




**Hart District Council
Local Development Framework**

**Annual Monitoring
Report**

December 2010

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1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 Monitoring is becoming an increasingly important aspect of evidence based policy making. An Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) provides a method of identifying the key challenges and opportunities within the District, and enables a clearer understanding of whether existing spatial policies are delivering the desired outcomes.
- 1.2 This is Hart District Council's sixth AMR produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The data collated covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31st March 2010.
- 1.3 The purpose of the AMR is to:
- Monitor progress of the Local Development Framework against the milestones in the Local Development Scheme
 - Monitor progress against the national core output indicators.
- 1.4 The AMR has been divided into a number of sections. Some of the key points from each section are summarised below.

Local Development Scheme (LDS) Implementation

- 1.5 The LDS sets out the milestones for the production of key documents making up the LDF. The current LDS sets out the milestones for two Development Plan Documents (DPD): the Core Strategy and the Development Management DPD.
- 1.6 Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken in May 2009 in line with the LDS, however the remaining milestones have been delayed. In response to the South East Plan being revoked prior to consultation on a Core Strategy Preferred Approach document the Council made the decision to explore options for its housing target which has resulted in a nine month delay.

Demographic and Socio-Cultural Structure

- 1.7 The population of Hart District is set to increase by approximately 6400 people by 2026, with the largest increase expected within the 85 years plus age group.¹ (*Hampshire County Council*).
- 1.8 Hart remains the least deprived local authority area within England. (*England Indices of Multiple Deprivation*.)

Economy

- 1.9 The number of people unemployed has increased by 600 since the previous monitoring period. The majority of those in employment work within higher order occupations such as

¹ The population estimates are based on the housing figures set out in the South East Plan.

managers, senior officials, professional occupations, associate professional and technical. (Nomisweb).

- I.10 613 square metres (gross) of new employment floorspace (420 square metres net) was completed during the monitoring period which consisted of B8 warehouse use and mixed use site of B1-B8. 35% of the completed floorspace was on previously developed land. (Hampshire County Council).

Environment

- I.11 There has been an increase of four sites designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) as well as a newly designated Local Nature Reserve at Zebon Copse. (HBIC).
- I.12 In terms of Hart District's carbon footprint there has been a gradual decrease in Carbon Dioxide emissions between 2005 and 2008. However, the domestic sector emissions are still higher in Hart compared to the Hampshire and South East averages. (DEFRA).

Housing and Built Environment

- I.13 The average house price in Hart is approximately £50,000 above the average in Hampshire, which is a decrease of £10,000 since the last monitoring period. The average house price has increased since the last monitoring period but the last quarter (April-June 2010) has seen a decrease in average prices. (Land Registry).
- I.14 The gross number of dwellings completed within the monitoring period was 23, however 40 existing dwellings were demolished resulting in the net additional dwellings equalling minus 17. (Hampshire County Council). A number of large schemes were started during the monitoring period therefore the number of completions is expected to increase significantly in the next monitoring period.
- I.15 The Council has identified a five year land supply for housing of 5.13 years for the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016, based on specific identified sites.

Transport

- I.16 34 schools within the District have an active school travel plan with six of these receiving a planning award.
- I.17 A large number of developer contributions for highways have been requested in support of planning applications in the District, however the total amount will not be collected until commencement of these developments.

2.0 Introduction

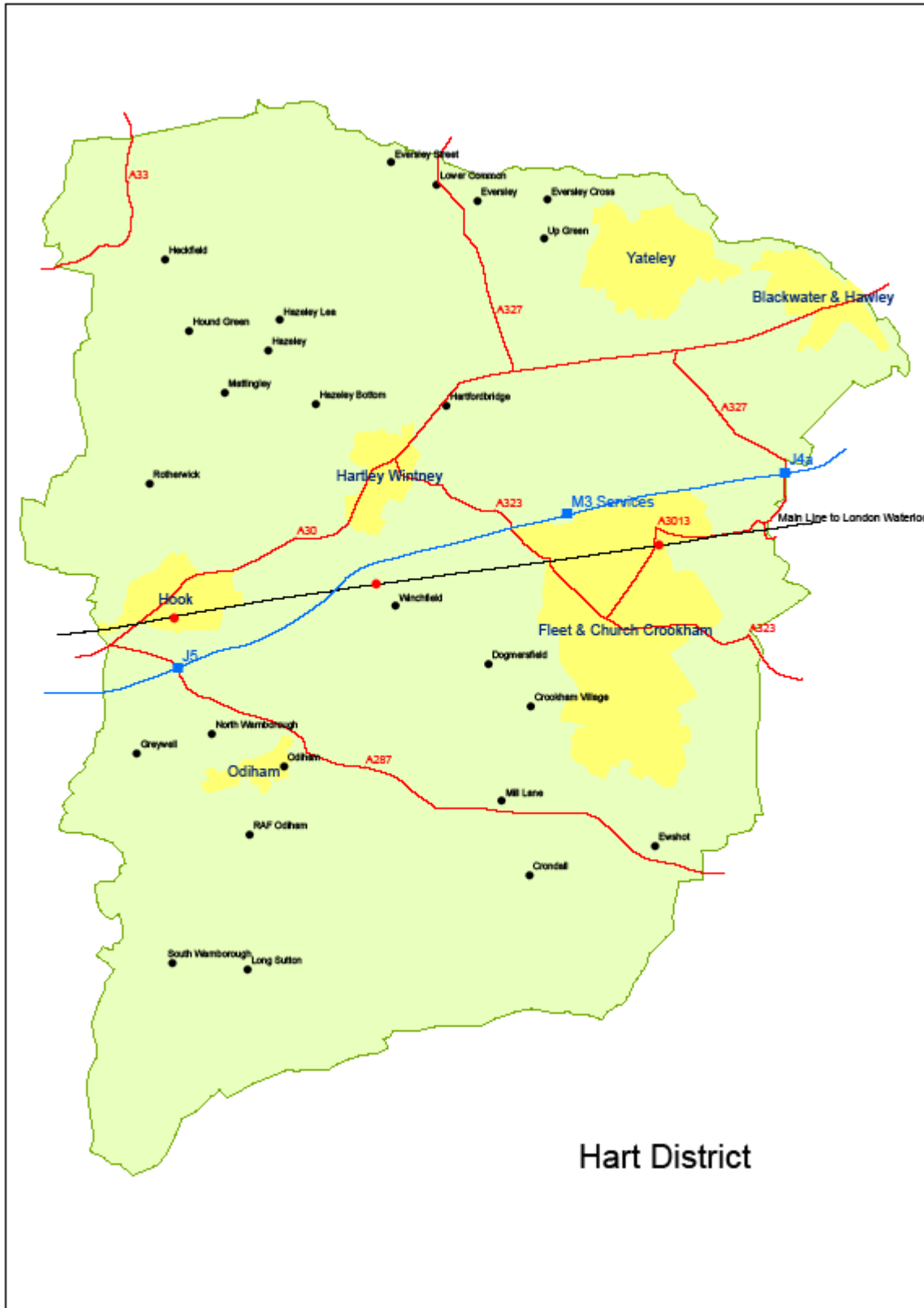
- 2.1 This is Hart District Council's sixth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced as part of the Local Development Framework (LDF). The data collated covers the period from 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, but where appropriate and relevant, other data has been included.
- 2.2 Monitoring is an important aspect of evidence based policy making. The intention of producing this AMR is to provide a method of identifying the key challenges and opportunities within the District, and enable a clearer understanding of whether existing spatial policies are delivering the desired outcomes.
- 2.3 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local authority to make an annual report to the Secretary of State. It should contain information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies set out in the Local Development Documents (LDDs) are being achieved.
- 2.4 Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12): Local Spatial Planning sets out an AMR should:
- Report progress on the timetable and milestones for the preparation of documents set out in the LDS, including explanations where they are not being met.
 - Report progress on the policies and related targets in the LDDs.
 - Include progress against the core output indicators including information on net additional dwellings (required under Regulation 48(7)) and an update of the housing trajectory to demonstrate how policies will deliver housing provision in their area.
 - Indicate how infrastructure providers have performed against the programmes for infrastructure set out in support of the core strategy. AMRs should be used to prioritise any previous assumptions made regarding infrastructure delivery.
- 2.5 This report complies with the updated Government guidance on Core Output Indicators published in July 2008, which states that monitoring is an essential part of the continuous planning process. Since the last AMR published by the Council there has been a change in Government power and all previous guidance is now under review. However at the time of writing these guidance documents are still to be considered. Based on the Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide (ODPM 2005) and the update guidance produced in July 2008, the AMR should develop three targets:
- Update the **'process targets'** which measure whether the document production timetable and key milestones set out in the LDS have been met or what progress is being made to achieve them. If milestones have not been met it will explain why not and what action is being taken.
 - Update **'contextual indicators'** which provide a backdrop against which to consider the performance of planning policy. The choice of these indicators will be limited to the key characteristics and issues pertaining to Hart.
 - Update **'core output indicators'** which measure activities that are directly related to the implementation of planning policies, which all authorities are required to

report on. The current guidance is Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 2/2008 prepared by CLG.

- 2.6 Indicators have been grouped under thematic section headings covering both contextual (current situation) and output (effect of planning policy) indicators.
- 2.7 In future years the effectiveness of policies contained within adopted LDF development plan documents and their **'significant effects'** as identified in the relevant 'Sustainability Appraisal' can be reported on. This will enable the Council to make comparisons between the predicted effects of policies on society, the environment and the economy and the actual effects measured during implementation of the policies. Hart District Local Plan policies are not monitored in this report.

3.0 A Portrait of Hart District

- 3.1 Hart District covers 21,500 hectares and is situated in north-east Hampshire bordering both Surrey and Berkshire. The London to Southampton railway, the M3 motorway and Basingstoke Canal subdivide the District.
- 3.2 The area is characterised by its wide variety of largely rural landscapes. The Hart Landscape Assessment identifies 15 distinct character areas, which embrace heathland, historic parkland, forestry and woodlands, enclosed pastoral farmland, open downland and river valleys. Hart District's countryside is a functional and precious resource contributing to the economy through its agricultural, military, mineral extraction and forestry uses. It is also a valuable amenity, providing for a variety of recreation activities and playing an important role in the local quality of life.
- 3.3 Hart's extensive rural areas are, most importantly, the setting for a range of habitats that are vital to biodiversity. The Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area is a network of heathland sites which are designated as a result of the European Birds Directive and Habitats Directive and is protected in the UK under the provisions set out in the Habitats Regulations. This is an important area for the Council to take into consideration when planning future development.
- 3.4 The main towns are Fleet, Elvetham Heath and Church Crookham, Blackwater and Hawley, and Yateley. Hook, Odiham, Crondall and Hartley Wintney are the larger villages in the District, whilst the other settlements are mainly small, dispersed villages and hamlets.
- 3.5 Hart is often perceived as a dormitory area. Based on 2001 Census figures over half of the overall workforce commute out of the District to London, other regional centres and to adjoining districts, particularly within the Blackwater Valley. The District, does however, contain substantial local employment provision which serves a workforce, predominantly within the settlements of the Blackwater Valley. Hart has a high concentration of jobs in financial/business services, manufacturing and distribution/hotels/restaurants. There is some office space, a number of small business parks and a range of small industrial estates, predominantly based in and around Fleet, Hook and Blackwater.
- 3.6 Housing provision in Hart District has seen exponential growth in the past three decades but, whilst further growth is inevitable to meet rising demands, this may not be as extensive over the next two decades. Housing costs and values are high. The challenge facing Hart is to enable delivery of well-designed, modern, high quality dwellings with a range of styles, types, tenures, and prices to meet changing demographics, lifestyles and affordable housing needs, whilst ensuring that infrastructure provision keeps pace.



Map I: Hart District

4.0 Local Development Scheme Implementation

- 4.1 Process targets measure whether the document production timetable and key milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) have been met or what progress is being made to achieve them.
- 4.2 The Council's first LDS was published in April 2005. In April 2009 the Council published its first revision to this LDS as the list of local development documents and timetables were significantly out of date. The revised LDS is available to view on the Council's website at: www.hart.gov.uk.
- 4.3 The revised LDS schedules two Development Plan Documents (DPD): a Core Strategy and a Development Management DPD. The Development Management DPD will include sites and other policies not considered appropriate for inclusion in the Core Strategy. The timetables for both DPDs as set out in the LDS are shown below, with details of progress and revisions to the timescales.

Core Strategy

	Consult on scope of SA	Consult on Preferred Approach	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption
LDS timetable	May 2009	July 2010	March 2011	June 2011	September 2011	March 2012
Revised timetable	Complete	Spring 2011	Early 2012	Spring 2012	Autumn 2012	Spring 2013

Table 1: Timetable for production of the Core Strategy

Development Management DPD

	Consult on scope of SA	Consult on draft	Publication	Submission	Examination	Adoption
LDS timetable	December 2011	February 2012	November 2012	February 2013	May 2013	December 2013
Revised timetable	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc	tbc

Table 2: Timetable for the production of the Development Management DPD

- 4.4 The consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy was carried out in May 2009 in line with the LDS and achieved within the monitoring year for the AMR.
- 4.5 As can be seen from the Core Strategy timetable however, the remaining milestones have been delayed. In response to the South East Plan being revoked prior to consultation on a Preferred Approach document the Council made the decision to explore options for its housing target which has resulted in a nine month delay.

- 4.6 This delay in production will result in a delay of the Development Management DPD, which was originally scheduled to begin in December 2011, just before the proposed adoption of the Core Strategy. New dates for this DPD have yet to be determined, but work is unlikely to start before 2013.
- 4.7 The Council is proposing to undertake a DPD for Open Space Contributions. It is expected this DPD will be brought forward before the adoption of the Core Strategy. The LDS will be updated in due course to reflect this.

5.0 Demographic and Socio-Cultural Structure

5.1 This section looks at the contextual indicators of the demographic and socio-cultural structure of Hart District. This includes the population make-up, life expectancy level of deprivation, and crime rate.

5.2 Contextual Indicators

Population Projection

	2009	2026
Population	88,728	89,887
Dwellings	36,575	40,244

Table 3: Population and dwelling projections 2009-2026
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

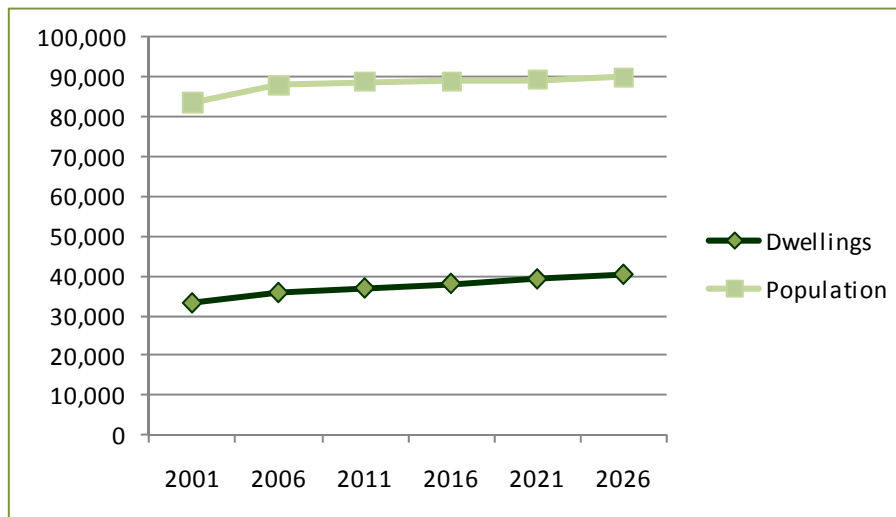


Figure 1: Long term population and dwelling projections 2001-2026
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

5.2.1 The Long Term Population Projections use the housing figures from the South East Plan (May 2009). As can be seen from Table 3 and Figure 1 the population is set to increase up to 2026.

5.2.2 Table 4 sets out that, from the period 2001 to 2026; the population of the District is set to increase by 6378 people. The highest increase is in the 85 years and over age group, this is expected to treble in population size since 2001. The 65-74 and 75-84 sectors are also expected to see a rise in population size whilst the child and young adult populations are forecast to decline.

	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026
0-4	5,080	5,331	5,552	5,303	5,160	5,077
5-15	11,997	11,985	11,493	11,509	11,601	11,436
16-29	13,457	14,335	14,417	14,113	13,486	13,285
30-44	20,145	20,584	18,715	17,394	17,300	17,811
45-46	22,201	23,242	23,972	23,675	23,403	22,387
65-74	5,851	6,807	7,979	9,149	8,929	8,640
75-84	3,481	4,011	4,523	5,342	6,346	7,371
85+	1,287	1,607	2,027	2,467	3,061	3,870
All Ages	83,499	87,902	88,687	88,952	89,286	89,877

Table 4: Projected Population by age 2001-2026
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

- 5.2.3 As the population of the over 65's is set to increase this will result in an increase in the total dependency of older people. The dependency ratios are set out in Table 5. The dependency ratio represents the ratio of the non-working age population to those of working age. It provides a basis for identifying the number of non-working age people per 100 of working age.
- 5.2.4 The total dependency ratio is forecast to rise slightly in Hart between 2009 and 2016. An increase in the older population is causing this overall rise, which follows the pattern within Hampshire as a whole.

	2009	2016
Total dependency	65.3	68.3
Child age dependency	34.4	33.4
Old age dependency	29.9	35.0

Table 5: Dependency ratios 2009-2016
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

Life Expectancy

- 5.2.5 The average life expectancy within Hart District is 80.6 years for males and 83.9 years for females. This is above the England average of 77.7 years and 81.8 years for females. (Source: Department for Health, figures for 2003-2007).

Births and Deaths

- 5.2.6 In 2008 there were 1,097 births and 554 deaths in the District. Between the period 2001 and 2008 the number of births was at its lowest level over the period around 2001. Overall each year during this period births exceeded deaths. Deaths in Hart were consistently below the national average between 2001-2008. (Source: Hampshire County Council).

Population Density

- 5.2.7 In terms of population density in 2009 there are 4.1 people per hectare living in Hart of which 30.2% of the population live in rural areas. This remains the same as the figure for 2008. (Source: Hampshire County Council).

Level of Deprivation

5.2.8 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation combines information relating to income, employment, crime, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services into an overall measure of deprivation. A score is calculated for each Local Authority Area; a low score indicates greater deprivation. According to the 2007 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (which contains the most up-to-date data) Hart has an overall rank of 354 of 354 Local Authorities indicating that Hart continues to be the least deprived District within England. (Source: *Communities and Local Government*).

Crime

5.2.9 The tables below set out the crime statistics separated into the Fleet area and the rest of the District.

Crimes	2008	2009	Local Change
Total Reported Crimes	845	833	-1.4%
Public Disorder and Assaults	167	180	0%
Criminal Damage	195	190	-2.6%
Vehicle Crime	47	42	-11%
House Burglary	24	21	-12.5%
Incidents	373	308	-17.4%

Table 6: Reported crimes within the Fleet area covering Church Crookham, Fleet Central and Pondtail, Fleet North and Fleet West 2008-09
(Source: *Hampshire Constabulary*).

Crimes	2008	2009	Local Change
Total Reported Crimes	1346	1226	-8.9%
Public Disorder and Assaults	235	253	+7.7%
Criminal Damage	328	224	-31.7%
Vehicle Crime	128	124	-3%
House Burglary	72	55	-23.6%
Incidents	532	433	-18.6%

Table 7: Reported crimes within the remaining areas of the District 2008-09
(Source: *Hampshire Constabulary*)

5.2.10 Tables 6 and 7 show that the overall number of crimes reported within the District has dropped over the period monitored. There has been a rise by 7.7% of crimes reported as public disorders and assaults. All other crimes have decreased.

6.0 Economy

6.1 This section looks at the contextual indicators of the economy within Hart District which includes the economic activity rates, employment and qualifications, household income, house price levels, and productivity. This section also sets out the Core Output Indicators for business development and town centres which are:

- BD1: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (p.19)
- BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (p.20)
- BD3: Employment land available – by type (p.21)
- BD4: Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre uses’ (p.22)

6.2 Contextual Indicators

Employment

	Hart (numbers)	Hart (%)	Hampshire (%)	South East (%)
Managers & senior officials	10,100	20.2	16.6	18.2
Professional occupations	9,100	18.3	13.7	14.5
Associate professional and technical	11,800	23.6	15.3	15.2
Administrative & secretarial	4,300	8.7	12.1	11.6
Skilled trades occupations	4,800	9.7	11.0	9.7
Personal service occupations	Small sample	Small sample	7.2	8.6
Sales and customer service occupations	Small sample	Small sample	6.9	6.7
Process plant and machine operatives	Small sample	Small sample	5.8	5.0
Elementary occupations	Small sample	Small sample	11.1	20.0

Table 8: Employment by occupation April 2009-March 2010

(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

(Note: Numbers and % are for those of 16+. % is proportion of all persons in employment)

6.2.1 Hart continues to have a high proportion of higher order occupations with 62.1% of those employed having occupations such as managers, senior officials, professional occupations and associate professional and technical. However, the number in managerial and senior official roles has decreased by 1400 people whereas the professional occupations have increased by

80 and associate professional and technical by 2400. The administrative and secretarial roles have decreased by 500 but the skilled trades occupations have increased by 400 persons. Unfortunately the lower level jobs have too small a sample to be recorded.

Economically Active

	Hart (numbers)	Hart (%)	South East (%)
Economically Active	52,300	87.2	79.6
In Employment	49,900	83.1	74.5
Employees	42,600	70.6	63.6
Self-employed	7,000	11.9	10.5
Unemployed	2,100	4.0	6.3

Table 9: Economically Active April 2009 – March 2010

(Source: www.nomisweb.co.uk)

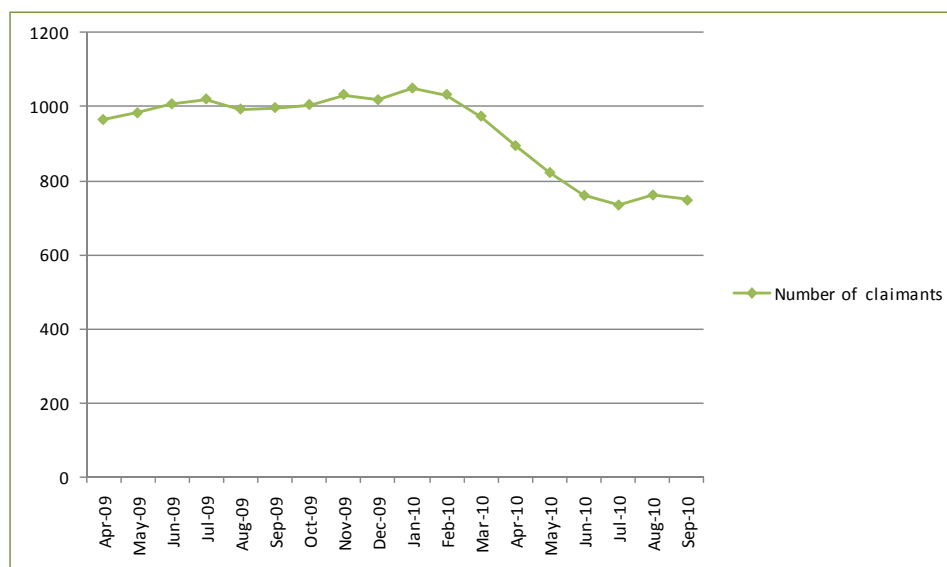


Figure 2: Number of unemployed Job Seekers Allowance claimants for the working age population in Hart April 2009 – September 2010

(Source: Hampshire County Council taken from Department of Work and Pensions)

(Note: Resident Working Age Population is 16-64 years.)

- 6.2.2 The number of economically active has remained the same for this monitoring year since 2008/09; however the number in employment has seen a decline of 1600 people. The number of employees has also declined by 3100 but there has been an increase of self-employed people of 1400. The number of unemployed has also increased by 600, which has seen a continual rise from the previous years monitoring where 2008/09 saw an increase of 200 unemployed from 2007/08.

Income

	Hart (£)	Hampshire (£)	South East (£)
Full time workers	621.3	525.6	536.6
Male full time workers	701.0	591.0	589.3
Female full time workers	499.9	429.5	454.0

Table 10: Average gross weekly earnings by residence 2009
(Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings – resident analysis)

6.2.3 The residents in Hart enjoy a high gross weekly pay which is higher than the average gross weekly pay across Hampshire and the South East, in particular for the male full time workers.

Qualifications

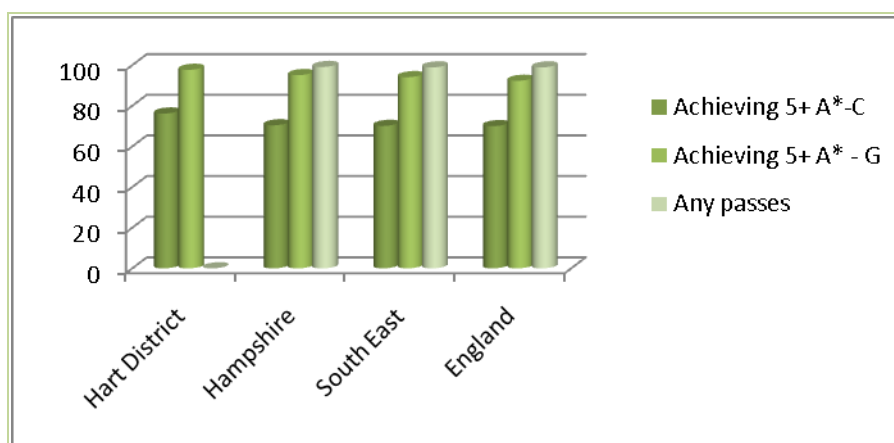


Figure 3: GCSE Qualifications 2009
(Source: Department for Children, Schools and Families)

6.2.4 The percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C has increased from 75.4% in 2008 to 76.2% in 2009 within the District. The percentage achieving A* to G is 97.7%. Both of these figures are higher than the overall percentage for Hampshire, the South East and in England. At the time of writing the percentage of all passes within the District was not available, but the percentage of any passes within Hampshire is slightly higher than the regional and national averages.

Town and Village Centres Audit

6.2.5 In 2009 Planning Policy Statement (PPS) 6: Planning for Town Centres was superseded by PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth. The requirement under PPS6 was to measure the vitality and viability of town centres. Under PPS4 this requirement continues with the need to identify the diversity of main town centre uses including the vacant properties at both the street level and secondary frontages.

6.2.6 The first Town and Village Centres Audit was produced by the Council in 2009 and recorded the different uses and vacancies that exist in the six main town and village centres.

A second audit has been carried out in 2010 following the same format for consistency. The findings are set out below.

Settlement	Total units at ground floor	Total units at first floor	Total number of units	Total number of businesses	Total number of vacant units
Blackwater	37	36	73	42	3
Fleet	230	174	404	203	46
Hartley Wintney	36	37	73	47	5
Hook	51	44	95	50	6
Odiham	64	61	125	64	8
Yateley	82	69	151	72	12

Table 11: Overview of number of units and vacancies within the six main centres 2010

(Source: Audit of the existing uses within the town and village centres of Hart District 2010, Hart District Council)

Settlement	Total units at ground floor	Total number of vacant units	% of vacant units
Blackwater	37	3	8%
Fleet	230	46	20%
Hartley Wintney	36	5	3%
Hook	51	6	2%
Odiham	64	8	13%
Yateley	82	12	15%

Table 12: Number of vacant units at ground floor level within the six main centres 2010

(Source: Audit of the existing uses within the town and village centres of Hart District 2010, Hart District Council)

6.2.7 With the exception of Blackwater and Odiham, the town and village centres have seen an increase in the number of vacant units. Fleet has the largest number of vacant units but it should be noted that the centre has a much larger total number of units than any of the other centres.

6.2.8 The full report can be downloaded on the Council's website at www.hart.gov.uk.

6.3 Core Output Indicators for the Economy

BDI: Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type

Purpose: To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross and net).

- Gross employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, plus any gains through change of use and conversions.
- Net additional employment floorspace is calculated as new floorspace completions, minus demolitions, plus any gains or losses through change of use and conversions.

Use Class	Gross internal floorspace (square metres)	Net internal floorspace (square metres)
B1 (a-b) Business	0	0
B2 General Industry	0	0
B8 warehouses	400	400
B1-B8 (mixed)	213	20
Total	613	420

Table 13: Additional employment developments by type 2009-2010
(Source: Hampshire County Council, Environment Department)

(Note: Hampshire County Council only monitor sites over 200 metres squared)

6.3.1 The new sites can be found at the following locations:

Site	Permission
Clare Park Farm, Clare Park Road, Crondall	Change of use of redundant grain stores to storage use (B8). This has been completed during the monitoring period.
The Coach House, London Road, Hartley Wintney	Redevelopment to provide mixed use business, storage, retail. This has been part completed during the monitoring period.

Table 14: Completed employment units by site for 2009-2010
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

BD2: Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type

Purpose: To show the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL). PDL is defined in PPS3 Housing (June 2010) as:

‘Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure.’

The definition includes defence buildings, but excludes:

- Land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings.
- Land that has been developed for minerals extraction and waste disposal for landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures.
- Land in built up areas such as parks, recreation grounds and allotments, which, although it may feature paths, pavilions and other buildings, has not been previously developed.
- Land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure of fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time (to the extent that it can be reasonably considered as part of the natural surroundings).

Use Class	Gross internal space (square metres)	% built on previously developed land
B1 Business	0	0%
B2 General Industry	0	0%
B8 Warehousing	400	0%
B1-B8 (mixed permission)	213	100%
Total	613	35%

Table 15: Employment floorspace on previously developed land 2009-10
(Source: Hampshire County Council, Environment Department)

(Note: Hampshire County Council only monitor sites over 200 metres squared)

6.3.2 Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development promotes using previously developed land. 35% of completions are on previously developed land with the remaining 65% being completed on agricultural land. Compared to the results in the last monitoring period (2008-09) there has been a decrease in the percentage of employment floorspace being built on previously developed land from 95% to 35%.

BD3: Employment land available – by type

Purpose: To show the amount and type of employment land available. Land available should include:

- Sites allocated for employment uses in Development Plan Documents, and
- Sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment uses.

6.3.3 The Council is yet to adopt any Development Plan Documents and therefore can not currently provide information on sites allocated for employment. From the monitoring information provided by Hampshire County Council on an annual basis the following table sets out the amount and type of employment land available which has planning permission in place. This includes sites which are under construction but not yet completed or available for the reporting year.

Use Class	Total employment land available (ha)
B1 (a,b,c)	8.08
B2	1.04
B8	0.39
B1-B8 (mixed)	76.25
Total	85.76

Table 16: Amount and Type of Employment Land available in 2009-10
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

(Note: Hampshire County Council only monitor sites over 200 metres squared)

6.3.4 The total employment land available is made up of a number of smaller sites, particularly for BI use. The overall total employment land available with planning permission or allocated within the Local Plan covers 85.76ha.

BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'

Purpose: To show the amount of completed floorspace (gross) for town centre uses within:

- Town area centres
- Local authority area

Use Class	Gross internal floorspace within town centre areas (sq m)	Total Gross internal floorspace within LA area (sq m)
A1 shops	0	415
A2 financial and professional services	0	0
B1a offices	0	0
D2 assembly & leisure	929	2466

Table 17: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses' 2009-10

(Source: Hampshire County Council, Environment Department)

(Note: Hampshire County Council only monitor sites over 200 metres squared).

6.3.5 The main increase in floorspace has been for D2 assembly and leisure use, with one of these being completely within Yateley Town Centre. All of the other developments completed, classed as 'town centre uses', lie outside the town centre boundaries as defined in the Hart District Adopted Local Plan.

7.0 Environment

7.1 This section looks at the contextual indicators of the environment within Hart District which includes looking at the key assets in the natural environment. This section also sets out the key indicators for environmental quality which are:

- E1: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds. (p.26)
- E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance. (p.27)
- E3: Renewable energy generation. (p.28)

7.2 Contextual indicators

Architectural Heritage Designations

Conservation Areas	Listed Buildings	Local Listed Buildings	Scheduled Ancient Monuments	Historic Parks and Gardens	Locally Listed Parks and Gardens
32	904	330	10	8	16

Table 18: Architectural Heritage Designations 2009-10

(Source: Landscape and Conservation Department, Hart District Council)

7.2.1 Since the last AMR one building has been listed and two have been locally listed, therefore the total number of listed buildings now stands at 904 and those locally listed at 330. The number of conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments, historic parks and gardens and locally listed parks and gardens remain the same as the previous monitoring period.

Environmental Designations

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	National Nature Reserves (NNR)	Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area (SPA)
254	1	3	16	1

Table 19: Environment Designations 2009-10

(Source: Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre)

Non Statutory designations

7.2.2 254 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) have been identified for the monitoring period 2009-10. This is an increase of 4 sites since the last monitoring period. The new SINC's have been designated at Bramshill Landfill, Borough Court Common, Mousey Row, and Cricket Hill. The total area that all the 254 SINC's cover is 1934.65ha, which is an increase of 12.79ha since the previous monitoring period.

7.2.3 Three Local Nature Reserves (LNR) are designated within the District, which is an increase of one site since the previous monitoring period. The new site is at Zebon Copse, which

covers an area of 7.82ha. The other two LNRs are designated at Elvetham Heath (19.66ha) and at Fleet Pond (48.30ha).

Statutory International, National, Regional Designations

- 7.2.4** There is one National Nature Reserve (NNR) within the District which is the designated site at Castle Bottom and covers an area of 31ha.
- 7.2.5** 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been designated by Natural England, which occupy 2696ha. The condition of these sites are monitored by Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) and are recorded to be either *favourable*, *unfavourable recovering*, *unfavourable no change*, *unfavourable declining*, *part destroyed*, and *destroyed*. The area of SSSIs considered to be in a *favourable* condition has decreased by 8.99ha since the previous monitoring year, whilst the *unfavourable recovering* and *unfavourable no change* has increased by 208ha and 86ha respectively. The amount of SSSIs identified as *unfavourable declining* has more than halved since the last monitoring period with 212ha considered to be declining compared to the previous year of 500ha. No further areas of SSSIs are considered to have been *destroyed* since monitoring was undertaken in 2008/09.
- 7.2.6** There is one designated Special Protection Area (SPA) known as the Thames Basin Heaths, covering 2,099ha of the District. The Thames Basin Heaths is classified under the European Birds Directive and Habitats Directive and protected in the UK under the Habitat Regulations. It is designated due to the habitat it provides for the internationally important bird species of nightjar, woodlark and Dartford warbler.
- 7.2.7** In November 2010 the Council adopted an Interim Avoidance Strategy for the Thames Basin Heaths SPA replacing the previous strategy adopted in 2009. The purpose of the Strategy is to provide guidance to applicants in Hart on the provision of avoidance measures with net residential development. It does this by setting a tariff for a financial contribution towards the provision of off site measures for Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG) and Strategic Access Management and Monitoring (SAMM). The Council has two SANGs – one at the Hitches Lane Development to the west of Fleet and a joint SANG with neighbouring authorities at Hawley Meadows and Blackwater Park.
- 7.2.8** The Council monitor the number of permissions and implementation of avoidance measures on a quarterly basis. The capacity of the SANGs is measured by the number of people it can mitigate against. The original remaining capacity at Hitches Lane was 2240 persons. At the end of this monitoring period 31st March 2010 there was a remaining capacity of 1657.34 persons at Hitches Lane SANG available to mitigate against new development. At the time of writing none of the available capacity at Hawley Meadows and Blackwater Park SANG had been used. For further information please see the Interim Avoidance Strategy Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area available on the Council's website at www.hart.gov.uk.

Public Open Space

Open Space Type	Site Name	Size/Number
Commons	Odiham Common (SSSI)	116ha
	Hazeley Heath Common (SSSI)	54ha
	Hartley Wintney: Central Common, Hunts Common, Phoenix Green Common, West Green Common	54ha
Parks and Public Open Space	Royal Oak Valley	3.42ha
	Village Green Elvetham Heath	1.76ha
	Oakley Park	4.8ha
	Basingbourne Park and Heath (SINC)	8.48ha
	Haig Lane	1.58ha
	Calthorpe Park	12.6ha
	The Views	1.36ha
	Hook Public Open Space	1.18ha
	Velmead Public Open Space	2ha
Football Pitches	Southwood	5 x full size pitch, 1 x mini pitch
	Velmead Community Pitches	1 x full size pitch, 2 x mini pitch
	Elvetham Heath	1 x full pitch
	Basingbourne	2 x full pitch
	Peter Driver Sports Ground	2 x full size pitch
	Oakley Park	2 x mini pitch
	Calthorpe Park	5 x mini pitch

Table 20: Public Open Space 2009-10

(Source: *Countryside and Leisure, Hart District Council*)

7.2.9 As well as the commons, parks and public open space and football pitches listed above there are also 16 play areas within the District:

- The Views, Fleet
- Basingbourne Park, Fleet
- Oakley Park, Fleet
- Haig Lanes, Church Crookham
- Velmead (Community Centre) Toddler Play Area, Church Crookham
- Velmead (Community Centre) Senior Play Area, Church Crookham
- Lower Canes, Yateley
- Churchill Crescent, Yateley
- Hersey Gardens, Blackwater
- Chapel Pond Drive, Whitewater Estate, North Warnborough
- Elvetham Heath, Village Centre, Fleet
- Elvetham Heath, Twyford Close, Fleet
- Elvetham Heath, Mounts Way, Fleet
- Elvetham Heath, Giffard Lane, Fleet
- The Skateboard Park, The Views, Fleet.

Ecological and carbon footprint

Year	Hart Per Capita – Industry & Commercial	Hart Per Capita – Domestic	Hart Per Capita – Road Transport	Hart Per Capita - Total	Hampshire Per Capita – Total	South East Per Capita - Total
2005	1.9	2.7	1.9	6.6	7.2	6.9
2006	1.8	2.7	1.9	6.4	7.0	6.9
2007	1.7	2.6	1.9	6.2	6.9	6.7
2008	1.8	2.6	1.8	6.2	6.8	6.6

Table 21: Carbon Dioxide Emissions (tonnes) per capita 2005-2008

(Source: DEFRA)

7.2.10 The most current information available is for 2008. Comparing the 2008 data to the previous years it can be seen there has been a gradual decrease in the carbon dioxide emissions for the different sectors. For the household composition (domestic) there has been a gradual decline but the figure has remained the same for 2007 and 2008. Overall there has been a decrease from 6.6 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions in 2005 to 6.2 in 2008 within Hart District. Compared to the overall Hampshire and South East averages, Hart's Carbon Dioxide emissions are lower in total. However, for the domestic sector, Hart's emissions are still higher than the Hampshire and South East average for emissions per capita from households.

7.3 Core Output Indicators for the Environment

EI: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds

Purpose: To show numbers of development which are potentially located where:

- they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere
- adversely affect water quality

7.3.1 One application was granted permission between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2010 contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency that there would be a risk of flooding on the site or elsewhere:

- I. Woodhayes, Firgrove Road, Yateley (09/01632/FUL). The application was for the erection of two pairs of semi-detached houses. The application was objected to by the Environment Agency as it was considered that Part C of the Exception Test was not passed. The applicant then demonstrated to the Environment Agency that the site was suitable for development providing certain mitigation measures such as finished floor levels, SUDs and a safe ingress and egress route

in the event of flooding are put in place in line with PPS25. This has been imposed on the permission by condition.

7.3.2 In the previous monitoring year two applications were permitted contrary to the Environment Agency advice, however as in the case for this application, the two applicants provided further information which satisfied the Environment Agency and no further objection was raised.

7.3.3 A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been carried out jointly with Surrey Heath Borough Council as part of the evidence base for the emerging LDF. This can be viewed on the Hart website at www.hart.gov.uk. A Water Cycle Study is also being undertaken for the District as a joint study for the Blackwater Valley area.

E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance

Purpose: To show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat.

- These areas should include Sites of Special Scientific Interest, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and other local sites.

7.3.4 Local Planning Authorities are expected to monitor biodiversity as a key component of the Local Development Framework. Areas of biodiversity importance should be recognised in the Development Plan for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, regional, sub-regional or local significance. This includes Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and other local sites.

7.3.5 The following information provides an overview of changes to the Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats within the monitoring year (2009-10) compared to 2008-09 monitoring. (Source: Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (Hbic)).

Grasslands:

- The amount of Lowland Calcareous Grassland, Lowland Dry Acid Grassland and Lowland Meadows habitats within the District has remained the same since 2008/09.
- Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures have increased slightly by 3ha.

Heathlands

- Lowland Heathland has increased by 9ha.

Woodland, wood pasture and parkland

- Wet Woodland and Wood-Pasture and Parkland have remained the same.
- Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland has seen a decrease of 4ha.

Wetlands

- The numbers of Lowland Fens and Reedbeds have both increased by 8ha and 2ha respectively.

7.3.6 Changes in the total extent of BAP Priority Habitat over the past year are largely due to ongoing adjustments to review/revise mismatched categories when a new system was implemented to record and monitor the habitats.

E3: Renewable Energy Generation

Purpose: To show the amount of renewable energy generation by installed capacity and type.

- Installed capacity should be reported for (a) renewable energy developments/installations granted planning permission and (b) completed renewable energy developments/installations. This does not include any developments/installations permitted by a general development order.

7.3.7 Within the monitoring year there has been no renewable energy generation installed that did not fall within the permitted development order.

7.3.8 The Council has an adopted Climate Change Strategy (August 2008) which sets out what the Council wants to achieve in terms of combating climate change. This is currently being updated.

7.3.9 The Council's Design and Access Statement Guidance Note was updated in 2008 to include a section entitled: 'Addressing Sustainability and Climate Change.' This document requires applicants for non-householder applications to demonstrate how their proposal incorporates design features that help mitigate and adapt to climate change in accordance with PPS1 Supplement on Climate Change and the South East Plan. This can be viewed on the Council's website at www.hart.gov.uk.

7.3.11 As part of the Evidence Base for the LDF a Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study for North Hampshire has been produced by consultants AECOM as a joint study for Hart, Rushmoor and Basingstoke and Deane Councils. This has provided an evidence base to inform the development of sustainable construction and renewable energy policies to be included in the Core Strategy and supporting documents. This can be viewed on the website at www.hart.gov.uk.

8. Housing and Built Environment

8.1 This section looks at the contextual indicators for housing and the built environment within Hart District which includes housing stock conditions and the quality and assets of the built environment. This section also sets out the key indicators for housing which are:

- H1: Plan period and housing targets. (p.31)
- H2(a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years. (p.31)
- H2(b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year. (p.31)
- H2(c): Net additional dwellings – in future years. (p.32)
- H2(d): Managed delivery target. (p.34)
- H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land. (p.35)
- H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller). (p.35)
- H5: Gross affordable housing completions. (p.36)
- H6: Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments. (p.36)

8.2 Contextual Indicators

Household Size

Region	Persons per household
Hart	2.51
Hampshire	2.42
South East	2.37

Table 22: Average Household Size 2001

(Source: Census 2001)

Household Composition

Household Composition	Percentage of Households
Married/cohabiting: with children	27.3
Married/cohabiting: no children	30.2
Married/cohabiting: pensioners	8.9
Lone parents households	6.1
One person households	22.4
Others	5.1

Table 23: Household Composition within Hart District 2001

(Source: Census 2001)

Household Tenure

Tenure Type	Percentage of Households
Housing association rented	8.1
Housing association shared ownership	1.6
Private rented	7
Other/tied to employment	1.6
Owner occupier – mortgage	50.7
Owner occupier – outright	30.4

Table 24: Household Tenure within Hart District 2008

(Source: 2008 Housing Need Survey, David Coultie Associates for HDC)

Access to Home Ownership

8.3 In 2007, the average house price in the District was £228,477 with an average income of £45,014, therefore there is a house price to income ratio of 5.08 to 1, which is higher than the regional and national ratios. 35.3% of working households that can afford to pay more than Housing Association rent without benefit can not afford to buy a 2/3 bedroom dwelling within Hart. This is above the South East level of 30.2% and the national level of 25.2%. (Source: Hometrack Report 'Can't Buy: Can't Rent' (2007)).

8.4 As can be seen below the average house price has continued to rise.

Dwelling Type	Hart (£)	Hampshire (£)	South East (£)
Detached	439,104	381,635	438,707
Semi Detached	274,215	233,205	247,862
Terraced	228,012	196,350	205,403
Flat	154,890	155,265	168,833
Average Cost	305,273	256,151	272,405

Table 25: Average House Prices

(Source: BBC News taken from the Land Registry period April – June 2010)

8.5 The average cost of a house in Hart is approximately £50,000 above the average of Hampshire (a drop of £10,000 since the last monitoring report) and just over £30,000 above the average in the South East (which has almost halved since the last monitoring report). The average house price in Hart has increased with a 15.4% annual change, although since the last quarter there has been a quarterly change of -8.2%. This is the largest quarterly decrease of all the Hampshire districts.

8.6 Core Output Indicators for Housing

HI: Plan Period and housing targets

Purpose: to show the planned housing period and provision.

- This should identify the source of the housing target used in the housing trajectory and the total amount of housing planned to be delivered over the period.

8.6.1 The South East Plan (2009) currently sets out the Council's housing target as 4400 dwellings over the period 2006-2026 (220 per annum). This figure is split across two parts of the District, 215 homes per annum are required in the Western Corridor Blackwater Valley part of the District, and 5 homes per annum are required in the Rest of Hampshire part of the District.

H2 (a): Net additional dwellings – in previous years

Purpose: To show recent levels of housing delivery provided annually, for the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant plan period, whichever is longer.

Year	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Net additional dwellings	642	527	396	229	52

Table 26: Net additional dwellings in Hart District 2004-2009
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

H2 (b): Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year

Purpose: To show levels of housing delivery for the reporting year.

8.6.2 The net additional dwellings in 2009-10 = - **17 units**.

8.6.3 This is due to various developments having started and involving demolitions, but the new units replacing them having not been completed yet.

H2 (c): Net additional dwellings – in future years

Purpose: To show the likely future levels of housing delivery.

- This includes the current monitoring year (2010/11). The following 5 year period (2011/12 to 2015/16) and the remaining period up to 15 years, or the end of the plan period, whichever is longer (in this case 2026 which is the end of the South East Plan period).

8.6.4 The net additional dwellings which have taken place since 2006 and are predicted for up to 2026 are set out in a housing trajectory for the District in Figure 4. A table showing the same information can be seen at Table 27. It has been assumed that all small sites (those for under 10 units) will be completed in the current monitoring year (i.e. 2010/11). It is recognised that this may not be reality, but as it is not known which year these might come forward, this assumption has been made.

8.6.4 The figures used in Figure 4 include the following:

- Sites with planning permission
- Deliverable² sites without planning permission
- Developable³ sites without planning permission

Five Year Land Supply

8.6.5 The table below outlines the five year land supply for Hart District for the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016. In predicting future completions with respect to outstanding permissions (i.e. those yet to be built out) it has been assumed that all those permissions which are under construction will be completed, and all the larger sites will be completed (sites of 10 or more units), as this information could be gained from the developers. For the smaller sites (less than 10 units) it has been assumed that 10% of the units with permission which are not yet under construction, will not get built to reflect the fact that not all planning permissions are implemented. The same assumption has been made for those sites which do not yet have planning permission, but which the Council thinks will be delivered over the next five years (Deliverable sites without planning permission).

² Deliverable sites are defined in national policy (PPS3 Housing) as sites that are suitable, available, and achievable, and expected to be built out within 5 years.

³ Developable sites are defined in national policy (PPS3 Housing) as sites that are suitable, available and achievable where there is a reasonable prospect that these will be developed beyond the next 5 years at a specific point in time.

	Total
South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	4400
Average annual South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	220
Completions (2006/07 – 2009/10)	660
Projected completions (2010/11)	214
Requirement for remaining 15 year period (plan period up to 2026)	3526
Annual requirement for remaining 15 year period	235.07
Requirement for next 5 years	1175.35
Expected supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	1205.9
Surplus supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	30.55
Supply expressed in years (expected supply 2011/12 – 2015/16 divided by annual requirement for remaining 15 year period)	5.13 (2dp)

Table 27: Hart District Housing Land Supply 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016

(Source: Hart District Council)

- 8.6.6 It can be seen that as of 31st March 2009, Hart District Council has slightly in excess of a five year housing land supply for the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016. This figure is based on specific identified sites. No allowance has been made for unidentified 'windfall' sites.
- 8.6.7 As the South East Plan allocates Hart a split housing target, the five year supply statistics above have been disaggregated to present two separate figures for the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley, and the Rest of Hampshire part of the District. These are shown in Tables 28 and 29 below.

	Total
South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	4300
Average annual South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	215
Completions (2006/07 – 2009/10)	608
Projected completions (2010/11)	212.6
Requirement for remaining 15 year period (plan period up to 2026)	3479.4
Annual requirement for remaining 15 year period	231.96
Requirement for next 5 years	1159.8
Expected supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	1192.9
Surplus supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	33.1
Supply expressed in years (expected supply 2011/12 – 2015/16 divided by annual requirement for remaining 15 year period)	5.14 (2dp)

Table 28: Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley Housing Land Supply

1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016

(Source: Hart District Council)

- 8.6.8 For the Western Corridor and Blackwater Valley part of the District there is slightly in excess of a five year supply.

	Total
South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	100
Average annual South East Plan requirement (2006-2026)	5
Completions (2006/07 – 2009/10)	52
Projected completions (2010/11)	37.1
Requirement for remaining 15 year period (plan period up to 2026)	10.9
Annual requirement for remaining 15 year period	0.73 (2dp)
Requirement for next 5 years	3.65
Expected supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	13
Surplus supply (2011/12 – 2015/16)	9.35
Supply expressed in years (expected supply 2011/12 – 2015/16 divided by annual requirement for remaining 15 year period)	17.81 (2dp)

Table 29: Rest of Hampshire Housing Land Supply 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2016
(Source: Hart District Council)

8.6.9 For the Rest of Hampshire part of the District there is way in excess of a five year supply.

H2 (d): Managed delivery target

Purpose: To show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous year’s performance.

8.6.10 The ‘manage’ line of the trajectory, in Figure 4, indicates for each year shown what the average annual requirement is from that point on to meet South East Plan requirements (taking account of completions that have happened or are expected to have happened).

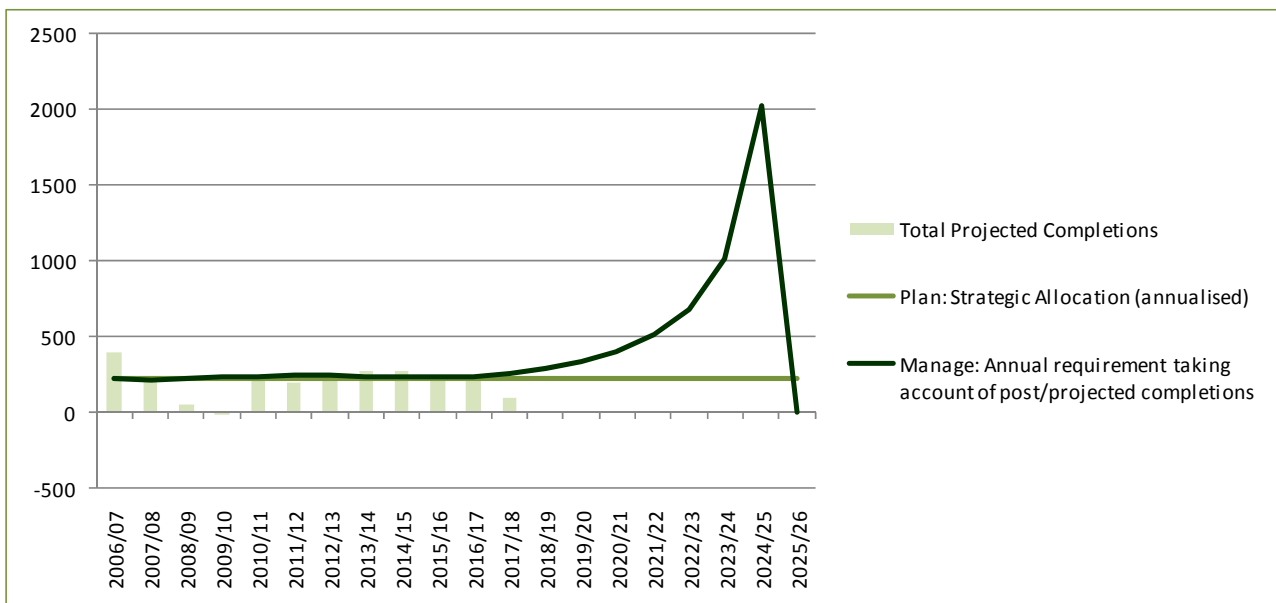


Figure 4: Housing trajectory against the South East Plan for whole of Hart District (Source: Hart District Council)

H3: New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land

Purpose: To show the number of gross new dwellings being built upon previously developed land.

See Box BD2 on p.20 for the definition of previously developed land.

Type of Build	Number of units
New build (gross)	5
Redevelopment (gross)	11
Subdivision (gross)	2
Conversion (gross)	5
Total units on previously developed land (gross)	23
% of new dwellings on previously developed land	100%

Table 30: Number of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land 2009-10
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

8.6.11 A total of 23 gross units were completed during the monitoring period as set out in Table 30 above. All of these completions were on previously developed land, therefore 100% of the new dwellings. A number of units were started on Greenfield sites, namely Hitches Lane, but these were not completed during 2009-10.

H4: Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

Purpose: To show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.

8.6.12 During the period of 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010 there were no new Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered within the District.

8.6.13 Hampshire County Council is responsible for two official caravan sites provided within the District. The sites at Penny Hill, Blackwater and Star Hill, Hartley Wintney, both have 20 pitches. Both sites are currently full and have waiting lists.

8.6.14 The Council is planning to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Area Assessment (GTAA) jointly with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council during 2011 to identify the number of pitches required.

H5: Gross affordable housing completions

Purpose: To show affordable housing delivery.

8.6.8 Within the monitoring period no new affordable housing was delivered.

RSL type	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
RSL rented dwelling	24	49	17	0	0
RSL other dwelling	69	38	0	0	0
Total	103	87	17	0	0

Table 31: Affordable housing completions 2001-2010

(Source: Hampshire County Council)

8.6.9 For a second year no affordable housing units have been completed. This may be due to the economic slowdown and the impact of the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area within the District which limited house building until January 2009 when an Interim Avoidance Strategy was adopted. This may also be due to the low completion rate overall of new houses within the District. Although a number of dwellings were completed the loss of 25 units at the Campbell Close development in Fleet resulted in there being a net loss on completions for the monitoring period 2009-2010. Development has now started at the Hitches Lane Development which will bring forward affordable housing units during the first stage but will be completed during the monitoring period 2010-2011, along with the development at Dilly Lane.

H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments

Purpose: To show the level of quality in new housing development.

8.6.9 Building for Life is the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods, which is led by CABI and the Home Builders Federation. The criteria for assessing new housing developments is set out under 20 questions which embody CABI's and the Homebuilders Federation vision of what housing developments should be: attractive, functional and sustainable. The assessment has been designed to ensure that the design meets the criteria described for housing quality in PPS3.

- 8.6.10** The Buildings for Life Assessment criteria scores new housing development as very good, good, average and poor. The requirement under this Core Output Indicator is to measure housing developments, of at least 10 new dwellings, that have been completed.
- 8.6.11** During the monitoring period no housing developments, of at least 10 new dwellings, have been completed. It is expected that during the next monitoring period there will be more developments to assess as larger sites such as the development at Hitches Lane, currently underway.

9.0 Transport

9.1 This section looks at the contextual indicators for transport within Hart District which includes transport accessibility and spatial inequality/uneven distribution of activities.

9.2 Contextual Indicators

General Travel Patterns

Mode of Transport	Percentage of District
Bicycle	1
Car	77
Public Transport	8 (bus:3, rail:5)
Taxi	1
Walking	13

Table 32: Breakdown of transport usage in Hart District 2005
(*Transpol Travel Survey 2005, vii*)

9.3 The Transpol Travel Survey 2005 has yet to be updated therefore is the most current data for the District. Walking and bus use are both lower than the national average although rail travel is above the national average. A decline can be seen in the proportion of trips made by the car, with 86% in 2001 compared to 77% in 2005. The proportion of trips made on foot has increased from 6% to 13%. There has been little change seen in bus, rail, cycle and taxi modes of transport.

Travel to work

9.4 There is significant out-commuting from the District to the towns within the sub-region and also further a field into Surrey and London. Out of a total resident workforce of approximately 33,500:

- 23,506 residents commute out of Hart to work
- 13,295 people commute into Hart to work
- 18,811 residents live and work in Hart

Mode of Transport	Percentage of District
Bicycle	2
Car	71
Public Transport	14 (bus:6, rail:8)
Walking	12

Table 33: Travel to work: Mode of Transport 2001
(*Source: Census 2001*)

Developer Contributions

9.5 Hampshire County Council as the Highways Authority administers Section 106 contributions towards off-site highway works and/or other transport related improvements

from large developments. Hart Council deals with small developments and secures approximately £3,500 per residential dwelling.

- 9.6 During the year 1st April 2009 – 31st March 2010 applicants were required to pay £425,443 in contributions via Section 106 contributions to the Highways Authority. This, however, is not necessarily the total money collected to date, as contributions are paid out on commencement of buildings and construction has not started on all those permitted.

Travel Plans

School Travel Plans

- 9.7 At 15th October 2010 the following number of school plans have been implemented or in progress:

Level of School Travel Plan	Number of schools in the District
Level 0: Interest Shown	2
Level 1: Working towards a School Travel Plan	3
Level 2: Draft School Travel Plan	0
Level 3: Active Travel Plan (including level 4)	34
Level 4: School Travel Planning Award	6

Table 34: School travel plans
(Source: Hampshire County Council)

Appendix I: Glossary

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Councils are required to produce AMRs to assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme. They also assess the extent to which the policies in Local Development Documents are being achieved and recording Core Output Indicators required to monitor the District.
Core Strategy	A key part of the Local Development Framework (LDF) setting out a long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority, and the main strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision.
Development Plan	The framework of statutory plans that apply to an area. This currently consists of the Regional Spatial Strategy (The South East Plan) and the Local Plan. The Development Plan Documents making up the Local Development Framework will eventually replace the policies in the Local Plan.
Development Plan Document (DPD)	The documents that a local planning authority must prepare. They have to be subject to rigorous procedures of community involvement, consultation and independent examination.
Local Development Document (LDD)	The generic term for all documents that may be included in the Local Development Framework, consisting of Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, and the Statement of Community Involvement.
Local Development Framework (LDF)	The collective name given to the portfolio of planning policy and related documents produced by a local planning authority.
Local Development Scheme (LDS)	The LDS sets out the timetable for production of the documents making up the LDF.
Planning Policy Statement (PPS)	Government statements of national planning policy. These are being phased in to supersede Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) notes. The Local Development Framework must conform to these planning policy statements.
Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)	SPDs are intended to elaborate upon the policy and proposals in DPDs, covering issues that are not directly site specific in more detail.
Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)	The Regional Spatial Strategy affecting Hart is the South East Plan. This has replaced the Regional Planning Guidance. It sets out the regional spatial strategy and policies for the South East. Local Development Documents should have general conformity with the RSS.
Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection area (TBH SPA)	The TBH SPA is a network of heathland sites which are designated for their ability to provide a habitat for the internationally important bird species of woodlark, nightjar, and Dartford warbler. It is designated as a result of the

Birds Directive and the European Habitats Directive and protected in the UK under the Habitats Regulations.