



ESSENTIAL REFERENCE PAPER 'B'

# **ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT 2011/12**

**February 2013**

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# 1. Introduction

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- 1.1 This is East Herts' eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), reporting on the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012. Currently the AMR is one of the key components of the Local Development Framework (LDF) with its main purpose being to monitor how the Council is performing against the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and, using information against a variety of indicators and targets, to report on the extent to which policies in the East Herts Local Plan are being successfully implemented. The report covers a wide range of issues, from housing and employment to the Green Belt and transport.
- 1.2 The Coalition Government has implemented a number of changes to the planning system since coming to power. The Localism Act gave the Government authority to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS) meaning that local authorities will no longer have to conform to housing policies (including targets for overall housing provision and provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople) as well as other policies set at the regional level. However, following a legal challenge, consultations on the strategic environmental assessments into the impacts of revoking each RSS were undertaken. During this time, which covered the duration of the monitoring year 2011/2012, the RSS remained as part of the statutory development plan which explains the references to the East of England Plan (the RSS for East Herts) throughout this report. The East of England Plan has since been formally revoked on 3<sup>rd</sup> January 2013.

Likewise, whilst the Coalition Government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012, the existing suite of Planning Policy Statements and Guidance remained in place for the majority duration of the monitoring year, whilst the consultation on the draft version was in effect. Therefore both existing and current national policy have been referred to in this report.

- 1.3 The Localism Act removes the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an AMR for Government, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor. The Coalition Government has withdrawn guidance on local plan monitoring, enabling local authorities to choose which targets and indicators to include in their AMR, as long as they are in line with the relevant UK and EU legislation.
- 1.4 For this monitoring year, the AMR uses many of the indicators addressed in previous years. This is whilst new monitoring indicators are considered as part of the preparation of the emerging District Plan. The Council will make changes to its AMR and District Plan to reflect future changes to the planning system as and when required.

## 2. The Structure of the Report

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- 2.1 Despite the recent withdrawal of guidance on Local Plan monitoring by the Coalition government, this year's AMR will continue to follow the same format as it has done in previous years. The Council will develop an updated monitoring framework alongside the preparation of the District Plan and this framework will be used as the basis for future AMRs.

- 2.2 The AMR is based on existing information available for the monitoring year. Through the development of an updated monitoring framework and in conjunction with various partners (notably Hertfordshire County Council), the Council will continue to explore methods of collecting additional and enhanced information for future monitoring years.
- 2.3 The report contains two types of indicators as follows:
- Contextual Indicators: Describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which the Local Plan policy operates.
  - Core Output Indicators: Used to assess the performance of policies. These include core (COI) and local indicators (LOI). The indicators are linked to the policies in the Adopted Local Plan Second Review, Saved Policies, where appropriate.
- 2.4 Comments and feedback are welcomed on the format and content of this AMR. Any comments received will be considered by the Council and will, where appropriate, inform future AMRs. Comments should be sent to:

Planning Policy Team  
East Herts Council  
Wallfields  
Pegs Lane  
Hertford  
Hertfordshire  
SG13 8EQ

Comments can also be emailed to: [planningpolicy@eastherts.gov.uk](mailto:planningpolicy@eastherts.gov.uk)

## 3. Executive Summary of Key Findings

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- 3.1 This is the eighth Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted. It represents an important part of a comprehensive monitoring system for the Local Plan and the future District Plan in East Hertfordshire.
- 3.2 The main findings of this AMR are outlined below:

### Local Development Scheme (LDS) Implementation

- 3.3 Version 4 of the Local Development Scheme was approved in August 2012. The Council met the milestones set out in the LDS over the monitoring year, namely considering the responses received from the Issues and Options consultation and starting preparation on the District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy.

### Local Plan Policy Analysis

- 3.4 The majority of the saved policies in the Adopted Local Plan were used very infrequently during the monitoring year. However, a large number of these policies are site specific and would only be utilised where an application was submitted on that particular site.

### Sustainable Development

- 3.5 Monitoring renewable energy capacity in the District is not straightforward, although the Council is now obtaining information from permitted planning applications which indicates that some schemes utilising renewable energy generation are likely to come forward in the coming years. The Council will continue to seek ways to improve monitoring of this indicator in the future. The Council will need to develop ways to capture information in the future.

### Housing

- 3.6 The five year land supply calculation 2013/14 to 2017/18 indicates that East Herts has 3.6 years' supply based on the East of England Plan average annual requirement, and 4.3 years' supply based on the 'Option 1' average annual requirement. This is calculated on the basis of sites with planning permission, Local Plan Allocations including the Areas of Special Restraint and Special Countryside Area to the north of Bishop's Stortford, and large brownfield sites expected to come forward for development within the 5 year supply period. Applying the NPPF which allows local planning authorities to make an allowance for windfall sites and the new requirement in paragraph 47 for '*an additional buffer of 5%*' results in a housing land supply equivalent to 3.8 and 4.5 years respectively. The housing trajectory indicates that the Council will need to identify further sites for housing through the District Plan.
- 3.7 The Council achieved 56% of new housing on previously developed land (PDL), which reflects PPS3 which remained in place over the majority of the monitoring year, to prioritise development on PDL. The figures also indicate that very few new dwellings are being built at a density of less than 30 dwellings per hectare. This

indicates that the Council is continuing to encourage effective use of brownfield sites and seeking to achieve efficient use of land.

- 3.8 A total of 166 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring year which represents 37% of all completed dwellings in the District. On sites above the Adopted Local Plan affordable housing thresholds, 73% of completed dwellings were affordable. Monitoring also indicates that the type and size of dwellings completed during 2011/2012 reflects the previous monitoring year, in that it is more balanced than in previous years where there has been provision of large numbers of 2 bedroom flats.

### **Green Belt and Countryside**

- 3.9 There was one major departure from the Local Plan with regard to an approved application in the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt that was contrary to policy. There were no major departures from the Local Plan with regard to the Green Belt.

### **Transport**

- 3.10 On average 98% of new development within use classes A, B and D has complied with the Council's car parking standards. The data for Local Indicator TR2 shows that 94% of new dwellings have been completed within 30 minutes public transport time of five of the six key services. However, only 63% of new dwellings have been completed within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital.

### **Economic Development and Employment**

- 3.11 The employment floorspace figures for 2011/12 show that 4,458 square metres of floorspace has been created for employment use throughout the District, 57% of which is on previously developed land.

### **Shopping and Town Centres**

- 3.12 Monitoring shows that in the three main settlements, the majority of the primary shopping frontages are in A1 use. However, vacancy levels in the district continue to fluctuate due to the economic climate.

### **Environment and Design**

- 3.13 There have been no changes to Sites of Special Scientific Interest or Local Nature Reserves in terms of number or area of sites. However, the number of wildlife sites in the district has fallen from 582 to 573 with a subsequent decrease in area of 43ha. This is due to the selection of 3 new wildlife sites and the deselection of 12 wildlife sites.

### **Built Heritage**

- 3.14 The Council has included two Local Indicators in order to monitor key changes that are taking place. There was no change to Areas of Archaeological Significance during the monitoring year. There are four listed buildings on the national at risk register, an increase of three from the previous year; one Grade I, one Grade II and

two Grade II\*s. An English Heritage grant has been approved to fund repairs to the Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin in Westmill, so it should be removed from the at risk list in due course.

### **Leisure, Recreation and Community Facilities**

- 3.15 There are 2 open spaces in the district which have been awarded Green Flag Status. The first open space in the district to be awarded Green Flag Status was Southern Country Park in Bishop's Stortford in August 2008, followed by the Ridgeway Local Park, Hertford in July 2009. Both open spaces have successfully retained their Green Flag Status in each of the subsequent years.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy**

- 3.16 The Council currently does not have a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) in place. Work on the CIL is progressing alongside the District Plan and CIL receipts and expenditure will be reported on once the CIL has been adopted and is in effect.

### **Neighbourhood Planning**

- 3.17 No formal steps were taken in progressing Neighbourhood Plans during the monitoring year, as the Localism Act which introduced them was enacted towards the end of the monitoring year. The Council will continue to monitor progress made on Neighbourhood Plans.

### **Duty to Cooperate**

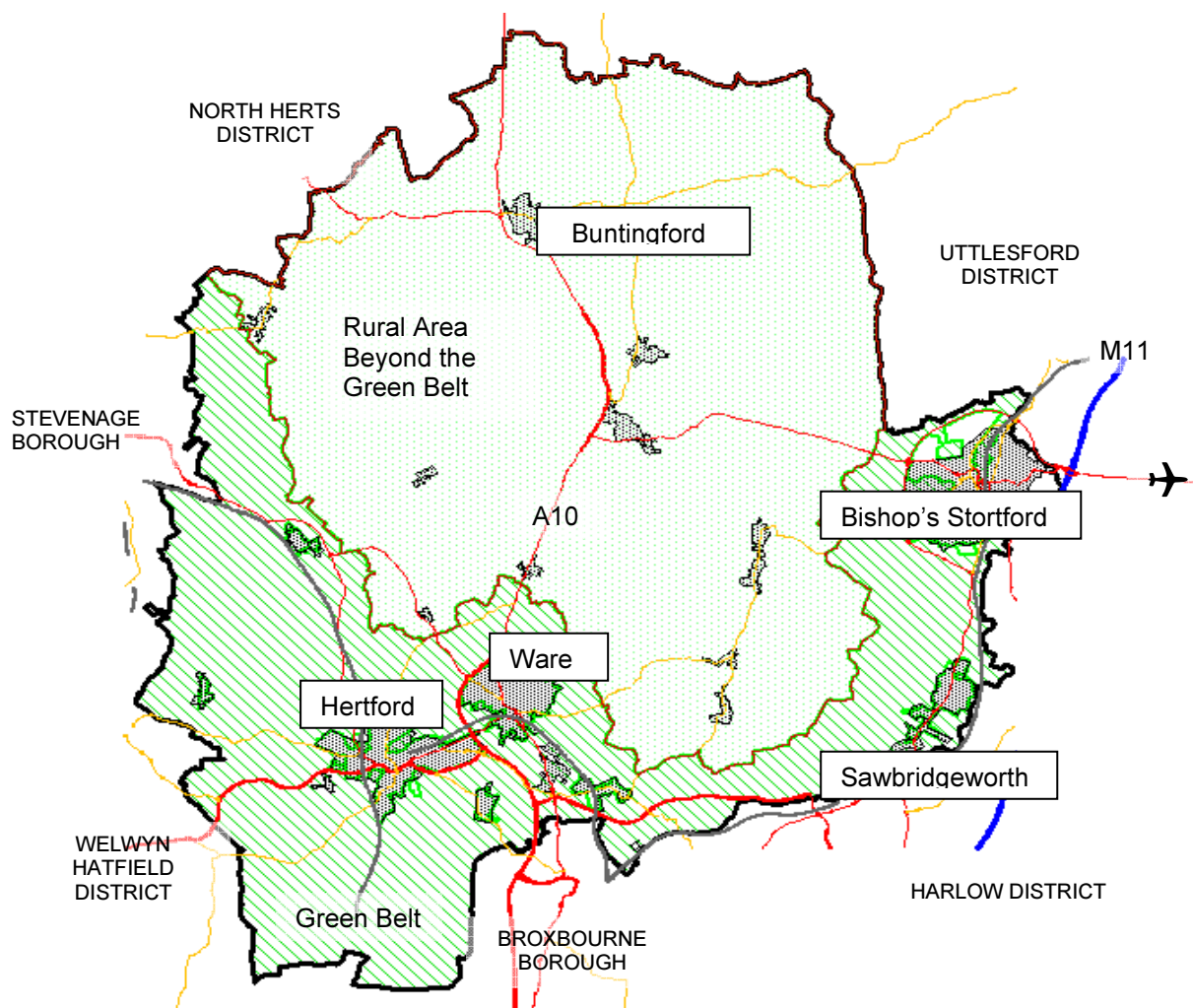
- 3.18 The Council has worked closely with neighbouring local planning authorities, County Councils and prescribed bodies to maximise effectiveness in preparing the District Plan for consultation. The Council will continue to monitor the approach and produce evidence as part of the plan-making process to ensure that it fulfils this requirement.

## 4. The Local Context and Contextual Indicators

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### Location

- 4.1 East Hertfordshire District covers an area of 477 square kilometres (184 square miles) and comprises approximately a third of the area of Hertfordshire. It is predominantly a rural District, with over 100 small villages and hamlets, in addition to the five historic market towns of Bishop's Stortford, Buntingford, Hertford, Sawbridgeworth and Ware.
- 4.2 The larger town centres are in Bishop's Stortford, Hertford and Ware, though the smaller settlements support a healthy number of shops and related services. The District is bordered by larger towns, with Stevenage and Welwyn Garden City to the West and Harlow to the South. Figure 1 illustrates the main features of the District.



**Figure 1: East Hertfordshire District**



## Environment

- 4.3 East Hertfordshire is characterised by the quality, nature and extent of the historic buildings within its boundary. The centres of all five main towns, as well as 37 villages, are designated as Conservation Areas, reflecting the special architectural and historic value of the District's built environment.
- 4.4 The District is largely made up of arable and urban areas (71% of the total area), with grassland (17%) and woodland (9%, over half of which is classified as ancient<sup>1</sup>) making up most of the remainder. Sites of international importance within the District comprise a Special Protection Area (SPA) and a Wetland of International Importance (Ramsar Site) in the Lea Valley (Rye Meads and Amwell Quarry) and a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) at Wormley-Hoddesdonpark Woods (part of which is also designated a National Nature Reserve; the only one in Hertfordshire). East Hertfordshire has 16 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), the most significant of which are Wormley Woods and Rye Meads. In addition, there are 573 locally designated Wildlife Sites covering a total area of 3,462 hectares as well as a Local Nature Reserve at Waterford Heath. The towns and villages of East Hertfordshire are also rich in natural habitats, particularly cemeteries in Hertford and Bishop's Stortford, and the grounds of Hertford Castle<sup>2</sup>.

## Travel and Transport

- 4.5 East Hertfordshire benefits from main line rail links into London and is also close to the A1(M), M11 and M25 motorways. Stansted Airport lies directly to the east, and as such has strategic implications for the District in terms of economic development, housing and aircraft generated noise pollution. The District's excellent transport links add to its attraction as a place to live, and as such continue to create pressure for new development, particularly housing.
- 4.6 The rural nature and scattered settlement pattern of the area has resulted in a complex transport network that prioritises north-south movements. Traffic has increased across the County over the past decades, leading to high car ownership. Only 13% (7,226) of households in the District are without access to a car, with 47% (26,267)<sup>3</sup> of households owning 2 or more cars. The majority of the working population in the District travel to work by car<sup>4</sup>.

## People

- 4.7 The District has seen a significant growth in its population over recent years. The increase between 1991 and 2011 has been 18.4%, which amounts to more than 21,400 people<sup>5</sup>. Today East Hertfordshire is home to a population of approximately 137,700 constituting 56,000 households<sup>6</sup>. For further information, see the population projections below.

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<sup>1</sup> Ancient Woodland Inventory, English Nature

<sup>2</sup> Information for this paragraph came from 'A Habitat Survey for East Hertfordshire District', Herts Biological Records Centre in conjunction with The Herts and Middlesex Wildlife Trust, 1998 and information on the number of Wildlife Sites in 2012 supplied by the HBRC.

<sup>3</sup> 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>4</sup> 2001 Census, ONS

<sup>5</sup> 1991 Census and 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>6</sup> Rounded figures from Usual resident population and Household Composition, 2011 Census, ONS

- 4.8 According to the 2011 Census, 95.4% of the population of East Hertfordshire described themselves as 'white' (against an England and Wales average of 86%). The largest minority ethnic group is Indian, at 0.7%. 62.7% of the District's population are Christian (just up from the England and Wales average of 59.3%), whilst 27.7% say they have no religion<sup>7</sup>.
- 4.9 The local population is one of the healthiest in the Country, with only 2.6% of the population describing their health as 'bad health' and 0.7% describing 'very bad health', against the England and Wales average of 4.3% and 1.3% respectively. This puts the District in the top 20 Districts in England and Wales for having the least number of the population describing their health as 'bad' or 'very bad', and within the top two in the Region for the having the least number of the population describing their health as 'very bad'<sup>8</sup>. The 2012 health profile<sup>9</sup> shows that the health of the residents of East Hertfordshire is generally better than the average for England. However, there are some inequalities in the district. Life expectancy is 6.4 years lower for men and 3.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of the district than in the least deprived areas. The NHS profile suggests that the health priorities in East Hertfordshire are to increase physical activity and reduce obesity, help the growing older population to maintain their health and to reduce levels of smoking.
- 4.10 Table 1 shows that levels of recorded crime are lower in East Hertfordshire than the average for both the rest of Hertfordshire and for England and Wales. The data also shows that levels of violence against persons, burglary, theft of a motor vehicle, theft from a motor vehicle and interfering with a motor vehicle all fell between 2010/11 and 2011/12.

	East Herts			Hertfordshire	England & Wales
	2011/12			2011/12	2011/12
	Total Offences	% change 10/11 – 11/12	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 population	Offences per 1000 population
<b>Violence against persons</b>	1,122	-10	8	10	14
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	68	3	0	1	1
<b>Robbery</b>	37	12	0	1	1
<b>Burglary</b>	328	-14	2	3	4
<b>Theft of a Motor Vehicle</b>	129	-26	1	1	2
<b>Theft from a Motor Vehicle</b>	457	-28	3	5	5
<b>Interfering with a Motor Vehicle</b>	35	n/a	0	0	0

**Table 1: Recorded crime for seven key offences 2011-2012<sup>10</sup>**

<sup>7</sup> 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>8</sup> 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>9</sup> APHO and Department of Health

<http://www.apho.org.uk/resource/view.aspx?RID=50215&SEARCH=sg12%200sw&SPEAR=>

<sup>10</sup> Figures are for 2011-12, ONS

## Education

- 4.11 Educational attainment is generally very high. Indeed, 85.9% of pupils in East Hertfordshire achieved five or more GCSEs with grades of A\* to C. This is slightly higher than the Hertfordshire (83.5%), and England (79.5%) averages<sup>11</sup>.
- 4.12 Taking the District's working age population as a whole, 33.5% are educated to at least NVQ level 4 (Degree level and above), which compares favourably with the national average of 27.2%<sup>12</sup>.

## Economy and Employment

- 4.13 Of the 326 local authorities in England, East Herts is ranked as the 14<sup>th</sup> least deprived<sup>13</sup>, although there are some areas within it that are less affluent.
- 4.14 Despite an excellent educational record, the District suffers a skills shortage in traditional trades. This makes the District dependent upon surrounding areas for these skills. There is, however, a predominance of employment in managerial, professional and technical occupations among the District's residents<sup>14</sup>.
- 4.15 The average full-time wage for people in employment who live in the District is £39,242 per person per annum (ppa). However, the average full-time wage for people who work in the District (and may not necessarily live there) is £26,061 ppa<sup>15</sup>. This difference is largely attributable to the 17% of East Herts' working population who commute to London<sup>16</sup>.
- 4.16 Unemployment in the District has remained reasonably steady over the past year following a sharp rise throughout 2008, with the claimant count rate increasing slightly from 1.9% to 2.1%<sup>17</sup>. This figure is significantly lower than the UK claimant count rate of 4.1%. It is likely that this rate will continue to fluctuate over the next year due to the turbulent economic climate and it is likely that the claimant rate will remain high for some time to come.
- 4.17 The District has a sound economic base, built on small and medium-sized engineering firms, a significant pharmaceuticals sector, high-tech computer companies, brewing, printing, food processing and distribution, and Stansted Airport related service industries. In addition, local government bodies are a major employer, particularly in Hertford.

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<http://www.ons.gov.uk/rel/crime-stats/crime-statistics/period-ending-march-2012/rft-recorded-crime-tables-2011-12.xls>

<sup>11</sup> Taken from DfE local statistics for education. Figures are for LEA maintained schools in 2011.

<sup>12</sup> 2011 Census, ONS

<sup>13</sup> The English Indices of Deprivation, 2010, DCLG

<sup>14</sup> Census 2011, ONS

<sup>15</sup> Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2011, ONS

<sup>16</sup> Census 2001, ONS

<sup>17</sup> Regional Labour Market: Claimant Count Rate, April 2012, ONS. This is the proportion of the working age population claiming job seekers allowance.

## House Prices<sup>18</sup>

4.18 The table below shows that average house prices in the District have risen since 2010. However, these figures are greatly affected by the number of house sales which has dropped dramatically since the height of the market in 2007. This drop in sales is likely to affect the average price, as there is a smaller number of transactions to calculate the average. It is likely that house prices in the district will continue to fluctuate given the current economic climate. However, average house prices in the district still remain significantly above the national average creating issues of affordability.

Average Price	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/Maisonette	Overall
Jan-Mar 11	£496,721	£302,307	£258,717	£189,580	<b>£311,888</b>
Apr-Jun 11	£537,865	£311,469	£250,868	£193,936	<b>£327,484</b>
Jul-Sep 11	£523,472	£319,147	£241,974	£196,440	<b>£328,346</b>
Oct-Dec 11	£482,209	£309,282	£251,827	£178,726	<b>£307,656</b>
<b>2011 Average</b>	<b>£510,067</b>	<b>£310,551</b>	<b>£250,847</b>	<b>£189,671</b>	<b>£318,844</b>
<b>% Change From 2010 Average</b>	<b>+1.87%</b>	<b>+4.95%</b>	<b>+3.59%</b>	<b>+6.75%</b>	<b>+3.21%</b>

**Table 2: Average house prices in East Herts by dwelling type 2011**

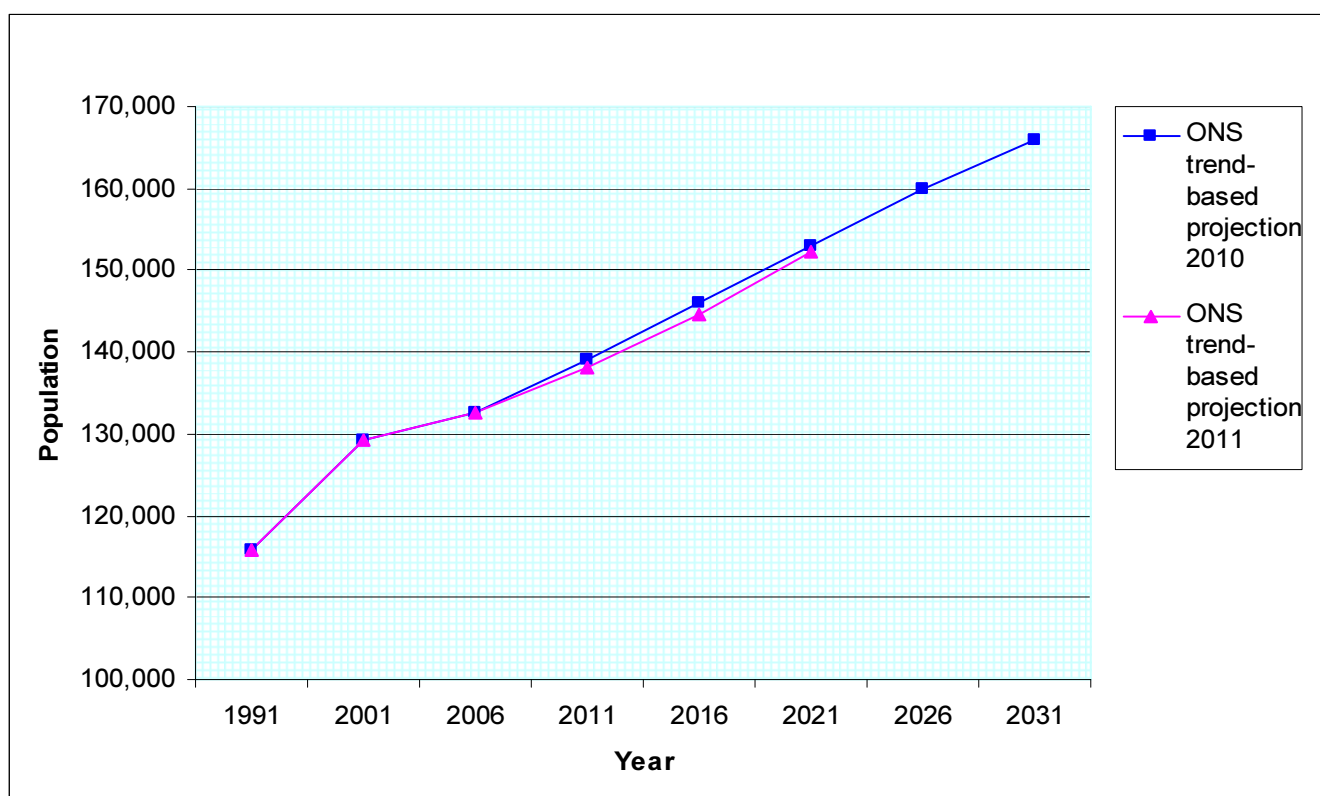
<sup>18</sup> Figures from the Land Registry website, <http://www.landreg.gov.uk>

## Population Projection

4.19 Figure 2 illustrates a population projection for East Herts using the Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2010-based Sub-national Population Projections<sup>19</sup> data and also the ten year 2011-based Sub-national Population Projections<sup>20</sup> released in the interim until the full set is published later in 2013. The reduction in the 2011 population compared to the 2010 projections will affect future ONS population projections. However ONS figures are based on trends in population and do not take account of any future policies or large scale development.

Population projections for East Herts								
	1991 <sup>21</sup>	2001 <sup>22</sup>	2006 <sup>23</sup>	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
ONS trend-based Projection 2010	115,818	129,300	132,600	139,000	146,000	153,000	160,000	166,000
ONS trend-based Projection 2011	115,818	129,300	132,600	138,200	144,600	152,300	N/A	N/A

**Table 3: Population Projections for East Herts**



**Figure 2: Population Projections for East Herts**

<sup>19</sup> Published March 2012, ONS

<sup>20</sup> Published September, 2012, ONS

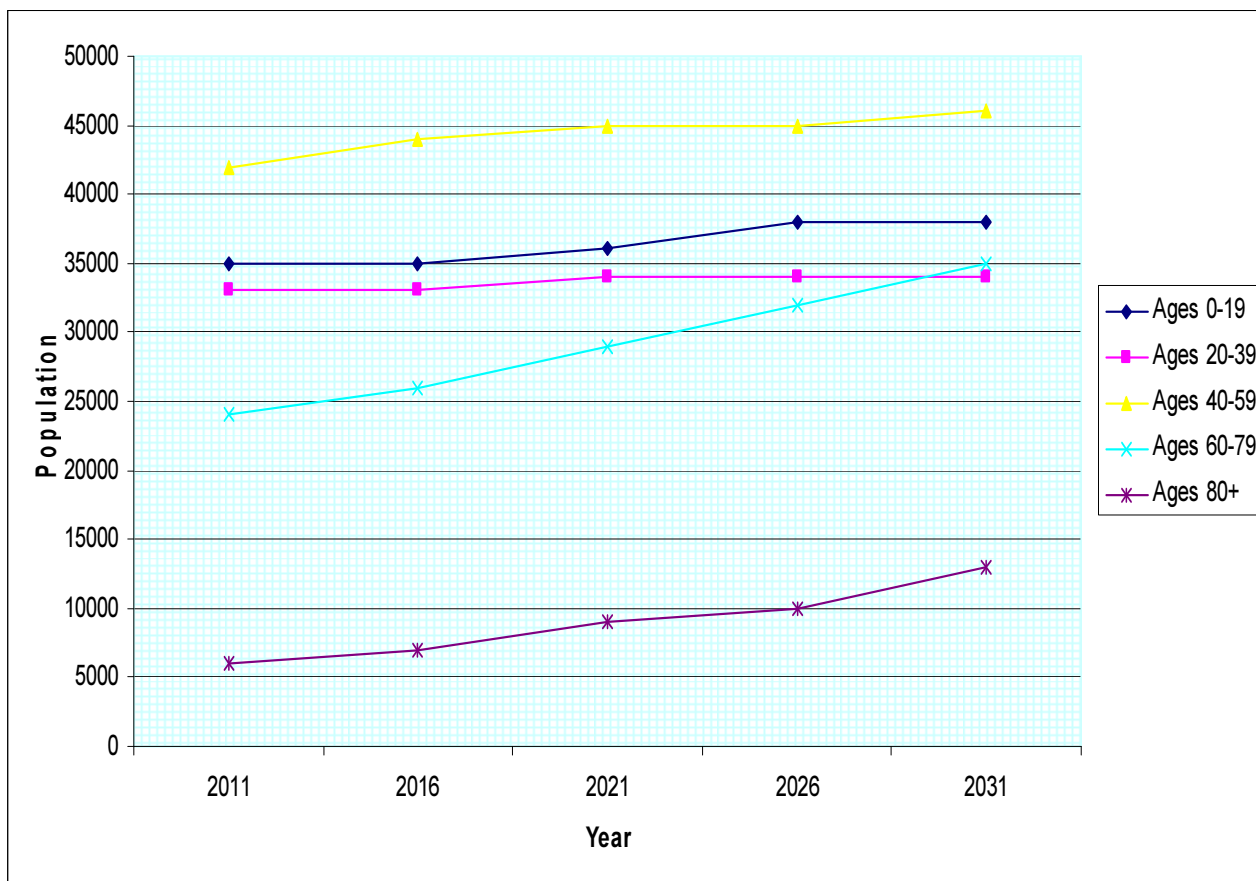
<sup>21</sup> Census 1991

<sup>22</sup> Census 2001

<sup>23</sup> 2006 Mid-Year Population Estimate, ONS

4.20 Figure 3 is based on data from the 2010 trend-based ONS population projections. The data shows that if current trends continue, there will be a marginal increase in the 0-19, 20-39 and 40-59 age groups. However, a significant increase in the amount of people aged 60 years plus is projected. These trends are indicative of an ageing population in the UK.

4.21 The 2011 trend-based ONS data projects age profiles only as far as 2021, given that only interim data has been released from the 2011 Census so far. However, the projections are very similar to those in the 2010-based projections.



**Figure 3: Projected Age Profiles for East Herts (from 2010 trend-based Population Projections)**

## 5. Local Development Scheme Implementation

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- 5.1 One of the main aims of the AMR is to monitor the progress of the Council in producing the documents set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 5.2 Version 4 of the LDS was approved in August 2012 and has been used to examine the progress made in this monitoring year. Versions 3 and 4 were agreed after the end of the 2011-12 monitoring year. However, it is not considered appropriate to use Version 2 which was agreed in Autumn 2006 as this only set a timetable up until December 2011. Furthermore, later changes to the planning system have streamlined the former LDF process to that of the District Plan and eradicated the need for examination of the SCI, therefore some milestones set out in Version 2 of the LDS no longer apply.
- 5.3 The District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy that is currently in preparation is being produced in line with the Local Development Scheme timetable.

Title of document	Stage reached? (as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012)	In line with LDS Version 4?	Reasons for deviation from timetable?
District Plan Part 1	Consideration of responses to Issues and Options Consultation and Preparing for Preferred Strategy Consultation	☺	N/A
District Plan Part 2	Not yet started	☺	N/A

**Table 4: Progress of the District Plan against LDS**

## Figure 4: Schedule

The following schedule sets out the timetable for the preparation of the East Herts DPDs:

Year	2008												2009											
Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy																								
District Plan: Part 2 - Allocations and Policies																								

Year	2010												2011											
Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy																								
District Plan: Part 2 - Allocations and Policies																								

Year	2012												2013											
Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy																								
District Plan: Part 2 - Allocations and Policies																								

Year	2014												2015											
Month	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy																								
District Plan: Part 2 - Allocations and Policies																								

### Key to Stages

	Awareness Raising		Issues & Options		Preferred Strategy / Allocations & Policies		Public Consultation
	Pre-Submission		Submission & Examination		Adoption		Examination



## 6. Adopted Local Plan Policy Analysis

### Introduction

- 6.1 The East Herts Local Plan Second Review was adopted in April 2007 for a period of three years. In April 2010, a direction was obtained from the Secretary of State to 'save' certain policies from the plan until such time as they are replaced through the adoption of the District Plan. Out of the 188 policies in the Local Plan, 156 have been 'saved' and will continue to be used for the determination of planning applications. The 32 policies that were deleted were considered to no longer be relevant or were covered by other policies at a national or regional level.
- 6.2 This section sets out an analysis of the saved policies in the Adopted Local Plan. In order to do this the Council has attempted to monitor the number of times that each policy has been used to approve or refuse planning applications during the monitoring year 2011/2012.
- 6.3 A full list of policies from the Local Plan, indicating how often each has been used, can be found in Appendix A to this report.

Frequency of use	Number of policies
0 – 5	94
6 – 30	44
31 – 75	13
76 - 150	2
151 +	11

Source: East Herts Council

**Table 5: Frequency of use of Saved Local Plan Policies in 2011-2012**

### Interpretation

- 6.4 The analysis of the policies in the Adopted Local Plan shows that the majority of the saved policies have only been used to approve or refuse applications on 0 to 5 occasions throughout the monitoring year. As can be expected, all policies in the settlement chapters fall into this category. Other policies that fall within this category are very specific and would only be relevant to a handful of applications each year. This does not necessarily mean that these policies are not working as intended and therefore caution needs to be taken when using the frequency of policy usage alone to determine the effectiveness of a policy.
- 6.5 The most commonly used policies are those relating to appropriate development in the Green Belt and Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt, vehicle parking, extensions to residential dwellings, extensions to unlisted buildings as well as new buildings within Conservation Areas, and general design issues.

# 7. Sustainable Development

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## Introduction

7.1 The Adopted Local Plan Second Review contains a Sustainable Development chapter with the following aims:

### Aims and Objectives

- To ensure that development in East Hertfordshire is the most sustainable in form as current knowledge and practicalities permit
- Promote and encourage development which reduces the overall demand for and makes the most efficient use of resources, including land, water, energy, and other resources.
- Encourage the generation of renewable energy within the District.
- Increase the level of energy efficiency in the District's towns and villages.
- Increase the rate of carbon fixing through protecting existing, and increasing, plant cover (particularly trees).
- Protect and enhance the air and water environment.
- Protect and enhance biodiversity and features of geological interest, particularly critical environmental assets.
- Reducing social exclusion and improving quality of life.

### Core Indicators

#### *COI E3: Renewable Energy Generation*

- 7.2 Hertfordshire County Council commissioned a study into Renewable Energy which was completed in July 2005. The Study identified that East Hertfordshire had capacity for a small to medium scale wind farm generating a capacity between 5 – 30 megawatts. The Study also identified a capacity for biomass across Hertfordshire as a whole and a very limited potential for hydro schemes (the weir in Hertford is the only possibility identified in East Hertfordshire).
- 7.3 It is not possible at present to set a target for the provision of new renewable energy capacity.

<b>Renewable energy facility permitted 2011-2012</b>	<b>Number of schemes</b>
Air Source Heat Pump	4
Biomass Heating	1
Cogeneration (Combined Heat and Power)	1
Ground Source Heating	4
Solar energy	28
Solar water heating	10
Onshore wind	0
Water	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 6: Renewable Energy Generation facilities permitted in 2011-2012**

### **Interpretation**

- 7.4 The Council is currently trying to improve its monitoring of renewable energy generation. This year the Council has obtained information on renewable energy generating schemes that have been permitted in the district and will endeavour to monitor whether they are installed.
- 7.5 The results for this indicator should be treated carefully as the majority of small scale household renewable energy systems do not need planning permission so will therefore not be recorded. The Council will be working with Hertfordshire County Council to improve monitoring of this indicator in future years.

# 8. Housing

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## Introduction

- 8.1 The Adopted Local Plan Second Review states that East Hertfordshire should provide for 11,100 dwellings between 1991 and 2011. This amounts to an average of 555 dwellings per annum. In addition, the East of England Plan (May 2008) identifies a need for the District to provide for 12,000 dwellings between 2001 and 2021, an average of 660 dwellings per annum as at April 2006.
- 8.2 Prior to this monitoring year, the Government had signalled its intention to abolish the RSSs and with it the regional housing targets. However, as explained in section 1, the provision of housing was continued to be measured against the targets set in the East of England Plan until its abolition through Parliament, which was after the monitoring year ended. The Council will now therefore review its housing target through the preparation of the District Plan and this will be reflected in future monitoring.
- 8.3 Dwelling statistics are produced annually by the Information Management Unit of Hertfordshire County Council's Environment Department.

## Aims and Objectives

- To provide sufficient housing land during the plan period to meet the likely housing requirements of the District
- To ensure the careful husbandry of land with an emphasis on the full and effective use of urban land to relieve pressure on the countryside.
- To create sustainable patterns of development by, where possible, locating housing development near employment opportunities and improving accessibility to services and facilities by non-car modes of transport.
- To ensure that the housing provided meets the needs of the population in respect of location, size, affordability and accessibility.
- To achieve the aims of sustainability and preserve and enhance the quality and character of the environment.
- To ensure that sufficient housing land is identified to accord with the provisions of PPS1, PPS3 (later superseded by the NPPF) and the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England: The East of England Plan adopted 2008, and to manage the release of land by using a phasing approach.
- To ensure a continuous supply of housing land over the plan period by using the 'plan, monitor and manage' approach.
- To maximise the potential for housing provision on previously developed sites, seeking to achieve at least 60% of all new development under PPS3 and then the *'effective use of land by reusing land that has been previously developed...provided that it is not of high environmental value'* (Para 17, NPPF) once the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) superseded PPS3.
- To ensure that the relevant principles of sustainability are adhered to by:
  - l) locating housing development:
    - i) mainly in urban areas;

- ii) as near as possible to existing or planned employment opportunities and facilities; and
  - iii) where there is existing or realistic potential for access to passenger transport.
- II) ensuring that the housing delivered:
- i) makes the best use of natural resources;
  - ii) incorporates sustainable initiatives including energy and water conservation, solar energy, and waste management as an integral part of dwelling design; and
  - iii) is capable of adaptation to meet the changing needs of households.
- To ensure that the need for different types of housing accommodation, including affordable housing and special needs housing can be met.

## Core Indicators

### COI H1: Plan Period and Housing Targets

8.4 Figure 5 illustrates the annual dwelling completion rate in East Hertfordshire in comparison with the housing requirements contained in the Adopted Local Plan and the East of England Plan. The box below contains a summary of the number of dwelling completions. A breakdown of the net completion figures for 1991-2012 is set out in Table 1 and 2 of Appendix B.

Source of Plan Target	Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Total Housing Built During Plan Period
Adopted Local Plan Second Review	1991-2011	11,100	10,825
East of England Plan (RSS14)	2001-2021	12,000	5,079

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

### Table 7: Dwelling completions against Plan targets

8.5 The five year housing supply figure requirement was based upon the figure of 660 dwellings per annum as identified in Policy H1 of the RSS while it was in effect over the monitoring year. This is the residual minimum figure required per annum between 2006/07 to 2020/21 having taken account of the dwellings already built between 2001/02 to 2005/06.

## Interpretation

8.6 Table 3 of Appendix B illustrates that East Herts has a housing land supply equivalent to 3.6 years. Applying the NPPF which allows local planning authorities to make an allowance for windfall sites and the new requirement in paragraph 47 for 'an additional buffer of 5%' results in a housing land supply equivalent to 3.8 years, as shown in Table 5 of Appendix B. This is based on the Schedule of Housing Commitments up until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012, contained at Appendix C.

8.7 However the Government has now abolished the East of England Plan, and therefore the figure of 660 dwellings per annum as identified in Policy HA1 of the East of England Plan has also been abolished. The Government has indicated that it will be for each local authority to devise its own housing target. Prior to the successful November 2010 High Court challenge against the revocation of Regional Spatial Strategies, guidance had been given to Councils that in the absence of regional housing targets, they could use their 'Option 1' figures<sup>24</sup> to monitor housing supply, which for East Herts is 550 dwellings per annum. Table 4 of Appendix B illustrates that if the 'Option 1' figure of 550 dwellings per annum is used, East Herts has a housing land supply equivalent to 4.3 years. Applying the NPPF which allows local planning authorities to make an allowance for windfall sites and the new requirement in paragraph 47 for 'an additional buffer of 5%' results in a housing land supply equivalent to 4.5 years, as shown in Table 6 of Appendix B.

		01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10
H2(a)		605	376	250	347	562	777	557	553	469
H2(b)										
H2(c)	a) Net Additions									
	b) Hectares									
	c) Target									
H2(d)										

		10/11	11/12 Rep	12/13 Cur	13/14 1	14/15 2	15/16 3	16/17 4	17/18 5	18/19
H2(a)		200								
H2(b)			383							
H2(c)	a) Net Additions			554	449	400	718	452	591	740
	b) Hectares				17.64	10.82	17.12	5.06	3.84	
	c) Target				660	660	660	660	660	
H2(d)			764	777	801	832	841	877	905	924

		19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28
H2(a)										
H2(b)										
H2(c)	a) Net Additions	739	739	739	739	126	126	126	126	126
	b) Hectares									
	c) Target									
H2(d)		947	976	1016	1071	1308	1701	2489	4852	4726

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 8: East Herts Housing Completions and Trajectory (2001/02 – 2026/27)**

**Key**

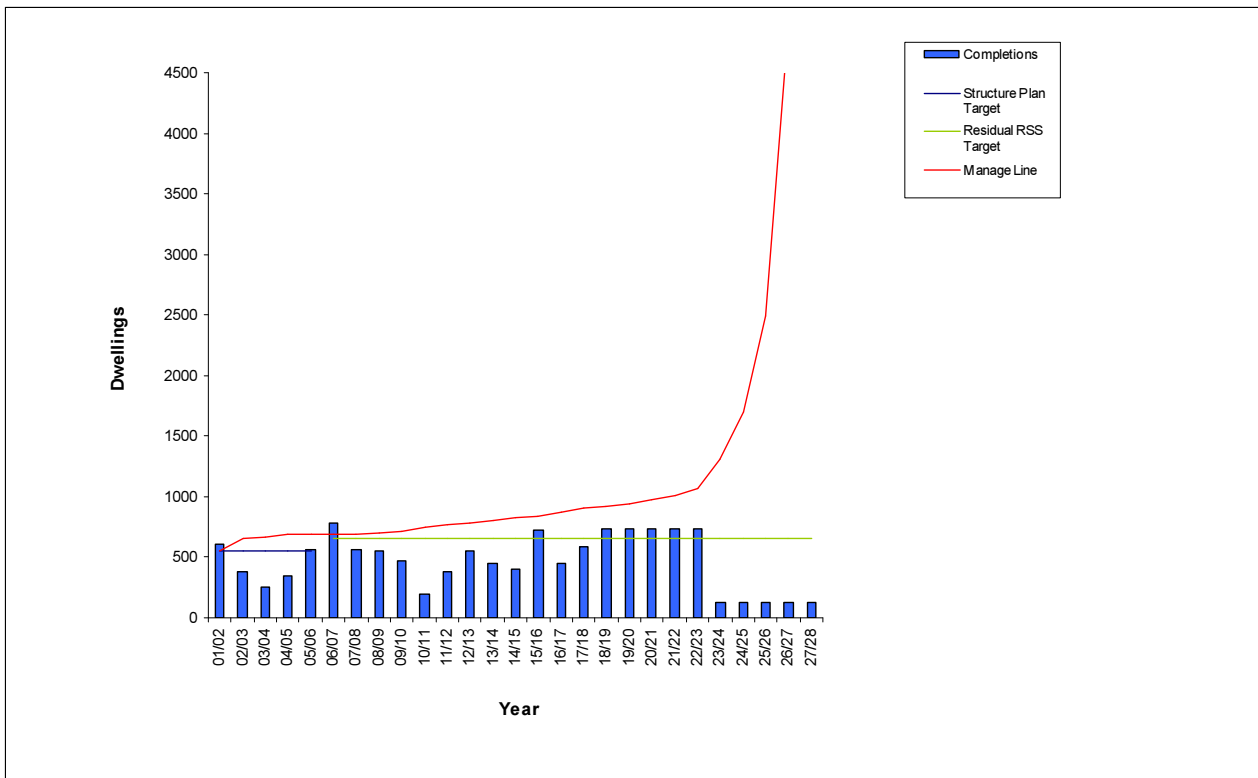
**COI H2(a): Net Additional Dwellings – in Previous Years**

**H2(b): Net Additional Dwellings – for the Reporting Year**

**H2(c): Net Additional Dwellings – in Future Years**

**H2(d): Managed Delivery Target**

<sup>24</sup> From the Draft East of England Plan >2031, approved by the previous East of England Regional Assembly and submitted to Government in March 2010. Guidance given in response to parliamentary question on 1 July 2010, by the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, responsible for Local Government & Planning



**Figure 5: East Herts Housing Completions and Trajectory (2001/02 – 2027/28)**

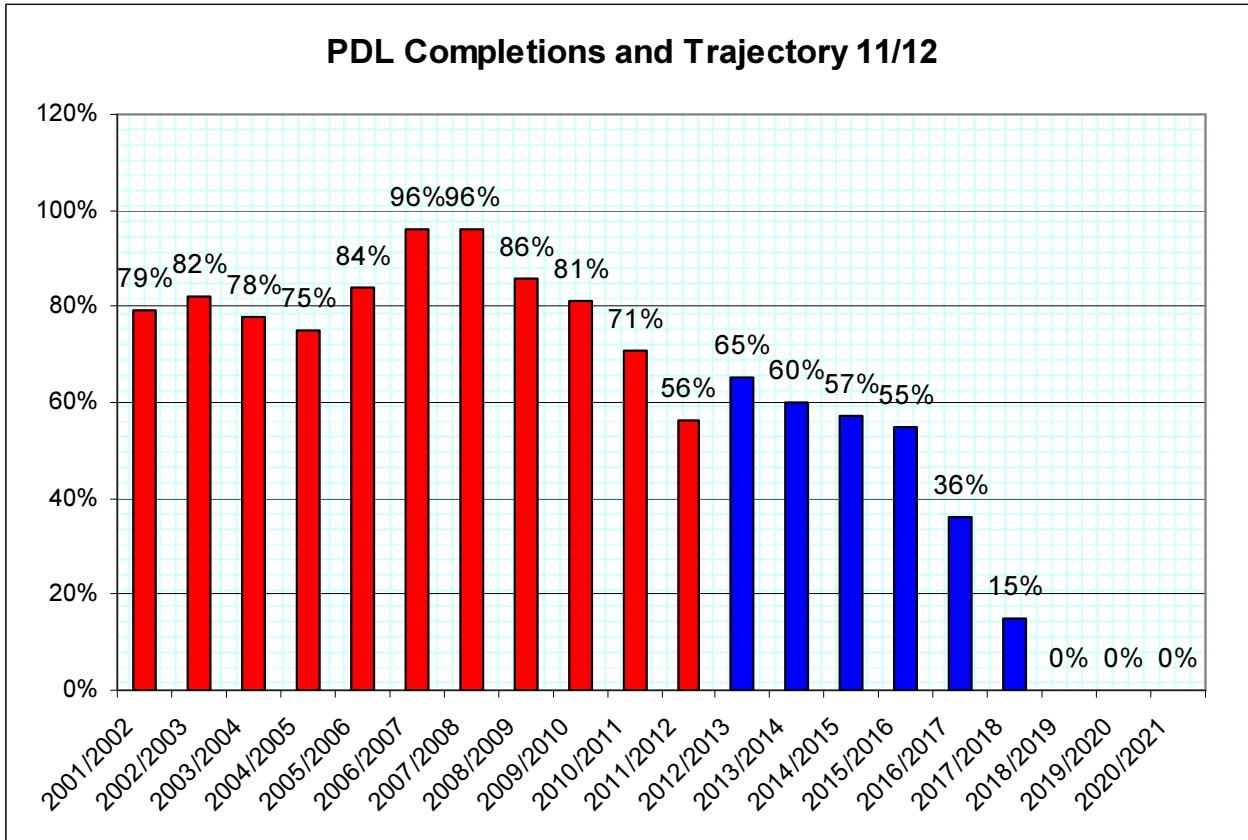
- 8.8 The figure above and Table 8 show the projected net additional dwellings in East Hertfordshire for the East of England Plan period (2001/02 to 2020/21) and the 15 year housing trajectory period 2013/14 to 2027/28. This takes into account outstanding planning permissions and housing allocations (without planning permission) in the Local Plan, in addition to large brownfield sites expected to come forward for development within the 5 year supply period. The Council will identify further sites to cater for the residual 4,726 dwellings through the ongoing District Plan process.
- 8.9 During the next monitoring year it is expected that 554 dwellings will be completed with 449 and 400 anticipated for the monitoring years 2013/14 and 2014/15, respectively. These figures are higher than the 383 dwellings completed in this monitoring year. However as East Herts is an area of high housing demand and monitoring work has indicated a higher number of housing starts on sites with planning permission over the past year, it is not unreasonable to assume that if economic conditions improve over the next couple of years housing completions could increase significantly towards the end of the five year supply period.
- 8.10 Appendix C is a Schedule of Housing Commitments listed by site type and alphabetically by settlement for ease of reference. This includes all developments under construction; those with detailed planning permission; developments with outline planning permission, sites to be granted planning permission subject to planning obligation agreements (S106); allocated sites identified in the Adopted Local Plan Second Review including the Areas of Special Restraint and Special Countryside Area to the north of Bishop’s Stortford and large brownfield sites that the Council expect to come forward for development within the 5 year supply period.

**COI H3: New and Converted Dwellings – on Previously Developed Land**

		Total
H3	Gross	445
	% gross on PDL	56.4%

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 9: New and converted dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land 2011-2012**



**Figure 6: PDL Completions and Trajectory 2011-2012**

**Interpretation**

8.11 The percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land (PDL) was 56% in 2011/2012. This is less than previous years but remains close to the 60% target for the amount of new housing on PDL which the Government removed during the monitoring year. The PDL trajectory indicates that completions on brownfield land are likely to fall over the next few years; this is due to the majority of the brownfield allocated sites in the Local Plan having been developed and more sites coming forward for development on greenfield sites on the edges of towns and villages.

8.12 In June 2010, the Coalition Government reissued PPS3, reclassifying garden land as greenfield land (non PDL). This classification has been carried forward in the NPPF when it superseded PPS3. Therefore from the last monitoring year (2010-11) planning applications granted approval on garden land have been classified in the completion figures and PDL trajectory as development on non previously developed land. Development on garden land makes up a small proportion of the housing land supply so although the number of completions on previously developed land is likely to fall in future years, the impact of the change to the classification of PDL is not expected to be significant in this regard.



#### **COI H4: Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)**

- 8.13 In June 2005, consultants, Opinion Research Services (ORS) were appointed to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment in Northern and Eastern Hertfordshire on behalf of the partnering authorities of Broxbourne, East Hertfordshire, North Hertfordshire, Stevenage, Welwyn Hatfield and Hertfordshire County Council. The results of the report provide a clear indication of need for the provision of an additional 45 pitches throughout the whole study area over the following 5 years<sup>25</sup>.
- 8.14 Subsequently, the six local authorities commissioned a report from independent consultants Scott Wilson to identify potential areas of search for sites in northern and eastern areas of the county that could meet the need for pitches outlined in the ORS study. The report was published in October 2007.
- 8.15 The previous Government published Policy H3 in July 2009, which required East Herts to provide for an additional 25 Gypsy & Traveller pitches across the district by 2011 whilst for the period 2011-2021, the district would be required to accommodate a further 21 pitches. This was based on a strategy of redistribution of pitches from certain areas in the region where need had actually arisen. In respect of Travelling Showpeople, Policy H4 identified a need for 20 additional plots to be provided by 2011 in the Broxbourne and East Herts areas. From information supplied by the Showmen's Guild to inform preparation of Policy H4, nine of these plots should be provided in East Herts.
- 8.16 Since the abolition of the Regional Spatial Strategy, Policy H3 ceased to be of effect. However, there remains a requirement for East Herts to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies & Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and the framework for this is provided in 'Planning policy for traveller sites', issued in tandem with the NPPF. In light of this guidance, the Council intends undertaking a revised assessment of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople's needs in 2013. In the interim, guidance provided by the Government prior to the revocation of the RSS indicated that the level of housing provision submitted to the original RSS examination, 'Option 1' figures, may be used as a base for revised housing targets. In applying this advice to Gypsy and Traveller accommodation for the case of East Herts, this would result in a requirement of 5 pitches to 2011 and 4 additional pitches for the period 2011-2021. These figures may be subject to revision once the 2013 accommodation assessment has been completed.

#### **COI H4: Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)**

	Permanent	Transit	Total
H4	0	0	0

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 10: Net additional Gypsy and Traveller pitches provided 2011-2012**

<sup>25</sup> This Study was subsequently benchmarked as part of the CLG publication 'Preparing Regional Spatial Strategy reviews on Gypsies and Travellers by regional planning bodies, March 2007. This identified a disaggregated need for East Herts of 5 pitches for the period to 2011, which subsequently translated into the Option 1 figure of 5 pitches for the East of England Accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in the East of England Single Issue Review: Issues and Options Consultation Document, May 2007.

## Interpretation

8.17 Although no additional gypsy and traveller pitches were provided in the current monitoring year, there is extant permission for 6 additional pitches on an existing private site at Nine Acres, High Cross. These approved pitches are in addition to the existing pitches at this location and it is anticipated that these pitches will be delivered in the coming monitoring year.

### **COI H5: Gross Affordable Housing Completions**

	Affordable Homes Total	As % of Total Completions	As % of Completions Over Thresholds
H5	166	37%	73%

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 11: Gross affordable housing completions 2011-2012**

	Number of Affordable Dwellings										
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12
Bishop's Stortford	16	0	0	54	106	110	60	58	37	0	30
Hertford	18	40	42	10	0	59	17	16	39	8	46
Ware	7	0	0	0	0	12	69	30	20	13	0
Other Settlements	4	0	22	22	26	10	31	41	46	17	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>166</b>
% of total completions from eligible sites	7%	11%	26%	24%	24%	25%	44%	35%	30%	37%	73%
% of total completions				22%	21%	23%	30%	24%	29%	13%	37%

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 12: Gross affordable housing completions by settlement and against policy HSG3 2011-2012**

## Interpretation

8.18 A total of 166 affordable homes were completed during the monitoring year which represents 37% of all completed dwellings in the District. When applying the Adopted Local Plan thresholds, the percentage of affordable homes for 2011/2012 is 73%. This figure has been boosted by a number of large sites coming forward with affordable housing, some in the ownership of Registered Social Landlords to provide for 100% affordable housing. In addition, proportionately less market housing has been delivered due to the economic climate; therefore the majority of completions on eligible sites have been from affordable housing.

8.19 Affordable housing site thresholds in the Local Plan Second Review apply<sup>26</sup>. These thresholds are 15 dwellings or 0.5 hectares for sites in the six main settlements and 3 dwellings or 0.09 hectares for sites in the Category 1 and 2 Villages.

<sup>26</sup> From 12<sup>th</sup> December 2012, the affordable housing thresholds were lowered to 4 or more dwellings or over 0.12 hectares in Category 1 and 2 villages. The threshold for the six main settlements remain the same.

**COI H6: Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments**

8.20 The Council has a trained Building for Life assessor able to complete the assessments so it is anticipated that this indicator will be included in the updated monitoring framework for the District Plan enabling the Council to start to monitor some of the design aspects of development schemes.

**Local Indicators**

**LOI H7: Residential density being achieved**

8.21 Until May 2010, PPS3 stated that, until local density policies are put in place, a density of 30 dwellings per hectare should be used as a national indicative minimum to guide policy development and decision making. Therefore, the aim of this indicator was to monitor how effectively the Council is meeting this target. In June 2010, the Coalition Government reissued PPS3, removing the national minimum density targets. The NPPF that superseded PPS3 furthers this, stating that local planning authorities should ‘set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances’ (para 47, NPPF). However, until a local density policy is adopted as part of the forthcoming District Plan and as the NPPF still advocates making efficient use of land it is felt to be appropriate to still report on this indicator in its current format.

Percentage of new dwellings (gross) completed at:	Output 04/05 (%)	Output 05/06 (%)	Output 06/07 (%)	Output 07/08 (%)	Output 08/09 (%)	Output 09/10 (%)	Output 10/11 (%)	Output 11/12 (%)
Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	25	21	7	11	17	13	32	26
Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	27	24	25	16	26	15	19	36
Above 50 dwellings per hectare	47	55	68	73	57	72	49	38

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 13: New dwellings completed within defined density ranges**

**Interpretation**

8.22 Monitoring indicates that 74% of dwellings were completed at a density of over 30 dwellings per hectare. This shows that despite the removal of minimum density targets, efficient use of land is continuing to be achieved across East Herts. The number of completions at lower densities is relatively high compared with the figures from previous monitoring years, but this can be attributed to the higher number of houses completed in the monitoring year which by their nature tend to be built at lower densities than flatted development.

**LOI H8: Completions on Windfall Sites per annum**

8.23 Windfall sites are those sites which are not allocated in the Local Plan but which unexpectedly become available for development or re-development. There are two categories of windfall sites. Small sites and conversions are sites of four or less units, while large windfall sites are those of 5 or more units.

Year	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	Yearly Average
Small Sites and Conversions	63	52	43	101	105	107	49	154	69	106	24	87
Large Windfall Sites	124	149	99	132	148	284	198	337	144	1	109	173
Allocated Sites	424	175	109	128	293	386	310	62	257	93	250	249
<b>Total Net Completions</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>509</b>
<b>Windfall Completions as % of Net Total Completions</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>57</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

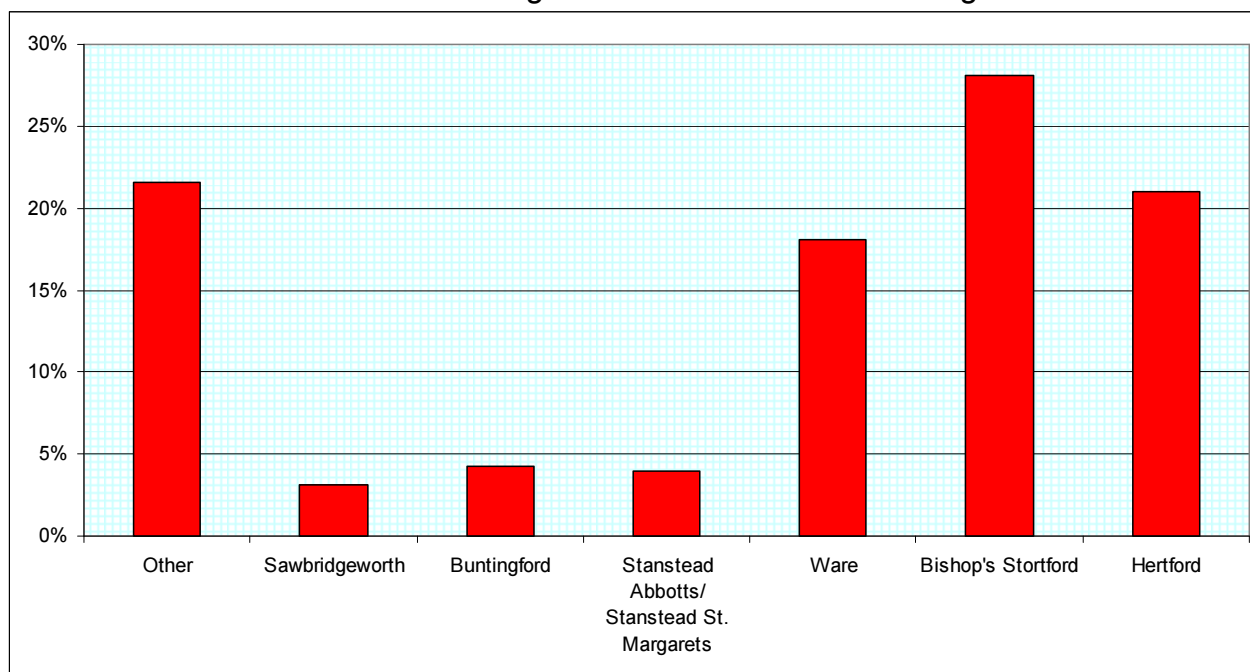
**Table 14: Completions on windfall sites 2001-2012**

### Interpretation

8.24 The table above shows that 57% of all completions since 2001-2002 have been on windfall sites, with the majority being on large windfall sites. Figure 1 in Appendix B compares the total number of completions on allocated sites, large windfall sites and small sites and conversions since 2001.

### **LOI H9: Distribution of New Dwellings**

8.25 The distribution of new dwellings in the District is set out in Figure 7 below.



Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Figure 7: Distribution of new dwellings in East Hertfordshire 2001 – 2012**

## Interpretation

8.26 Figure 7 shows that the highest percentage of new housing development within East Herts over the period of 2001-2012 has taken place in Bishop's Stortford (28%). Hertford has had 21% of new development and Ware has had 18%. Locations outside of the six main settlements, including Category 1 villages, have had 22% of new development. Overall, 78% of development has been directed to the District's six main settlements in line with the Adopted Local Plan policies.

### ***LOI H10: Gross housing completions by size (number of bedrooms) and type***

Type	1	2	3	4	5+	Unknown	Total by type
Affordable Bungalow	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Affordable Flat	18	52	0	0	0	0	70
Affordable House	0	28	59	4	0	0	91
Bungalow	2	3	1	1	0	0	7
Flat	15	99	4	1	1	0	120
House	1	14	76	44	15	0	150
Mobile Dwelling	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total by size</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>445</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

### **Table 15: Gross housing completions by size 2011-2012**

## Interpretation

8.27 54% of gross completions during the monitoring year were for houses. This is similar to the last monitoring year (10-11) though in stark contrast to monitoring years prior to that where the predominant housing type completed has been flats. This trend is likely to continue in the coming years as it is likely that future housing sites will be allocated on the edges of towns and villages where development of family housing will be considered to be more appropriate. Despite this, 53% of gross completions were for 1 or 2 bed units indicating that there is still a high demand for smaller units as well as larger family homes within the district.

### ***LOI H11: Number of Second Review allocated sites in Phase 1, 2 and 3 with permission pre-March 31 2012***

8.28 The aim of this indicator is to monitor the phasing of the sites in the Local Plan Second Review, in line with the 'plan, monitor, manage' approach.

Phase	Number of sites in Phase	Number of sites with permission
Phase 1 – Brownfield	36	32
Phase 1 – Part Brownfield/ Part Greenfield	4	3
Phase 1 - Greenfield	14	13
Phase 2 (post 2006)	3	2
Phase 3 (Reserve Housing Land)	3	3
ASRs 1 – 5 and Special Countryside Area (post 2006)	6	0

Source: East Herts Council

**Table 16: Local Plan Second Review allocated sites with planning permission as at 31 March 2012**

### Interpretation

8.29 There are six Phase 1 allocated sites that have yet to receive planning permission. Phase 1 sites are an integral part of the East Herts housing requirement and therefore need to come forward for development within the next five years (2013/14 – 2017/18). One Phase 2 site came forward in this monitoring year, leaving just one outstanding. Phase 3 sites, i.e. Reserve Housing Land, Bishop's Stortford Areas of Special Restraint and Special Countryside Area are to be brought forward for development as monitoring shows that they are needed in order to satisfy the dwelling requirement.

# 9. Green Belt and Countryside

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## Introduction

- 9.1 The Metropolitan Green Belt in East Hertfordshire covers approximately the southern third of the District, with northern extensions paralleling the A1 and M11 transport corridors. It secures the containment of the settlements of Bishop's Stortford, Hertford, Ware, Sawbridgeworth and Stanstead Abbots, as well as larger villages such as Watton-at-Stone.
- 9.2 The remaining central and northern two-thirds of the District is located in the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt, where the policy is of similar strong restraint on development, and protection of the Countryside. This Rural Area contains the town of Buntingford, as well as numerous villages. This parallel policy has been in place since 1981 when the first East Herts Local Plan was adopted.
- 9.3 The key document that set out national planning policy on Green Belts for the majority of the monitoring year was Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts, which was later replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Both state that the *“fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open”* (para 1.4, PPG2; now para 79, NPPF). Both highlighted that the essential characteristics of the Green Belt are their openness.
- 9.4 The Green Belt in East Hertfordshire is characterised by large areas of open countryside, mostly in agricultural use, surrounding small to medium sized market towns. This countryside is highly valued by the District's residents and visitors alike, particularly for its open and largely undeveloped nature.
- 9.5 There are five purposes of including land in Green Belts listed in PPG2 (para 1.5) and the NPPF (para 80), all five of which are relevant to East Hertfordshire. These are:
- *to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;*
  - *to prevent neighbouring towns from merging into one another;*
  - *to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;*
  - *to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and*
  - *to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.*
- 9.6 The District's towns are generally contained, distinct, historic towns surrounded by countryside. The five purposes of the Green Belt are therefore vital in retaining the intrinsic character of the District's towns.

## Aims and Objectives

- To protect, preserve and enhance the quality and character of the countryside, whilst meeting the needs of all those who live and work there in a sustainable manner, ensuring vital and viable communities.
- To encourage access to the countryside for all, whilst ensuring that areas of critical capital and other environmental assets are preserved for future generations and that the needs of agriculture are protected.

- To prevent the coalescence of settlements and urbanisation in the Metropolitan Green Belt and Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt.
- To protect the best and most versatile agricultural land and to retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses.
- To encourage high quality in design and promote local distinctiveness and diversity in the landscape and built form.
- To provide opportunities for access to and enjoyment of the countryside and the waterways.
- To promote vital and viable rural communities.
- To retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes near to where people live.
- To protect, retain and where appropriate enhance areas of nature conservation value.
- To improve understanding of local landscape character. The character assessments contained in the 'Landscape Character Assessment SPD', should now be used to guide decisions.

***LOI GBC1: New development in the Green Belt approved as a departure 2011/12 and referred to the Secretary of State***

9.7 These indicators monitor the success of Policies GBC2 and GBC3 in protecting the Green Belt and the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt from inappropriate development.

Green Belt	Target	Output	Performance
Number of applications	0	0	☺

Source: East Herts Council

**Table 17: New development in the Green Belt approved as a departure to the Local Plan and referred to the Secretary of State**

***LOI GBC2: New development in the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt approved as a departure 2011/12 and referred to the Secretary of State***

Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt	Target	Output	Performance
Number of applications	0	1	☹

Source: East Herts Council

**Table 18: New development in the Rural Area beyond the Green Belt approved as a departure to the Local Plan and referred to the Secretary of State**

**Interpretation**

9.8 There was one major departure from the Local Plan with regard to the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt that was contrary to policy. This was at Land off Longmead Road, Buntingford. There were no major departures from the Local Plan with regard to the Green Belt.



# 10. Transport

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## Introduction

- 10.1 A key function of the Local Plan is to help manage the District's movement requirements. Recent changes in international, European and national attitudes towards sustainability and the promotion of a more integrated transport strategy, mean that the local plan policy agenda has moved on from the traditional approach centred on the road building programme. In the past, priority has often been placed on ensuring access to new developments by car. Later initiatives focus on supporting future prosperity, while providing wider availability and choice of travel mode to reduce the need to travel by car. The Government White Paper 'The Future of Transport' (July 2004) clearly set the new agenda, aimed at an approach based on more integrated and sustainable transport.
- 10.2 The East of England Plan 2001-2021 embodied many of the principles of the White Paper. Although the East of England Plan has now been formally revoked, it was in effect over the duration of the monitoring year. The document contained the strategic policy framework for transport planning in the region. It aimed, inter alia, to *'ensure that the East of England benefits from increased mobility and access, whilst minimising the impact on the environment and inhabitants of the region'*.
- 10.3 The NPPF came into effect during the end of the monitoring year, and one of its core principles is to promote sustainable transport by reducing the need to travel with the use of smarter technologies, and supporting patterns of development by facilitating the use of sustainable modes of transport.

## Aims and Objectives

- To promote the development of an integrated transport system to serve all users, and thus aid the reduction of the dominance of private motorised traffic and its adverse effects on the environment, in order to enhance East Hertfordshire as an attractive place in which to live and work.
- To support the development of an integrated transport system, in a manner that allows for the movement of people and goods, necessary to sustain the economic, social and environmental well-being of East Hertfordshire.
- To aid, via the planning process, a reduction in the rate of growth in private motor traffic on roads and minimise its impact throughout the District, especially during peak periods, and additionally in those towns which experience off-peak congestion.
- To, wherever possible locate development mainly in areas that will enable fewer and shorter journeys to be made, which are well served by passenger transport and accessible by walking and cycling.
- To minimise traffic generated by new development.
- To prioritise the provision of modes of transport other than the car (particularly walking, cycling and passenger transport) and the movement of freight by means other than road.

**LOI TR1: Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards set out in the Local Plan**

Use Class	Number of Developments	Floor Space Created (m <sup>2</sup> )	Number of Spaces Provided	Percentage of Developments Complying with Standards
A (Shops, Financial and Professional Services, Food outlets)	18	2,591	395	94%
B (Business, Industrial and Storage/ Distribution)	12	4,428	211	100%
D (Non-Residential Institutions and Assembly and Leisure)	20	2,918	175	100%

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 19: Amount of completed non-residential development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards as set out in the Local Plan**

**Interpretation**

10.4 For the purposes of this indicator, only developments that have provided more car parking spaces than the Councils maximum standards allow have been categorised as 'non-compliant'.

10.5 The percentages of development within Use Classes A, B and D complying with car parking standards are relatively high.

**LOI TR2: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre**

10.6 This Indicator measures the accessibility of six key services from new residential development.

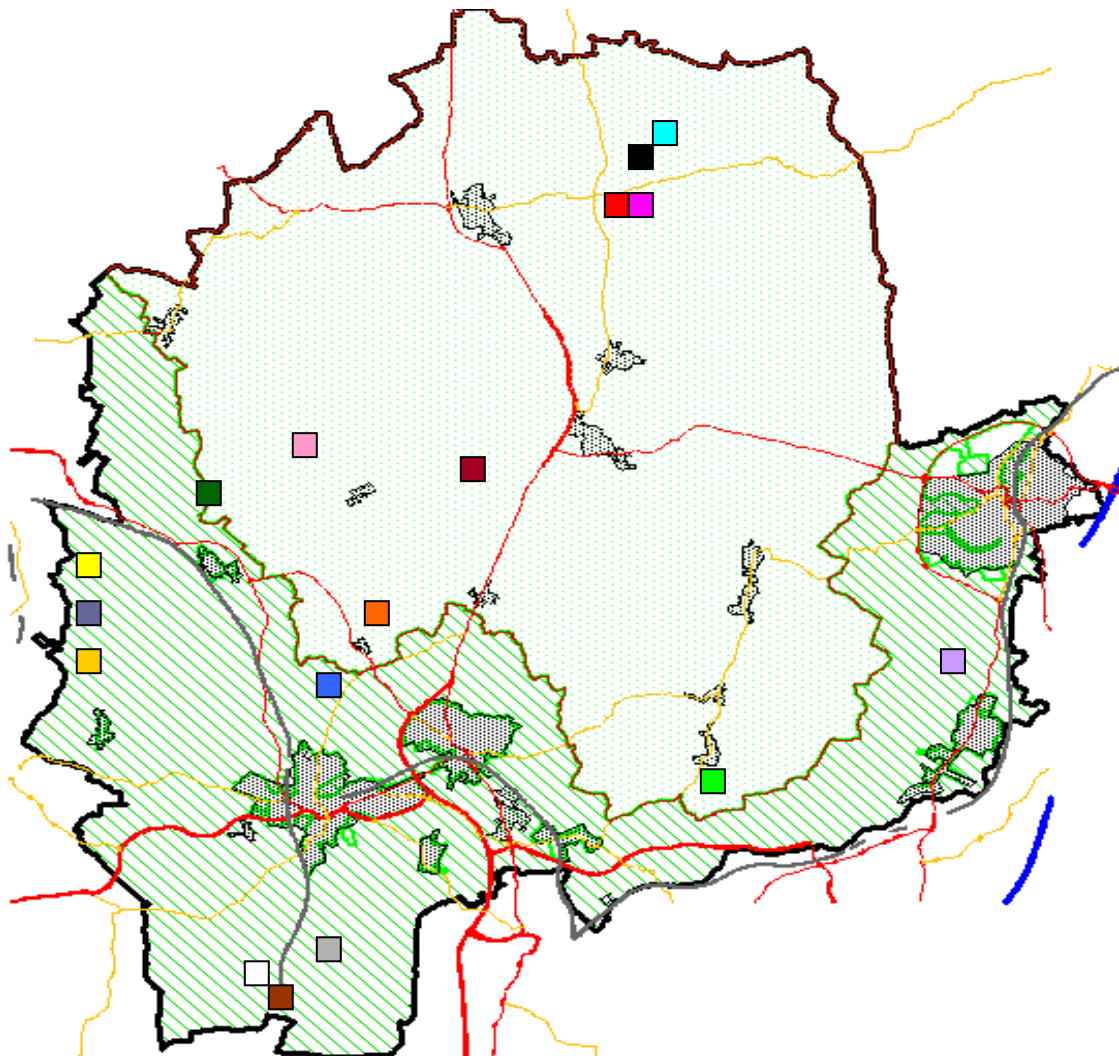
Type of facility	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time
GP	96%
Hospital	63%
Primary School	99%
Secondary School	94%
Area of employment	96%
Major retail centre	94%

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

**Table 20: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of 6 key services**

## Interpretation

- 10.7 94% of new dwellings have been completed within 30 minutes public transport time of five of the six key services. However, only 63% of dwellings are within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital. This reflects the fact that there are only two hospitals within the District: Hertford County in Hertford and Herts and Essex in Bishop's Stortford. Neither of these hospitals have an A&E department and therefore many people rely on the Lister Hospital in Stevenage, the Princess Alexandra Hospital in Harlow and the QEII Hospital in Welwyn Garden City for their health requirements.
- 10.8 26 new dwellings were completed that are not within 30 minutes public transport time of three or more of the six key services. This represents 6% of gross total completions. The majority of these completions are either replacement dwellings or conversions of barns etc. so are located on farms in less sustainable locations. The locations of these dwellings are shown on Figure 8.



**Figure 8: Location of developments which are not within 30 minutes public transport time of three or more of the six facilities listed in LOI TR2.**

Location on Map	Number of Dwellings	Address 1	Address 2
■	1	The Mayflower, Anstey Road	Anstey
■	6	Two Acres, Barkway Road	Anstey
■	1	Ashdene Stud, White Stubbs Lane	Bayford
□	1	The Coach House, Bayford Grange (32A), 32 Ashdene Road	Bayford
■	1	The Stables, Pond Cottage, 38 Hebing End	Benington
■	1	Edwards Green Farm, Brickendon Lane	Brickendon
■	1	The Old Dairy	Chapmore End
■	1	86 Bramfield Road	Datchworth
■	1	Adj Hawkins Grange Farm, Hawkins Hall Lane	Datchworth
■	1	The Bungalow, Horseshoe Hill	Great Hormead
■	1	Westons, Horseshoe Hill, Great Hormead	Great Hormead
■	1	Old Laundry Cottage, Church Lane	Hunsdon
■	1	Sacombebury Farm, Sacombe Park	Sacombe & Sacombe Green
■	1	6, West Riding	Tewin
■	1	Lysander Park	Trimms Green
■	1	Stable Cottage, High Trees Farm, Beggarmans Lane	Old Hall Green
■	5	Blue Hill Farm, High Elms Lane	Watton At Stone

# 11. Economic Development and Employment

## Introduction

11.1 Achieving a sustainable economy was one of the five guiding principles of sustainable development as set out in the Government's document 'Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy' (March 2005). The NPPF highlights this principle and acknowledges the economic role of the planning system in achieving sustainable development. Local Plans have an important part to play in achieving this aim by ensuring their policies meet the needs of the economy whilst at the same time securing effective protection of the environment and achieving a sustainable pattern of development. Monitoring employment land supply ensures that the needs of businesses in the area will be met.

## Aims and Objectives

- To achieve a sustainable economy in the District by encouraging a strong and diverse local economy with a wide range of employment opportunities, whilst ensuring effective protection and enhancement of the environment and the prudent use of resources.
- To support and seek to implement the Economic Development Strategies for the County and the District.
- Wherever possible to direct employment generating uses to brownfield sites within the main settlements.
- To ensure that new employment related development maintains and enhances the quality of the built and natural environment.
- To maintain the attractiveness of the District as a location for business.
- To maintain the current range of employment sites to meet the needs of the local economy and to monitor future requirements.
- To support the rural economy, maintaining and improving the vitality and viability of rural communities.
- To ensure the most sustainable form and location of new development as current knowledge and practicalities permit, including seeking to minimise the frequency and distance of home to work travel.
- To encourage the availability of passenger transport to existing employment locations, and encourage employment development in locations accessible by passenger transport and non-car modes.

## Core Indicators

### ***COI BD1: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type***

11.2 The following Indicators monitor the amount of gross completed floorspace development for employment, by the type of Use Class. It is not always possible to determine, from existing data, the breakdown between the B1 Business Uses. Where this data is available it has been separated out and the remaining information has been classed as 'B1'.

Type of employment (by Use Class)	Gross Output (sq m)
B1 – Business (split unknown)	216
B1 (a) – Offices	263
B1 (b) – Research and Development	285
B1 (c) – Light Industry	1,658
Mix of B uses	1,871
B2 – General Industry	96
B8 – Storage or Distribution	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,458</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

All data is specified as square metres and measurements are not confirmed as gross internal floorspace

### **LOI BD5: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type in Employment Areas**

11.3 This Indicator measures the amount of gross new and converted employment floorspace in the Adopted Local Plan Employment Areas.

Type of employment (by Use Class)	Gross Output (sq m)
B1 – Business (split unknown)	96
B1 (a) – Offices	0
B1 (b) – Research and Development	285
B1 (c) – Light Industry	0
Mix of B uses	1,871
B2 – General Industry	0
B8 – Storage or Distribution	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,252</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

All data is specified as square metres or hectares (ha) and measurements are not confirmed as gross internal floorspace

### **Interpretation**

11.4 The two Indicators above show the amount of employment floorspace developed in the monitoring year. A relatively large amount of growth has occurred in developments with a mix of B Use Class uses. The second indicator shows that 51% of the employment floorspace developed has been within allocated Employment Areas.

**COI BD2: Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land**

11.5 This Indicator measures the amount of completed employment floorspace which is on previously developed land (PDL).

Type of employment (by Use Class)	Gross Output (sq m)	Percentage
B1 – Business (split unknown)	96	44%
B1 (a) – Offices	263	100%
B1 (b) – Research and Development	285	100%
B1 (c) – Light Industry	0	0%
Mix of B uses	1,871	100%
B2 – General Industry	27	28%
B8 – Storage or Distribution	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,542</b>	<b>57%</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

All data is specified as square metres and measurements are not confirmed as gross internal floorspace

**Interpretation**

11.6 Over the monitoring year, 57% of employment floorspace was provided on previously developed land. The 43% of employment floorspace that was provided on greenfield land was due to the change of use of agricultural buildings to employment use.

**COI BD3: Employment land available by type (land available for employment use)**

11.7 This Indicator is designed to measure the amount of land (in hectares) which is available for employment use. This is defined as (i) sites defined and allocated in the Adopted Local Plan, and (ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted (all 'B' Use Classes) (including those within allocated Employment Areas).

Type of employment	(i) Estimated allocations (hectares)	(ii) Employment land with permission (hectares)	Total land available for employment use (hectares)
B1 – Business (split unknown)	1.22	2.41	3.63
B1 (a) – Offices	0	2.79	2.79
B1 (b) – Research and Development	0	0.12	0.12
B1 (c) – Light Industry	0	0.00	0.00
B2 – General Industry	0	0.13	0.13
B8 – Storage or Distribution	0	1.09	1.09
B1 – B8 (split unknown)	0	0.43	0.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>8.19</b>

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

## Interpretation

11.8 This Indicator shows that there are over 8 hectares of land available for employment in East Herts District, the majority of which have permissions for B1 use.

### ***COI BD4: Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'***

11.9 The purpose of this Core Indicator is to monitor the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) town centre areas and (ii) the local authority area.

Type of employment	Total floorspace completed in town centres (m <sup>2</sup> )		Total Net floorspace completed in District (m <sup>2</sup> )	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
A1	26	-1771	283	-1671
A2	96	-31	96	-31
B1(a)	170	-640	263	-1529
D2	0	0	946	836
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>-2442</b>	<b>1588</b>	<b>-2395</b>

## Interpretation

11.10 The Adopted Local Plan does not identify boundaries for any of the town centres in East Hertfordshire. However, in 2008, East Herts Council commissioned consultants to undertake a Retail and Town Centre Study in order to inform the ongoing Local Development Framework process. As part of this study, town centres boundaries were proposed for each of the District's five main settlements.

11.11 The Council will need to identify formal town centre boundaries through the District Plan. However, for the purposes of monitoring this Core Indicator, the suggested boundaries in the Retail Study have been utilised.



# 12. Shopping and Town Centres

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## Introduction

- 12.1 The Core Indicators in this section are designed to monitor the provision of local services within town centres. This includes retail, office and leisure development in the town centres. Town centres provide a wide range of shopping facilities and other services, generally well located for use by the whole community and accessible by a range of modes of transport.
- 12.2 The District Council is, therefore, concerned not only to maintain, but to enhance the vitality and viability of its town centres. In particular, it is keen to protect the key shopping and trading role of towns in East Hertfordshire, whilst at the same time encouraging the integration of other functions, such as community uses, services, leisure and entertainment. Mixed use developments will be encouraged in town centres as will complementary evening and night-time economy uses, where appropriate.

## Aims and Objectives

- To maintain and enhance the viability and vitality of the District's town centres and local centres, in order to provide a range of services and facilities in a pleasant environment, to meet the needs of, and be accessible to, the population of East Hertfordshire;
- To provide a framework whereby shopping provision across the District meets the day to day needs of the population at a local level;
- To ensure that new development meets sustainability objectives;
- Where possible, to locate major generators of travel in town centre locations, in order to minimise travel distances and to encourage accessibility by means other than the private car;
- To promote the development of town centres as diverse, multi-functional areas which are a focus for the community, by encouraging mixed use developments, incorporating a range of functions and services and meeting the accessibility needs of the whole community;
- To take a balanced and integrated approach to managing the evening and night-time economy;
- To improve and enhance the environment of town centres generally through such measures as environmental enhancement schemes, improved access, signage, street furniture and maintenance;
- To monitor regularly the health of town centres and assess the effectiveness of policies;
- To assist the development of town centre management strategies, in partnership with other authorities and organisations;
- To assist the development of comprehensive transport and parking strategies in partnership with other authorities and organisations;
- To encourage the retention of, and where possible improvement to, shopping and service facilities in villages and rural areas.

## Local Indicators

12.3 The following Local Indicators are designed to monitor the primary and secondary shopping frontages in the main settlements in East Hertfordshire. This is to ensure that the frontages remain primarily in retail use and that the vitality and viability of town centres is maintained.

### ***LOI STC1: Percentage of primary and secondary frontage in each main settlement and smaller centres in A1 (Shop) Use Class***

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Primary %</b>	<b>Secondary %</b>
Bishop's Stortford	69	48
Hertford	64	49
Ware	55	28
Sawbridgeworth	N/A*	40
Buntingford	N/A*	44
Stanstead Abbots	N/A*	39

Source: East Herts Council 2011

\* Not applicable – Smaller centres do not have defined primary frontages

### ***LOI STC2: Percentage of shop units recorded as vacant in Primary and Secondary Frontages***

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Primary %</b>	<b>Secondary %</b>
Bishop's Stortford	10	12
Hertford	10	8
Ware	7	12
Sawbridgeworth	N/A*	5
Buntingford	N/A*	3
Stanstead Abbots	N/A*	7

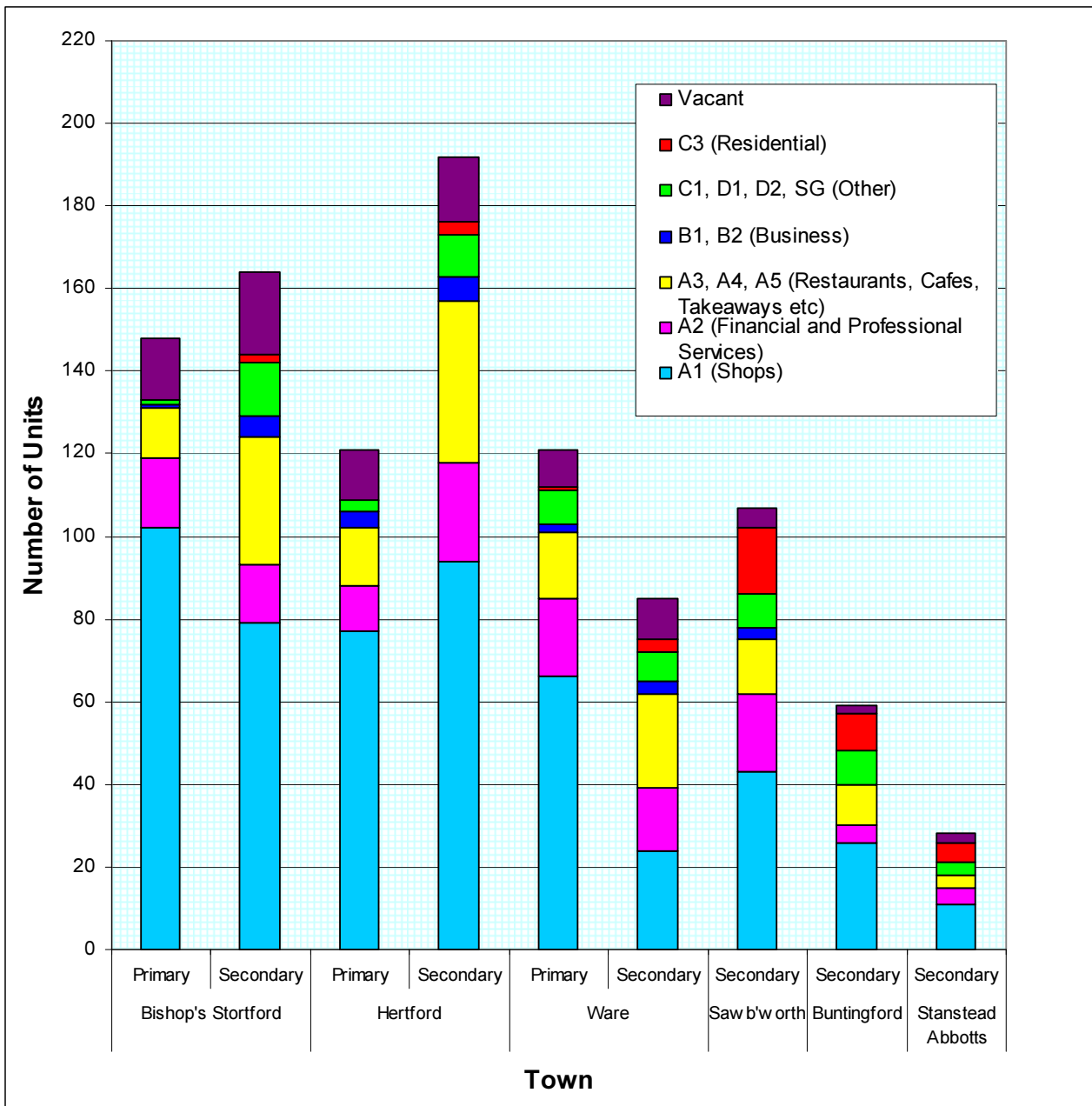
Source: East Herts Council 2011

\* Not applicable – Smaller centres do not have defined primary frontages

## Interpretation

12.4 The data collected shows that the units in the primary frontages in the towns of Bishop's Stortford and Hertford are primarily in A1 use (69% and 64% respectively). Ware has 55% of units in the primary frontages in A1 use.

12.5 The number of vacant units in the retail frontages tends to vary from year to year. The data from this monitoring year shows that the amount of vacant units in the three main settlements remains similar to last year, with increases in the primary frontages but decreases in the secondary frontages, with the exception of Hertford which had decreases in both. This variation is likely to be due to the current economic downturn. The amount of vacant units in the smaller settlements of Buntingford and Sawbridgeworth has remained relatively steady, with an increase in Stanstead Abbots which last year had no vacant units.



Source: East Herts Council 2011

**Figure 9: Breakdown by Use Class of premises in the Primary and Secondary shopping frontages**

# 13. Environment and Design

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## Introduction

- 13.1 East Hertfordshire District is under continuing pressure for development, as a result of evolving and changing community needs for homes, jobs, leisure and community facilities. The main development strategy of the Local Plan is to concentrate and direct development to the main towns, with limited development taking place in some smaller settlements.
- 13.2 The Local Plan has a key role to play in making proper provision, in a sustainable way, for the necessary needs of the present and future generations, whilst at the same time protecting the environment and amenity. Meeting the housing needs of the District will result in development of higher densities than previously, and some release of Green Belt/greenfield land. It is, therefore, important that the quality of what is built for whatever use, is of the highest standard possible, and that the natural and built environment is conserved and enhanced, for the benefit of present and future generations.
- 13.3 Monitoring of environment and design issues is an aspect of the AMR that will be developed further in the future through the production of the District Plan. Current Indicators relate to flood protection and water quality and biodiversity issues.

## Aims and Objectives

- To protect and enhance the natural and built environment.
- To ensure that new development is consistent with the principles of sustainable development.
- To create new places of interesting character, a sense of local distinctiveness, attractive appearance and utility.
- To encourage a high standard of design and environment and ensure that new developments respond positively to their setting.
- To set out a framework of design guidance.
- To improve areas of poor environment.
- To maintain and enhance biodiversity in accordance with the Hertfordshire Local Biodiversity Action Plan.
- To maintain and enhance features of geological/geomorphological importance.
- To increase tree, woodland, shrub and hedgerow planting opportunities.
- To prevent, where possible, detriment to amenity by reason of noise, light pollution, hazardous substances, flooding or poor air or water quality.

## Core Indicators

### COI E2: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

Type of Site	2008		2009		2010		2012	
	No. of sites	Area (ha)	No. of sites	Area (ha)	No. of sites	Area (ha)	No. of sites	Area (ha)
Ramsar/SPA	No data	No data	No data	No data	1	451.29	1	451.29
SAC	No data	No data	No data	No data	1	336.47	1	336.47
National Nature Reserve	No data	No data	No data	No data	1	239.4	1	239.4
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	16	1418.14	16	519.04	16	519.04	16	519.04
Wildlife Sites	611	4453	591	3525	582	3505	573	3462
Local Nature Reserve	1	35.24	1	35.24	1	35.24	1	35.24

Source: East Herts Council and Hertfordshire County Council

13.4 The Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre (HBRC) has continued to improve their reporting on biodiversity indicators over the past year. Major site area changes shown above between 2008 and 2009 were due to: (1) wildlife sites that fell within the boundaries of an SSSI were removed from the list of wildlife sites resulting in the removal of 14 sites in East Herts and (2) due to improved reporting analysis by HBRC, all overlapping sites between districts were 'clipped' to the district boundaries to split the sites, ensuring an accurate reflection of the area within the district. There are also other alterations due to continuous minor changes to boundaries as new information becomes available.

13.5 In the 2011-2012 monitoring year, the only changes recorded were to wildlife sites. There are currently 3,462 hectares of land recorded on 573 wildlife sites in the District. This represents a decrease of 43ha on the previously recorded output. This change is due to the selection of three new wildlife sites and the deselection of 12 existing wildlife sites. The table below details the justification for the changes.

Wildlife Site	Ref	Area(ha)	Selected/ Deselected	Reason
Watton At Stone Churchyard	45/084	0.65	Selected	Grassland site
Pasture N.W. of Church at Watton At Stone	45/088	1.88	Selected	Grassland site
Stapleford Railway Line	45/096	4.95	Selected	Butterfly site
The Moors East Herts	24/034	8.23	Deselected	Degraded – doesn't meet Wet Woodland criteria. Source: HBRC, 2010
Braughing Churchyard	24/057	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: Bat Group, 2010

Patient End Farm	25/025	8.22	Deselected	Degraded – doesn't meet Grassland criteria. Not enough indicators found. Source: HBRC, 2010
Hebing End Tufa Spring	31/011	0.20	Deselected	Data reviewed – geological site; doesn't meet habitat or size threshold criteria. Source: HBRC, 2010
Colliers End Lime Kiln	32/057	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: Bat Group, 2010
Ford Street Area	32/086	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: Bat Group, 2010
Clapgate Hedge and Bank	33/087	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet invertebrate criteria. Source: HBRC, 2010
Datchworth Green Area	44/038	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: Bat Group, 2010
River Ash, Hadham Hill	47/044	0.24	Deselected	Degraded – doesn't meet criteria. White-clawed crayfish extinct in the wild in Hertfordshire. Source: HBRC, 2010
Thorley area and Church	48/026	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: Bat Group, 2010
Meadow by Lower Road, Amwell	60/032	3.41	Deselected	Degraded – doesn't meet Grassland criteria. Not enough indicators found. Source: HBRC, 2010
Furlong Way Area	60/067	0.00	Deselected	Data reviewed – doesn't meet Bat criteria. Source: HBRC, 2010

Source: Hertfordshire Biological Records Centre

**Table 21: Wildlife Site Amendments in East Herts**

**Core Indicator**

***COI E1: Number of permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality***

Grounds for advice	Target	Output	Performance
Flood Defence	0	1	☹
Water Quality	0	0	☺

Source: Environment Agency

## **Interpretation**

- 13.6 During the monitoring year, no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality. One planning permission was granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of flood defence. All other objections were either subsequently withdrawn by the Environment Agency or the planning application was refused.

# 14. Built Heritage

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## Introduction

- 14.1 East Hertfordshire is fortunate in being in possession of an extremely rich historic environment, having individual buildings and settlements of historic and architectural importance, buried archaeology and historic landscapes (e.g. historic parks and gardens, and man-made waterways). These elements contribute significantly to the special character and local distinctiveness of the District. They are therefore, worthy of serious consideration for preservation *in situ*.
- 14.2 In considering development proposals in East Hertfordshire, special regard will be given to the conservation and enhancement of the District's historic environment, whilst taking into account the social needs, economic viability and vitality, the maintenance of local distinctiveness and diversity, and the need for sustainable development.
- 14.3 Monitoring of the District's historic environment and how that environment is changing in the face of development needs to be conducted to ensure that the historic environment is being managed and, where appropriate, preserved, in accordance with the policies in the Local Plan and the future District Plan.

## Aims and Objectives

- To protect the character and local distinctiveness of historic areas, man-made waterways and buildings in both urban and rural settings;
- To encourage development proposals to be consistent with preserving and/or enhancing the historic environment fabric of the District; and
- To take full account in the process of conservation of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment which was later superseded by 'Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment' in the NPPF and the East of England Plan 2001-2021;
- To implement policies for conservation areas which preserve and enhance their character or appearance, through the exercise of control over development, demolition and change of use;
- To implement policies for listed buildings, which preserve and enhance their character, condition and settings, through the exercise of control over demolition, extension or alteration, development affecting their setting and change of use;
- To support and promote the preservation of the character of historic areas, through the publication of design and technical guidance notes and development/design briefs;
- To take a pro-active role in preserving and enhancing historic features of listed buildings and conservation areas, for example through the provision and administration of an Historic Building Grants Service; and
- To identify and preserve archaeological remains of national and local importance.



### **LOI BH1: Changes in number of Sites of Archaeological Significance**

14.4 This local indicator will be developed in order to monitor changes in the number of Sites of Archaeological Significance in East Herts and the nature of the changes taking place.

	<b>Output</b>
Completely destroyed	No change
Partially destroyed	No change
Enhanced	No change
Removed from record	No change
Added to record	No change

Source: HCC Historic Environment Department

### **LOI BH2: Number of listed buildings demolished, removed or added from/to the statutory list or at risk**

14.5 This indicator will monitor changes in the number of listed buildings in the District. The Council anticipate that further data for indicator LOI BH2 will be available for the next Annual Monitoring Report.

	<b>Output</b>
Damaged/ Partially demolished	No data available
Demolished	No data available
Removed from list	No data available
Added to list	3 buildings
At risk (national register)	4 buildings on register

Source: English Heritage at Risk Register 2012

### **Interpretation**

14.6 There were no changes to Areas of Archaeological Significance during the monitoring year. There are four listed buildings in East Herts on the national at risk register as seen on the table below. The remains of St Mary and All Saints, Thundridge remains on the list from the previous monitoring year, though the condition has improved from poor to fair after English Heritage grant-aided repairs. Long term management remains a problem. The Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin in Westmill has been offered an English Heritage grant for repairs.

Listed Building added to the At Risk register	Address	Priority Category	Grade listing	Condition
Parish Church of All Saints	Church Lane, Little Munden, East Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire SG12 0NT	C	Grade 1 listed building	Poor
Walkern and Sandon United Reformed Church	High Street, Walkern, East Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire SG2 7PD	A	Grade II listed building	Poor
Parish Church of St Mary the Virgin	High Street, Westmill, East Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire SG9 9LJ	B	Grade II* listed building	Poor
Remains of St Mary and All Saints	Old Church Lane, Thundridge, East Hertfordshire, Hertfordshire	E	Grade II* listed building/ Scheduled Monument	Fair

Source: English Heritage at Risk Register 2012

# 15. Leisure, Recreation and Community Facilities

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## Introduction

- 15.1 Leisure pursuits encompass a range of activities, including indoor and outdoor sports and recreation, entertainment, cultural interests and tourism. These activities can have major land use implications. As the amount of available leisure time people enjoy increases the demand for leisure facilities will grow.
- 15.2 There is often an overlap between leisure facilities and community facilities. Both provide important facilities and services for local people, as well as a focal point for community activities.
- 15.3 For the purposes of the Local Plan, leisure facilities are taken to be those available for formal and informal sport, recreation, entertainment, play and cultural activities. Community facilities include a variety of buildings and land for purposes such as schools, nurseries, child care and health care facilities, hospitals, libraries, halls and meeting places, allotments and places of worship.
- 15.4 PPG17, which was in effect over the majority of the monitoring year, recognised that open space, sport and recreation underpin people's quality of life, contributing to the health and well being of the individual whilst having valuable social, economic and educational roles. The NPPF which came into force towards the end of the monitoring year also recognises the value of access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation to the health and wellbeing of communities. It is a key objective of the Local Plan that everyone has access to the appropriate amounts of open space, sport and recreational facilities to meet present and future needs. The District Council's Cultural Strategy also seeks to provide and improve opportunities for everyone to participate in sport and active recreation.

## Aims and Objectives

- To encourage and promote leisure pursuits through sport, recreation, entertainment and cultural interests and activities, for the benefit of the whole community.
- To encourage and promote tourism, for the benefit of the local community and economy.
- To encourage and promote community facilities for the benefit of the whole community.
- To encourage and promote leisure and community facilities which reduce the need to travel and are accessible by non-car modes of transport.
- To maintain and encourage the provision of an effective level of appropriately located leisure and recreation facilities and, wherever possible, make such facilities available to everyone, including the elderly and those with disabilities.
- To take full account of the community need for recreation space, and ensure that adequate land and water resources are identified for both organised sport and informal recreation.

- To safeguard and resist pressures, which conflict with the wider public interest, for the development of land with recreational and amenity value.
- To encourage and promote the provision of additional land, facilities and water areas, in suitable situations and locations.
- To take account of the value of open space, not only as an amenity, but as a contribution to the conservation of the natural and built environment of the District.
- To encourage and promote suitable tourism facilities and the provision of additional tourist accommodation, in appropriate locations, to cater for the growing needs of the local community and visitors to the area.
- To provide for the identified needs of the community by encouraging the retention and/or improvement of existing facilities and enabling the development of new community provision in suitable situations and locations.
- To ensure that provision of leisure and community facilities are properly co-ordinated with all forms of development and land use policies.

## Local Indicator

### ***LOI LRC1: Number of open spaces with Green Flag Award status***

15.5 This Indicator is designed to monitor the amount of eligible open spaces that have been awarded Green Flag status.

	Output
Number of open spaces with Green Flag Award Status	2

## Interpretation

15.6 Southern Country Park in Bishop's Stortford was the first open space in East Hertfordshire to be awarded the Green Flag Award Status in August 2008. Southern Country Park is approximately 23ha in size and the Council has formulated a 'Greenspace Action Plan' to outline how the park will be managed during the period 2008-2013. The park successfully retained its Green Flag Award in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

15.7 In July 2009, the Ridgeway Local Park at Sele Farm in Hertford became the second open space in the district to be awarded the Green Flag Award Status and has also successfully retained it in subsequent years.

## 16. Community Infrastructure Levy

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- 16.1 Initial preparatory work towards producing the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is being undertaken alongside work on the District Plan: Part 1 - Strategy. Monitoring of the CIL will continue in future years. Its progress will be monitored against the timetable to be set out in the next version of the LDS and details of CIL receipts and expenditure will be monitored once the CIL has been adopted and is in effect.

## 17. Neighbourhood Planning

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- 17.1 Neighbourhood Planning was introduced with the enactment of the Localism Bill, towards the latter part of the monitoring year. Therefore no formal steps were taken during the monitoring year towards agreeing neighbourhood forums, designating neighbourhood areas or progressing a Neighbourhood Plan towards adoption. However, the Council will continue to monitor progress made on Neighbourhood Plans and ensuring it will fulfil its role where appropriate.

# 18. Duty to Cooperate

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- 18.1 The Localism Act which came into force in November 2011 amended the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 by introducing Section 33a. This section sets out a duty to co-operate in relation to the planning of sustainable development.
- 18.2 As responses from the Issues & Options consultation were gathered and preparation began on the District Plan over the monitoring year, the Council has worked closely with neighbouring local planning authorities, County Councils and prescribed bodies to maximise effectiveness in preparing development plans.
- 18.3 The duty to cooperate is an ongoing requirement of the District Plan preparation process, and thus the Council will continue to monitor the approach taken and produce evidence as part of the plan-making process to demonstrate that this requirement is being met.

# Appendix A

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## Appendix A: Analysis of usage of the Adopted Local Plan Second Review policies

### Key to usage of policies

	Used 0 – 5 times
	Used 6 – 30 times
	Used 31 – 75 times
	Used 76 – 150 times
	Used 151 + times

Planning Decision			
Adopted Policy		Approved	Refused
SD1	Making Development More Sustainable	28	0
SD2	Settlement Hierarchy	128	3
SD3	Renewable Energy	28	2
SD4	Sustainable Development and Nature Conservation	1	0
SD5	Development on Contaminated Land	1	0
HSG1	Assessment of Sites not Allocated in this Plan	16	2
HSG2	Phased Release of Housing Land	2	0
HSG3	Affordable Housing	14	3
HSG4	Affordable Housing Criteria	13	2
HSG5	Rural Exceptions Affordable Housing	1	0
HSG6	Lifetime Homes	11	1

HSG7	Replacement Dwellings and Infill Housing Development	59	20
HSG8	Replacement Dwellings in the Green Belt and Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt	19	4
HSG9	Houses in Multiple Occupation	0	0
HSG10	Accommodation for Gypsies	0	1
GBC1	Appropriate Development in the Green Belt	165	47
GBC2	The Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt	10	9
GBC3	Appropriate Development in the Rural Area Beyond the Green Belt	154	37
GBC4	Major Developed Sites	6	0
GBC5	Agricultural, Forestry and Other Occupational Dwellings	1	0
GBC6	Occupancy Conditions	4	0
GBC7	Agricultural Development	9	3
GBC8	Rural Diversification	3	0
GBC9	Adaption and Re-use of Rural Buildings	22	3
GBC10	Change of Use of an Agricultural Building	10	0
GBC11	Riding Stables and Associated Development	6	2
GBC12	Agricultural Land	0	0
GBC13	Countryside Management	0	0
GBC14	Landscape Character	10	1
GBC15	Mineral Resources	0	0
TR1	Traffic Reduction in New Developments	15	0
TR2	Access to New Developments	50	4
TR3	Transport Assessments	6	0
TR4	Travel Plans	3	0
TR5	Dual Use of Private Car Parks	0	0
TR6	Car Parking - Strategy	0	0
TR7	Car Parking – Standards	332	7
TR8	Car Parking – Accessibility Contributions	10	0
TR9	Cycling – Cycling Routes	0	0
TR10	Cycling – Protection of Cycling Routes	0	0

TR11	Cycle Routes – Dual Cycle and Equestrian Use	0	0
TR12	Cycle Routes – New Developments	2	0
TR13	Cycling – Facilities Provision (Non-residential)	11	0
TR14	Cycling – Facilities Provision (Residential)	13	0
TR15	Protection of Equestrian Routes	0	0
TR16	Powered Two-Wheelers	0	0
TR17	Traffic Calming	0	0
TR18	Home Zones	0	0
TR19	Towns and Villages	0	0
TR20	Development Generating Traffic on Rural Roads	11	0
TR21	Freight	0	0
TR22	Surplus Transport Sites	0	0
TR23	Fuel Filling Stations	0	0
EDE1	Employment Areas	7	0
EDE2	Loss of Employment Sites	35	9
EDE3	Employment Uses outside Employment Areas	2	0
EDE4	Storage and Distribution Uses	1	0
EDE5	Telecottages	0	0
EDE6	Home Working	1	0
EDE7	Live/Work Units	2	0
EDE8	New Employment Development	0	0
STC1	Development in Town Centres and Edge of Centre	7	0
STC2	Primary Shopping Frontages	1	0
STC3	Secondary Shopping Frontages	15	0
STC4	Shopping Frontages – Smaller Centres	1	0
STC5	Conversion of Dwellings to Commercial Use	4	0
STC6	Out of Centre and Out of Town Retailing	3	0
STC7	Out of Centre – Limitations	0	0
STC8	Local Centres and Rural Provision	6	0
STC9	Farm Shops	0	0

STC10	Garden Centres and Nurseries	1	0
ENV1	Design and Environmental Quality	1056	214
ENV2	Landscaping	218	15
ENV3	Planning Out Crime – New Development	20	0
ENV4	Access for Disabled People	4	0
ENV5	Extensions to Dwellings	743	212
ENV6	Extensions to Dwellings – Criteria	621	127
ENV7	Extension of Curtilage of a Residential Property	11	8
ENV8	Residential Annexes	14	1
ENV9	Withdrawal of Domestic Permitted Development Rights	45	0
ENV10	Planting New Trees	3	0
ENV11	Protection of Existing Hedgerows and Trees	103	13
ENV12	Special Area of Conservation/Special Protection Area/Ramsar Site	1	0
ENV13	Development and SSSI's	4	0
ENV14	Local Sites	15	3
ENV15	Nature Conservation Area Management Agreements	0	0
ENV16	Protected Species	68	4
ENV17	Wildlife Habitats	7	1
ENV18	Water Environment	5	0
ENV19	Development in Areas Liable to Flood	40	2
ENV20	Groundwater Protection	32	1
ENV21	Surface Water Drainage	22	0
ENV22	On-Farm Reservoirs	0	0
ENV23	Light Pollution and Floodlighting	20	1
ENV24	Noise Generating Development	33	3
ENV25	Noise Sensitive Development	9	0
ENV26	Hazardous Substances	0	0
ENV27	Air Quality	0	0
ENV28	Telecommunications	6	13

ENV29	Advertisements Outside Conservation Areas	4	1
BH1	Archaeology and New Development	107	0
BH2	Archaeological Evaluations and Assessments	64	0
BH3	Archaeological Conditions and Agreements	54	0
BH4	Demolition in Conservation Areas	1	0
BH5	Extensions and Alterations to Unlisted Buildings	136	22
BH6	New Developments in Conservation Areas	142	48
BH7	Street Furniture and Traffic Calming in Conservation Areas	0	0
BH8	Statutory Undertakers Works in Conservation Areas	0	0
BH9	Demolition of a Listed Building	0	0
BH10	Extensions or Alterations to a Listed Building	0	0
BH11	Conversion or Change of Use of a Listed Building	0	0
BH12	Development Affecting the Setting of a Listed Building	0	0
BH13	Disabled Access to an Historic Building	0	0
BH14	Shopfronts in Conservation Areas	8	1
BH15	Advertisements in Conservation Areas	10	8
BH16	Historic Parks and Gardens	5	1
BH17	Enabling Development	0	0
LRC1	Sport and Recreation Facilities	15	0
LRC2	Joint Provision and Dual Use	0	0
LRC3	Recreational Requirements in New Residential Developments	5	0
LRC4	Arts, Culture and Entertainment	2	0
LRC5	Countryside Recreation	3	0
LRC6	Golf Courses	0	0
LRC7	Water Based Recreation	0	0
LRC8	Lee Valley Regional Park	2	0
LRC9	Public Rights of Way	7	0
LRC10	Tourism	18	0
LRC11	Retention of Community Facilities	6	0
BIS1	Special Countryside Area	0	0

BIS2	Housing Allocations – Bishop’s Stortford	0	0
BIS3	Areas of Special Restraint 1 and 2 – Bishop’s Stortford Local Housing Need and Stansted Airport Related Need	0	0
BIS4	Herts and Essex Hospital Site	0	0
BIS5	117-121 Hadham Road Site	0	0
BIS6	Hillmead School Site	0	0
BIS7	Reserve Secondary School Site, Hadham Road	0	0
BIS8	Areas of Special Restraint 3,4 and 5	0	0
BIS9	Employment Areas	5	0
BIS10	Town Centre Sites for Redevelopment	0	0
BIS11	The Goods Yard/John Dyde Training College Site	0	0
BIS12	The Mill Site	0	0
BIS13	The Riverside/Adderley Road Site	0	0
BIS14	95-97 London Road	0	0
BIS15	Eastern Hertfordshire Area Plan	0	0
HE1	Housing Allocations – Hertford	0	0
HE2	Reserve Housing Land – Hertford	2	0
HE3	County Hospital Site, North Road	0	0
HE4	Former Mill Road Depot	0	0
HE5	Mead Lane Area West of Marshgate Drive	0	0
HE6	University Land West of Mangrove Road	1	0
HE7	Riverside Yards	43	20
HE8	Employment Areas	11	4
HE9	Lea Valley Area Plan – Hertford	36	18
HE10	Balls Park	17	7
WA1	Housing Allocations – Ware	0	0
WA2	Reserve Housing Land – Ware	1	0
WA3	Former Gas Works Site, Star Street (Includes Garden Centre, Bowling Road)	0	0
WA4	Former Goods Yard and Station Car Park, Viaduct Road	0	0
WA5	Trinity Centre	0	0

WA6	12 High Street/Co-op Depot, Star Street	0	0
WA7	Crane Mead	0	0
WA8	Employment Areas	3	0
WA9	Lea Valley Area Plan – Ware	0	0
WA10	Tumbling Bay	1	0
SA1	Housing Allocations – Sawbridgeworth	1	0
SA2	Cambridge Road/Crofters Site	1	0
SA3	Land East of Millfields and Lawrence Avenue	0	0
SA4	Sports Pitch Provision	1	0
ST1	Housing Allocations – Stanstead Abbots and St Margarets	0	0
ST2	St Margarets Farm Site	1	0
ST3	Sanville Gardens Site	0	0
ST4	Employment Area	0	0
ST5	Development Within the Lee Valley Regional Park	0	0
BUN1	Housing Allocations – Buntingford	0	0
BUN2	Land West of St. Francis	0	0
BUN3	Land Between London Road and A10 Bypass	0	0
BUN4	Existing and New Employment Areas	0	0
BUN5	The Former Sainsbury Distribution Depot	0	0
BUN6	Park Farm Industrial Estate	0	0
BUN7	Watermill Industrial Estate – Improvement to Aspenden Road	0	0
OSV1	Category 1 Villages	48	6
OSV2	Category 2 Villages	46	4
OSV3	Category 3 Villages	8	0
OSV4	Housing Allocations – Category 1 Villages	1	0
OSV5	Reserve Housing Land – Category 1 Villages	1	0
OSV6	Extensions and Alterations to Premises in Employment Use	0	0
OSV7	Employment Areas	0	0
OSV8	Village Shops, Community and Leisure Facilities	1	1
IMP1	Planning Conditions and Obligations	15	1

# Appendix B

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	91/92	92/93	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	Total	
<b>TOWNS/PARISHES OF: -</b>																							
Bishop's Stortford	147	93	201	458	306	441	418	345	168	152	77	39	70	121	303	300	153	171	156	-7	29	4141	
Buntingford	31	28	37	57	77	39	21	1	4	9	15	5	9	8	10	7	11	16	2	39	93	519	
Hertford	66	82	157	424	142	167	49	63	87	132	170	224	100	90	74	199	83	77	126	82	137	2731	
Sawbridgeworth	25	28	16	47	21	11	16	9	0	20	14	1	2	15	6	6	45	25	23	8	55	393	
Ware	10	10	44	43	28	4	71	10	10	19	226	30	47	21	45	142	190	139	53	18	9	1169	
<b>PARISHES OF: -</b>																							
Albury	0	0	0	0	-1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	-1	2	1	0	1	2	0	10	
Anstey	0	0	8	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	6	17	
Ardeley	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	-1	0	0	6	0	15	
Aspenden	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	-1	0	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	7	
Aston	0	0	3	5	-1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	-1	1	0	1	-1	11	1	1	0	23	
Bayford	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	3	0	1	0	5	0	5	0	2	21	
Bengeo Rural	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	
Benington	0	1	2	0	6	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-5	4	2	1	20	
Bramfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Braughing	0	12	0	-1	1	1	0	7	-1	1	2	1	0	6	7	5	0	3	0	0	1	45	
Brent Pelham	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Brickendon Liberty	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	24	1	0	2	16	1	0	0	1	4	1	57	
Buckland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	
Cottered	4	5	2	1	1	3	0	-1	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	1	1	33	
Datchworth	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	-1	2	0	9	1	1	1	7	1	-1	0	-1	1	1	32	
Eastwick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Furneaux Pelham	-1	1	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	15	12	3	0	2	3	-2	2	1	0	1	0	46	
Gilston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	12	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	
Great Amwell*	89	70	0	1	1	0	0	41	3	-2	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	3	10	-2	0	227	
Great Munden	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	1	4	0	1	1	10	
Hertford Heath	0	8	0	5	2	1	15	0	1	4	1	4	-1	3	4	5	8	5	5	-15	20	75	
Hertingfordbury	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	-1	0	-1	0	1	-1	1	1	0	0	0	-2	4	16	
High Wych	-1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	-2	4	3	5	-1	1	1	19	
Hormead	-1	0	1	2	7	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	25	
Hunsdon	2	0	2	0	6	1	8	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	0	11	5	49	
Little Berkhamsted	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	-1	12	-1	-2	8	1	0	2	1	0	0	33	
Little Hadham	0	3	0	23	19	6	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	-3	1	6	12	6	6	-1	85	
Little Munden	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	-1	1	0	0	0	13	
Meesden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Much Hadham	1	2	1	1	2	5	7	0	1	2	0	2	22	0	8	0	1	1	2	4	0	62	
Sacombe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
Standon	1	22	50	5	-24	97	52	6	11	13	4	2	-19	3	29	53	21	7	6	7	0	346	
Stanstead Abbots*	0	0	9	0	8	5	3	7	8	3	1	1	2	6	0	3	-2	12	1	2	0	69	
Stanstead St. Margarets*	67	11	59	22	0	0	0	0	21	0	11	-1	4	42	20	0	1	48	36	7	0	348	
Stapleford	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	
Stocking Pelham	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	1	7	0	-1	6	
Tewin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-6	29	0	9	-1	1	2	0	0	-1	2	1	2	38	
Thorley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	0	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	25	
Thundridge	2	1	1	6	2	6	0	3	1	3	1	2	0	1	1	15	5	2	0	5	0	57	
Walkern	1	0	16	0	0	1	0	22	0	1	2	16	4	2	4	1	17	5	5	13	0	110	
Wareside	0	1	12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	24	
Watton-at-Stone	0	7	0	22	78	1	0	3	0	34	9	-1	1	0	0	10	0	-2	3	-1	14	178	
Westmill	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-2	2	0	0	7	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	13	
Widford	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	-1	13	
Wyddial	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	9	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>1128</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>11208</b>	

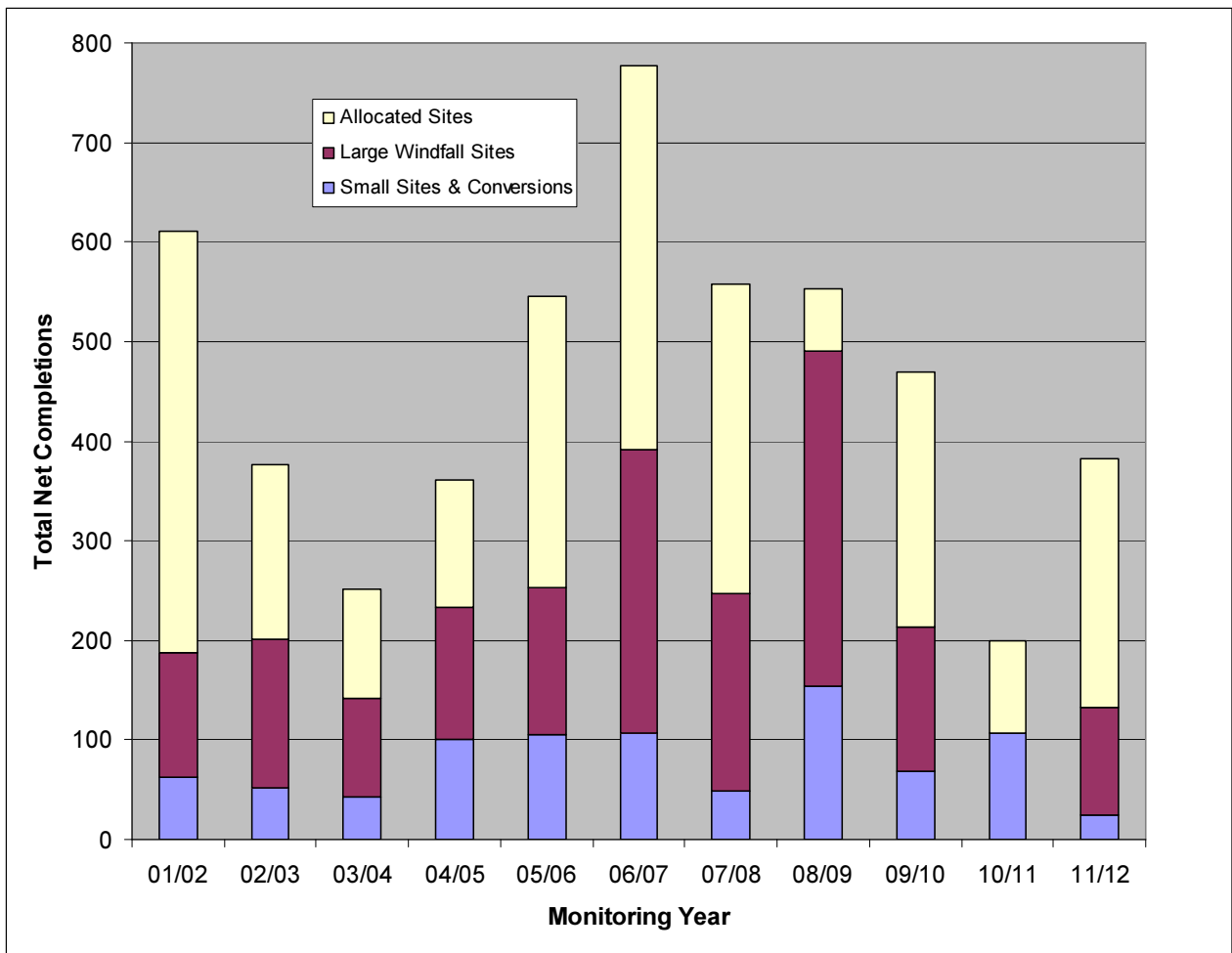
**Table 1: East Hertfordshire Housing Completions (net) 1991-2012**

\*The settlement falls into the three parishes of Stanstead Abbots, Stanstead St Margarets and Great Amwell.

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	Total
<b>SETTLEMENT OF: -</b>												
Bishop's Stortford	87	39	71	128	308	301	149	171	157	-9	26	1428
Buntingford	15	5	9	8	9	7	11	16	2	39	93	214
Hertford	161	202	85	84	61	149	43	66	103	62	49	1065
Sawbridgeworth	14	1	2	15	6	6	44	25	21	8	15	157
Stanstead Abbots/ Stanstead St. Margarets	12	-1	5	49	21	3	6	53	45	9	0	202
Ware	226	30	47	21	45	142	190	139	53	18	8	919
<b>CATEGORY 1 VILLAGES OF: -</b>												
Braughing	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	0	1	10
Hertford Heath	0	1	-1	3	1	6	6	5	5	-19	18	25
High Cross	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hunsdon	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	10
Much Hadham	0	1	21	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	28
Puckeridge	1	2	0	4	28	0	13	7	6	2	0	63
Tewin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Walkern	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	4	5	13	0	39
Watton-at-Stone	9	0	0	0	0	10	0	-1	2	-1	9	28
Other Villages/Hamlets	75	95	11	34	79	148	77	64	68	76	159	886
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>5079</b>

**Table 2: East Hertfordshire Housing Completions (net) by settlement 2001-2012\***

\*Settlement figures provided for six main settlements and Category 1 villages



**Figure 1: Windfall and Allocated Completions 2001-2012**

**Table 3: PPS3 Five year land supply calculation 2013/14 – 2017/18 including the Local Plan Reserve Housing Land sites, Bishop’s Stortford Areas of Special Restraint (ASRs) and Special Countryside Area (SCA), and further identified sites (based on requirement of 660 dwellings per annum)**

Sites under construction / with detailed planning permission	724
Sites with outline planning permission	36
Sites subject to S106 Agreement	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>760</b>
Local Plan Allocations under construction / with detailed planning permission	228
Local Plan Allocations with outline planning permission	81
Local Plan Allocations subject to S106 Agreement	298
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>607</b>
Remaining Local Plan Allocations without planning permission	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>
Local Plan Areas of Special Restraint & Special Countryside Area (last 3 years of 5)	750
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>750</b>
Further Identified Sites	252
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>252</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2369</b>
Average Annual RSS Requirement (2013/14 – 2017/18)	<b>660</b>
Five Year Requirement (660 x 5)	<b>3300</b>
<b>Five Year Land Supply Calculation (2369/660)</b>	<b>3.6</b>

**Table 4: PPS3 Five year land supply calculation 2013/14 – 2017/18 including the Local Plan Reserve Housing Land sites, Bishop’s Stortford Areas of Special Restraint (ASRs) and Special Countryside Area (SCA), and further identified sites (based on requirement of 550 dwellings per annum)**

Average Annual ‘Option 1’ Requirement (2013/14– 2017/18)	<b>550</b>
Five Year Requirement (550 x 5)	<b>2750</b>
<b>Five Year Land Supply Calculation (2369/550)</b>	<b>4.3</b>

**Table 5: NPPF Five year land supply calculation 2013/14 – 2017/18 including the Local Plan Reserve Housing Land sites, Bishop’s Stortford Areas of Special Restraint (ASRs) and Special Countryside Area (SCA), and further identified sites (based on requirement of 660 dwellings per annum)**

Sites under construction / with detailed planning permission	724
Sites with outline planning permission	36
Sites subject to S106 Agreement	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>760</b>
Local Plan Allocations under construction / with detailed planning permission	228
Local Plan Allocations with outline planning permission	81
Local Plan Allocations subject to S106 Agreement	298
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>607</b>
Remaining Local Plan Allocations without planning permission	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>0</b>
Local Plan Areas of Special Restraint & Special Countryside Area (last 3 years of 5)	750
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>750</b>
Further Identified Sites	252
Windfall Allowance	241
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>493</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2610</b>
Average Annual RSS Requirement (2013/14 – 2017/18)	<b>660</b>
Average Annual RSS Requirement (2013/14 – 2017/18) incl. 5% buffer (660+33)	<b>693</b>
Five Year Requirement* (693 x 5)	<b>3465</b>
<b>Five Year Land Supply Calculation (2610/693)</b>	<b>3.8</b>

**Table 6: NPPF Five year land supply calculation 2013/14 – 2017/18 including the Local Plan Reserve Housing Land sites, Bishop’s Stortford Areas of Special Restraint (ASRs) and Special Countryside Area (SCA), and further identified sites (based on requirement of 550 dwellings per annum)**

Average Annual ‘Option 1’ Requirement (2013/14– 2017/18)	<b>550</b>
Average Annual ‘Option 1’ Requirement (2013/14– 2017/18) incl. 5% buffer (550+28)	<b>578</b>
Five Year Requirement* (578 x 5)	<b>2890</b>
<b>Five Year Land Supply Calculation (2610/578)</b>	<b>4.5</b>

\*Five year requirement includes the additional 5% buffer in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 47).

# Appendix C

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