquifer providing crucial groundwater recourse for public water supply and the environment; the

groundwater permeating to the surface also provides valuable freshwater flows into Langstone Harbour, an internationally protected habitat site

- A new reservoir at Havant Thicket is being delivered
- Waste Water Treatment capacity is a known issue for the Thornham Wastewater Treatment Works area.¹² Additional housing has the potential to impact upon water quality. (see also nutrient neutrality in biodiversity topic)
- Much of the land in the borough is underlain by sand and gravel, which has the potential to become unusable if not extracted prior to development.

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Avoid irreversible loss of access to or overuse of natural resources (minerals, waste, soil water)
- Promote the use of sustainable materials and construction methods
- Protect water resources
- Ensure there is enough waste water treatment capacity
- Support efficient management of all types of waste
- Minimise development on best and most versatile agricultural land
- Improve air quality

² HBC Review of the Warblington Farm Mitigation Option for Nutrient Neutral development in the Havant Borough
<https://cdn.havant.gov.uk/public/documents/Havant%20BC%20Nutrient%20Neutral%20Warblington%20Mitigation%202020%20June%20FINAL%20Combined.pdf>

Sustainability Theme 8: Sense of Place (Landscape, Townscape and Heritage)

Influential Policies, Plans and Programmes:

- Planning (Listed Buildings & Conservation Areas) Act 1990
- Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979
- Marine and Coastal Areas Access Act 2009
- NPPF chapter 11: making effective use of land; Chapter 12: Achieving well-designed places; Chapter 16: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment
- NPPG: Design: process and tools; Effective Use of Land; Historic Environment; Light Pollution
- National Design Guide (2019)
- National Guidance: Areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs): designation and management
- The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans: good Practice Advice Notes (Historic England, 2015)
- The Historic Environment in Local Plans: Good Practice Advice Notes (Historic England, 2015)
- Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan (2019)
- Chichester Harbour AONB Supplementary Planning Document (2017)
- Havant Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans

These tell us that the Local Plan should

- Create high quality, beautiful and sustainable buildings and places
- Set out a clear design vision and expectations
- Create places that:
 - will function well and add to the overall quality of the area for the long term
 - are visually attractive as a result of good architecture, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping;
 - are sympathetic to their setting, local character and history;
 - establish or maintain a strong sense of place;
 - create places that are safe, inclusive and accessible and promote health and well-being
- contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by
 - protecting and enhancing valued landscapes
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside
 - maintaining the character of the undeveloped coast, while improving public access to it where appropriate
 - retaining existing trees and encourage the planting of new trees
- Give great weight to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty; the scale and extent of development within these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas;

- Limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.
- Recognise heritage assets as an irreplaceable resource that should be conserved in a manner appropriate to their significance;
- Set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment; this should:
 - sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, and put them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
 - take into account the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
 - consider how new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness;
 - draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.
- promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses; accommodate objectively assessed needs in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land
- encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains
- be flexible and reflect changes in the demand for land
- Planning policies and decisions should support development that makes efficient use of land, taking into account identified development needs; the availability of land; local market conditions and viability; capacity of infrastructure and services; the desirability of maintaining the area's prevailing character and setting or of promoting regeneration and change; the importance of securing well-designed, attractive and healthy places.
- Where there is an existing or anticipated shortage of land for meeting identified housing needs, avoid homes being built at low densities, and ensure that developments make optimal use of the potential of each site; using minimum density standards

Key Havant Characteristics: (see Appendix for detailed data and mapping)

- The borough's landscape and past history bring with it significant constraints on development. Much of the borough is already built up, leaving limited opportunities for development.
- To the South, the Chichester Harbour AONB covers a relatively large proportion of Havant's coastline. To the North, the South Downs National Park abuts the boundary of Havant in places.
- The coastal areas of the Borough are some of the most sensitive areas to develop, with complex nature conservation, flood risk and erosion, as well as landscape impact and public enjoyment of the waterfront. Some areas are vulnerable to coastal change;
- The borough currently has 14 conservation areas, 246 buildings of special architectural or historic interest (listed buildings), and 7 scheduled monuments and 1 registered park and garden;
- Particular concentrations of listed structures are noted in Emsworth, central Havant, Bedhampton and North Hayling.
- One Listed Building and one conservation area have been identified as being at risk.
- A number of the Borough's Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Plans are a number of year old

- Some 83 buildings that have been identified as being of local interest.
- Areas of archaeological interest have been identified

How can the Local Plan contribute to achieving sustainable development?

- Protect and enhance valued landscapes
- Conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets
- Make best use of land
- Ensure appropriate density and scale of development, within the local context
- Strive for excellent design and the use of high quality materials
- Be sensitive to the local environment and help support a sense of place

3. Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 3.1 The previous chapters have presented other relevant policies, plans and programmes and any sustainability objectives within them which will influence the Local Plan, as well as baseline data about the Havant area for each sustainability theme.
- 3.2 Resulting from these two reviews, suggestions are made for how the Local Plan can seek to address the issues identified and contribute to sustainable development.
- 3.3 Below is presented a Sustainability Appraisal Framework. (Stage A4 in the SA guidance; see section 1). This framework pulls together the sustainability themes and expanded objectives and sets out a set of questions for each. These will be used to assess the impact of the proposed strategy and associated policies and land allocations, as well as alternatives to that strategy.

Sustainability Theme and Objective		Decision Making Criteria: <i>'Does the policy or allocation help to...'</i>	Key Indicators and Possible Assessment Tools
1	The Natural Environment and Biodiversity	To protect and enhance the natural environment and support biodiversity	<p>protect designated sites and protected species from development related harm?</p> <p>Extent and condition of SSSIs, SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites</p> <p>Extent and condition of locally designated sites (SINCs and LNRs)</p> <p>Development proposals avoiding loss or impact on habitats and species</p> <p>Habitat and species monitoring through HBIC</p>
		protect ecological networks?	<p>Mapping of species / habitats / ecological networks</p>
		enhance ecological networks?	<p>Extent of ancient woodland</p> <p>Habitat and species monitoring through HBIC</p> <p>Achievement of BAP targets</p>
		promote or support biodiversity net gain?	<p>Proportion of development achieving biodiversity net gain</p> <p>Amount of biodiversity habitat delivered through Local Plan strategic site allocations</p>

			promote or support nutrient neutral development?	Implementation of HBC nutrient neutrality mitigation plan Nitrate levels in Solent SPA / SAC
2	Climate Change	To minimise the borough's contribution to climate change and ensure resilience to the effects of climate change	promote sustainable construction methods?	Level of emissions from homes and other buildings Average annual consumption of gas Average annual consumption of electricity Houses improved for energy efficiency and affordable warmth EPC ratings Percentage of new build homes built to 'zero-carbon ready' standard or equivalent
			reduce carbon emissions from buildings? (NB transport covered elsewhere)	
			reduce water use?	Average water use in homes Availability of sufficient water supply Prevalence of water metering Homes fitted with water use reductions measures
			support the switch to low carbon, renewable sources of energy?	Micro-generation [of electricity] Larger scale renewable energy electricity generation Homes with EV charging Publicly availability of EV charging, including rapid charging
			promote climate change resilience measures for buildings, infrastructure and public spaces? (NB flood risk covered elsewhere)	Tree planting and other natural shade Drought-resistant planting schemes Climate change conscious building design

				Properties adversely affected by the impacts of climate change (eg extreme weather; flooding etc)
3	Homes for All	To provide good quality homes for all	provide homes for the people of Havant? (number, type, tenure, size)	Housing Need Housing Supply Types and sizes of dwellings Built-up areas and environmental constraints
			provide affordable homes?	Affordable housing need Affordable housing supply Tenure of dwellings Affordability ratio Households on the Housing Register
			provide homes for those with specialist needs?	Developments meeting increased accessibility standards Age and health profile of population, now and projected Supply of sheltered accommodation, care homes and nursing homes
			provide healthy homes? (amenity, space, storage, accessibility, access to private open space)	Developments meeting national space standards Affordable homes meeting Decent Homes standard
4	Healthy and Safe Communities	To promote healthy, inclusive and safe places	protect residents' access to natural spaces, green spaces, parks, leisure open spaces and recreational facilities?	Number and location of natural spaces, green spaces, parks, leisure open spaces and recreational facilities Facilities lost or protected from loss
			improve residents' access to natural spaces, green spaces, parks, leisure open spaces and recreational facilities?	Accessibility by sustainable modes of natural spaces, green spaces, parks, leisure

				open spaces and recreational facilities
			enable and support healthy lifestyles?	Health data (life expectancy; obesity; self harm, deprivation etc) Number and location of hot foot takeaway outlets Number and location of gambling venues Participation in physical activities and sport Levels of active travel
			promote inclusivity of provision and design of facilities and services?	Reported sense of community Reported social exclusion
			support equal and safe access to facilities and services, particularly by walking and cycling?	Extent of public vs private provision Accessibility of facilities and services by sustainable modes
			Design out crime?	Crime Fear of Crime
			avoid and/or mitigate flood risk?	Areas at risk of flooding now and in the future Flood risk management schemes delivered New development in areas at risk of flooding (or refusals of such) Frequency and nature of flooding events
5	Economy and Employment	To support and enhance the local economy now and into the future	be flexible and adaptable to economic changes?	Business density Re-use of buildings
			strengthen the function of the Borough's employment areas?	Vacancies in office and industrial buildings Supply and availability of office and industrial buildings Loss of office and industrial buildings Business start-ups and move-ons

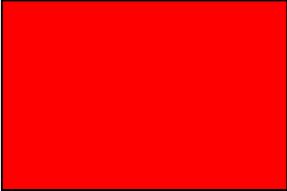
			Support the employment prospects of the local community?	Gross Value Added per head Unemployment and economic activity Universal credit claimants Average earnings Educational attainment levels Types of jobs Job creation
			support the tourism and visitor economy	Number of visitors Tourist expenditure Employment in the tourism sector
			support the long-term viability of town centres?	Anticipated needs for retail, leisure, office and other main town centre uses
			enhance the quality and vitality of town centres?	Vacancy rates Pedestrian footfall Qualitative assessment centres Amount and location of existing and new retail floorspace Amount and location of existing and new floor space for other types of town or local centre uses Accessibility of/to town and local centres
6	Effective Transport and Communications	To promote an efficient transport and communications network, which supports the move to a low carbon future	ensure shops, jobs, services and facilities are within easy reach of homes?	Distance of homes to key facilities Accessibility by sustainable modes between homes and key facilities
			make the use of sustainable modes of transport attractive?	Improvements to cycling, walking and bus network Availability of bus services Access to good quality cycle parking

			decarbonise the transport system (electrification, road materials etc)?	Main mode of travel to work Proportion of journeys (to work) on foot or by cycle EV charging points in homes Public EV charging points, including rapid charging
			avoid or mitigate adverse effects of development on highways safety?	Improvements to cycling, walking and bus network
			address the effects of increased demand on transport infrastructure?	Delivery of transport improvement schemes Congestions and delays
			avoid severe residual cumulative impacts of development on the transport network?	Road traffic accidents
			support and facilitate communications technology?	Super fast and FTTP coverage Digital exclusion
7	Natural resources	To protect natural resources from unsustainable levels and patterns of use	protect water bodies and systems as a valuable resource?	Waterbodies meet “good” status or above under WFD Bathing Water Quality Discharge and pollution incidents Nitrate levels in Solent SPA / SAC
			protect and improve air quality?	Air quality monitoring AQMAs declared
			avoid irreversible loss of access to or overuse of natural resources (minerals, waste, soil water)?	Development on BMV agricultural land Average water consumption levels Prior extraction of minerals
			minimise all sources of pollution?	Air quality monitoring Noise monitoring Water quality monitoring

				Contaminated land monitoring
			support efficient management for all types of waste?	Waste arising Recycling rates
			Promote the use of sustainable materials and construction methods	Number of schemes meeting sustainable construction standards
8	Sense of Place (Landscape, Townscape and Heritage)	To protect and enhance the landscape and townscape character of the borough and protect and enhance heritage assets	protect and enhance valued landscape?	Number and type of development in the AONB Retention of valued landscape and townscape features Use of landscape impact assessments Protection or loss of trees and/or woodland
			conserve and enhance the borough's heritage assets?	Number and location of designated heritage assets Number and location of non-designated heritage assets Assets on the Heritage at Risk Register and planned actions Loss or damage to heritage assets or their setting Conservation Areas supported by up to date character appraisal and management plan
			make best use of land?	% of development on greenfield vs brownfield land Density of development
			Ensure appropriate density and scale of development, within the local context?	
			strive for excellent design and the use of high-quality materials?	Preparation of local design guidance Retention of valued landscape and townscape features
be sensitive to the local environment and promote a sense of place?				

3.4 This SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The extent to which a policy or allocation meets an objective will be document using the following system:

Appraisal symbol	Assigned where...
++	<p>Strong Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notable sustainability gains are expected to arise from the policy or development of the site; and/or • the policy strongly supports the sustainability objective; and/or • there are no or very limited constraints on development of the site against this sustainability objective, without mitigation being needed
+	<p>Positive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sustainability gains are expected to arise from the policy or development of the site; and/or • the policy supports the sustainability objective; and/or • there are limited constraints on development of the site against this sustainability objective, without mitigation being needed
+/-	<p>Neutral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no or minimal effects against the sustainability objective are anticipated from the policy or development of the site; and/or • the policy neither works against nor supports the sustainability objective; and/or • if negative effects could arise from the policy, the policy also requires mitigation; and/or • if negative effects could arise from development of the site, it is anticipated that these can be successfully mitigated; and/or • the policy or development of the site might have both minor positive or negative effects, but on balance is neutral
?	<p>Uncertain or Unknown</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • effects are uncertain or unknown (at the time of the assessment)
-	<p>Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • some sustainability losses are expected to arise from the policy or development of the site; and/or • the policy works against this sustainability objective; and/or • there are constraints on development of the site against this sustainability objective and/or • negative effects are anticipated from development of the site, which can only partially be mitigated
--	<p>Strong Negative</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • notable sustainability losses are expected to arise from the policy or development of the site; and/or • the policy works strongly against the sustainability objective; and/or

- 
- there are heavy constraints on development of the site against this sustainability objective and/or
 - negative effects are anticipated from development of the site, which cannot be mitigated or mitigation would be difficult and prohibitively expensive

- 3.5 The right hand column gives a number of scenarios to help assign the relevant appraisal symbol at the assessment stage. This serves to cover different types of policies, for example topic policies or site allocations, and different stages of the development of the Local Plan.
- 3.6 Part of the appraisal is how probably an effect is. It is anticipated that certainty regarding effects will increase as the Local Plan progresses. Therefore, in the initial stages, the uncertain/unknown category will be more heavily used in the early stages of plan development.
- 3.7 The appraisal process will note the effects of each proposed policy and include commentary on how these compare against a 'no policy' scenario and alternatives to the policy as proposed.
- 3.8 The assessment will also consider the scale, timescale and duration of any effects, and whether there are any likely in combination or cumulative effects when policies and sites are considered in the round.

4. Consultation on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal Report

4.1 The regulations require authorities to consult with ‘the consultation bodies’ when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the Environmental Report [i.e. the SA scope]. In England, the consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England.

4.2 These bodies were therefore invited to comment before the scope of the Local Plan SA is finalised and the framework presented in section 3 is used in assessing draft of the plan. Consultation responses were invited from statutory consultees for a period of just over 5 weeks, between 16 March 2022 and 22 April 2022.

4.3 The Council welcomed in particular comments on:

- Whether the relevant plans and programmes and their key sustainability messages have been identified
- Whether the key sustainability issues for the Havant area have been identified
- Whether the draft framework and the assessment questions within it are appropriate

but was open to comments on any of the principles or details presented in the draft report.

4.4 Responses were received from the Environment Agency and Historic England. No response was received from Natural England.

4.5 The Environment Agency confirmed that key environmental issues within their remit had been included within the scope and that they were therefore satisfied that these will provide adequate basis for the assessment and analysis of the sustainability effects of the new plan.

4.6 Historic England, suggested a number of additional plans and programmes for review, and requested a more extensive presentation, including through mapping of the baseline data, as well as likely assessment indicators.

4.7 Although Historic England’s comments related to Sustainability Theme 8 in particular, the comments were used to inform a further review of the whole scoping report. Additional baseline data has been presented for all topics, including in the form of mapping (both in a new Appendix to the scoping document itself and by extensive use of links to available resources). This has also informed an additional column in the framework to present key indicators and assessment tools for each criterion.

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

Appendix 1:

Key Havant Characteristics: Baseline Indicator Data & Mapping

Theme 1: The Natural Environment and Biodiversity

Designated Nature Conservation Sites in the Borough:

International

- Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site
- Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (part)
- Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Area (SPA)

All these sites are related to the habitats and species present in the harbours around the borough. The Special Areas of Conservation and Ramsar sites are designated for the presence of plant species. Due to the fact that the SPA is designated for wildfowl and waders, development outside of the physical extent of the designated site has the potential to impact on the SPAs and the species they support. As such, particular consideration must be given to their preservation.

The Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (2020) includes mapping of sites used by these species. This non-SPA land is termed 'Functionally Linked Land' (FLL).

<https://solentwbgs.wordpress.com/>

The Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy (2018) provides a framework for the avoidance and mitigation of recreational disturbance to SPA species, within 5.6km of the coast. <https://birdaware.org/solent/about-us/our-strategy/>

Eutrophication has been identified as an issue for the Solent SPA and SAC; Havant Borough Council has a nutrient neutrality mitigation plan in place.

<https://www.havant.gov.uk/nutrient-neutrality-what-developers-need-know>

National

- Sites of Scientific Special Interest (SSSI):
 - Langstone Harbour SSSI
 - Chichester Harbour SSSI
 - Sinah Common SSSI
 - Warblington Meadow SSSI

Local

- Local Nature Reserves (LNRs):
 - Brook Meadow (3.35 ha)
 - Farlington Marshes (area within the borough: 1.26 ha)
 - Gutner Point (68.99 ha)
 - Hayling Billy (42.02 ha)
 - Hazleton Common (area within the borough: 1.39ha)
 - Sandy Point (18.32 ha)
 - The Kench, Hayling Island (6.04 ha)
 - West Hayling (76.23 ha)Total 8 sites (217.6 ha)
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) - 110 sites – full list with selection criteria and sizes published in the Havant Biodiversity Strategy

Interactive mapping of designated sites is available at <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx> and <http://maps.havant.gov.uk/havant.aspx>

Priority Habitats and Priority Species

The Havant Biodiversity Strategy 2019 includes full tables of priority habitats and species in the borough <https://www.havant.gov.uk/related-studies-and-strategies>

Many of the Priority woodland habitats are ancient woodlands. They are some of the richest land-based habitat for wildlife and are home to more threatened species than any other.

The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) acts as a repository for species data gathered during its surveys, surveys by the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and others. HBIC holds over 6 million species records for Hampshire, a number that is increasing rapidly, particularly as technology for on-line recording improves. Although a comprehensive list has not been produced since 2010, a list of 50 notable species in the Borough has been published based on the information available (see Havant Biodiversity Strategy 2019 for details). Although not part of that list, the rare Bechstein’s bat *myotis bechsteinii* is endangered in several countries and with populations reported to be in decline. Being most closely associated with mature deciduous woodland for roosting and feeding these bats have recently been found in locations within the Borough.

Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC): www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/biodiversity/informationcentre

Ecological Network Mapping and Biodiversity Opportunity Areas

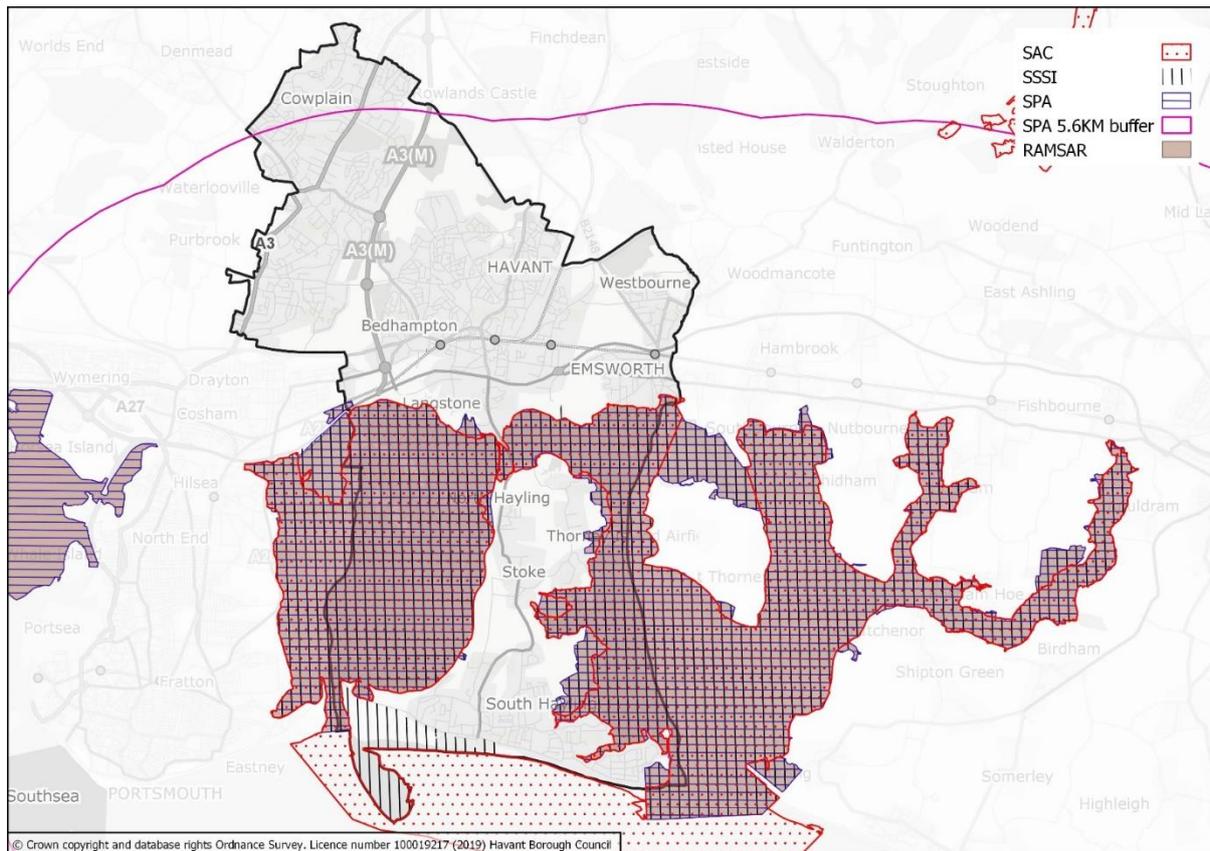
An ecological network is a group of habitat patches that species can move easily between, maintaining ecological function and conserving biodiversity. Through appropriate management, ecological networks can provide a connected collection of refuges for wildlife. The Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) has produced a detailed ecological network map for Hampshire on behalf of the Local Nature Partnership (LNP). Due to the level of detail involved with the data layers it is impractical to show the network mapping here. In addition, the map and associated information will change at least annually as ongoing survey work will regularly provide more up to date information.

HBIC has identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs). These area areas with opportunities for habitat creation and restoration where resources can be focused to have the greatest positive impact for wildlife. They are not a statutory designation and do not infer a constraint to development or land use. Two areas are identified in Havant Borough.

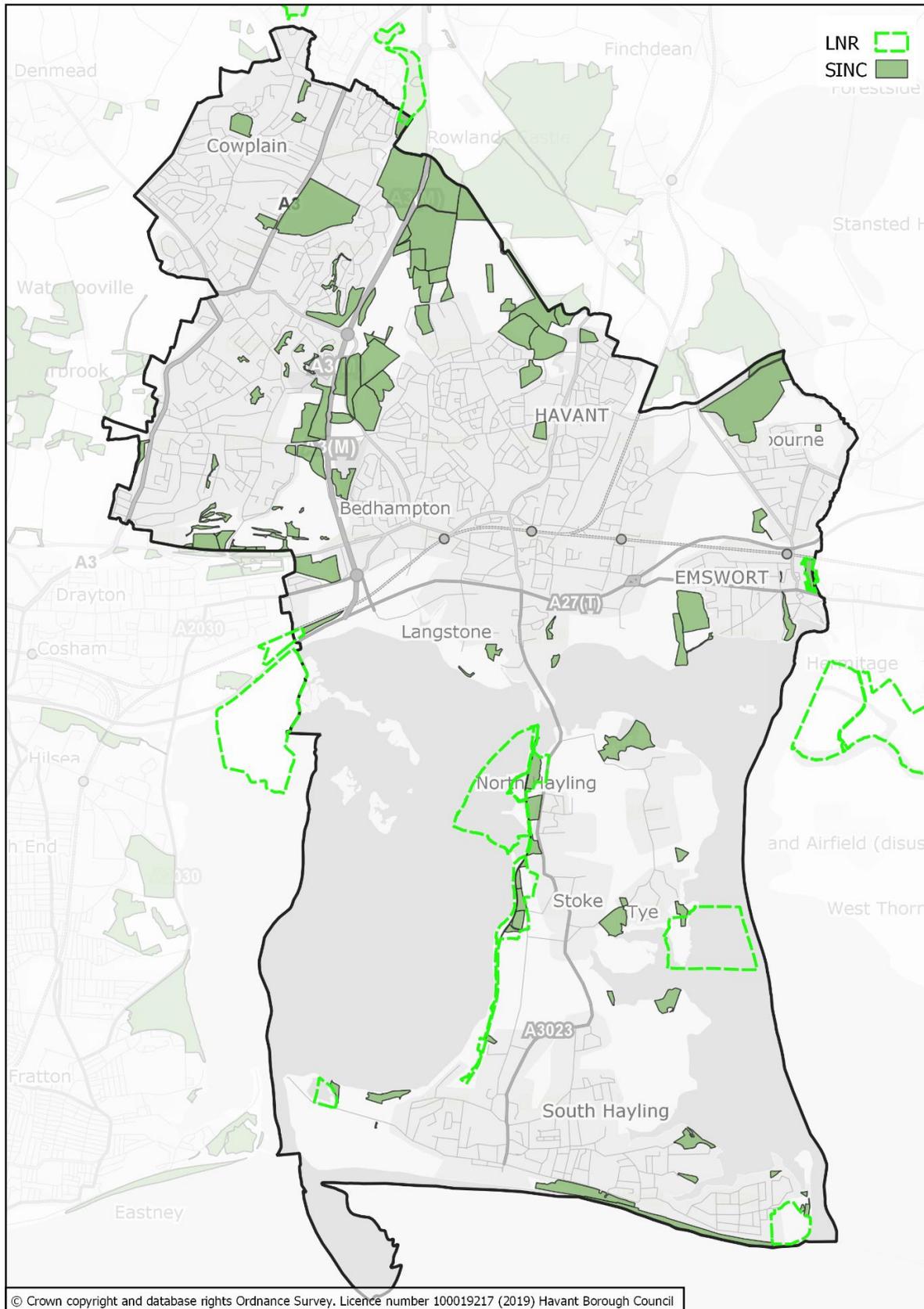
BO11: Portsdown Hill	Lowland Calcareous Grassland
BOA18: Chichester/Langstone Harbours & Hayling Island	Coastal Grazing Marsh
	Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures
	Coastal Salt Marsh
	Vegetated shingle

BOA Statements and Mapping are available from the HBIC website at <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/biodiversity/informationcentre>

International and National Designations with 5.6km recreational disturbance radius

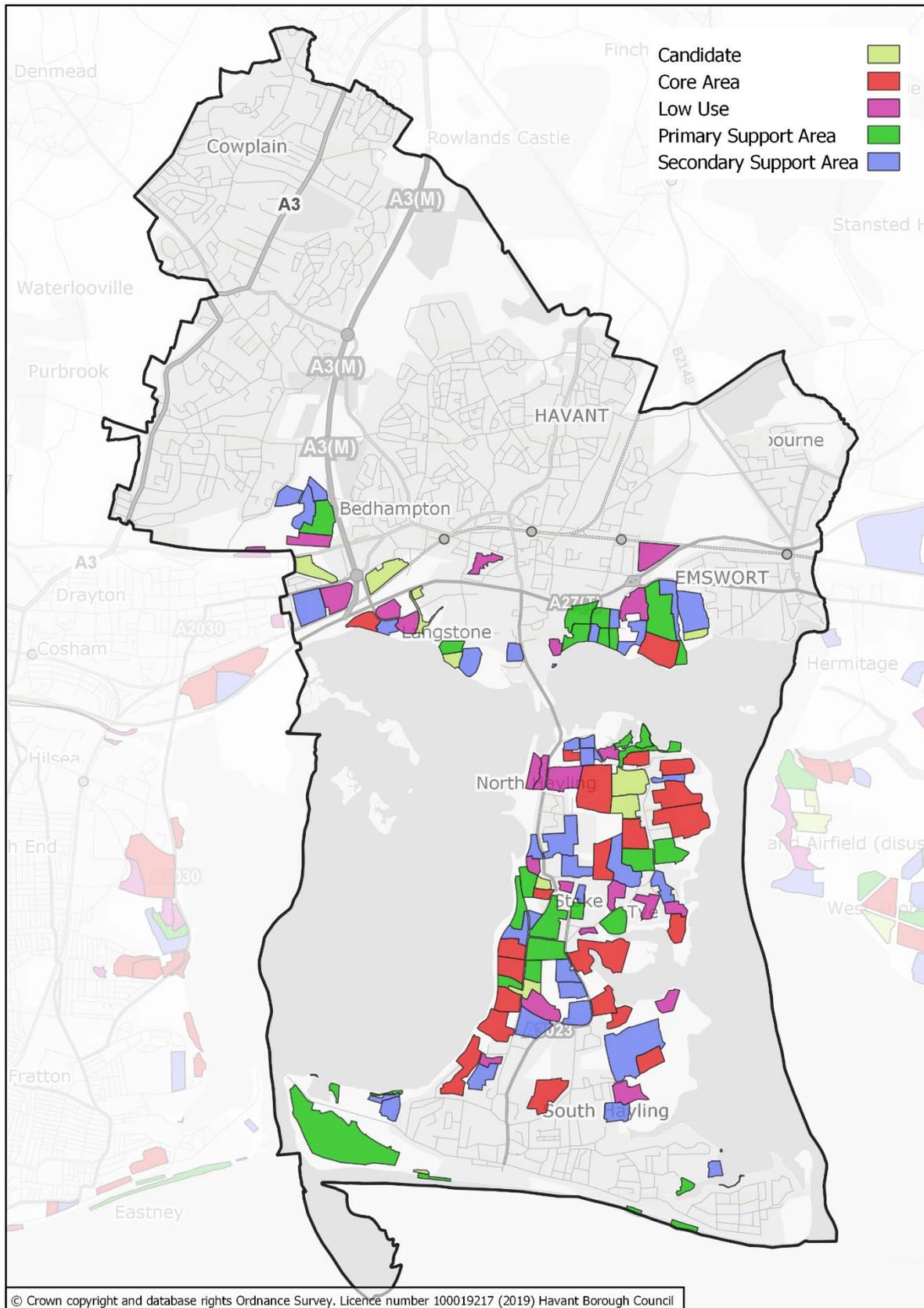


**Local Designations:
Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation and Local Nature Reserves**



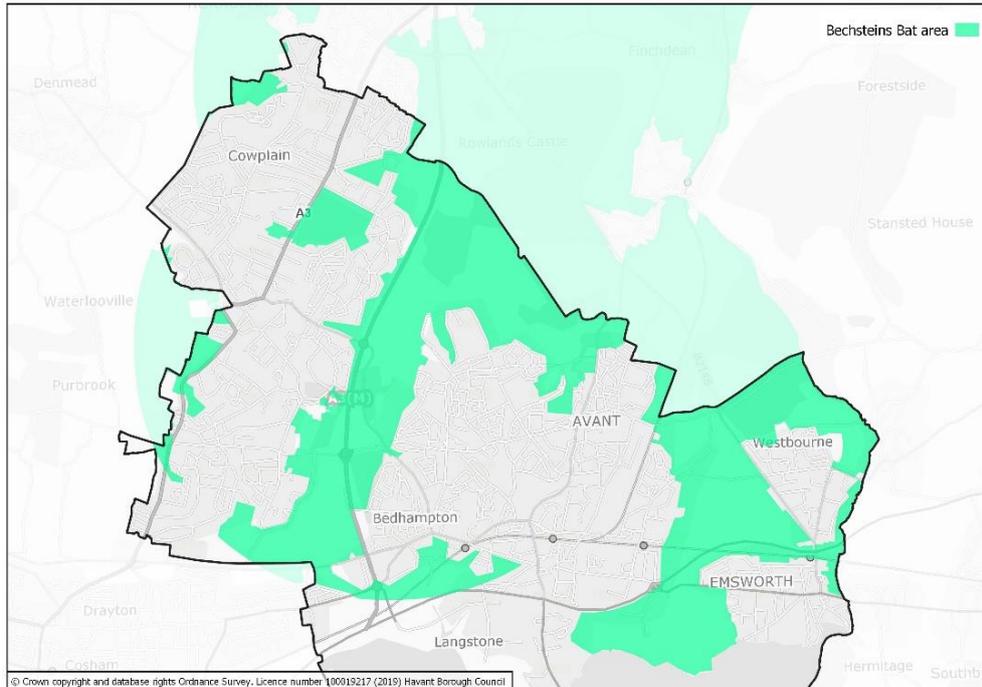
Sites used by Brent Geese and Waders

The Solent Wader and Brent Goose Strategy (2020) <https://solentwbgs.wordpress.com/>

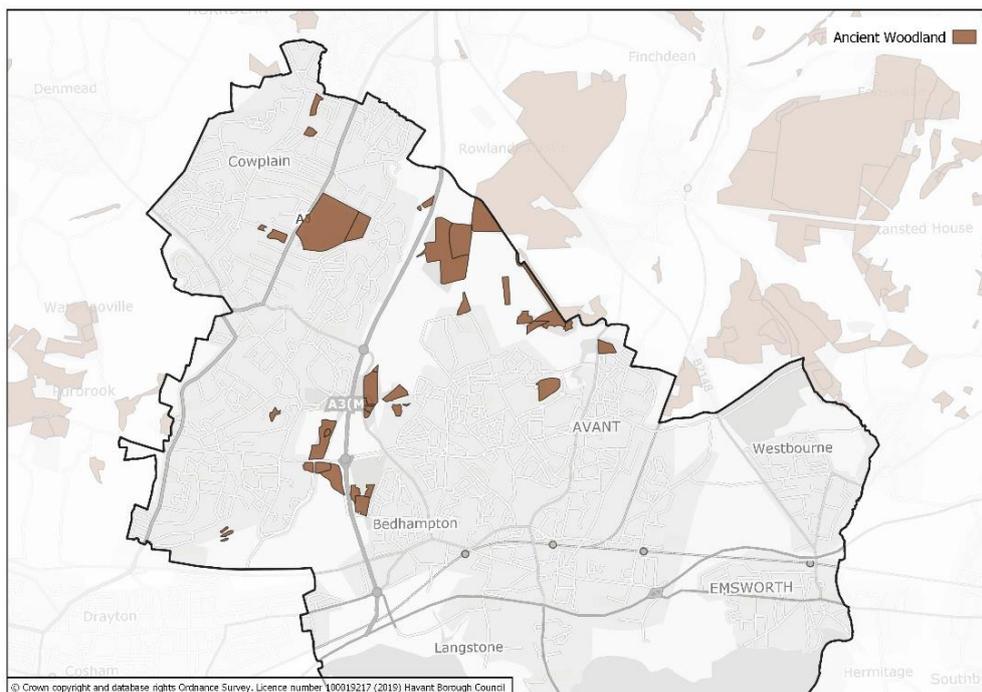


Likely Bechstein's Bat Activity Area

The map shows the zone within which Bechstein's Bats should be considered in planning if the proposal requires the removal of, or impacts, to, suitable habitat such as woodland, trees, scrub, hedgerows and semi-natural grassland. Mapping is based on known Bechstein's roosts in the Borough with a 3km home range buffer, removing built development.



Ancient woodland



Theme 2: Climate Change

Carbon Dioxide Emissions

80.1% of Hampshire's total carbon dioxide emissions come from domestic and transport sources, contributing just under 5,250 kilotonnes (out of a total of 6,483 kilotonnes produced in Hampshire)³.

In Havant transport has just passed domestic emissions as the largest source of CO₂ emissions. Havant is a district that has a large number of people commuting out for work and the majority of these commute by car. (see also transport section)

Energy Efficiency of Housing Stock

The ONS has published a mapping tool showing median energy efficiency scores of homes in an area. This shows that in Havant, the media for all home is 67, equivalent to a Band D EPC rating. In common with other areas, on average flats score better than houses and new builds are generally achieve higher rating than existing properties, with medians on Band B.⁴

Energy Consumption

Gas is the largest source of domestic energy in Havant (53.5 Ktoe in 2019), followed by electricity (17.1 Ktoe). From 2025 gas boilers will be banned from new homes in England. The amount of electricity from renewable sources is increasing in Hampshire, from 292,200 megawatts in 2014 to 621,900 in 2020. The largest source for this energy across Hampshire is solar power. In 2020 Havant generated 9,400 megawatts of solar powered electricity, and a larger proportion from sewage gas (14,900 megawatts).⁵

Effects of Climate Change

Climate Change data for Havant, such as temperature and weather changes are not presented here, as this is a recognised global phenomenon, rather than a local one.

NB Flood Risk is covered under Healthy & Safe Communities

³ ONS UK local authority and regional carbon dioxide emissions national statistics, 2019

⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/articles/energyefficiencyofhousinginenglandandwales/2021> accessed June 2022

⁵ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

Theme 3: Homes for All

Housing Need and Supply

Havant's total housing stock was 56,340 at the end of March 2021⁶.

The standard method to calculate housing need⁷ indicates a need of 504 homes per annum. Havant has registered below this number in recent years, as shown in the figure below⁸:

Year	Net completions 2016/17-2020/21	Requirement 2016/17-2020/21	Source	Shortfall/Surplus (cumulative)
2016/17	649	450	PUSH SHMA	+199
2017/18	290	450	PUSH SHMA	-160 (+39)
2018/19	267	479	Standard method	-212 (-173)
2019/20	366	486	Standard method	-120 (-293)
2020/21	293	504	Standard method	-211 (-504)
Total	1,867	2,369		-504

Whilst completions saw a modest rise in 2019/21 with 366 dwellings completed this has dropped back down to 293 in 2021/22. These are much lower figures compared to the completion figure achieved in 2016/17 (649 dwellings) prior to the impact of Covid and the Dutch Case. The Council has held no control over the issues of the Dutch Case or the macroeconomic uncertainty with the Covid-19 pandemic. The Dutch Case impacted housing delivery significantly and the relaxation of the 'number of homes required' in the 2021 HDT is not sufficient to offset this. With housing delivery suppressed in recent years, there is a need for the Council to deliver an even greater step change in housing delivery to meet its objectively assessed need. This is considered to be extremely challenging in the context of the Borough's available housing land supply.⁹ The likely future supply has been assessed and is set out in the latest 5 year supply position statement¹⁰:

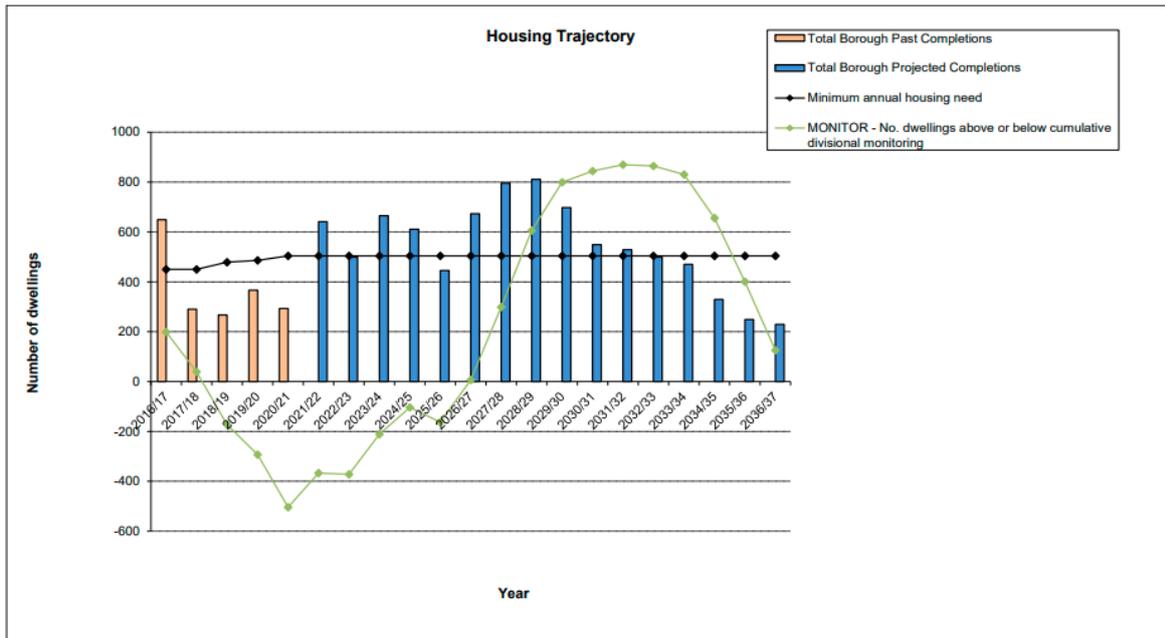
⁶ House of Commons Library, local authority data: housing supply, 2022 - <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/local-authority-data-housing-supply/>

⁷ Standard Method: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/housing-and-economic-development-needs-assessmentsov.uk>;

⁸ Havant 5 Year Housing Land Supply Update (November 2021) <https://www.havant.gov.uk/related-studies-and-strategies>

⁹ Havant Housing Delivery Action Plan (March 2022) <https://www.havant.gov.uk/related-studies-and-strategies>

¹⁰ Havant 5 Year Housing Land Supply Update (November 2021) <https://www.havant.gov.uk/related-studies-and-strategies>



Land is significantly restrained in the Borough. In 2017, 56% of the borough’s land was estimated to be built on with either urban, industrial or commercial units. This compares to just 6% in the UK¹¹. Combined with environmental constraints, most notably international and national habitats and species designations, the Chichester Harbour AONB and areas at risk of flooding (see other topic areas in this document), land suitable for development is limited.

Affordability

The average house price in Havant (£283,670 for March 2021) low for the Hampshire (average £329,938), ranking as the fifth lowest in Hampshire (out of 14 authorities), and low for the South East.

However, the disparity between earnings and house prices in Havant is notable – in Havant, full-time employees can typically expect to spend over 10 times their workplace wage on purchasing a home, which is the 7th highest ratio in Hampshire, and higher than the ratio for England (9.1). This rate for Havant has increased from 6.95 in 2011.¹²

At 1 April 2022, 1,717 Havant households were registered with Hampshire Home Choice (the local housing waiting list), an increase of 153 since April 2021. 44% (760) of these required a 1 bedroom home, 32% (552) two bedrooms, 20% (341) three bedrooms and 4% (64) 4 or more bedrooms.¹³

¹¹ A Land Cover Atlas of the United Kingdom, 2017 - https://figshare.com/articles/journal_contribution/A_Land_Cover_Atlas_of_the_United_Kingdom_Document_/5266495

¹² ONS Housing Affordability in England and Wales, 2021

¹³ Hampshire Home Choice Annual Report 2022: <https://www.hampshirehomechoice.org.uk/content/Policy/AnnualReport>

According to the Hampshire Home Choice annual report 2022, available Hampshire Home Choice, and Help to Buy South data, continues to suggest that the demand for affordable rented homes (Affordable Rent and Social Rent) still exceeds that of affordable home ownership products.

Specialist Housing

24% of Havant's estimated resident population were aged over 65 in 2020, compared to 20% of the South East population and 19% of the UK population. This local proportion of those aged 65 and over has risen from 21% in 2010 and is estimated to grow to 27% in 2030 and 30% in 2040 ¹⁴.

The SHMA indicates that currently 25% of households contain someone with a long-term health problem of disability. In the Portsmouth Housing Market Area, demographic projections suggest an 86.4% increase in the number of people with dementia from 2011 to 2031, and 74.3% increase in the number of people with mobility impairments¹⁵.

Further detailed information can be found in the Havant Borough Council ['Specialist Housing Analysis \(July 2020\)](#).

¹⁴ ONS Population estimates, 2020 / Population projections, 2018

¹⁵ South Hampshire Strategic Housing Market Assessment (GL Hearn, 2014)
<https://www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/push-position-statement/>

Theme 4: Healthy and Safe Communities

Community Health Profile

Havant performs poorly in relation to a number of Health indicators:

- About 18.5% (3,870) children live in low income families.¹⁶
- Life expectancy overall is similar to the England average¹⁷, but with marked variation across the Borough: life expectancy is 8.6 years lower for men and 5.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Havant than in the least deprived areas.¹⁸
- In Year 6, 20.6% (260) of children are classified as obese¹⁹. 66.8% of adults are classified as overweight or obese.²⁰
- Levels of GCSE attainment (average attainment 8 score) are worse than the England average. The South East overall average is above the national average.²¹
- Rates of emergency hospital admissions for intentional self-harm are significantly higher than in England or the South East.²²

Deprivation

Havant is the most deprived district in Hampshire with around one third of Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) in the top 20% of most deprived nationally. The areas of greater deprivation are around Leigh Park and Waterlooville²³

Community Safety

Residents of Havant rate the community they live in as safe (72% compared with 59% in England overall).²⁴

The overall crime rate in Havant in 2021 was 83 crimes per 1,000 people, 4.6% higher than the Hampshire rate. Anti-social behaviour, public order offences and violence and sexual crimes are notably higher when compared to the Hampshire figures, while various forms of theft, burglary and vehicle crime are less common than in Hampshire as a whole²⁵.

Access to Fast Food

Fast food outlets have been identified using data from the Food Standards Agency and mapped across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. This has shown a higher concentration of takeaways and fast food outlets in the more deprived areas. This pattern is shown within

The Office for Health Improvements & Disparities: Fingertips Public Health Data (Data available for varying time periods) <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/> . All data accessed 16.5.2022.

¹⁶ 'Fingertips' data: Children in low income families 2019/20.

¹⁷ 'Fingertips' data: Life expectancy 2018 to 2020.

¹⁸ [Microsoft Power BI](#) Hampshire and Isle of Wight 2021 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). Life expectancy indicator summary data 2018-2020. Accessed 16/5/2022

¹⁹ 'Fingertips' data: Childhood Obesity 2016

²⁰ 'Fingertips' data: Adult Obesity 2019/20

²¹ 'Fingertips' data: Educational Attainment 2019/20

²² 'Fingertips' data: Self-Harm 2019/20

²³ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

²⁴ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant District Report (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

²⁵ www.crimerate.co.uk (accessed May 2022)

Havant, where there are higher concentrations of fast food outlets in Havant town centre and Waterlooville.²⁶

Access to Gambling

In Havant, the rate of gambling premises was 23.7 per 100,000 of the 18 and over population. This is one of the highest Hampshire districts and most of these premises are in the town centre of Havant, Waterlooville but also Hayling Island.²⁷

Sense of Community

51% don't feel that there is a sense of community where they live (compared with 43% in England) and 37% wish there were more community activities in their area (41% in England)²⁸.

The ONS Opinion and Lifestyle survey reported that between October 2020 and February 2021 3.6% of people in Havant felt always or often lonely, compared to 5.7% of people in Hampshire and 7.3% in England. Hampshire County Council Public Health developed a social isolation index focusing on older people who are most likely to be socially isolated. Areas with greater social isolation across Havant included south Hayling Island, Leigh Park and Waterlooville.²⁹

Access to Open Space and Sports and Recreation facilities

A number of assessments have assessed the quality and quantity of access to open space, sport and recreation facilities in the borough, including extensive mapping.

The [Indoor Built Sports Facility Strategy](#) (2018) sets out the need for an additional 208.59 sqm of swimming pool space (equivalent to almost 4 swimming lanes), 1.37 sports halls (equivalent of 6 Badminton Courts) and 89 fitness stations in Havant Borough over the plan period.

The [Playing Pitch Strategy](#) (2018) and its associated action plan highlight how future need can be met through specific enhancements to the Borough's existing playing pitches.

The [Open Space Strategy](#) (2018) outlines an existing deficit of play equipment for children and young people, as well as allotments and community gardens (or community food growing provision), in the Borough. This deficit is predicted to rise alongside an increase in resident population. Protection and further provision are therefore necessary.

All three strategies, including extensive mapping of facilities, are accessible via <https://www.havant.gov.uk/related-studies-and-strategies>

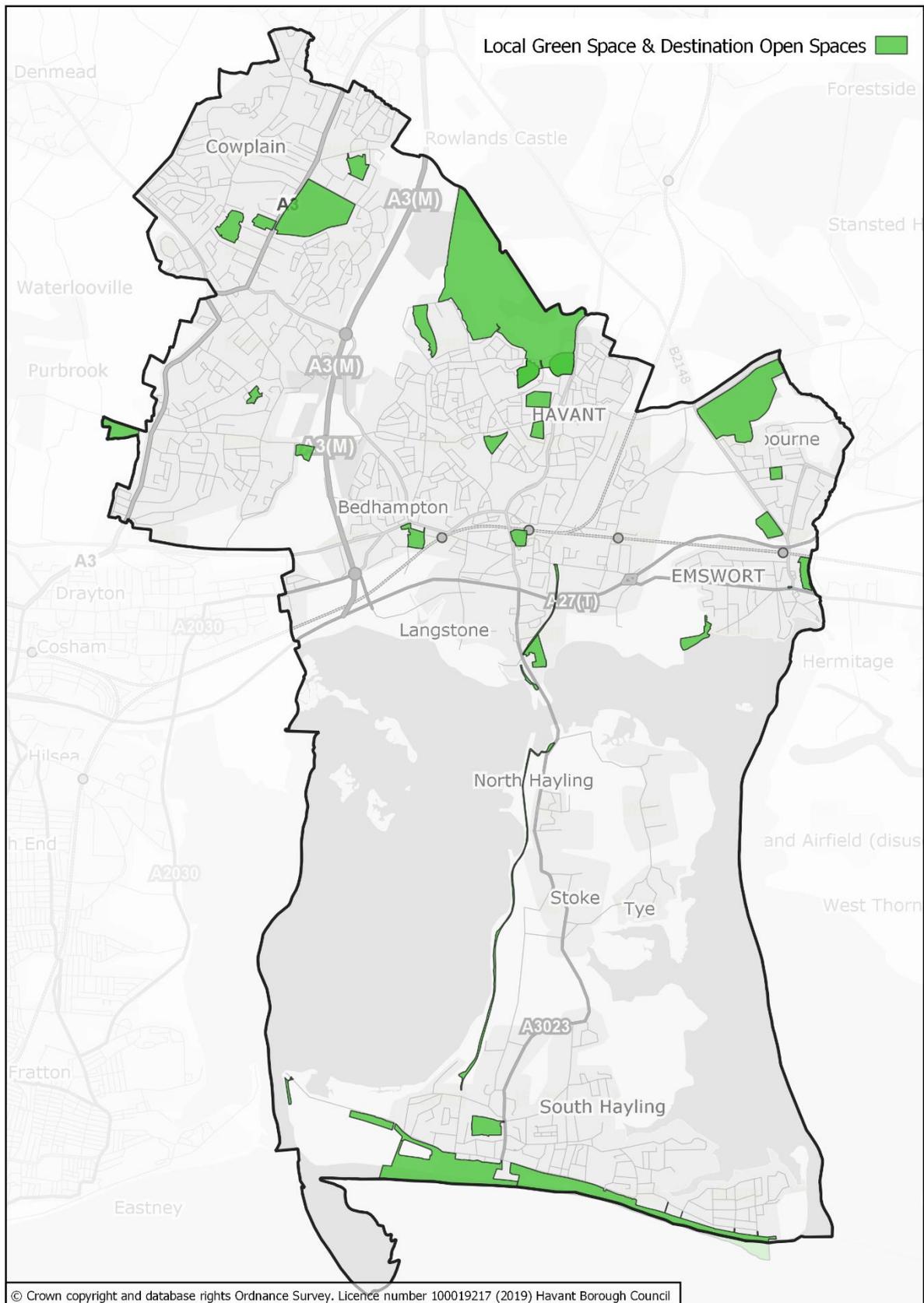
²⁶ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant District Report (2022) c

²⁷ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant District Report (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

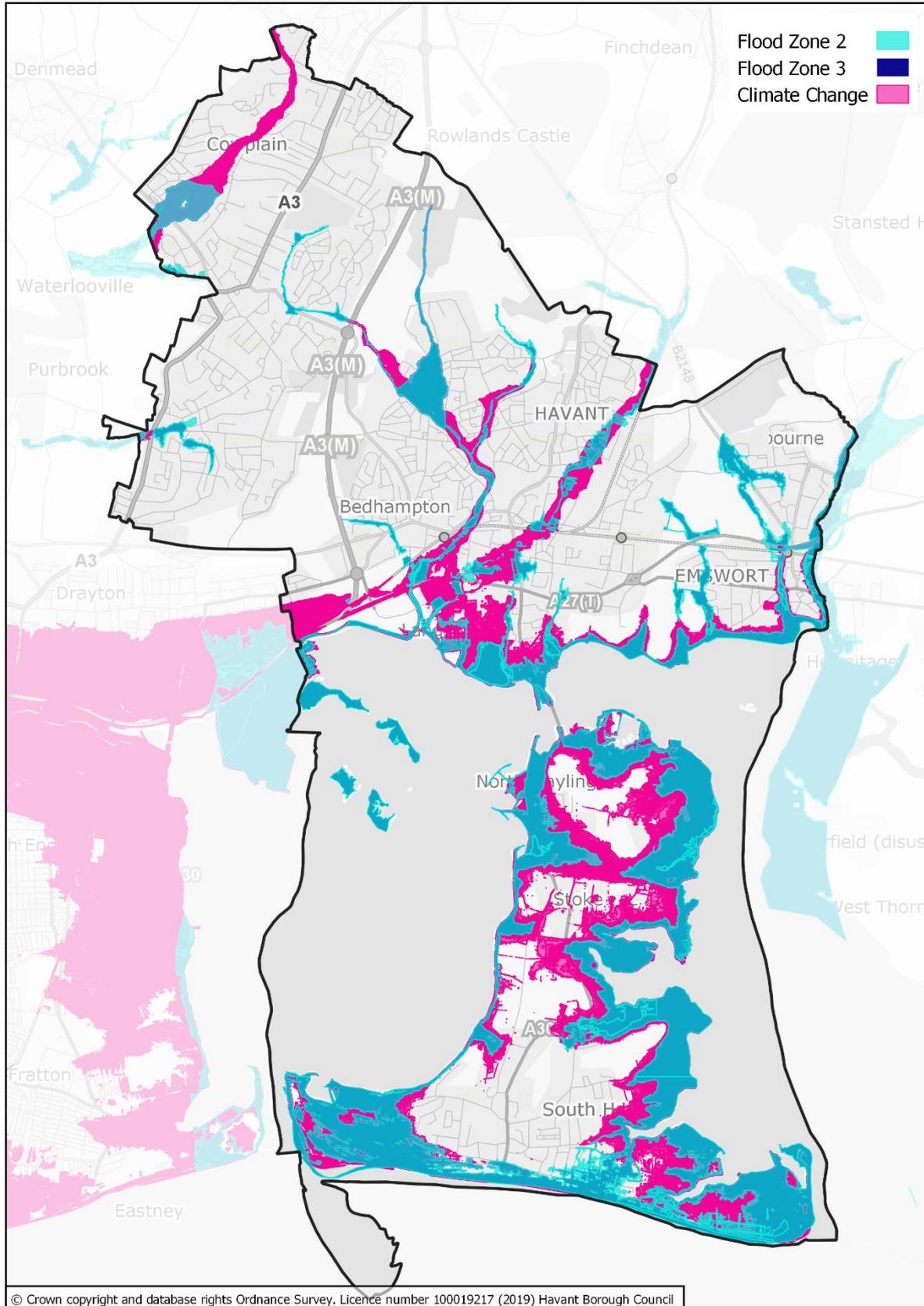
²⁸ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant District Report (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

²⁹ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant District Report (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>.

Local Green Spaces and Destination Open Spaces



Areas at Risk of Tidal and Fluvial Flooding (now and with climate change by 2115)



Interactive mapping is available at <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>, and at www.havant.gov.uk, search 'where I live', or <http://maps.havant.gov.uk/>.

Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management

The Council has a strong record of flood risk management, particularly in the planning for tidal flood risk. Current schemes include the Langstone Coastal Defence Scheme, protecting properties and infrastructure on the approach to Hayling Island. A Coastal Management Strategy to 2120 for Hayling Island is also under preparation.

<https://coastalpartners.org.uk/authority/havant/>

Theme 5: Economy and Employment

Notable sectors

There is a larger concentration of businesses in advanced manufacturing and engineering businesses situated in Havant (11% of all businesses) than county (10%) or national (5%) comparisons³⁰.

Tourism brought in approximately £20million a year to the borough's economy in the period 2017-2019, though the number of visits and nights that visitors stay in Havant lag behind local comparisons³¹.

Employment Land and Accommodation

Much of the employment accommodation is older. The Borough's older industrial areas are largely well-occupied and operate effectively in offering affordable accommodation for small and micro business. The supply and availability of industrial stock in the borough and the wider sub-region has continued to decline. This is largely due to increasing occupier demand with relatively limited speculative development, despite availability of land. It will be important to ensure there is flexibility in employment land supply to ensure there is a sufficient churn in the market to enable existing local businesses the ability to relocate to premises which are more suitable and aligned to the needs and requirements.³²

Jobs

Havant's job density (jobs per resident aged 16-64) is 0.67 – this lags notably behind regional (0.86) and national (0.84) comparisons³³.

The new Solent Freeport brings with it opportunities for investment and job creation, with an estimated 32,000 additional jobs created and an additional £3.57billion of investment contributed towards the UK economy³⁴.

Skills and Earnings

32.1% of Havant residents have a NVQ4+ qualification, compared to 45.1% in the South East region³⁵.

40.5% of roles within Havant are classed as 'high skilled' (defined by those in the top three Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes), compared to 53.3% of roles in the South East region and 50% in the UK. Alongside this, 31.9% of Havant roles are 'low skilled', compared to 18.3% in the South East and 21.7% in the UK³⁶.

Average resident weekly gross wages are £560 for Havant compared to £660 for South East and £613 for England. Average Havant workplace wages are higher (£576) but still lower

³⁰ ONS Business Register and Employment Survey, 2020

³¹ Visit Britain, GB Tourism Survey, 2019 https://www.visitbritain.org/sites/default/files/vb-corporate/gb_tourist_annual_report_2019_final.pdf

³² Havant Borough Employment Land Review; Lambert Smith Hampton (2020)

³³ ONS Jobs Density, 2020

³⁴ Solent Freeport website - <https://solentfreeport.com/>

³⁵ ONS Annual Population Survey, period ending December 2021

³⁶ ONS Annual Population Survey, period up to December 2021

than the South East (£645) and England (£613). Higher workplace wages indicate that the borough relies on skilled employees commuting in from other areas to supplement the resident labour market.

There is significant disparity between earnings between men and women. Resident wages are £563 for men and £397 for women, with workplace wages at £569 for men and £383 for women.³⁷

Town Centres

Havant District's town centre hierarchy comprises the following centres:

- 2 Town Centres: Havant and Waterlooville, supporting larger format retail and leisure, as well as small to mid-scale town centre uses and residential
- 4 District Centres: Cowplain, Leigh Park, Mengham and Emsworth supporting small to mid-scale retail, small scale financial and professional services, cafes, and restaurants
- 11 Local Centres: Bedhampton, Gable Head, Rails Lane, West Town, Middle Park Way, Crookhorn, Grassmere, Hambledon Road, Milton Road, Purbrook, Widley
Small scale shops, professional services, cafes and restaurants to meet the day to day top-up needs of the surround population

Further data collection is required in connection with the development of the Local Plan, to bring up to date information on current land uses, vacancy levels, as well as floor space needs for retail and office uses. However, it is clear both nationally and locally that the role of town centres has changed and continues to evolve, with town centres having less of a retail function than they used to. This brings with it a need for a flexible approach to the land use mix in town centres, to support vitality and viability, while retaining a core shopping area and function

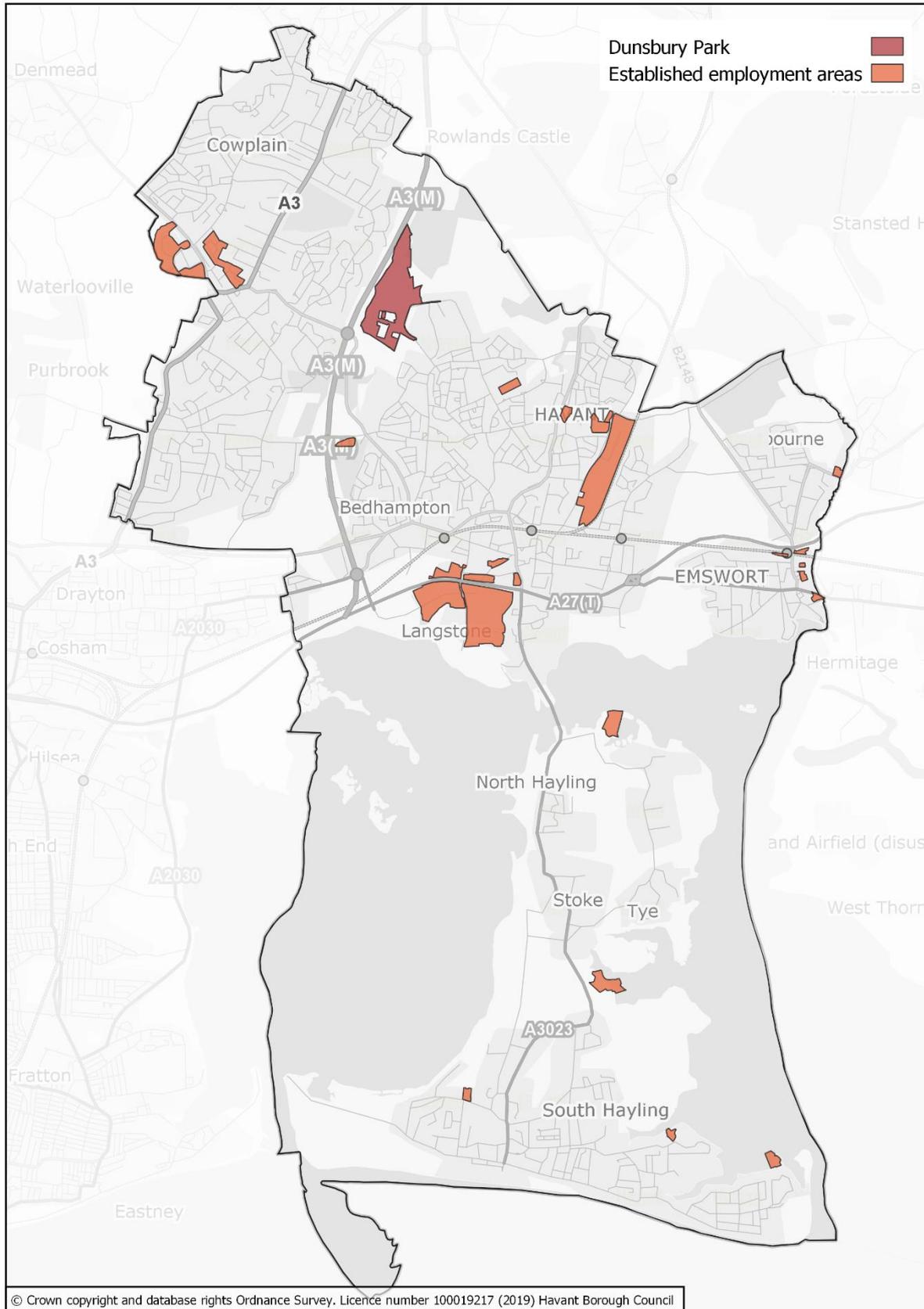
Town Centre Regeneration

Havant Borough Regeneration and Economy Strategy 2022–2036³⁸ identifies four spatial priority areas for regeneration, including Havant Town Centre and Waterlooville Town Centre.

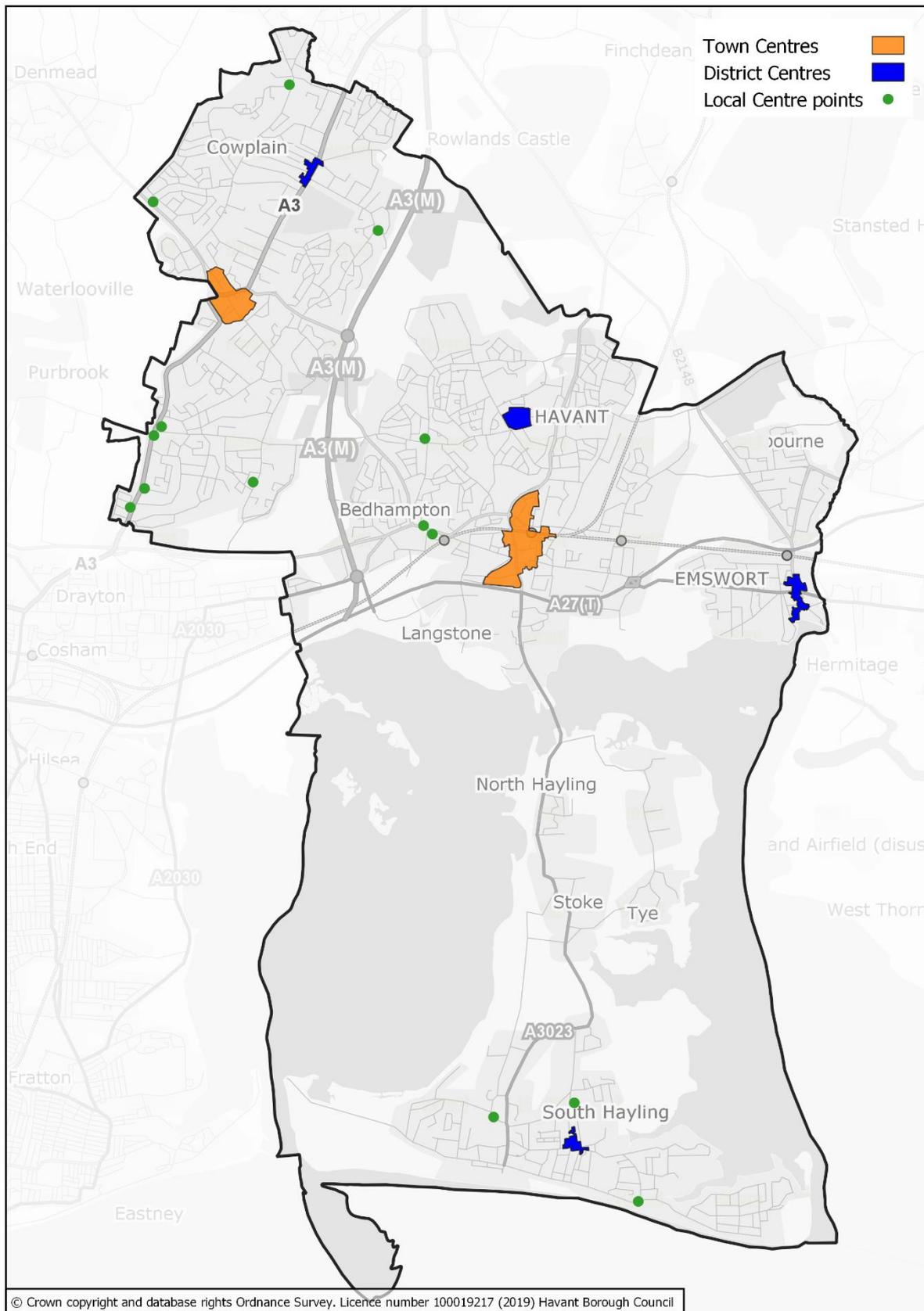
³⁷ ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2021

³⁸ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/regeneration-havant>

Employment Areas and Dunsbury Park Freeport



Town, District and Local Centres



Theme 6: Effective Transport and Communications

Transport Network

Havant is uniquely placed. Its strategic location is enviable - placed at the interchange between the A3(M) and the A27 / M27 corridor with strong connections to Portsmouth, Southampton and London. Located close to two ports, Havant is internationally connected too.

- Interactive map including roads, railway stations and cycle parking: <http://maps.havant.gov.uk/havant.aspx>
- Map of cycle network: <http://www.havant.gov.uk/getting-and-around-havant-borough/cycling>
- Map of bus routes (BusTimes map): <https://www.havant.gov.uk/getting-and-around-havant/bus-services-havant>

Travel to Work

2011 Census data showed that just over three-quarters (76.5%) of Havant borough residents who are in employment use private transport for travel to work. This is noticeably higher than for the South-East overall (66.8%) and for England (63.4%).

	Work mainly at or from home	Public Transport	Private Transport	Bicycle / On foot	Other
Havant	4.3	7.6	76.5	11.0	0.6
South East	6.6	12.1	66.8	13.9	0.7
England	5.4	16.9	63.4	13.7	0.6

Source: ONS Census 2011 (Table QS701EW) – All figures are percentage of all usual residents aged 16 to 74 who are in employment

Public transport includes underground, metro, light rail, tram, train, bus, minibus or coach

Private transport includes taxi, motorcycle, scooter, moped, driving a car or van and passenger in a car or van

According to the 2011 Census, almost half of resident workers (48% or 26,602 people) commute out of the borough to work. 17,685 people travel into the borough to work, forming 38% of workplace workers. Overall, this forms a net commuter outflow of 8,917 people.

The infographic provides more information on out- and in-commuting:

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/Economy/HavantCommuterFlows.pdf>

Cycling or walking as a mode of transport (rather than for leisure)

The proportions of people walking has remained fairly stable whilst those cycling for transport has declined since 2015/1, but shown a slight increase for 2019/20. ³⁹

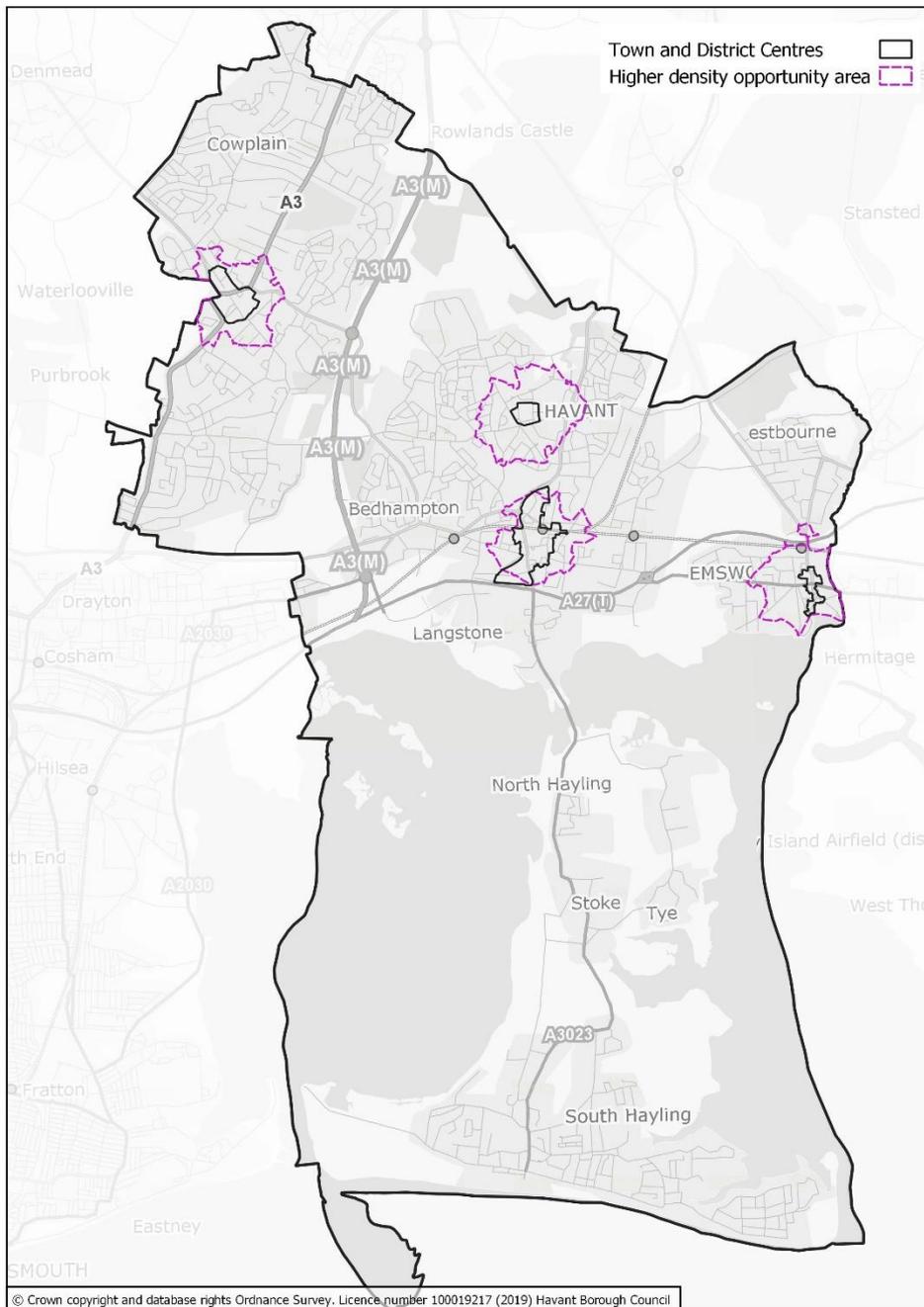
³⁹ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>

Population Density

Havant is an urban area with almost the whole population living in areas classified as urban city or town (97%). The population density is high in Havant, at 2,282 people per square kilometre, significantly higher than the population density of Hampshire (378).⁴⁰

Higher density opportunity areas

The Council's Housing Density Analysis identifies areas around town centres with good accessibility to services and access to public transport provision, indicating opportunity areas for higher densities of development.



⁴⁰ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>

Superfast Broadband

Havant has almost full coverage for superfast broadband⁴¹.

Digital exclusion

The Consumer Data Research Centre has developed internet user classifications and mapped these according to the most frequent type within an areas. The most common classifications in Havant were Passive and Uncommitted users (limited engagement working in semi-skilled or blue collar occupations) located mainly in Leigh Park, followed by e-Rational Utilitarians (high internet demand but restrained by poor infrastructure, rural/semi-rural, late-middle aged or elderly, online shopping and use internet at home). There were also pockets of Settled offline communities (limited use, elderly, White British) in south Hayling Island, Emsworth and Cowplain and e-Withdrawn (least engagement, more deprived urban areas, highest rates of unemployment) again in Leigh Park. These areas also showed lower proportions of people responding to the census online, preferring to return paper forms, although all areas had access to fast or superfast broadband. This makes Havant one of the districts with lower internet engagement across Hampshire.⁴²

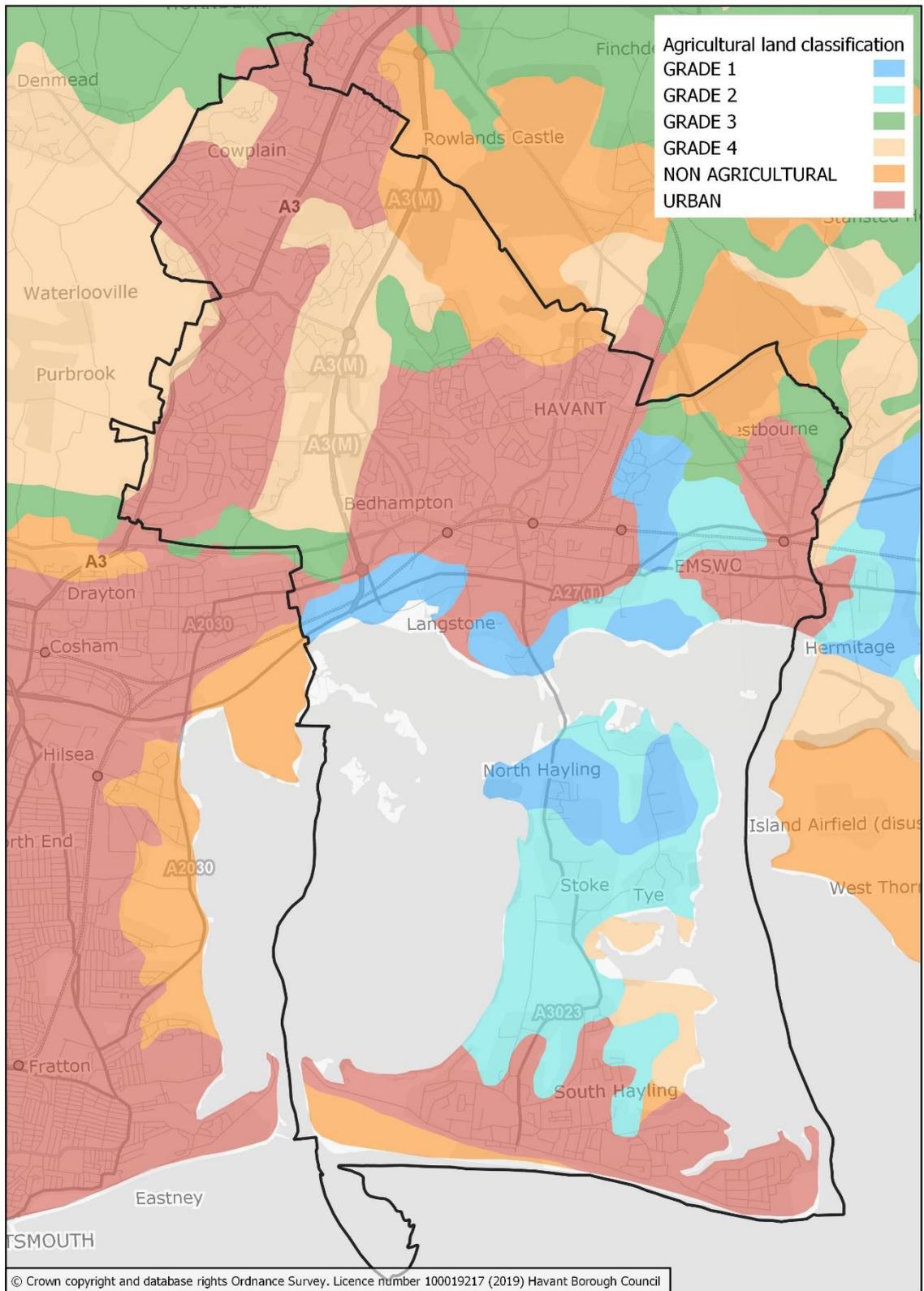
⁴¹ <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/broadband-map> and <https://labs.thinkbroadband.com/local/index.php?area=E14000736>

⁴² Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>

Theme 7: Natural resources

Best and Most Versatile Agricultural Land

Blue areas on the map are Grade 1 (the best) and Grade 2 agricultural land.



Air Quality

Air quality within the Havant Area is generally very good. The 2019 Annual Status Report⁴³ showed that the air quality objectives were likely to be achieved for all pollutants at relevant locations throughout the Borough, with many residential areas likely to enjoy excellent air quality (local pollutant concentrations less than 50% of current air pollution objectives). However, concentrations may be locally elevated in areas close to congested road junctions, or where topographic features adversely affects dispersion. Exceedances of annual average ambient standards for Nitrogen Dioxide have been identified at the kerbside at some the busiest transport routes, with the B2149 / A3023 transport link between Havant Town Centre and Hayling Island considered to remain a location where the annual mean objective for Nitrogen Dioxide risks being breached. Despite kerbside exceedances, no breaches of the Nitrogen Dioxide objective value have been identified at any point where the annual average exposure objective applies.

More generally; concentrations are either broadly stable or reducing across the district, with no increasing trends identified at any monitored location. Trends in measured Nitrogen Dioxide concentrations do not reflect recent trends in road traffic growth, suggesting that Community, National, and Local measures to mitigate the impact of traffic emissions are achieving meaningful reductions in real-world 'per-vehicle-kilometre' emissions, and non-road-vehicle emissions sources which also contribute to ambient concentrations.

There is no need to consider any areas as potentially requiring declaration as a new AQMA. Nevertheless, air quality in Havant is lower than that of Hampshire, especially around Havant town centre and Purbrook. In Havant a higher proportion of the population are exposed to medium levels of NO₂ and PM_{2.5} than Hampshire as a whole.⁴⁴

Havant Ticket Reservoir

A new reservoir to improve water supply to the region is under construction. <https://www.portsmouthwater.co.uk/new-reservoir/> and <https://havant-thicket-reservoir.uk.engagementhq.com/> accessed June 2022

Rivers and Streams

DEFRA –Water Body Fact Sheets:

Hermitage:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107042016370>

Lavant:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107042016420>

Ems:

<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/WaterBody/GB107041012370>

Waste

Recycling rates are low in Havant at 31.8% in 2019-20, compared to 41.7% in Hampshire and 43.8% nationally. The national target for 2020 was 50%, rising to 60% by 2030.

⁴³ <https://www.havant.gov.uk/air-quality>

⁴⁴ Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 'Healthy Places' Report: Havant (2022) <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/jsna/2021-healthy-places>

Main Rivers in Havant



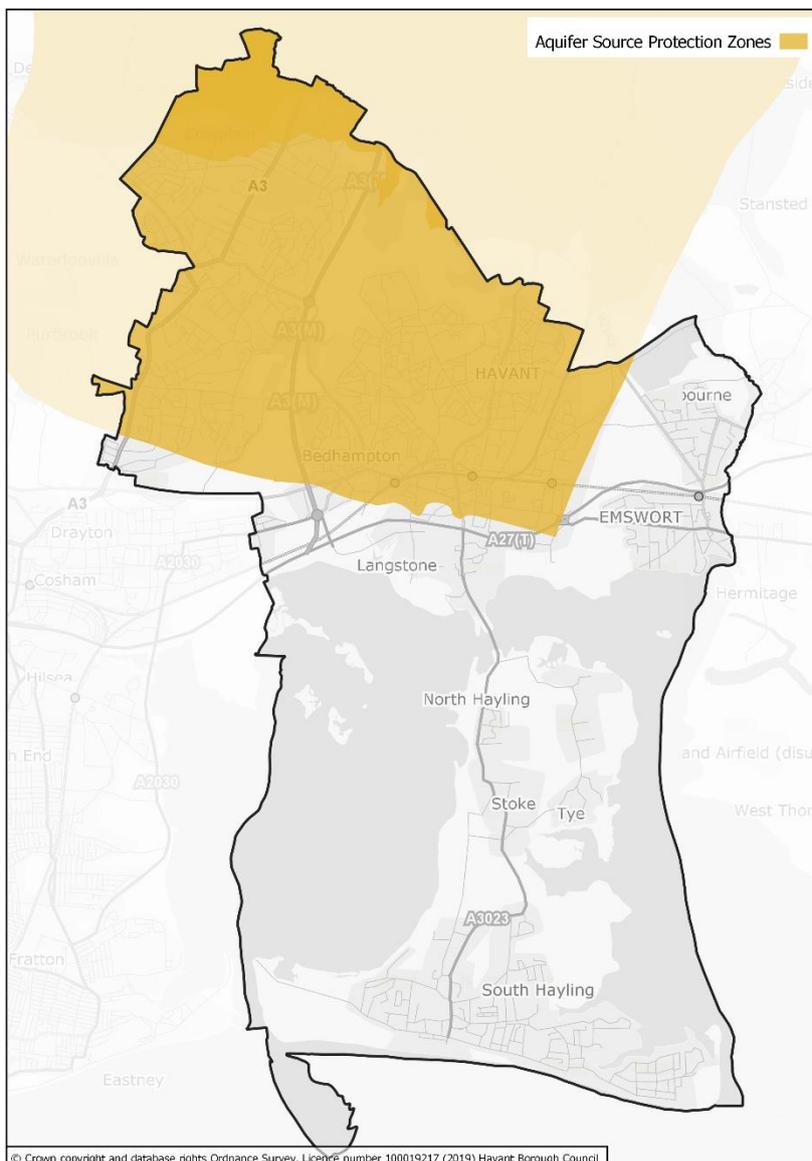
Many of the watercourses within the borough have been modified in some way. The Hermitage Stream flows for approximately 7km from its source in Cowplain until it discharges into Langstone Harbour. In the past the Hermitage Stream has been heavily modified with concrete walls and artificial straightening. These modifications have affected the natural function of the stream.

Aquifer Source Protection Zone (SPZ)

The chalk that underlies the Borough is designated as a Principal Aquifer providing crucial groundwater resources for public water supply and the environment. The majority of the Borough's public water supply is sourced from the Havant and Bedhampton Springs. There are 29 springs in the Borough under the control of Portsmouth Water, the average daily yield being more than 100 million litres.

<https://www2.bgs.ac.uk/groundwater/about/karstAquifers/bedhamptonHavantSprings.html>

Areas of aquifer vulnerability are defined by the Environment Agency Source Protection Zones (SPZs). These zones show the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in the area. A large area of the Borough is within SPZs 1 and 1C: defined as the 'inner zones' these are the areas of highest risk. Zone 1 is defined as the 50-day travel time from any point below the water table to the source. Zone 1c refers to subsurface activity only and extends Zone 1 to where the aquifer is confined and may be impacted by deep drilling activities. The extent of the SPZ is shown below.

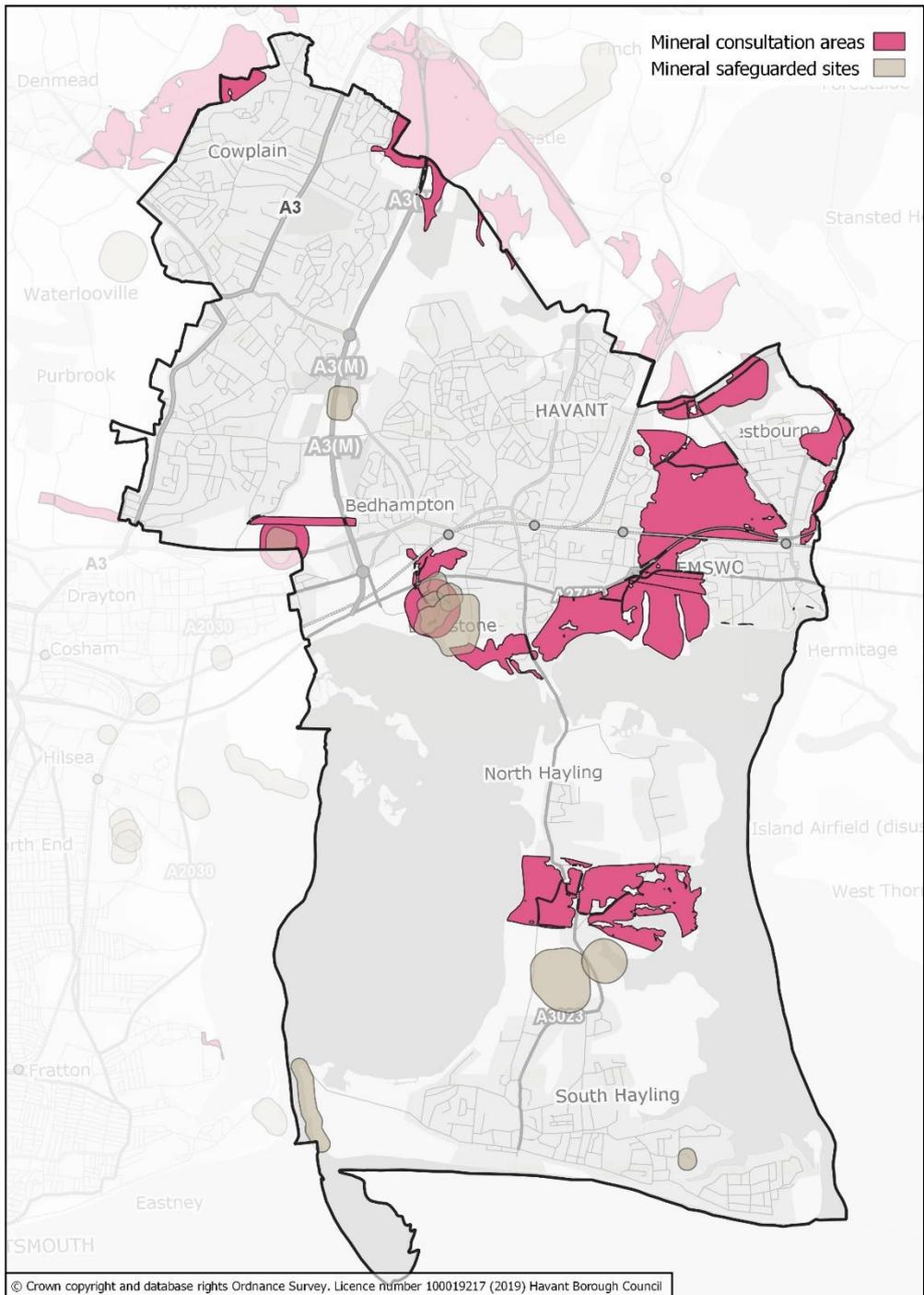


Minerals Consultation Area (MCA) and Safeguarded Miners & Waste Sites

The minerals consultation area defines where the mineral planning authority (Hampshire County Council) should be consulted on any proposal for non-minerals development. It is based on the Minerals Safeguarding Area (MSA), which highlights known deposits of minerals to be safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development. The MCA is defined in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)⁴⁵, which also

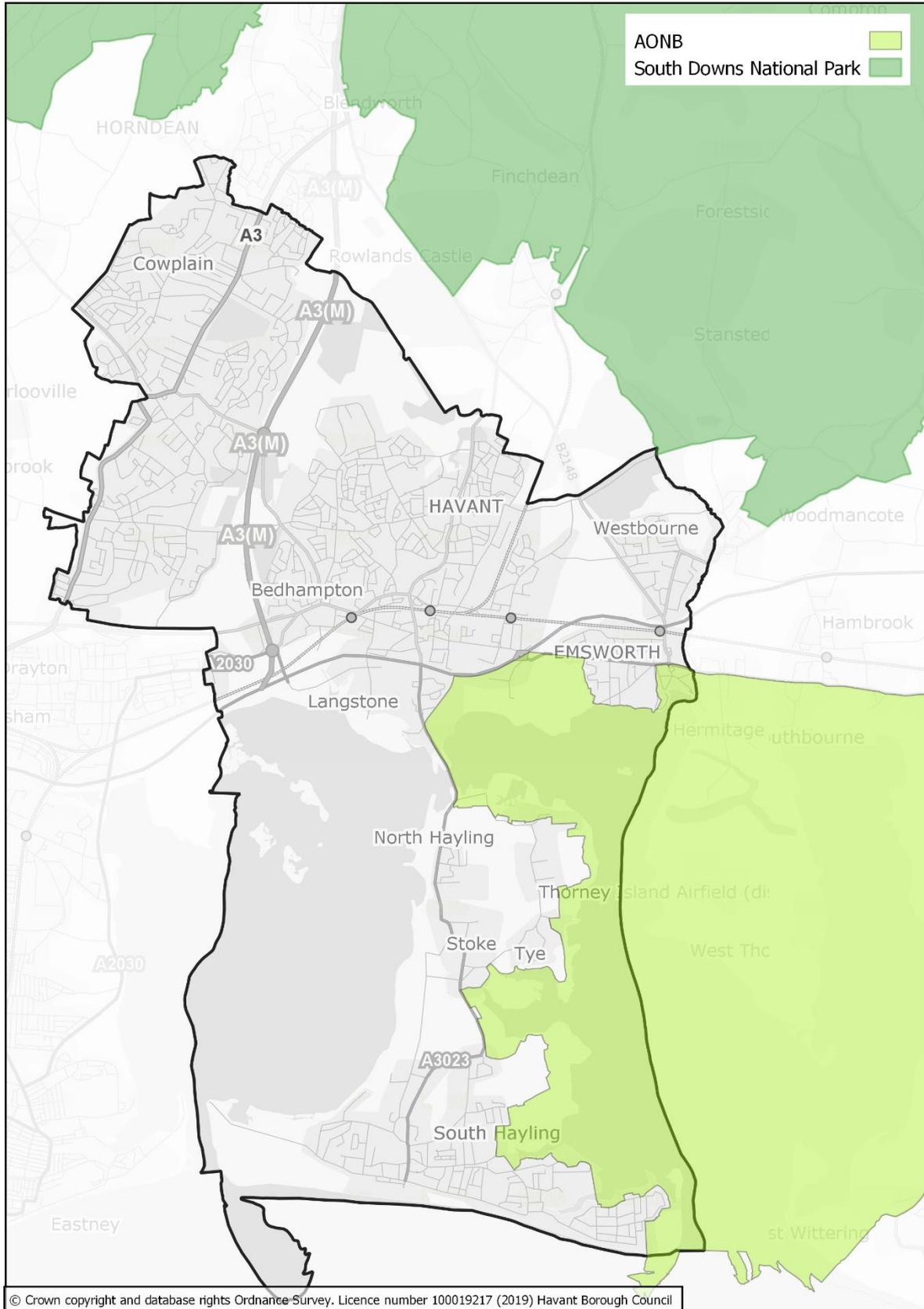
⁴⁵ <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan>

includes a safeguarding policy to protect important existing minerals and waste facilities.



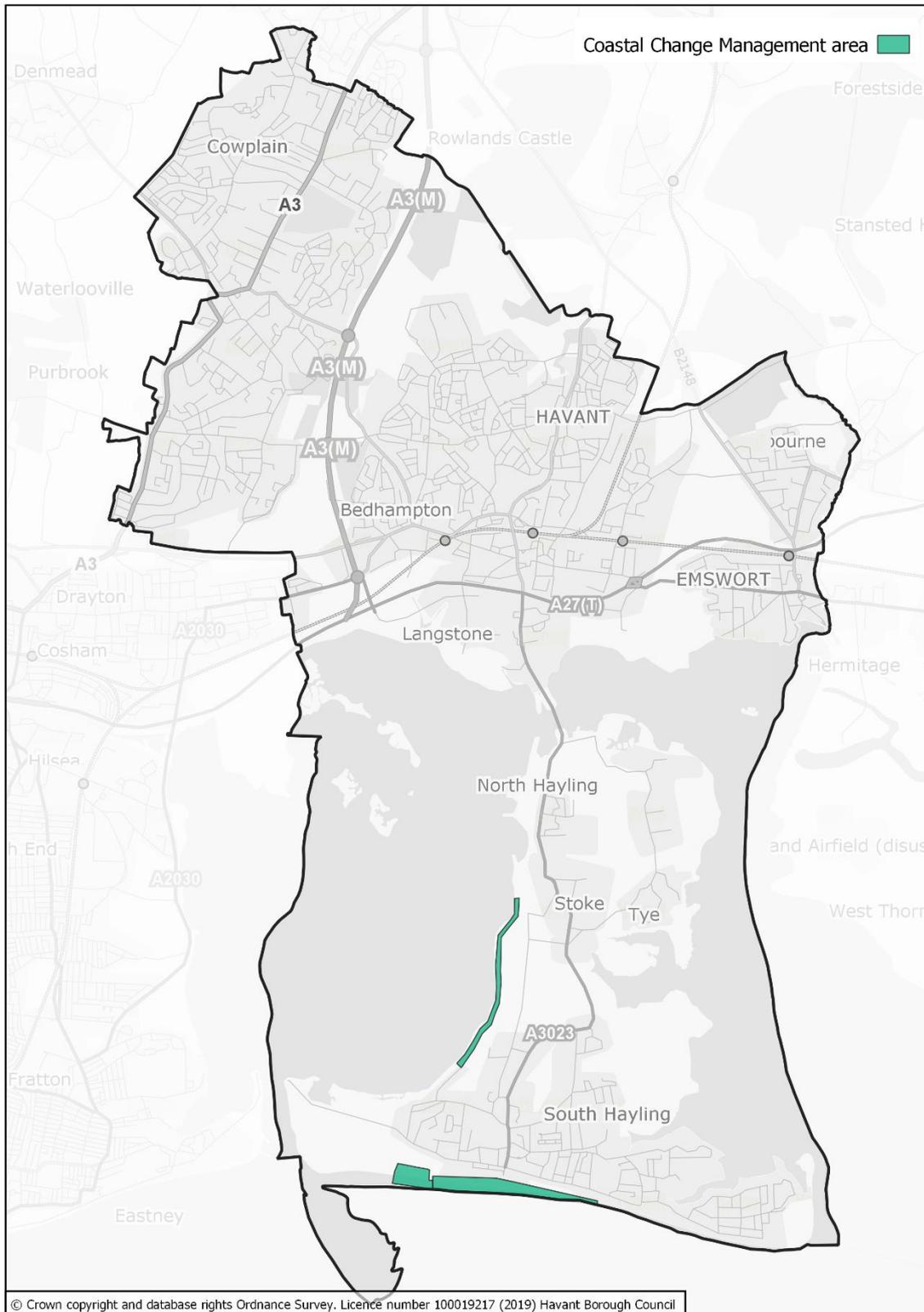
Theme 8: Sense of Place (Landscape, Townscape and Heritage)

Chichester Harbour AONB and South Downs National Park



Coastal change management areas

CCMAs have been designated at West Hayling and Hayling Beachfront; These areas are considered vulnerable to coastal change.



Land

In 2017, 56% of the borough's land was estimated to be built on with either urban, industrial or commercial units. This compares to just 6% in the UK⁴⁶.

See further information on population density and mapping of higher density opportunity areas under theme 6.

Designated Heritage Assets

The National Heritage List for England (NHLE) is the only official, up to date, register of all nationally protected historic buildings and sites in England - listed buildings, scheduled monuments, protected wrecks, registered parks and gardens, and battlefields. List details and mapping area available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

Scheduling is the oldest form of heritage protection, more recently derived from the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and is the selection of nationally important monuments and archaeological sites. The following sites are thus protected in the Borough:

- Roman villa and section of Roman road south-west of Littlepark Wood
- World War II Heavy Anti-aircraft gunsite (P2) at Sinah Common, 570m south east of Sinah Farm
- Black Barn, Warblington
- Warblington Castle
- Tournier Bury, Hayling Island, South Hayling
- Bevis's Grave long barrow and early medieval cemetery, 100m west of Belmont Castle
- Fort Purbrook, including covered-way to east

There are 246 buildings of special architectural or historic interest (listed buildings) in the Borough. Full details are available at <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list>

There are 14 conservation areas in the borough:

- Black Dog conservation area - 1994
- Brockhampton conservation area - 2008
- Coastguards conservation area - 1993
- Emsworth conservation area - 2010
- Langstone conservation area - 2011
- Lymbourn Road conservation area - 1994
- Mill Lane conservation area - 2017
- Old Bedhampton conservation area - 2019
- Sir George Staunton conservation area - 2009
- St Faith's conservation area - 2008
- St John's conservation area - 2009
- St Peter's conservation area - 1993
- Wade Court conservation area - 1993

⁴⁶ A Land Cover Atlas of the United Kingdom, 2017 - https://figshare.com/articles/journal_contribution/A_Land_Cover_Atlas_of_the_United_Kingdom_Document_/5266495

- Warblington conservation area - 1993

Full details of including maps, management plans and character appraisals available at www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings/details-conservation-areas

Non-designated Heritage Assets

Staunton Country Park is a Grade II* registered park and garden.

83 buildings have been identified as being of local interest. Full details available at <https://www.havant.gov.uk/conservation-areas-and-listed-buildings>

Non-designated Historic Gardens

The Hampshire Gardens Trust keeps and inventory of historic parks, gardens and public green spaces. The Hampshire Register is a research database put together and maintained by a team of Research and Recording volunteers who investigate and record the history of individual parks and gardens to identify their historic significance, record their current condition and to inform their future conservation and development. The list and associated mapping by Local Authority area can be search online: <http://research.hgt.org.uk/list-of-sites/>

Archaeology (HER records)

The Historic Environment Record (HER) is a database of known historic sites across Hampshire, which contains around fifty thousand entries describing the archaeology of Hampshire. It can be searched online at:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/historicenvironmentrecord>

The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology presents the Hampshire Historic Environment Record data as PDF maps, together with other information such as topography and landscape type. [The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](http://www.hants.gov.uk/the-atlas-of-hampshires-archaeology)

Heritage at Risk

The national heritage at risk register identifies designated heritage assets deemed to be at risk <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>.

It currently identified two assets in Havant:

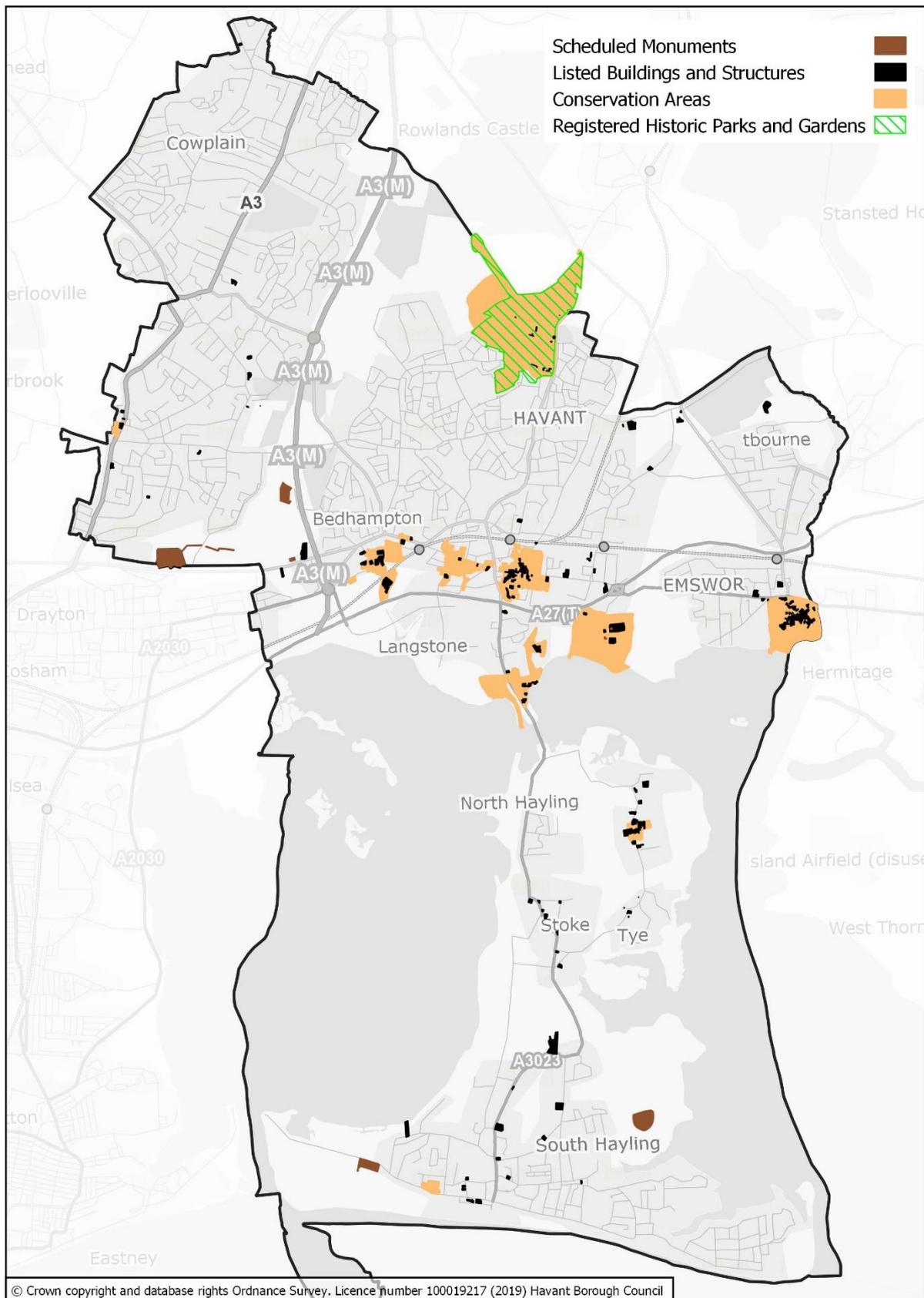
- St Faith's Church, West Street, Havant; Grade II* Listed Building (List entry 1092120)

Cruciform medieval church; flint and stone walls, clay tile roof. Tower with parapet. Following plaster falls an investigation of the roofs recommended a complete overhaul. Temporary repairs were undertaken. Fundraising has led to the PCC being able to undertake internal works but external repairs still required.

- Coastguard's conservation area

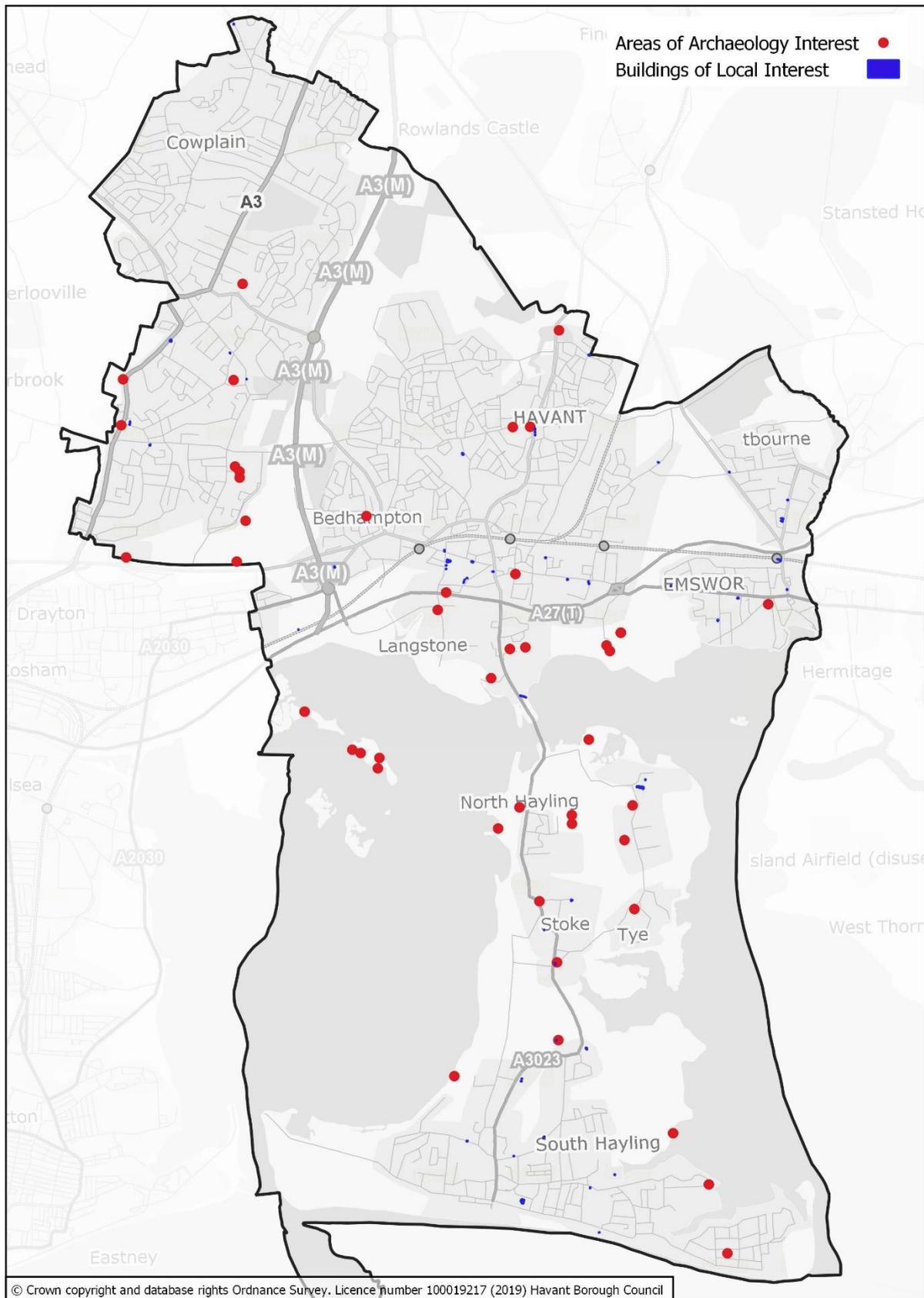
Considered to be in poor condition with high vulnerability

Designated Heritage Assets in Havant Borough



Interactive map available at <http://maps.havant.gov.uk/havant.aspx>

Non-Designated Heritage Assets in Havant Borough



Interactive map available at <http://maps.havant.gov.uk/havant.aspx>

