



Over Wallop Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan

Submission Draft – October 2022

Author: NDP Steering Group



Document to be professionally formatted ahead of parish referendum

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1 FORWARD

On behalf of the Over Wallop Parish Council, I am pleased to introduce to you the Over Wallop Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan, or NDP for short.

The aim of the NDP is to preserve, protect and enhance the rural and tranquil nature of our Parish, while maintaining economic and social sustainability. The NDP sets out a vision for the Parish and a number of objectives and policies for future land use with a particular focus on the environment and landscape, development and design, and infrastructure and community. The NDP also sets out a list of future community projects and aspirations which the Parish Council will seek to pursue and implement.

This NDP is a significant achievement. It has been produced by the NDP Steering Group (a sub-committee of the Parish Council) with unwavering support from a band of dedicated and hard-working local volunteers.

Consultation is key to the success of the NDP and everything in this draft NDP is supported by the views of local residents, businesses and other stakeholders. Despite the limitations introduced as a result of the pandemic, every effort has been made to communicate and engage with parishioners as widely as possible including: implementation of a new NDP website (www.OWparishNDP.uk), creation of a new email communication system (the HUB), public meetings, two residents' surveys and a survey of business needs, as well as stands at both the Over Wallop Village Fête and Wallops Vintage Gathering.

This NDP document is subject to review and comment by a range of stakeholders including parishioners, Test Valley Borough Council, the Environment Agency, Historic England, neighbouring Parishes and an external examiner.

A final NDP document will be subject to a referendum in the Parish, hopefully by the end of 2022.

I would like to thank the NDP Steering Group and all the volunteers for their significant efforts. We hope that everyone in the Parish will support this NDP process and find this document a sound basis for the future of our Parish.

Kate Dixon

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2 INTRODUCTION

The Parish of Over Wallop is a ~~relatively small~~ rural parish in north Hampshire, close to the border with Wiltshire. The Parish includes the village of Over Wallop, part of Middle Wallop village and two smaller settlements at Palestine and Kentsboro. The Parish also includes the Army Aviation Centre, located at Kentsboro. The Parish boundary also forms the designated Neighbourhood Development Plan Area see Figure 2.1.

This NDP covers the whole of the Parish of Over Wallop including the Army Aviation Centre, although it should be noted that the Army has asked not to be included in the NDP consultation process.

In the second half of 2020, Over Wallop Parish Council (OWPC) resolved to pursue an NDP and in October 2020 hosted an Open Day. An NDP Steering Group and group of volunteers were sought in early 2021. On 4 March 2021, Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) designated the Neighbourhood Development Plan Area.

During the compilation of this NDP, the needs of the Parish have been researched, sought by survey, considered and are reflected in the content of this ~~document~~plan.



Figure 2 1 Over Wallop Parish Boundary / NDP Plan Area

2.1 NDP LEGAL STATUS AND LEGISLATION

Parish Councils can now use the neighbourhood planning powers as set out in the Localism Act 2011 to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land through the preparation of a Neighbourhood Plan.

The Localism Act introduces a new right for communities to draw up a Neighbourhood Plan. Neighbourhood planning allows communities (incorporating residents, employees and businesses) to come together through a local Parish Council or neighbourhood forum and say where they think new houses, businesses and shops should be located – and what they should look like.

Local communities are able to use neighbourhood planning to ~~determine grant full or outline planning permission in~~ areas where they most want to see new homes and businesses ~~to be located, making it easier and quicker for development to go ahead.~~

Commented [HS1]: This is not within the remit of the neighbourhood plan.

Provided a NDP is aligned with national planning policy, the strategic vision for the wider area set by the ~~Local authority Plan~~ and with other legal requirements, local people will be asked to vote on it in a referendum. If the Plan is approved by a majority of those who vote, then the local authority will bring it into force, and the plan will be ‘made’.

Legislation requires that Neighbourhood Plans meet a number of ‘Basic Conditions’ to ensure they are legally compliant and take account of wider policy considerations.

The basic conditions are that the plan must:

- have regard to national planning policy and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, including the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF);
- contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- be in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan for the local area (i.e. The Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) Revised Local Plan 2011-2029);
- be otherwise compatible with and not breach EU obligations (as incorporated into UK law) and Human Rights requirements.

2.2 NDP PROCESS

The preparation of an NDP involves a series of stages as required by legislation before it can be ‘made’. To be ‘made’, an NDP must meet certain basic conditions (see above). In

addition, the NDP must have due regard to specific Acts, EU directives (as incorporated into UK law) and local (TVBC) policies and plans.

Figure 2.2 identifies key documents that have been consulted in the preparation of this NDP. Wherever possible, references in this document are cited to sections or paragraphs in the documents over page.

Commented [HS2]: The 'other related directives' can be removed from this diagram, as they are not directly relevant to the NP process. See also comments on Para 2.4.

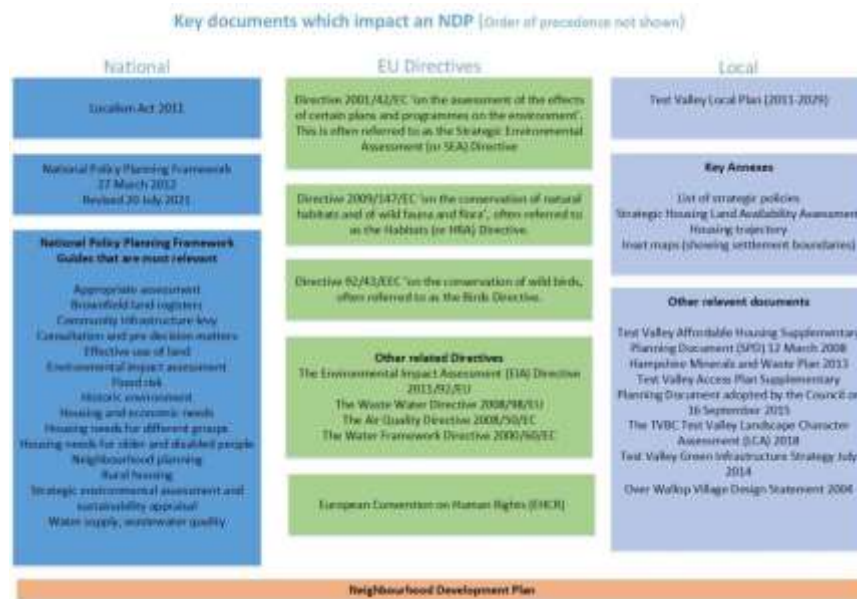


Figure 2.2 Key Documents which impact an NDP

2.3 NATIONAL ACTS AND POLICIES

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and related policies were published by the Government in 2012 (updated in July 2021) are key policy sources for the preparation of Local and Neighbourhood Plans. A Neighbourhood Plan must demonstrate that it is consistent with the policies set out within the NPPF.

The following sections of the NPPF have been considered during the preparation of this NDP:

- ☐ Supporting a prosperous rural economy.
- ☐ Good design.

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- ☐ Protecting healthy communities.
- ☐ Protecting Local Green Spaces.
- ☐ Conserving and enhancing the natural environment.
- ☐ Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.
- ☐ Neighbourhood planning.

2.4 EU DIRECTIVES AND OBLIGATIONS

The Neighbourhood Plan must ensure that it “does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, EU obligations”. The EU Directives that are of most relevance to the Over Wallop Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan are as follows:

- ☐ The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive 2001/42/EC.
- ☐ The Habitats Directive (HD) 92/43/EEC.
- ☐ The Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC.

~~Other Directives that are not directly relevant to the Neighbourhood Development Plan are as follows:~~

- ~~☐ The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive 2011/92/EU.~~
- ~~☐ The Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC). ☐ The Air Quality Directive (2008/50/EC).~~
- ~~☐ The Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC).~~

Commented [HS3]: If these are not relevant, they can be removed.

The NDP must not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which sets out the habitat regulations assessment process for land use plans, including consideration of the effect on habitat sites. This requirement was introduced by Regulation 32 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Furthermore, it is necessary to consider whether the Neighbourhood Development Plan is compatible with European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) obligations which are the same as those set out in the Human Rights Act 1998.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) directive seeks “to provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans and programmes.” The SEA Directive is transposed into UK law through the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (‘SEA Regulations’) and it is these Regulations that the Neighbourhood Plan will need to be compatible with.

Another key obligation is Directive 92/43/EEC “on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora”, often referred to as the Habitats Directive (HD). This has been translated into UK law via The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Under the ‘Habitats Regulations’ an assessment referred to as an Appropriate Assessment must be undertaken if a Neighbourhood Plan is likely to have a significant effect on a European protected wildlife site.

Under both the SEA and the Habitats Regulations it is the responsibility of TVBC to advise whether further work is required once the first stage, a screening assessment, has been undertaken. **This assessment is currently being sought by Over Wallop Parish Council (OWPC).**

Commented [HS4]: This needs updating with the current situation.

2.5 LOCAL PLANS AND STRATEGIC POLICIES

The NPPF guidance document also states that an NDP needs to be in general conformity with the relevant Development Plan and Policies of the local Borough Council (in this case Test Valley Borough Council) and County Council (Hampshire County Council).

The key documents are:

- ☐ Test Valley Local Plan (2011-2029) ~~revised~~ Adopted January 2016.
- ☐ Test Valley ~~a~~ffordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), this was adopted in ~~2019~~ 2020.
- ☐ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013.
- ☐ Test Valley Access Plan Supplementary Planning Document, which was adopted by the Council on 16 September 2015.
- ☐ The TVBC Test Valley Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) 2018.
- ☐ Test Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy July 2014.
- ☐ Over Wallop Village Design Statement 2004.

TVBC has advised that the following policies are the relevant ‘Strategic’ Local Plan Policies that the NDP needs to conform with:

- ☐ Policy COM1: Housing Provision 2011 – 2029 .

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- ☐ Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy.
- ☐ Policy COM7: Affordable Housing.
- ☐ Policy COM8: Rural Exception Affordable Housing.
- ☐ Policy COM14: Community Services.
- ☐ Policy COM15: Infrastructure.
- ☐ Policy LE10: Retention of employment land and strategic employment sites.
- ☐ Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough.
- ☐ Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough.
- ☐ Policy E3: Local Gaps.
- ☐ Policy E5: Biodiversity.
- ☐ Policy E6: Green Infrastructure.
- ☐ Policy E7: Water Management.
- ☐ Policy E9: Heritage.
- ☐ Policy LHW1: Public Open Space. ☐ Policy T1: Managing Movement ☐ Policy T2: Parking Standards .

The emerging Test Valley Local Plan 2040 will, when adopted, replace the adopted Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2016). At the time of writing, the Issues and Options 2018 work has been undertaken alongside further Refined Issues and Options 2020. More recently, the Stage 1 strategic policies have been produced in the Regulation 18, Test Valley Local Plan 2040. Public consultation on these policies took place between 11 February 2022 and 8 April 2022. The detailed policies for Stage 2 are expected to be published for consultation in the last quarter of 2022.

In respect of adopted policy, specifically in relation to the Plan Area, the Parish does not lie within an area planned for significant growth.

It is important that the NDP is read as a whole. All NDP policies should be viewed together and not in isolation in the preparation and consideration of planning applications. All NDP policies will need to be taken into account in determining planning applications, along with other material considerations, as appropriate. The policies in this NDP do not list or crossreference to all other policies that may be relevant.

2.6 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

The NDP project is sponsored and overseen by OWPC. The NDP Steering Group maintains a comprehensive website (www.OWparishNDP.uk) and provides regular updates which provide full details on the progress and status of the NDP. □

Organisation

In mid-January 2021, a group of volunteers came forward and offered their support to help in the preparation of the NDP. Subsequently, a Chairman and Steering Group were appointed. In February 2021, the volunteers formed smaller working groups which reviewed example NDPs from other parishes for ideas and commenced research into specific areas related to Over Wallop Parish which would likely be the topics for future consultation with the residents of the Parish. These include but are not limited to, communications, environment, development and infrastructure.

Indicative NDP Timeline

The outline plan (Figure 2.3) was developed and provides a guide to the major activities involved in the generation and approval of the NDP. The timescales are indicative but are based on experience gained from other parishes.

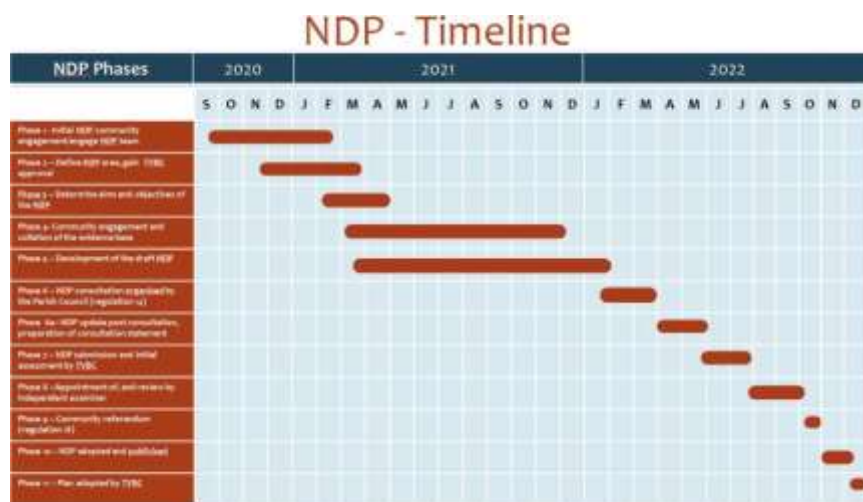


Figure 2.3 NDP Timeline

Communication and Consultation

Commented [HS5]: This can be deleted in the referendum version.

To ensure that the widest possible consultation could take place with the Parish community, ~~the Steering Group has undertaken~~ a number of specific communication-based activities have been undertaken, these have included:

- ☐ Setting up a dedicated email address (Chair@OWparishNDP.uk) for all residents and stakeholders to use to enable them to ask questions and gain information.
- ☐ Setting up a Parish email communication system, known as the HUB, to disseminate information and send out electronic versions of questionnaires / surveys to all subscribers.
- ☐ Setting up a dedicated website (www.OWparishNDP.uk) to provide regular progress updates, volunteer information, survey links and results and as a general repository for parishioner NDP information.
- ☐ Delivering paper copies of questionnaires/surveys to every household in the Parish to ensure that people without access to electronic forms of communication were included.
- ☐ Displaying posters advertising local events (e.g. annual Village Fête and Wallops Vintage Fair) with an NDP presence at locations throughout the Parish.
- ☐ Ensuring that the Wallop Parish News magazine, published monthly, includes regular NDP updates and highlights NDP meetings or other community events/issues.

The activities described above are detailed in the Communications and Engagement Plan¹ which forms part of the evidence base for the NDP. Consultation with residents and stakeholders in the Parish (see Figure below) is a key part of the NDP process. Nothing goes into the NDP unless it has been evidenced, generally through engagement and feedback from the Parish through surveys and focus groups. Demonstration of effective communication and engagement is also essential for a robust Consultation Statement to accompany the final Plan to TVBC in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 16.

Surveys

An initial survey (see calling notice Figure 2.4) was carried out in March 2021 and a more detailed survey (see calling notice Figure 2.5) in July 2021. Both surveys were hand delivered by volunteers in paper form to all households in the Parish as well as being made available online to ensure as wide a distribution as possible. Each returned survey was entered into a prize draw to encourage parishioner participation (see image on following page). In addition, a focussed survey for businesses was carried out in October 2021.

As a result of the input and feedback received throughout the NDP process, this NDP has been written to reflect

JOIN IN – TAKE PART – BE HEARD!

**Over Wallop Parish
Neighbourhood Development Plan**

First-stage Questionnaire

Join in – This is our opportunity to create a shared vision for our parish which will be influential in shaping the development and growth of our local area.

Take part – Please give us your answers to this short questionnaire preferably by using this link: <https://tinyurl.com/OWP-NDP1> or by completing the one that will be sent to you via the Hub.

If you can't access the internet, please fill in the reverse side of this letter which can either be posted back in the envelope provided (please add postage stamp) to: The Parish Office, The Fairground, Weyhill, Andover, Hants SP11 0QN OR be dropped off at the Village Shop or the Wallop Parish Hall in boxes provided. Post boxes are available at Whittington, Kentsboro for Kentsboro residents and at The Cattery, Streetway Road or Sunnyview, Mount Carmel Road, for Palestine residents. Your answers will help us to prepare the more detailed, second-stage questionnaire to follow.

Be heard – There will be lots of consultations with you, the residents of Over Wallop, Palestine and Kentsboro, asking for your opinions, views, comments and ideas about how you would like to see our Parish develop in the future.

Your views will be used to create our Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). A final referendum will seek your approval before submitting our NDP to Test Valley Borough Council.

All questionnaire responses must be received/ collected by Saturday 24th April.

WHAT THE NDP WILL DO:
A Neighbourhood Development Plan (made legal under the Localism Act 2011) allows local people to make a real difference to the area in which they live and work. Once the Plan is approved by Test Valley it will assume statutory status and will become part of the Test Valley Borough Council Local Plan. Planners will be obliged to take its recommendations into account when considering future developments.

WHAT THE NDP WON'T DO:
The Government has made it clear that an NDP is not a tool for residents to oppose ALL new developments.

THE HUB: Sign up to our local email communication system using the QR code or email owparishhub@gmail.com. This will enable you to complete surveys online simply and quickly and ensure you are kept up-to-date with everything that's happening.

Visit the Over Wallop Parish Council website: <http://www.overwallopparishcouncil.org.uk/>
Or, if you have any queries, contact: OverWallopNDP@hotmail.com

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR SAY!


Figure 2.4 Initial survey calling notice

¹ Evidence Base Document 11

parishioners' views and informed objectives and policies. Survey results and draft sections of the NDP have been posted on the NDP website as they became available. The final NDP is subject to a full public referendum of the Parish, likely to be in the second half of 2022.

EACH COMPLETED SURVEY (ONE PER RESIDENT) WILL BE ENTERED INTO A PRIZE DRAW TO WIN A £50 VOUCHER FOR USE IN THE WALLOPS VILLAGE SHOP!

JOIN IN – TAKE PART – BE HEARD!



**Over Wallop Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan
Detailed Survey**

A big thank you to all those who completed the first survey for the Over Wallop Parish NDP in April. I am delighted to report that we received over 225 responses. The responses from the first survey have been analysed in detail (and are available at www.OWparishNDP.uk) and form the basis of this detailed survey.

It is hoped that a draft NDP will be released for parishioner comment later this year. As we have outlined previously, nothing goes into the NDP unless it can be evidenced, generally through engagement and feedback from the parish through surveys and focus groups. The final NDP is subject to a full public referendum of the parish – this is likely to be in the second half of 2022.

Join in – This is our opportunity to create a shared vision for our parish which will be influential in shaping the future development of our local area.

Take part – Please give us your answers to this survey preferably by using this link: <https://tinyurl.com/NDP-DetailedSurvey>. If you can't access the internet, please fill in the survey by hand then either post to: The Parish Office, The Fairground, Weyhill, Andover, Hants SP11 0QN OR by dropping off at the Village Shop or the Wallop Parish Hall (Over Wallop residents); Whittington, Kentsboro (Kentsboro residents); or The Cattery, Streetway Road or Sunnyview, Mount Carmel Road (Palestine residents).

Be heard – There will be lots of consultations with you, the residents of Over Wallop, Palestine, Kentsboro and the surrounding rural areas asking for your opinions, views, comments and ideas about how you would like to see our Parish develop in the future. Any issues or comments raised outside the scope of the NDP will be addressed by the Parish Council. **This detailed survey is a key opportunity to express your views.**

All survey responses must be received / collected by Friday 6 August

All residents are encouraged to respond and each completed survey (limited to one per resident) will be entered into a draw to win a £50 voucher for use in the Wallops Village Shop.

Further information related to the Over Wallop Parish NDP is available at www.OWparishNDP.uk or by emailing Chair@OWparishNDP.uk

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE YOUR SAY!

Figure 2.5 Detailed survey calling notice

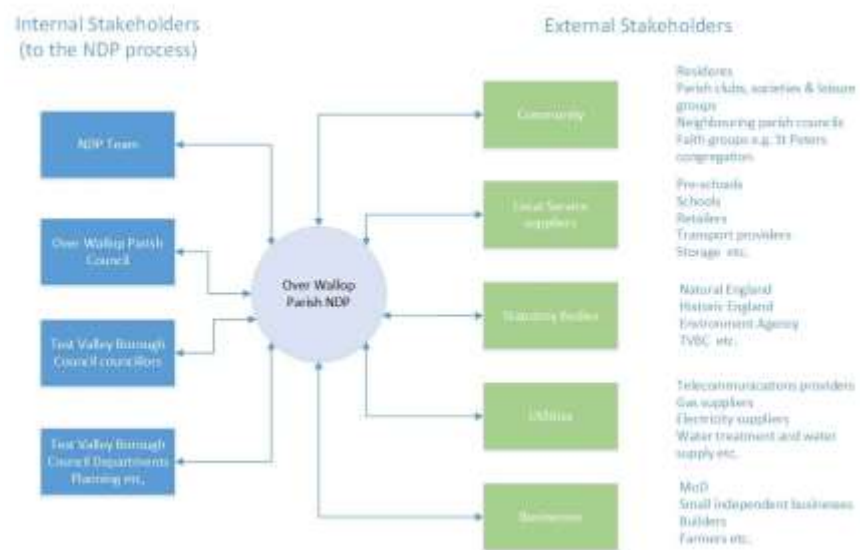


Figure 2.6 Over Wallop Parish NDP Stakeholder Map

There are a wide range of stakeholders in the creation and approval of an NDP. The stakeholder map (Figure 2.6) shows both 'internal' stakeholders, those people and organisations involved in the NDP generation process, and the 'external' stakeholders, those people and organisations which may be consulted as part of the process.

The map is a guide for engagement and a way of checking to see that key groups have not been missed during the NDP generation process. All of the external stakeholder groups highlighted above will be consulted on this draft NDP document.

Events

As part of the engagement strategy, the Steering Group hosted an NDP information stand at the Village Fête held in July 2021 and at the Wallops Vintage Gathering held in August 2021 (see pictures below). Attendance and interest shown at these events was high. The detailed survey was timed to overlap with the Village Fête to enhance the response rate.



Figure 2 7 Over Wallop Village Fête



Figure 2 8 Wallops Vintage Gathering

Regulation 14 Consultation

A formal consultation of the Parish and notifiable bodies was undertaken between the 21 February 2022 and 4 April 2022. The results of this consultation and the actions taken in the

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production of this amended NDP are recorded in the NDP Consultation Statement, [Evidence Base Document 12](#).

The NDP draft and the 11 supporting evidence-based documents and an on-line comment form were made available on the NDP website (see Figure 2.9)



Figure 2.9 Regulation 14 webpage

As part of the Regulation 14 consultation two exhibition events were held (one in March and one in April 2022) which included posters of key elements of the draft NDP and printed copies of the NDP and all supporting evidence-based documents. In addition, all the documents were made available for a separate document review session. These events were all held at the Wallops Parish Hall and were supported by members of the NDP team who were available to answer questions. Pictures of the events are shown in Figure 2.10.



Figure 2 10 Exhibition and document session

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3 OVERVIEW OF THE PARISH

3.1 DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF THE PARISH

Over Wallop Parish is located in rural Hampshire, covering 1,241 hectares (excluding the Porton Down Estate) on the western edge of central Test Valley, situated to the north-west of Stockbridge, south-west of Andover and bordering Wiltshire on one side.

The Parish consists of the village of Over Wallop, part of Middle Wallop and the two smaller settlements of Palestine and Kentsboro (the latter of which includes the Army Aviation Centre in the north-east of the Parish) - see Figure 2.1 on page 7.

Commented [HS7]: A map would be helpful here. TVBC can help with mapping if required.

Over Wallop Village lies near two good east-to-west routes, the A343 between Salisbury and Andover, which runs through Middle Wallop, and the A30 which lies approximately one mile to the south. The principal route through the village is Station Road, a winding and narrow, rural C-class road. The village has one lane to the north, King Lane, and also subsidiary access from the A343 via Salisbury Lane.

Over Wallop Village lies in the valley of the Wallop Brook (a tributary of the River Test) which rises just north of the village, flowing south-east through the village. The valley is enclosed, tranquil and generally unspoilt. The village has a unique character due to the diverse collection of buildings and the relationship between the buildings, trees and green spaces. The historic core of Over Wallop Village includes many picturesque, timber-framed and thatched cottages as well as several listed buildings. The Over Wallop Conservation

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Area was designated on 6 August 1981 in recognition of its special architectural and historic interest. The original settlement of Over Wallop followed the Brook, with post-medieval and modern developments extending up the valley sides.

Palestine lies 1.5 miles north-west of Over Wallop Village. The main roads are Streetway Road, Mount Hermon Road and Mount Carmel Road. The settlement adjoins the village of Grateley, which has a railway station with trains to London Waterloo to the north-east and Exeter St Davids to the south-west. The Parish boundary runs down the centre of Streetway Road, effectively bisecting a common settlement area on either side of the road between Grateley and Over Wallop Parishes.

Palestine has grown from the four original farms and farm cottages and now consists mainly of fields, farms and just under 100 houses. All of the houses are detached and each has uninterrupted views of farmlands.

The Parish also has a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the west. Bordering Mount Carmel Road in Palestine, this SSSI is part of the Porton Down Estate where scientific and military research is carried out by the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL).

Kentsboro lies to the north-east of the Parish, five miles south-west of Andover and four miles south-east of the Wiltshire border, running along the A343 (around the staggered crossroads with the B3084) and the Kentsboro Road which leads to Stockbridge. Kentsboro contains a filling station with a grocery store attached which was originally the White Horse café.

Kentsboro is reputed to have origins dating back to King Canute and also Bronze Age burial mounds, one of which, 'Kent's Barrow', was excavated in 1854 and is likely to be the origin of the name.

Kentsboro comprises a small settlement with a spread of modern dwellings, bungalows and individual holdings. It also includes the Army Aviation Centre, a training centre for the Army Air Corps. Most of the dwellings at Kentsboro provide housing for service families and this housing, commissioned by the MoD/Defence Infrastructure Organisation, is a traditional village-style development reflecting the local Hampshire village vernacular. The development received a Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Housing Award Commendation. Helicopter and small aeroplane flying training takes place in and around the Parish on a regular basis, with some night flying.

The Parish also includes a very small collection of properties known as 'Boarfield', situated close to the Old Stockbridge Road and thought to have been originally purchased as small holdings in the 1930s.

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3.2 HISTORY OF THE PARISH

Over Wallop

The name 'Wallop' may be derived from the Saxon term meaning "the valley of the stream". Although Over Wallop was not specifically mentioned by name, the Domesday Book of 1086 records how prosperous the area was, with nine mills on the Wallop Brook as well as extensive arable land, water meadows and pannage for pigs.

Throughout history, the Parish has prospered through agriculture. In the Middle Ages, cereal production reached its height, with commonly-held fields, creating a generally prosperous life for the local inhabitants. Like many parishes, Over Wallop experienced considerable changes to farmland in the 18th Century as a result of the Enclosure Acts. The field pattern created by the enclosed fields can still be seen with the distinctive blackthorn hedging and straight boundaries.

As well as tenure by the Crown, there have been other royal connections. Woods in the area are said to have been afforested by Henry II in the 12th Century and 500 years later William III (known as William of Orange) visited Over Wallop. It has been speculated that 'Orange Lane', 'King Lane' and 'Kings Farm' owe their names to this visit.

The 1840 survey for tithe purposes records a rural economy free from industrial development. Comparing the 1840 tithe maps with present day maps shows there has been little significant change in the layout of Over Wallop Village.

Over Wallop did, at times, suffer from extreme poverty, in particular between the two wars, as evidenced by the existence of a workhouse with housing for the overseers next door, on King Lane.



Figure 3 1 St Peter's Church Glebe Field and the War Memorial

Palestine

The origins of Palestine are not well documented. However, it seems that the land was purchased (possibly from the Marquis of Winchester circa 1890) by an expansionist developer who had an aspiration to provide simple, affordable homes for colleagues and friends. The scheme involved gridding off the land into 1/4 acre and 1/2 acre plots which could then be sold off. Unfortunately for the developer, the take-up of the plots was poor and only a few sold, possibly because of the remote location and distance from local amenities, such as shops and schools.

In the 1890s, Palestine formed part of the Grateley Estate, although in the 1901 census it was referred to as Palestine and consisted of farms and six farm dwellings. The population had doubled in size by the census of 1911.

During the Second World War, Palestine and its surrounding countryside became a large ammunition dump, and the station at Grateley was extended to accommodate long ammunition trains. The land surrounding Palestine was also used as a tented village for the US troops joining the D-Day landings and many artefacts from this era have been dug up in what are now domestic gardens.



Figure 3 2 Site of long barrow at South View Farm, Palestine

Middle Wallop and Kentsboro

The Army Aviation Centre (Figure 3.3) was opened in 1940 as RAF Middle Wallop, a training school for new pilots, and was originally intended for bomber use. However, during the Battle of Britain, Spitfires were moved here. Middle Wallop was also used by the US Army Air Force and the Royal Navy, and reverted to the Royal Air Force from July 1946. In September 1957, Middle Wallop transferred to the then new Army Air Corps. It became the School of Army Aviation and in 2009, the Army Aviation Centre. The base includes the Army Flying Museum and cafeteria, which features on visitor itineraries for the area.

Post Second World War Development of the Parish

After the Second World War, provision of council housing contributed to population growth in the Parish. This was also a period of uncontrolled speculative building in the country with some occurrences across the Parish. The architectural 'texture' of the Parish has been influenced by a continual process of infill building in what were once farmyards and large gardens and, in the 20th and 21st Centuries, the building of new housing estates in Over Wallop Village. These were Pound Road in the 1950s, Evans Close (named after Alan Evans

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who gifted the land) in the 1960s, Appleton Close in the late 1990s and, more recently, Printers Place in 2007 and Fine Acres Rise (formerly The Landings) in 2017. Nissan huts situated at Evans Close housed the Command Centre for RAF Middle Wallop during World War II. This was felt to be a safer location than Middle Wallop. These Nissan huts, together with a railway carriage, served as temporary housing after the war. Families who had been living in them moved onto the new estate at Pound Road, where they had more spacious houses and gardens with plumbing and electricity.



Figure 3 3 Views of Middle Wallop Army Aviation Centre aircraft hangers

Palestine has also seen development in the form of individual self-build detached houses, and a small development of six houses on Streetway Road which sits on the border of Grateley Parish.

Archaeology of the Parish

In the 1990s, the Institute of Archaeology Oxford carried out extensive excavations at Suddern Farm in Over Wallop Village which revealed a late Iron Age and Roman archaeological site. Artefacts from the site are on display at the Iron Age Museum in Andover. Over Wallop Parish has a rich archaeological history; key sites of importance are shown in Figure 5.4 on page 37 and identified in Policy EL P2.

3.3 PEOPLE AND COMMUNITY

People¹ – The Over Wallop Parish Profile of 2020 records the population of Over Wallop Parish as 2,429. Of these, 27% are young people aged under 19; 26% are aged between 20 and 39; 36% are aged 40-69 and 10.8% are aged over 70. It is predicted that the overall population of the Parish will drop by 1.9% by 2025, with the number of young people and young adults in the Parish expected to drop, while the number of residents over 70 is

¹ Over Wallop Parish Profile 2020, Test Valley Borough Council

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expected to grow. At 2,429, the population of the Parish represents 1.84% of Test Valley's population. The Parish age demographics are shown in Figure 3.4.

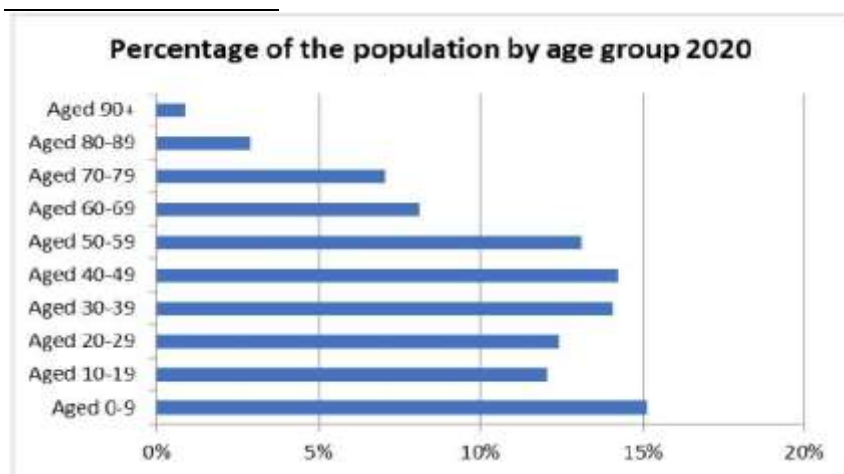


Figure 3.4 Population demographics

Housing – Over Wallop Parish comprises several areas, each with different housing characteristics. These include the Conservation Area, the wider area within the Over Wallop Settlement Boundary, Palestine, Kentsboro and the area around the Army Airfield, as well as farming and agricultural areas outside the Settlement Boundary. The western third of the Parish is in the Porton Down Estate and contains no dwellings. There are 798 dwellings in the Parish. 11.4% of the houses are terraced; 19% are semi-detached; 10.4% are flats; 56.9% are detached and 2.3% are mobile. In Palestine, 100% of the housing is detached.

In the Parish, 48.1% of people live in a property which they own outright or with a mortgage or loan (which is lower than the average for the Test Valley, of 70.3% and 12.9% of residents rent their property from a Housing Association which is lower than the borough average of 14.4%). A total of 36.4% of residents rent their property privately, which is significantly

Commented [HS8]: Streetway close has some semi detached homes.

higher than the borough average of 12.9% and is caused in part by the Army Aviation Centre.²

At the 2011 Census (latest available at time of publication), 91.6% of residents said they felt that they were in very good or good health. This is higher than the average for Test Valley (84.6%), as well as the average for England (81.4%). A further 1.4% of the population rated their health as bad or very bad, which is lower than both the borough (3.8%) and English averages (5.4%).

Community – There is a strong sense of community in the Parish fostered by several organisations, including the Parish church, the White Hart pub in Over Wallop Village and many clubs and societies such as the Over Wallop Cricket Club, Women’s Institute, and the Not On Your Own Club. Other social occasions support fundraising for the church, the community-owned Wallops Village Shop and Post Office, the Wallops Pre-school (located in Nether Wallop but attended by many children from Over Wallop Parish) and various charities. Wallop Good Neighbours provides a very valuable service by giving lifts to appointments and shops to those who do not have transport and the successful and muchvalued Wallop Parish News magazine carries information and reports to most homes in the Parish.

A recent community initiative is the Over Wallop Parish HUB, an email-based information system initially created for the purposes of the NDP under the auspices of the OWPC, but which will be made available for open community information sharing after the NDP has been finalised.

A Neighbourhood Watch initiative is both well run and well received in Palestine.

The nature of the Army Aviation Centre means that the resident population is fluid, and it accounts for the larger than average number of residents who are of working age residing in the Parish.

The nearest primary school for Over Wallop Village and Kentsboro is Wallop Primary School, which is situated just over the border in the neighbouring Parish of Nether Wallop. Residents of Palestine come under the catchment area for Grateley Primary School. For medical needs, the nearest GP surgery is in Stockbridge with a sub-surgery in Broughton.

² Over Wallop Parish Profile 2020, Test Valley Borough Council

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3.4 ECONOMY

According to the 2011 Census, 79.5% of Parish residents are economically active, which is above the borough average of 73.4%. It is also above the average for England and Wales 69.7%. However, 20.5% of people in Over Wallop are economically inactive and this includes residents who are retired, students, those looking after home or family, long-term sick or disabled. A wide range of professions and trades are represented by the residents of the Parish which enhances the community.

In addition to the three small shops, local businesses include, amongst others, Defence contractors, builders, agricultural farms, classic car restoration, interior design and soft furnishings, a veterinary clinic, an accountancy practice, a cleaning business, an equestrian centre and a large cattery and storage facilities in Palestine.

Farms in the Parish are now predominantly arable and technological advances mean that fewer workers are required than in the past. However, agriculture is still important to the economy of the Parish.

Prior to Covid-19, many people living in the Parish commuted to work outside it but the impact of Covid-19 appears to have accelerated the pace of 'flexible working' so that, where this is feasible, working from home for a significant proportion of the week appears to have become the norm.

3.5 LOCAL FACILITIES

Three small shops serve the Parish and these are: the community-owned Wallops Village Shop and Post Office, Pinchbeck's (filling station, car sales / servicing, shop located in Nether Wallop Parish) and Budgens (a grocery shop with associated filling station) located at Kentsboro.

Two pubs serve the Parish: the White Hart in Over Wallop Village (with a bottle recycling facility) and the George Inn in Middle Wallop (located within Nether Wallop Parish).

Leisure facilities include the Alan Evans Memorial Ground (a large playing field with multiuse games area, cricket pavilion and children's play area) which is widely used by dog walkers and families as well as for football and cricket. There is a further children's play area at Evans Close. There are also allotments on King Lane, originally gifted to the Parish by Emily Brownjohn in 1883.

There is a limited bus service in Over Wallop Village, Middle Wallop and Kentsboro as well as the train station at Grateley.

4 VISION, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES AND EVIDENCE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The 'Vision Statement' and 'Objectives' for the Over Wallop Parish NDP have been informed by the views of the community. These views have been sought during the NDP process by engagement, consultation and surveys which, in combination with evidence drawn from additional sources, underpin this NDP. A draft 'Vision and Objectives' statement was published for parishioner comment in June 2021. The objectives in section 4.4 incorporate comments received to date.

4.2 PROCESS

The NDP has clear traceability between the Vision, Objectives, Evidence and Policies. Figure 4.1 sets this out through the cascade from Vision/Objectives to Policy drafts.

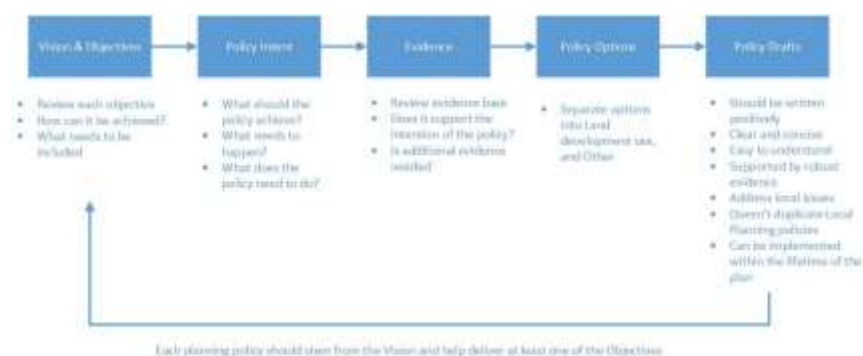


Figure 4.1 Vision to Policy flow chart

4.3 VISION

A Vision Statement describes the thing you are interested in, be it a company, a service or, in this case, a Parish and where you want it to be / to provide / to look like / feel like at a future point in time.

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The Over Wallop Parish NDP is informed by the following vision for the future:

“The unique mix of an historic village, Conservation Area(s), agriculture and smallscale businesses within a sparsely populated, tranquil and sustainable rural setting will be maintained, conserved and enhanced. The Parish will remain a place where its diverse population, community spirit and environment is supported by local services and sensitive developments which are appropriate to its needs.”

4.4 OBJECTIVES

The purpose of the objectives is to spell out more clearly what the Parish collectively believes needs to be addressed to make the vision a reality. The individual objectives have been grouped thematically under the following headings to aid traceability within this document:

<input type="checkbox"/> Parish Character	PCn ³
<input type="checkbox"/> Environment and Landscape	ELn
<input type="checkbox"/> Development and Design	DDn
<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Community	ICn

The first of these objectives focuses on Parish Character and may be considered to be highlevel objectives which are referenced widely throughout sections 5.0 to 7.0. The remaining three categories – Environment and Landscape, Development and Design and Infrastructure and Community – are dealt within their own specific document sections 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 respectively.

The following tables contain the objectives based on responses from the surveys.

Parish Character

³ Where ‘n’ is replaced by the objective number being referenced e.g. IC6 represents Infrastructure and Community Objective number 6 - Improvements to Telecommunications

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Ref	Description	Link to I ⁴ survey
PC1	To conserve and maintain the character of Over Wallop village, Palestine and Kentsboro.	Q2
PC2	To enhance and preserve the peaceful and pleasant nature of the Parish as a place to live.	Q2

Environment and Landscape

EL1	To conserve and enhance the rural character of the Parish and support appropriate planting which must be representative of the local area.	Q2
EL2	To preserve and enhance the Over Wallop Conservation Area, listed buildings and historic monuments and other non-designated heritage assets of the Parish.	Q7
EL3	To protect and designate the NDP identified important views and green spaces.	Q7
EL4	To protect and enhance access to the countryside between the three settlements.	Q3
EL5	To conserve and enhance the natural environment by reducing noise, water, air, light and traffic pollution.	Q2
EL6	To preserve and maintain the countryside surrounding the Parish's various settlements including rights of way.	Q2,Q7
EL7	To conserve and enhance the natural environment/biodiversity of the Parish, e.g. wildlife habitats, ecological corridors, etc. and ensure that all developments must result in a biodiversity net gain for the Parish.	Q4

Development and Design

DD1	To ensure that future developments are of a scale appropriate to the needs of the Parish.	Q3,Q5
DD2	To ensure that future developments are of a design which respects the heritage nature of the Parish and its individual identity.	Q5
DD3	To identify and promote the use of brownfield sites within the existing settlement boundary or development of existing derelict/disused buildings.	Q6
DD4	To conserve and enhance the natural environment by managing flood risk and by assessing the environmental impact of any new development.	Q5
DD5	To support the use of sustainable construction techniques and materials, as well as promoting energy conservation and supply from renewable sources.	–

Infrastructure and Community

IC1	To improve highway safety, including ensuring that traffic volumes and speed are reduced on residential and village roads.	Q3,Q6,Q4
IC2	To conserve and enhance park and recreation facilities across the Parish.	Q6
IC3	To improve the safety of active travellers (e.g. walkers/runners/cyclists/horse riders etc.) using residential and village roads and lanes.	Q6

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IC4	To preserve and enhance the community spirit by improving the scale/scope of local amenities and cultural services to ensure that they are accessible for all members of the community.	Q2,Q3
IC5	To seek improvements to the provision of public transport.	Q3,Q4
IC6	To seek improvements in the provision of fibre broadband and mobile across the Parish.	Q4
IC7	To improve the provision, scope and support the development of small-scale businesses and local shops, appropriate to the needs of the Parish.	Q5

4.5 POLICIES

The purpose of the ‘Policies’ in the NDP are to set out a framework for what the Parish collectively believes needs to be done when considering a range of Parish development-related activities. The policies are designed in response to the evidence base and collectively support the Objectives and Vision for the Parish.

The individual Policies have been grouped thematically and colour coded under the following headings to aid traceability within this document:

Theme	Policy Reference
Environment and Landscape	Policy EL Pn ⁴
Development and Design	Policy DD Pn
Infrastructure and Community	Policy IC Pn

The mapping between Vision, Objectives, Policy and Evidence can be found in Policy Evidence Base Matrix (Evidence Base Document 6).

Recommended Policies are shown in the following Table, and supporting explanatory text can be found in each of the next three sections of this document. [List of Policies](#)

Environment and Landscape	
EL P1	Conservation Areas

⁴ Where n is replaced by the policy number being referenced e.g. EL P9 represents Environment and Landscape Policy number 9 - Biodiversity

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EL P2	Listed Buildings and Locally Important Heritage Assets
EL P3	Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments
EL P4	Important Views
EL P5	Public Rights of Way
EL P6	Trees and Hedgerows
EL P7	Settlement Character and Coalescence
EL P8	Local Green Spaces
EL P9	Biodiversity
EL P10	Water Courses
EL P11	Dark Night Skies
EL P12	Air and Noise Pollution
EL P13	Water Pollution

Development and Design	
DD P1	New Housing Development
DD P2	Affordable and Community-led Housing
DD P3 a,b,c,d	Design Principles
DD P4	Flood Management
Infrastructure and Community	
IC P1	Highways – Sustainable Travel
IC P2	Highways and Traffic
IC P3	Quiet Lanes
IC P4	Community Infrastructure and Services
IC P5	Renewable Energy
IC P6	Local Business
IC P7	Community Facilities

4.6 EVIDENCE BASE

This NDP has been prepared using a range of sources and analyses which together form the NDP Evidence Base (EB). The primary evidence base comprises a number of Parish-specific documents which are detailed in the following Table. In addition, there are a number of other sources which, when used, are referenced as footnotes.

Commented [HS10]: A weblink to the evidence would be helpful here.

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Evidence Base (EB) Document No.	Document Title
EB1	First Survey Results
EB2	Detailed Survey Results
EB3	Green Space Assessment
EB4	Important View Assessment
EB5	Business Survey Results
EB6	Policy Evidence Base
EB7	Parish Character Appraisal & Design Codes
EB8	Parish Roads Strategy
EB9	Parish Wildlife & Biodiversity Report
EB10	Over Wallop Parish Profile
EB11	Communications and Engagement Strategy
EB12	Consultation Statement
EB13	Condition Statement

5 ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE

5.1 OVERVIEW

Over Wallop Parish is rural in character, dominated by agriculture. The largest and oldest settlement, Over Wallop Village, lies to the south of the Parish area, while the more recent (1940s) settlements of Palestine and Kentsboro lie to the north and east respectively. Between them lies open countryside, much of which is farmland. Just over one third of the area of the Parish to the west at Porton Down is MoD land within a danger zone, some of which is farmed but almost half the area is land designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).

A detailed description of the landscape character of the Parish is set out in the Character Appraisal and Design Code document (Evidence Base Document 7). In summary, the natural landscape of the Parish comprises three landscape character types: Open Chalkland, Chalk Downland Ridges and River Valley Floor (Test Valley Landscape Character Assessment 2004 (updated 2018)). There is rich history and biodiversity associated with the chalk landscape, evidenced by archaeological finds and a variety of rare wildlife and plant species. Over Wallop Village sits in the valley with rolling downland surrounding it on all sides; head out of the village in any direction and there are wide skies and expansive views from many locations in the Parish.

Commented [HS11]: A map showing the LCA types would be helpful here.
Para 6.9 on LCA could also be moved here to aid the reader.

It is evident from the resident surveys that it is the rural nature of the Parish and both access to, and views of, the countryside that residents value and for many is the primary reason for living here. The surveys also show that residents feel very strongly about protecting and improving the natural environment and its biodiversity.

The Character Appraisal and Design Code (see Appendix D) sets out a number of recommendations that have influenced policies with the Environment and Landscape theme:

- ☐ LAND2—Consider a policy relating to dark night skies—although there is light pollution around Kentsboro, the remainder of the Parish has very little such pollution (see ELP11).
- ☐ LAND3—Support should be provided for policies which create new woodland and hedgerow planting and measures to prevent their loss (see ELP6).
- ☐ LAND4—Maintain the identity of settlements and prevent any development which would lead to large scale coalescence. The Wallop villages, although contiguous in nature run along the Wallop Brook line, are generally linear in form and loss of this and their individual character should be resisted (see ELP7).
- ☐ LAND5—Protect the Wallop Brook, its source and unique character (see ELP10).

5.2 POLICIES

The Table below details the Environment and Landscape policies and descriptive sections.

Environment and Landscape		Section Number
EL P1	Conservation Areas	5.4
EL P2	Listed Buildings and Locally Important Heritage Assets	5.4
EL P3	Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monument	5.4
EL P4	Important Views	5.5
EL P5	Public Rights of Way	5.6
EL P6	Trees and Hedgerows	5.7
EL P7	Settlement Character and Coalescence	5.8
EL P8	Local Green Spaces	5.9
EL P9	Biodiversity	5.10
EL P10	Water Courses	5.11
EL P11	Dark Night Skies	5.12
EL P12	Air and Noise Pollution	5.13
EL P13	Water Pollution	5.14

5.3 **PARISH SETTING**

Over Wallop Parish lies within the borough of Test Valley. It is bordered to the north by Grateley Parish, with short stretches adjacent to Amport, Monxton and Abbots Ann. To the south and east it is bordered by Nether Wallop Parish and to the west by Newton Tony Parish in Wiltshire. The environmental and landscape characteristics that relate to Over Wallop Parish are set out in various documents such as the Test Valley Landscape Character Assessment and the Over Wallop Village Design Statement. Note: the latter is superseded by the new Parish Character Appraisal and Design Code (Evidence Base Document 7).

Commented [HS12]: A map would be helpful here. TVBC can help with mapping if required.

5.4 **HERITAGE, HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

There is evidence of human habitation in the Parish since at least the Iron Age, and by the time of the Domesday Book (1086) there was a thriving settlement along the river valley and nine mills are recorded on Wallop Brook as well as extensive arable land, water meadows and pannage for pigs. Farms were scattered along the valley floor with narrow plots running north. The Parish church dates from the 12th Century (although it was extensively restored in 1875 when the tower was rebuilt and the chancel added); and by 1222 the Manor of Over Wallop was owned by Nicholas de Moels. In the 16th Century the manor had passed into the ownership of the Wallop family of Farleigh Wallop.

Today, the village of Over Wallop is a mixture of traditional Hampshire cottages and some larger brick, mainly Georgian properties, originally farmhouses, with some newer buildings interspersed within the historic developments. There are two Conservation Areas that recognise the heritage of Over Wallop Village, details of which are set out in the Wallop Conservation Area Policy documents. The Conservation Areas extend from the crossroads at the A343 east along Station Road and west along Farley Street to the boundary with Nether Wallop.

Commented [HS13]: Photos in the document would help illustrate this range of design in the Parish.

Some examples of building types in Over Wallop Village are shown in Figure 5.1. A more complete set can be found in the Character Appraisal and Design Code document in Appendix D.



Figure 5.1 Selection of Over Wallop buildings

There are also 20th Century developments in the Parish. Three are located in Over Wallop Village at Evans Close, Pound Road and Appleton Close. Others are in Palestine, which was attached to the Parish in 1918 and consists mainly of post-1945 residential properties, and in Kentsboro, which is dominated by living quarters for MoD personnel for the Army Aviation Centre, although there are a small number of civilian residential properties. The Army Aviation Centre airfield was built in 1940 and now comprises a mix of hangars, workshops, offices, a museum and community facilities for the military and civilian population in the settlement.

More recently, new housing has been built to the north and north-east of Over Wallop Village at Printers Place and Fine Acres Rise, and on infill sites or replacing redundant farm buildings in Palestine.

Over and Middle Wallop Conservation Area

The buildings and other historical features that comprise the Conservation Areas in the Parish are well documented in the Wallops Conservation Area Character Appraisal and the Over Wallop Landscape Appraisal and Design Code. Conservation Area status recognises that the Parish has areas of special architectural and historic interest. When considering any planning application that affects a Conservation Area, a local planning authority must pay special attention to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area.⁵ The Conservation Areas are shown in Figures 5.2 and 5.3, the boundaries are indicated by a dotted black line, the grey shaded area in Figure 5.3 is outside the Parish boundary.

⁵ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/decisionmaking/legalrequirements/>

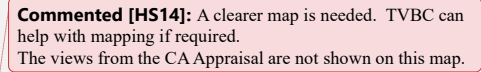


Figure 5 2 Over Wallop Conservation Areas map (part)⁶



Figure 5 3 Over Wallop Conservation Areas map (part)⁸

Listed Buildings and Locally Important Heritage Assets ⁷

⁶ Character Appraisal Figure OW7: OS Present day plan of Over Wallop with designated heritage assets and locally important buildings identified as well as other features and structures of importance.

⁷ Character Appraisal Figure MW1: OS Present day plan of Middle Wallop (within Plan area) with designated heritage assets and locally important buildings identified as well as other features and structures of importance

Over Wallop Parish has a range of nationally and locally important heritage assets.

Heritage assets include listed buildings (including walls, milestones and barns), scheduled monuments and non-designated historical structures of local importance.

Historic England describes a listed building as one which “is of special architectural or historic interest considered to be of national importance and therefore worth protecting”.

Locally important heritage assets may be described as non-designated heritage sites such as locally important buildings or sites of archaeological interest that make an important contribution to creating a sense of place and local identity.

In the Parish there are 48 listed buildings, 6 scheduled monuments⁸ and 48 locally important buildings⁹ demonstrating the historic significance of the area. These are listed in Policies EL P2 and EL P3

When making a decision on all listed building consent applications, or any decision on a planning application for development that affects a listed building or its setting, a local planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Preservation in this context means not harming the interest in the building, as opposed to keeping it completely unchanged.

This obligation, found in sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (ref. 1), applies to all decisions concerning listed buildings.

Archaeology

Over Wallop Parish has a rich archaeological history, with remains of barrows, tumuli and earthworks to the west and north of Over Wallop Village and near Palestine. Excavations by the Institute of Archaeology of Oxford in 1991 found later Iron Age and Roman remains as well as evidence of Bronze and Iron Age field systems at Suddern Farm to the south-west of the Parish. Key sites of importance are shown in Figure 5.4 and identified in Policy EL P2.

⁸ Source Historic England register

⁹ Buildings considered to be of local interest Source Wallops character TVBC Appraisal 2008

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The Character Appraisal and Design Code Annex (Evidence Base Document 7) details the scheduled monuments in the Parish:

- ☐ Long barrow 500m west of Croft Farm.
- ☐ Flint mines, linear boundary and two bowl barrows at Martin's Clump, Porton Down.
- ☐ Long barrow and adjoining bowl barrow, 250m south of Martin's Clump.
- ☐ Bowl barrow 250m south of Martin's Clump.
- ☐ Bowl barrow 125m north east of South View Farm.
- ☐ Hydraulic pillbox located at the Army Aviation Centre.



Figure 5 4 Map of Archaeological sites in and around Over Wallop

Commented [HS15]: This map is unclear and would benefit from being larger.

The policies for the Conservation Area, Listed and Locally Important Buildings and Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments are:

Policy EL P1 – Conservation Areas
Supports NDP Objectives – PC1, EL2, DD2
Supports TVBC Policy – E9
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E9, only development proposals which positively affect the Over Wallop and Middle Wallop Conservation Areas (see conservation areas maps Figures 5.2 and 5.3) and their setting will be supported. Development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the Conservation Areas and their settings will not be supported.
Within the Conservation Areas, the open spaces, and features of importance (outlined in Figures 5.2 and 5.3) should be preserved and enhanced.
Policy EL P2 – Listed Buildings and Locally Important Heritage Assets
Supports NDP Objectives – PC1, EL2, DD2
Supports TVBC Policy – E9

Commented [HS16]: What about neutral effects?

Commented [HS17]: This policy repeats Local Plan policy E9 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted. The NP could signpost to the LP for the relevant policy.

Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E9, development proposals which contribute to the conservation of Listed Buildings and their setting (see conservation areas maps Figures 5.2 and 5.3) will be supported where such proposals preserve or enhance its architectural or historic interest. Development proposals which have a detrimental impact on the conservation of Listed Buildings will not be supported.

Support will be given for positively designed extensions and revisions to properties, which whilst not listed, are considered to be locally important and make a positive contribution to the character of the area as shown in the Figures 5.2 and 5.3.

The following are identified as listed buildings in Over Wallop Parish, (see Character Appraisal and Design Code in Appendix 2 for more detail):

Ident. #	Description	Ident. #	Description
1x	Milestone opposite filling station beside middle section junction	250	Apple Tree Cottage and Kings Cottage
20	Milestone 30m south-west of junction with Craydon Lane	260	Freemantles
30	Rougham Cottage	270	Barn 50m west of Freemantles
40	Wykehamst	280	War Memorial
50	Southern Farm House	290	Foresters
60	Church of Saint Peter	300	Blacksmiths Farmhouse
70	Tumblechests in group 10m south of Saint Peter's Church	310	Ivy Cottage and South View
80	The Old Rectory	320	Rose Cottage
90	Church Hall, formerly Sunday School	330	The White Hart Inn
100	Little Thatch	340	Blackburn Cottage
110	Kings Farm House	350	New Lodge
120	Granary 15m north of Kings Farmhouse	360	New Tree Cottage
130	Barn 10m north-east of Kings Farm House	370	Wall running east from the Laurels along the road
140	Saddle Barn 20m north-west of Northern Farmhouse	380	Barn range 50m south of the Laurels (see Note 2)
150	Barn 20m west of Northern Farmhouse	390	Townsend Farm House
160	Wall along roadside running from Kings Farmhouse east toward Northern Farm	400	Walled garden 15m west of Townsend Farm House
170	Wayside Cottage	410	Stable range 15m west of Townsend Manor Farm House
180	Little Brook House	420	Barn 40m west of Townsend Manor Farm House
190	Church Farmhouse	430	Barn 50m south-west of Townsend Manor Farm House
200	Grange Cottage	440	Stable barn 40m west of Townsend Manor Farm House
210	Barn immediately south of Grange Cottage	450	Walling Baptist chapel
220	Vine Cottage	460	Bingwicks
230	Barn immediately south-west of Vine Cottage	470	Tudor Cottage
240	Hillside	480	It

Note: Ident. numbers are used to locate the properties on the 'List of Heritage Assets in the Parish Map' in Appendix A of the Character Appraisal and Design Code, Evidence Base Document 2.9
 Note 2: Barn range 50m south of the Laurels was demolished with permission circa 20 years ago.

Commented [HS18]: The listings are identified by Historic England and not this Plan. This could be included as supporting text with a map to identify them.

Commented [HS19]: This repeats Local Plan policy E9 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted. The NP could signpost to the LP for the relevant policy.

Policy EL P3 – Archaeology and Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Supports NDP Objectives – PE1, PC2, EL2

Supports TVBC Policy – E9

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Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E9, the Plan area contains numerous archaeological features and Scheduled Ancient Monuments as listed below and as shown in Figure 3.4. These include long barrows, remains of early settlements and other historic features and finds.

A Heritage Impact Assessment and programme of archaeological survey and investigation undertaken according to a written scheme of investigation agreed with the Local Planning Authority should be submitted in support of all applications for planning permission where there is any potential impact on such archaeological features and Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Any such Heritage Impact Assessment should be proportionate to the size of the proposed development.

The following are identified by Historic England as Scheduled Ancient Monuments in Over Wallop Parish (see Character Appraisal and Design Code in Appendix 2 for more detail):

HYDRAULIC PRESS IN MIDDLE WALLOP AERODROME
LONG BARROW AND ADJOINING BOWL BARROW, 250M SOUTH OF MARTIN'S CLUMP
BOWL BARROW 125M NORTH-EAST OF SOUTH VIEW FARM
LONG BARROW 500M WEST OF CHATT FARM
BOWL BARROW 250M SOUTH OF MARTIN'S CLUMP
FLINT FENCES, LINEAR BOUNDARY AND TWO BOWL BARROWS AT MARTIN'S CLUMP, PORTON DOWN

Note: Historic England describes a scheduled monument as a carefully selected example of nationally important archaeology.

Commented [HS20]: This could be included as supporting text with a map to identify the SAM's.

Commented [HS21]: This repeats Local Plan policy E9 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted. The NP could signpost to the LP for the relevant policy.

5.5 IMPORTANT VIEWS

Most of the land area of the Parish comprises elevated chalk downland. This means there are far-reaching 360° views from many parts of the Parish. There are numerous vantage points offering a panorama of distant horizons across undulating agricultural, woodland and countryside landscapes, taking in Quarley Hill to the north, the 'twin peaks' of Danebury Hill Fort and Chattis Hill to the east, Broughton Down to the south and the chalk ridge of Suddern Hill to the west. The expanse of open spaces and skies viewed across the Parish are widely valued by the community.

There are also some important views within Over Wallop Village, which itself is snuggled in the valley, largely hidden from view among the trees. Some of these have been identified in the residents' surveys and some were previously identified in the Over and Middle Wallop Conservation Area Character Appraisal (as shown on the Conservation Area Map Figures 5.2 and 5.3) and in the Over Wallop Parish Character Appraisal and Design Code Appendix D.

There are a few high buildings, notably the concrete water tower at the Army Aviation Centre base which is a distinctive landmark visible from miles around and the aircraft hangars and Museum of Army Flying buildings which are also noticeable on the skyline on the eastern edge of the Parish. There are also several large agricultural and equestrian structures. These are now accepted as part of the landscape of the Parish, but further industrial-type buildings visible on horizons should be resisted.

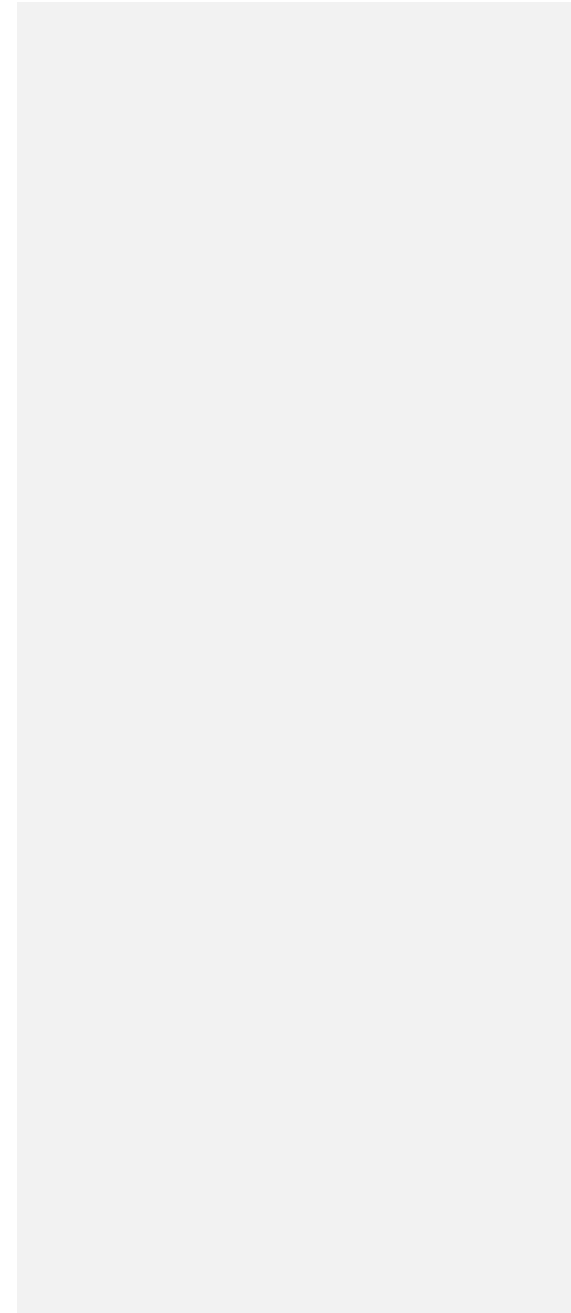
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Through the residents' surveys, a number of ~~candidate~~ views within and around Over Wallop Parish have been identified as being particularly important. These have been assessed using criteria derived from the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment – Edition 3 (GLVIA3) and should be safeguarded when considering any future development.

~~The outcome of the assessment is that the views listed in Policy ELP4 are proposed for designation (see Figure 5.5 and Evidence Base Document 4).~~

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The policy for Important Views is:

Policy EL P4 – Important Views
Supports NDP Objectives – PC2, EL3, EL6
Supports TVBC Policy – E2
<p>Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E2, development proposals which would have an adverse impact on an identified Important View will not be supported.</p> <p>Development proposals should preserve or enhance the local character of the landscape and through their design, height and massing and should recognise and respond positively to the identified Important Views.</p> <p>The Neighbourhood Plan identifies the following Important Views are listed below and shown in (Figure 5.5.) of the Neighbourhood Plan and as described in Evidence Base Document 4 as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Streetway Road, Palestine – Linear views to the North and West Zion Road, Palestine – views to the South and East Old Stockbridge Road – views South Footpath Nr Park Farm, Over Wallop – views North Dalton's Field (off Craydown Lane) opposite the Museum of Army Flying – views to the East and South King Lane, Over Wallop – views to the North West Wallop Road – views South King Lane Cottages, Over Wallop – views West Station Road – views across Glebe Field to the Church Track off Salisbury Lane – views to the West and the North West Track below Suddern Hill – linear views to the North and South East Craydown Lane, Over Wallop – views to the north Footpath North of the Haywards, Over Wallop – views to the North Station Road, Over Wallop – views along the valley to the West Salisbury Road, Palestine – view to the North and South East Orange Lane, Over Wallop – views North and West Chapel House, Middle Wallop – views South and West Kentsboro – views to the South East Mount Carmel Road, Palestine – linear views South Mount Hermon Road, Palestine – views West Bournemouth Road, Palestine – views South Palestine Road, Palestine – views South Zion Road, Palestine – views North West Orange Lane – views to the North and East behind the old dairy Fine Acres Rise – views North

Commented [HS23]: This policy refers to landscape character rather than views

Commented [HS24]: This view is within the parish of Grateley, and is therefore outside the scope of this plan.

Commented [HS25]: Part of this view is within the parish of Grateley, and is therefore outside the scope of this plan.

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Some example views are shown in Figures 5.6, 5.7 and 5.8. Details of all the views can be found in Evidence Base Document 4.

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Figure 5 6 View south from Zion Road (policy reference EL P4 (b))



Figure 5 7 View from track below Suddern Hill (policy reference EL P4 (k))



Figure 5 8 View from footpath near Park Farm (Policy reference EL P4 (d))

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5.6 PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

Narrow lanes without footways (e.g. Craydown Lane, King Lane, Salisbury Lane and Station

Road through Over Wallop Village, and Mount Carmel Road and Mount Hermon Road in

Palestine) are an attractive feature of the Parish. However, the volume and speed of traffic often make these lanes unpleasant for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Out of Over Wallop Village, Wallop Road is the link between the village and Palestine but is not a safe route to walk and the routes to Kentsboro along the A343 and Old Stockbridge Road are particularly hazardous – none has roadside paths.

Active travel (walking and cycling) is widely encouraged for environmental, physical and mental health benefits, as is being in nature in its own right. The network of byways, bridleways and footpaths (see Figure 5.9) in the Parish is therefore a valuable asset, providing safer and quieter connections and circular routes around the area.¹⁰

Most paths follow field boundaries and hedgerows that provide wonderful habitats for a range of flora and fauna and offer extensive views over the neighbouring countryside.



¹⁰ King Lane Cottages (not shown on Figure 5.8) is shown as a designated footpath on Current Ordnance Survey Maps.

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Public Rights of Way enable access to much of the countryside in the Parish, but there are some anomalies. There are two 'dead end' bridleways off King Lane in Over Wallop and there would be considerable benefits if they linked to other bridleways or lanes. There is also a lack of continuity in the designation of some bridleway and byway routes, which

makes it inevitable that horse riders find they start on a bridleway but have to continue on a footpath, or turn back.

There are several well used but undesignated footpaths that would benefit from protection. Additionally, there are some obstacles, such as stiles and significant waterlogging, which reduce accessibility.

One of the main threats to the Rights of Way network is the impact of development. There is a risk that developers will seek to use bridleways and restricted byways to access new dwellings; this should be resisted, particularly since these routes are regarded as a safe alternative to walking and riding on the roads. If access to new homes is permitted along these routes, not only is safety compromised for all who use them, but also the rural character of the area is diminished.

Resident feedback in the surveys showed that 76% of respondents strongly agree that footpaths, bridleways and byways should be protected, and that 87% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would support the creation of a better footpath network. In addition, 87% of respondents would support the creation of a walking and cycling path between Over Wallop Village and Grateley station. It is suggested that proposals for improvements to the Rights of Way network be developed so that discussions with landowners and Hampshire County Council can take place and actions taken as opportunities arise.

~~The policy for Public Rights of Way is:~~

Policy EL P5 – Public Rights of Way
Supports NDP Objectives – EL4, EL6, IC1, IC3
Supports TVBC Policy – T1
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, improvements to and the creation of new Public Rights of Way (or permissive routes) that respect the character of the Parish, improve connectivity, continuity and accessibility of the existing rights of way network will be supported.
Development proposals that have an adverse impact on or impede existing Public Rights of Way must provide appropriate mitigation measures to adequately address the issues and ensure safe and accessible use by the public.

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Commented [HS27]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy T1 and does not need repeating in the plan.

5.7 TREES AND HEDGEROWS

The pattern of vegetation in the Parish of Over Wallop is permanent pasture and patches of woodland. There are also significant mature trees and shrubs in gardens and green spaces softening the outlines of buildings and roofs. Native trees predominate with poplars, alders and willows lining the Wallop Brook and the beech trees around the playing fields are particularly impressive. Field and footpath boundaries are predominantly hedgerows and trees. These trees and hedgerows are a defining characteristic of the Parish and should be protected wherever possible, not only to retain the ambience of the villages and surrounding rural landscape but also to minimise the impact on the environment from any development. Trees and hedgerows sustain flora and fauna as well as aiding soil drainage and absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Hedgerows may be of historical, archaeological or natural interest and they provide essential travel corridors along which wildlife may travel, connecting non-linear habitats. There are several groups of protected trees and areas of land and woodland in the Parish.

Palestine has wide, open verges alongside the properties on its main lanes, with boundary hedges and trees adjacent to farmland. In Kentsboro, due to the nature of the settlement, there are few significant hedgerows and trees although there are areas of mature woodland just outside the Parish boundary to the north east. Within the Over Wallop Village Conservation Area, strict permission is required for the pollarding, crown lifting and felling of trees.

The OWPC strongly encourages parishioners wishing to remove trees on their land to replace them with at least two new trees. The OWPC also advocates the retention and sensitive management and maintenance of hedgerows throughout the Parish to encourage habitats and wildlife to flourish.

The policy for Trees and Hedgerows is:

Policy EL P6 – Trees and Hedgerows

Supports NDP Objectives – EL1, EL4, EL7, DD2

Supports TVBC Policy – E2

Supports Policy recommendation LAND 3 of Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix D)

Commented [HS28]: This topic is addressed in Local Plan policy E2 and does not need repeating in the plan, and the policy can therefore be deleted. The supporting text could signpost to the Local Plan.

Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E2, development proposals which include the loss or harm to healthy ancient or veteran trees (which are considered irreplaceable) will not be supported unless in exceptional circumstances.

Where proposals affect trees and woodlands, they should:

- i. be supported by a tree survey as part of any planning application(s);
- ii. include a landscaping scheme commensurate to the scale of development proposed to secure a wide range of native tree and hedgerow planting; iii. ensure sufficient maintenance details are included such that any trees that die or are diseased will be replaced for the first five years following planting; iv. ensure that trees not to be retained as a result of the development should be replaced at a minimum planting ratio of at least three new trees for every non-woodland tree removed. * * Woodland Trust, 'Emergency Tree Plan' 2020

Note: As at 19 May 2022 the following locations are identified by the TVBC register as having Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) in the Parish:

Ident.	TVBC Reference	Location of TPO
Plan PA2 in Character appraisal and Design Code Document Evidence Base 7		
A	TPO.TVBC.0278	Homestead Palestine Road Palestine
B	TPO.TVBC.0482	Cavilla And Meadowbank, Mount Hermon Road Palestine
C	TPO.TVBC.0013	Moorfield Peach Grove Palestine
D	TPO.TVBC.0828A	Kardemena And Thistledown Mount Hermon Road Palestine
E	TPO.TVBC.0206	Lyndale Mount Hermon Road Palestine
F	TPO.TVBC.0701	Lyndale Mount Hermon Road Palestine Andover
G	TPO.TVBC.1020	Hill View House Mount Hermon Road Palestine
Plan GWS in Character appraisal and Design Code Document Evidence Base 7		
A	TPO.TVBC.0106	Townsend Manor, Station Road Over Wallop
B	TPO.TVBC.0285	Yew Tree Cottage Station Road Over Wallop
C	TPO.TVBC.0819	Beech View Pound Road Over Wallop
D	TPO.TVBC.584	The Walled Garden Over Wallop
E	TPO.TVBC.0423	STREET RECORD Station Road Over Wallop*
F	TPO.TVBC.0548	Meadow Cottage Station Road Over Wallop
G	TPO.TVBC.0931	Keyhaven Cottages Pound Road Over Wallop
H	TPO.TVBC.0995	Land To The Rear Of Appleton Close Over Wallop
Plan MW2 in Character appraisal and Design Code Document Evidence Base 7		
A	TPO.TVBC.160	Rosehill House, Salisbury Hill Middle Wallop
B	TPO.TVBC.0665	2 Moultons Row Station Road Middle Wallop
C	TPO.TVBC.656	Opposite Ringwood House Farley Street Nether Wallop
D	TPO.TVBC.0153	Marwood Farley Street Nether Wallop
Not Itemised in Character appraisal and Design Code Document Evidence Base 7		
	TPO.TVBC.0004	Linden Lea Old Stockbridge Road Middle Wallop
	TPO.TVBC.1194	Walnut Tree House Station Road Over Wallop
*Note: this TPO relates to the belts of mature trees on the southwest and northern boundaries of what is now Fine Acres Rise.		

(*Note: This TPO relates to the belts of mature trees on the Southwest and Northern boundaries of what is now Fine Acres Rise).

Development proposals that affect existing trees or hedgerows or which include the planting of new trees and hedgerows should demonstrate that they have been informed and guided by a full site survey, including an Ecological Impact Assessment where appropriate, before any clearance of the site takes place.

Where replacement or new trees and hedgerows are proposed then:

Commented [HS29]: See comment below

Commented [HS30]: This and the text above should be moved to supporting text.

- i. replacement planting must be with appropriate locally native species. Species should be suitable to the location, including variety, height, density and soil type;
- ii. trees should be given enough space to develop into their natural size and shape at maturity; iii. succession planting should be planned for the long term where existing trees are mature or over mature.

Note: A list of recommended TVBC native trees can be found in Appendix B.

5.8 SETTLEMENT CHARACTER AND COALESCENCE

The settlements of Over Wallop, Middle Wallop and Nether Wallop have developed along the course of the Wallop Brook. The Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) area contains the village of Over Wallop as well as part of Middle Wallop and the setting of its Conservation Area. The villages are surrounded by largely undeveloped and open tracts of land away from the valley floor of the Brook and rising onto the Downland.

The Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2016) sets out a settlement hierarchy, which states where certain types of development can be located. In regard to the Parish of Over Wallop, Local Plan Policy COM2 sets out that the villages of Over Wallop and Palestine are both considered to be 'Rural Villages', where the following development can take place within their defined settlement boundaries:

- ☐ Windfalls.
- ☐ Rural Affordable Housing sites.
- ☐ Replacement dwellings.
- ☐ Community-led development.
- ☐ Small business uses.
- ☐ Reuse of building.

Outside of these boundaries, it is considered to be open countryside and only essential development to be located in this area is permitted.

It should be noted that within Kentsboro, much of the land is within the control of the MoD (see section 6.5). Of those areas outside of their ownership, development is limited to that which is considered appropriate development in the countryside as set out in the policy below. Should the MoD no longer require the site, it is recommended that a review of the NDP be triggered relating to those elements affected by such a decision.

Proposals to redevelop brownfield land in the NDP area will be determined in accordance with the policies in the Local Plan and national planning policy as a whole.

There is a concern however that development outside of the settlement boundaries could in many places cause the coalescence of settlements.

Commented [HS31]: The Adopted Local Plan and the settlement boundaries do not permit coalescence, and therefore this does not need a policy in the plan.

In particular there is concern regarding that Palestine and Grateley could merge into one large settlement. This would impact on important views, biodiversity assets and have an adverse impact on the highway network, with the narrow rural lanes which characterise this area being urbanised.

Between Over Wallop and Middle Wallop there are only a few green gaps remaining and it is important that the settlements do not merge and lose their individual identity.

To the north, there is a concern that further development or redevelopment at Kentsboro (given the extent of the land holding) could bring built form further southwards such that there is little gap between Over Wallop / Middle Wallop. Whilst the MOD development is not covered within this NDP, there may be other proposals in this area. These should ensure that they do not adversely impact the landscape character and long distance views in this area.

~~The policy for Settlement and Coalescence is:~~

Commented [HS32]: Policy ELP7 needs to be moved here.

5.9 GREEN SPACES

The character of Over Wallop Parish owes much to its close relationship with the green areas within the villages and the surrounding countryside. The value of green open spaces of

Policy EL P7 - Settlement Character and Coalescence <u>Development within the settlement boundary</u>
Supports NDP Objectives – PC2, EL4, EL6, DD1, DD2, DD3
Supports TVBC Policy - COM2, E2
Supports Policy recommendation LAND 4 of Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix D)

Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E2, the NDP Plan area contains the village of Over Wallop, parts of Middle Wallop and the settlements at Palestine and Kentsboro. In order to maintain the separation between these settlements, development will be supported for the following categories:

1. ~~Open Countryside~~

- a) ~~Proposals outside the settlement boundaries (Figures 6.9 and 6.10) only where a countryside location is absolutely necessary; and~~
- b) ~~where proposals maintain the distinctive character of each settlement and do not adversely impact on the Parish's rural landscape setting; and~~
- c) ~~that development should ensure the retention of the open character of the landscape and not adversely erode the separation of the settlements in the NDP Plan Area either as a whole or cumulatively as a result of piecemeal development over time either visually, perceptually or physically and d) that the following gaps are maintained~~
 - ☐ ~~between Over Wallop and Middle Wallop~~
 - ☐ ~~between Over Wallop / Middle Wallop and Kentsboro~~
 - ☐ ~~Between Palestine and Grateley and Palestine and Over Wallop;~~

2. Within the ~~existing~~ Settlement boundaries ~~of~~ Over Wallop and Palestine ~~(as at 1 January 2022) (Figures 6.10 and 6.11 on page 85).~~ Development will be supported where:

- a) Proposals ~~which~~ comprise limited infill development and brownfield redevelopment within the ~~existing~~ settlement boundary, which ~~is are~~ in keeping with character of the area as identified in the Character Appraisal and Design Guide; and
- b) ~~specifically with regard to~~ Palestine, ~~(where the settlement is set high on a ridgeline and highly visible from many aspects) particularly along Mount Carmel Road,~~ proposals ~~which~~ preserve and respect the open character of the area, the informal lanes and the long-distance views.

Commented [HS33]: This repeats COM2 and does not need repeating in this plan. The policy should therefore be deleted. The supporting text could signpost to the LP for the relevant policy.

Commented [HS34]: Local gaps are a strategic matter that the Local Plan identifies. This is beyond the remit of the Neighbourhood Plan and should be deleted.

Commented [HS35]: This is addressed in ELP4 and does not need repeating in this policy.

all types, whatever their size and whoever they are owned by, is highly valued by residents, as evidenced by survey responses. Every green space lying within and adjacent to the Settlement Boundary is important to the Over Wallop Parish NDP, whether it is countryside, fields, gardens or recreation areas, as they give character and enhance the open aspects of the villages. Green spaces also provide important habitats, biodiversity opportunity areas and potential wildlife corridors, as described in the Character Appraisal and Design Code in Appendix D (page 11 for Over Wallop, page 28 Palestine). For the purpose of this NDP the following definitions of green spaces have been used:

Local Green Space (LGS) – a formal designation relating to a defined area of green land, easily accessible to the local community, valued for contributing to the character of the settlement and to the wellbeing of local people; a designated LGS in the NDP scores highly against specific criteria set out in the Local Planning Policy Framework¹¹.

Green or Open Countryside – areas of green land in and around settlements, which can include farmland, woodland, meadows, paddocks, verges and green spaces not formally recognised as an LGS; access onto the land may be restricted but the view of the open space may be enjoyed from Public Rights of Way.

¹¹ See glossary for formal definition as set out in the NPPF.

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It should be noted that LGSs enjoy protection equal to that of Green Belt. Designation imposes no new restrictions or obligations on landowners and does not in itself confer any rights of public access over what exists at present.

Green spaces promote sports activity, informal recreation, leisure pastimes and annual events such as the Village Fête at St Peter's Church (Glebe Field) and the Vintage Steam Fair (Vintage Gathering) on the Alan Evans Memorial Ground. Public benches, such as on the verge at the War Memorial in Over Wallop Village, or on Mount Herman Road in Palestine, provide an opportunity for passers-by to sit, pause and enjoy the view. These spaces make a huge contribution to the wellbeing of residents. It is clear from survey results that residents want to resist any encroachment into the open spaces between the settlements and would not support the reduction of green spaces or changes that would affect their enjoyment of these spaces.

Recognising the value of green spaces to local communities, the 2012 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced the concept of Local Green Space (LGS) designation to provide protection for green areas that are demonstrably special and hold a significance for local communities. The definition of an LGS is limited to areas that are reasonably close to the community it serves (generally assumed to mean within walking distance), not an extensive tract of land but local in character (generally assumed to exclude agricultural

fields) and demonstrably special or significant. This latter requirement is based on an assessment of Beauty; Historic Significance; Recreational Value; Tranquillity and Richness of Wildlife, using prescribed criteria and a widely accepted scoring method.

Through the residents' surveys, a number of green spaces were suggested as candidates for designation as a Local Green Space (see Figure 5.11). Not all met the minimum threshold of the NPPF requirements, but those that did have been assessed against the criteria.

Some examples of Green Spaces are shown below. Details of all the nominated Green Spaces can be found in Evidence Base Document 3.



Figure 5.10 Glebe Field and Alan Evans Memorial Ground

The full list of sites considered, the scoring matrix and detailed assessments can be found in the Green Spaces Evidence Base Document 3.

It is notable that no specific areas for potential Local Green Space Designation were identified in the settlements of Palestine or Kentsboro. The community of Palestine does have a recreation area but this lies on the edge of the settlement within the Parish of Grateley so is excluded from this assessment. It is evident that Palestine lacks a community green space more centrally located within the settlement. It is suggested that this deficiency be addressed within the policies of the NDP if that is the wish of local residents.

Kentsboro is predominantly comprised of the Army Aviation Centre (AAC). The housing area for military families does include green spaces, including sports pitches and play areas. However, these have not been included in the Parish assessments, since the AAC did not wish for their land (with the exception of Daltons Field) to be included in the NDP. Civilian residents of Kentsboro are permitted to access the green space facilities on AAC land, while Dalton's Field, located opposite the AAC, also has wider public use.

The boundary of Over Wallop Parish to the south east is somewhat complicated. The area around the crossroads is known as Middle Wallop, and spreads across Over Wallop and Nether Wallop Parishes. There are a small number of properties along Farley Street to the east of the crossroads with the A343 that lie in Over Wallop Parish and are in the Conservation Area. Some adjacent properties at the crossroads are in Nether Wallop Parish. There is no immediate green space serving these residents but the facilities of both Over Wallop and Nether Wallop are within relatively easy reach.

The designated Local Green Spaces sites, if approved, will have added protection against the impact of development, but it should be noted that the NDP as a whole recognises the value of all open spaces. The designated green spaces are shown in Figure 5.10.

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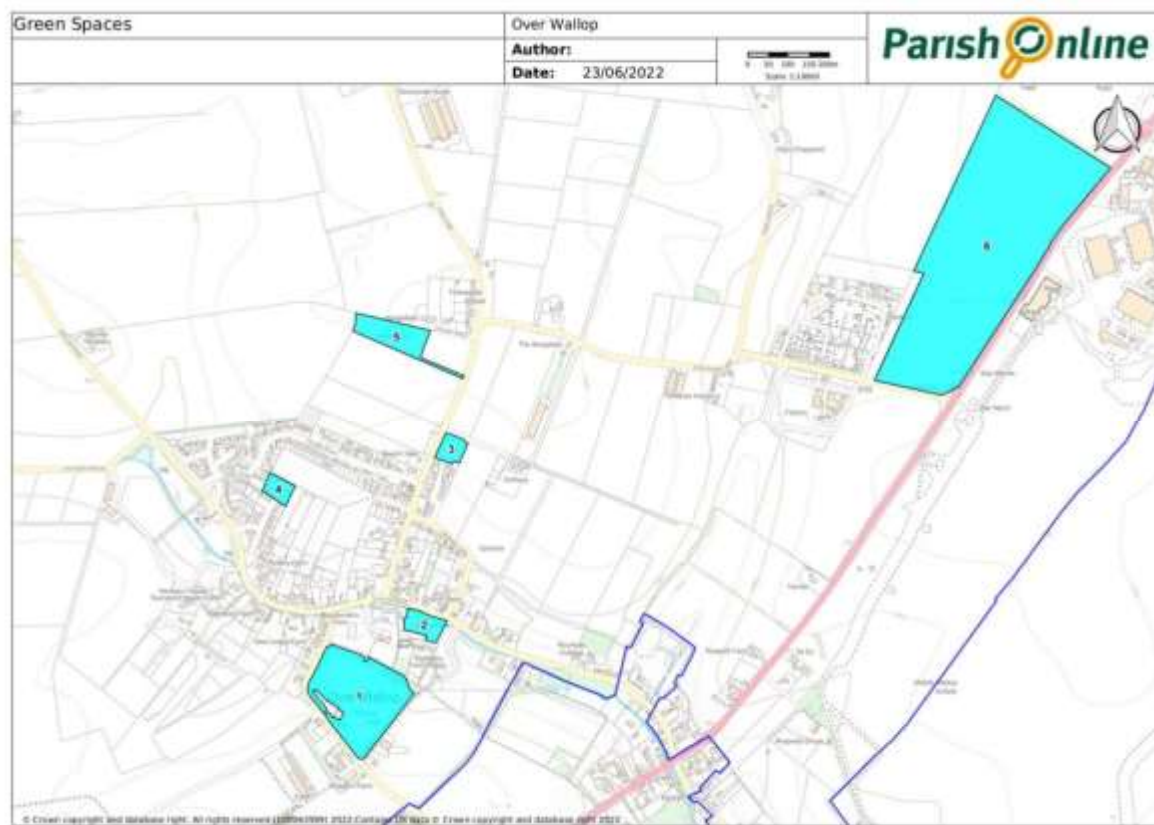


Figure 5 11 Designated Green Spaces

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~~The policy for Green Spaces is:~~

Policy EL P8 – Designated Local Green Spaces
Supports NDP Objectives – EL3, EL4, IC2, IC4
Supports TVBC Policy - LHW1
<p>Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy LHW1, the Neighbourhood Plan The following are designated as Local Green Spaces in the following locations and as shown on the map in Figure 5.11; and as described in Evidence Base Document 3:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alan Evans Memorial Ground 2. Glebe Field 3. Printers Place Open Space 4. Evans Close Play Area 5. Brownjohn Allotments 6. Daltons Field <p>Development will be managed in a manner consistent with that applicable to designated Green Belt. Development and will only be considered acceptable in very special circumstances where it is compatible with the reasons for which the land was designated, or where it is essential to meet specific utility infrastructure needs and no feasible alternative is available. Development that would improve access to, or enhance the use of such Spaces will be supported provided that the integrity of the Spaces remains intact.</p>

Commented [HS38]: This is not required as its addressed in the NPPF.

5.10 BIODIVERSITY

The Parish has several different habitats – grassland, hedgerows, woodland, ancient droves and a chalk stream. These support a wide variety of animal and plant species such as hares, badgers and deer, small mammals and insects, as well as a healthy bird population that includes raptors and fresh water species. Farming is widespread, mainly with arable crops. Livestock is limited to sheep and poultry (free range and housed). There is also substantial private equine provision, including a stud and several paddocks.

A summary of data from the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) reveals that in Over Wallop Parish:

- There is one Special Protection Area, one Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and one Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), these overlap and lie within the MoD land of Porton Down to the west of the Parish.¹²

¹² Porton Down SPA - <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4590526095425536> <https://jncc.gov.uk/jncc-assets/SPA-N2K/UK9011101.pdf>

Salisbury Plain SAC - <https://sac.jncc.gov.uk/site/UK0012683>

- The one Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) is the Wallop Brook which supports the European Water Vole (SINCs are wildlife sites with notable species).
- The majority of land to the west within the SSSI is a Calcareous grassland broad habitat with further areas of improved grassland. Most of the land between the settlements is arable and horticultural. There are few areas of significant woodland other than within the SSSI on MoD land, but several linear areas of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland are identified as Broad Habitat.
- Land defined as Priority Habitat is again primarily within the Porton Down area, with Lowland Calcareous Grassland being the predominant type. A small area of Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland, on the slopes of the MoD land is also a Priority Habitat.
- There is evidence of a wide range of notable and protected species throughout the Parish, including two types of amphibians and reptiles; 63 types of bird; 50 types of higher plants (conifers and flowering plants), 150 types of invertebrates; nine types of lower plants (e.g. mosses) and 14 types of mammal (including bats).
- Breeding swifts are present in the Parish.
- There are 24 types of plant, two types of invertebrate and three types of mammal present in the Parish that are invasive, non-native species.

Commented [HS39]: It would aid the reader if figures 5.2 and 5.3 followed this text.

One of the most notable environmental features of the Parish is the legacy of long-term stability of its varied rural land use (see Figure 5.12). At a time when habitat fragmentation is recognised as having a damaging impact on indigenous species, particularly small mammals, the relative stability and continuity of habitat management is increasingly relevant and worth preserving.

The HBIC identifies a number of sites in the Parish that are covered by core statutory and non-statutory ecological networks. It also identifies network opportunities (see Figure 5.13), some of which relate to land owned by the MoD but others relating to equestrian and agricultural land, including around the Wallop Brook. Such opportunities could potentially lead to enhanced management arrangements and increases in biodiversity.

Careful consideration must be given to the likely impact of any development, particularly on the edge, or immediately outside, the Parish boundary. In the open countryside, no development must harm habitat corridors or designated areas for protection and

Porton Down SSSI - <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/Citation/1003140.pdf>

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opportunities to enhance the ecological health and biodiversity of the Parish should be encouraged.

Where development will impact important habitats, it should be demonstrated that the development would have a positive net impact on those habitats and a suitable Management Plan will be required. Important habitats include but are not limited to: the

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/PDFsForWeb/VAM/1003140.pdf>

Source of the Wallop Brook and its chalk watercourse, cultivated and fallow grassland, arable fields, woodland, hedgerows and droves, etc.

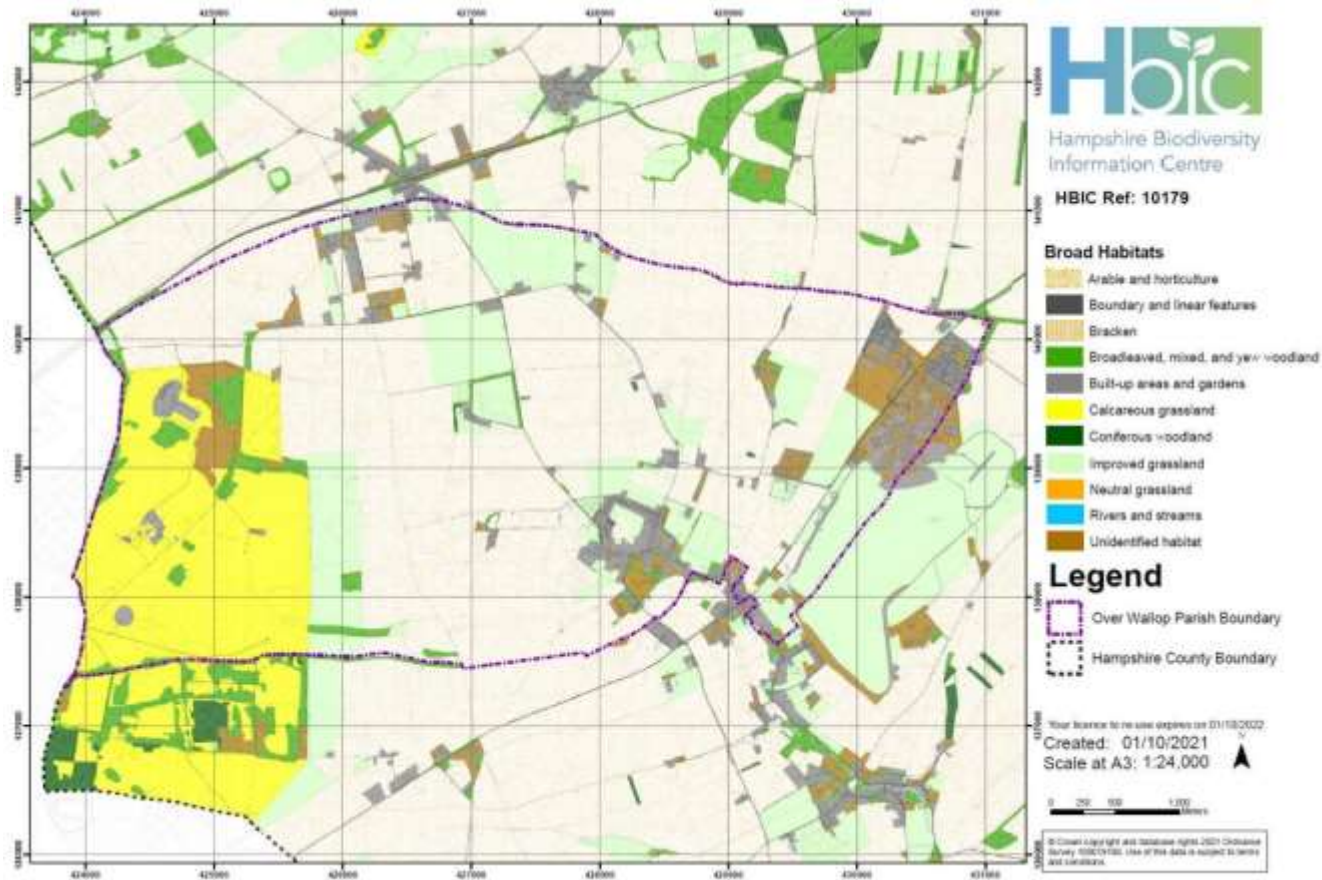


Figure 5 12 Broad habitats within Over Wallop Parish

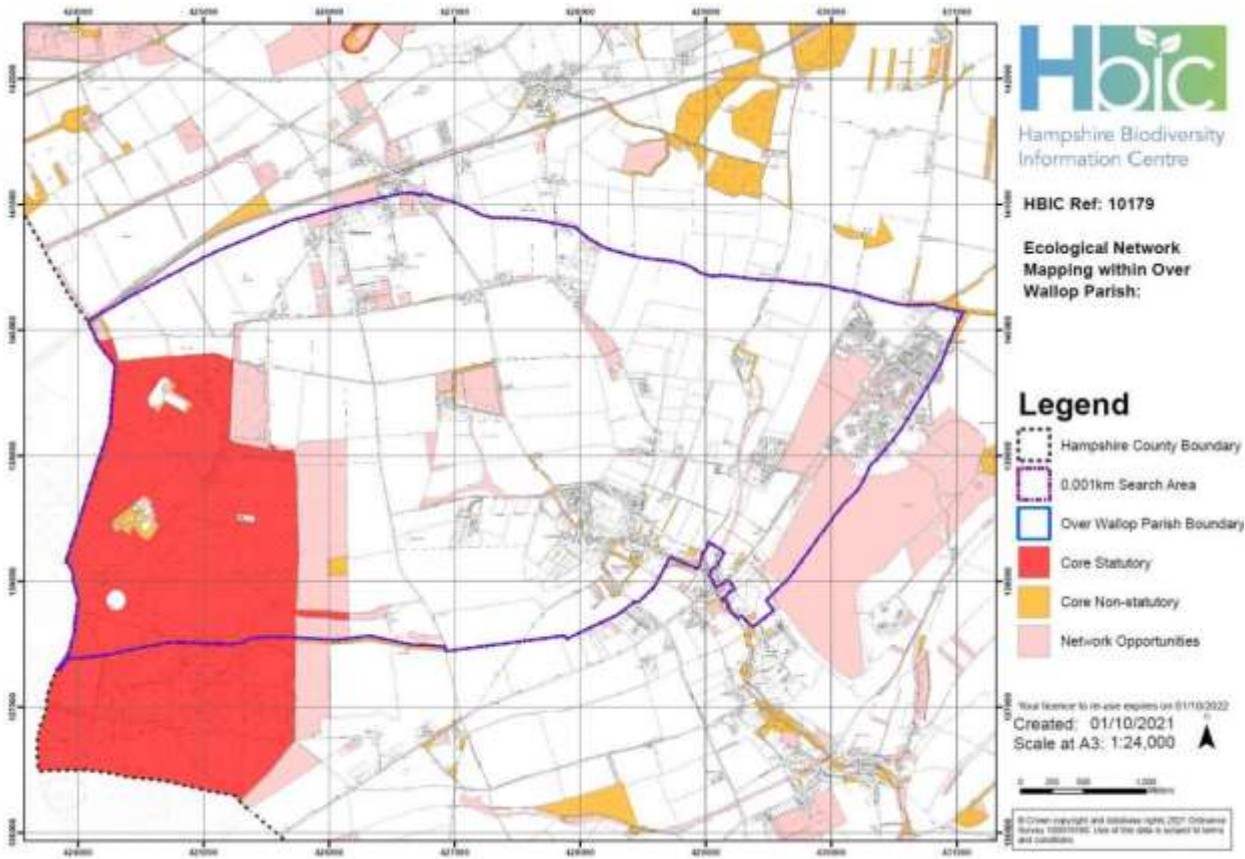
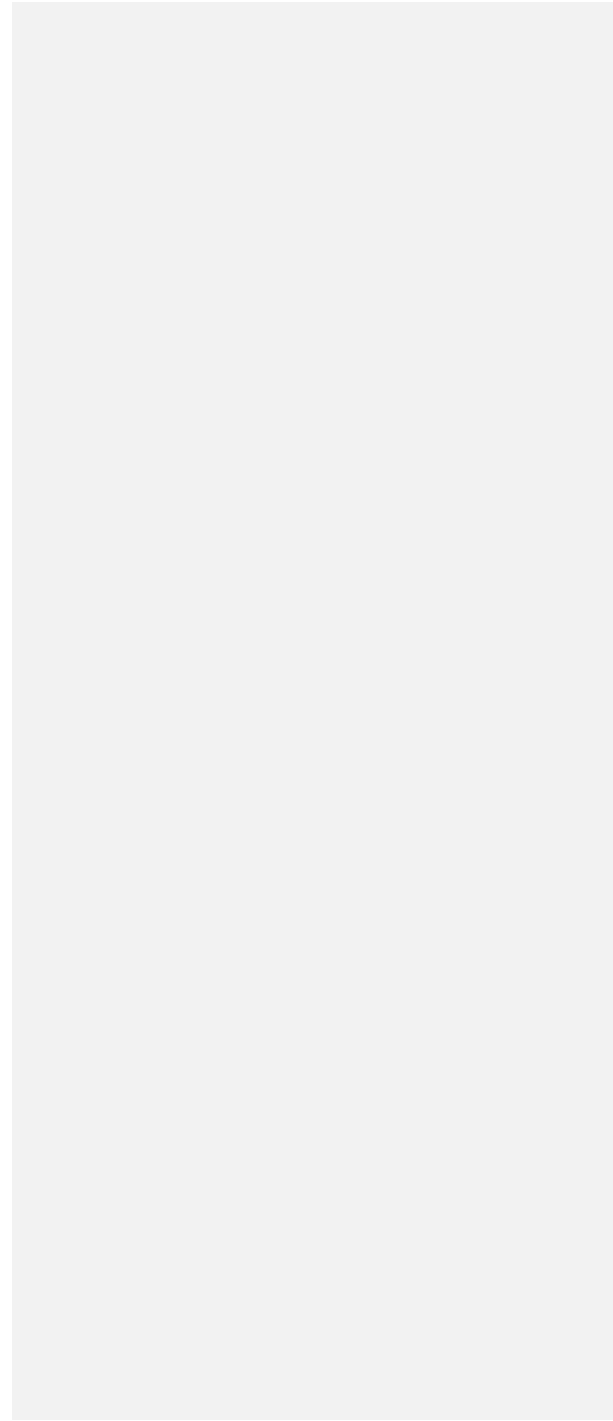


Figure 5 13 Ecological network mapping within Over Wallop Parish



The policy for Biodiversity is:

Policy EL P9 – Biodiversity
Supports NDP Objective – EL5, EL7, DD4
Supports TVBC Policy – E5
Supports Policy recommendations for Wildlife Corridors OW-WC1, OW-WC2, OW-WC3, P-WC1, P-WC2, and Significant Gaps GAP-P591, GAP-P592, GAP-P593 and Gap P594 in Evidence Base Documents 7 & 9)
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E5, all development proposals in the Plan area (see Figure 2.1) should aim seek to deliver a biodiversity net gain of at least 10% (*)
The following measures will be supported in the determination of planning applications for development in the Neighbourhood Plan area where they include any of the following:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. New or extended wildlife corridors either from those already identified or from designated areas (see Character Appraisal and Design Code document Figures relating to natural features, open Spaces and Important Gaps. ii. The prevention of the unnecessary loss of mature and veteran trees, hedgerows, orchards, habitats or other form of wildlife corridor and in areas of identified biodiversity importance in Evidence Base Documents 7 and 9. iii. Mitigation measures on site in accordance with a planting scheme which shall accompany the application for planning permission or on location approved by the Local Planning Authority.. iv. The provision of owl boxes, bat boxes and bird boxes (particularly suited to use by owls, swifts, swallows and house martins) and other forms of wildlife habitat provision, particularly on buildings and in gardens. v. The removal of any inappropriate man-made features from watercourses and culverted channels.. vi. The creation of new wetland in appropriate areas.
*Having regard to the requirements of the Environment Act 2021

Commented [HS40]: This does not need repeating in the plan, as this will come into force through the environment bill and will be a strategic policy in the Local Plan

Commented [HS41]: What is the evidence for supporting these? How likely is it that there will be applications for this policy to apply?

Commented [HS42]: These should be in the plan to support the policy.

5.11 WATER COURSES

Wallop Brook is a distinctive feature of Over Wallop Village, having influenced the pattern of roadways and settlement for centuries. Wallop Brook is fed from springs flowing from the surrounding chalk downlands but its visible source is widely attributed to be the pond at Pottery Drove near Croft Farm. There is another spring that rises near Park Farm and flows through fields to join Wallop Brook south of the storage yard on Station Road.

The main course of Wallop Brook runs parallel with Station Road. There are numerous small bridges providing access to dwellings and the road bridge accessing Salisbury Lane, where there was once a ford.

Wallop Brook is a typical chalk stream with a rich biodiversity. In the past, water meadows were present in the catchment of the Brook but these have been altered by farming over the years, although some watercress beds are still evident. Water voles live in the banks of the river and herons, egrets, moorhens and ducks are frequent visitors. A partnership project was launched in 2018 between Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT) and

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farmers in the Wallop Brook catchment areas to help improve the natural environment around Wallop Brook.

The River Test is a classic chalk stream, which is one of the most species-rich lowland rivers in England. It has been designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It should also be noted that the Test feeds into the Solent region Special Area of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. The Wallop Brook is considered as a small chalk stream tributary of The Test and therefore is of significance in this regard.

There are high levels of nitrogen and phosphorous entering the water environment and these nutrients are causing eutrophication, resulting in dense mats of green algae impacting the protected habitats and species.

Due to the uncertainty surrounding the impact that new development might cause, and in order to be precautionary, the recommended approach is for new development to achieve nutrient neutrality, which is a means of ensuring that new development does not add to existing nutrient loading. A development scheme's nutrient budget should therefore be calculated, taking account of both wastewater and land use change. This will inform whether the development avoids harm to the protected designations, or needs to provide mitigation to ensure that there is no adverse effect.

~~The policy for water courses is:~~

Policy EL P10 – Water Courses
Supports NDP Objectives – EL5, EL7, DD4
Supports TVBC Policy – E7
Supports Policy recommendation LAND 5 of Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix D)
<p>Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E7, dDevelopment proposals that impact on the source of the Wallop Brook, its watercourse and feeder streams, which ultimately form part of the tributary of the River Test Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) should evidence that they cause no increased risk of flooding, water pollution or adverse nutrient loading and that the character and biodiversity of Wallop Brook will be protected and enhanced.</p> <p>Development proposals that respond to the climate change emergency and improve the natural environment around Wallop Brook and its catchment area will be encouraged and supported.</p>

5.12 DARK NIGHT SKIES

Over Wallop Parish has few areas of dense habitation and as a result light pollution is generally very low. The levels of radiant light being emitted into the night sky can be seen in

Figure 5.14 from the CPRE's online mapping NightBlight website, which shows England's Light Pollution and Dark Skies ¹³. Minimal street lighting exists in Over Wallop Village or

Palestine. Street lighting is greater along the A343 at Kentsboro. By far the highest levels of light pollution occur in the Kentsboro area and are assumed to be centred around the Army Aviation Centre. The survey has indicated that increases in unnecessary light pollution should be minimised.

This is clearly shown by the map below which indicates that the Plan Area outside of Kentsboro enjoys low levels of light pollution (between 0.25 and 2 nanowatts / cm² / steradian and consequentially enjoys relatively dark skies at night.

The Parish survey has also indicated that increases in unnecessary light pollution should be minimised.

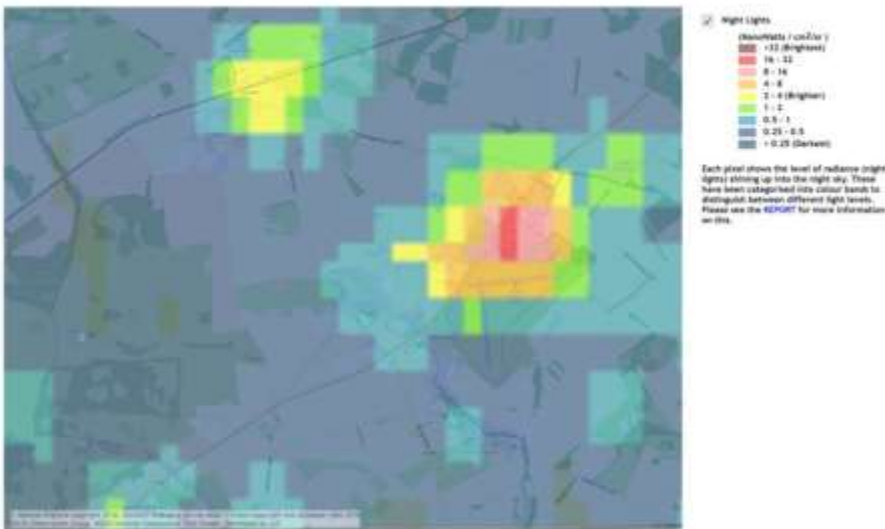


Figure 5 14 Light pollution and dark night skies – Over Wallop Parish

¹³ <https://nightblight.cpre.org.uk/maps/>

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~~This is clearly shown by the map below which indicates that the Plan Area outside of Kentsboro enjoys low levels of light pollution (between 0.25 and 2 nanowatts / cm² / steradian and consequentially enjoys relatively dark skies at night.~~

~~The Parish survey has also indicated that increases in unnecessary light pollution should be minimised.~~

The policy for Dark Night Skies is:

Policy EL P11 – Dark Night Skies
Supports NDP Objective – EL5
Supports TVBC Policy – E8
Supports Policy recommendation LAND 2 of Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix D)
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E8,
4. Development proposals that conserve and enhance relative tranquillity in relation to light pollution and dark night skies, and comply with other relevant policies will be permitted supported, provided it can be demonstrated that they meet or exceed the Institute of Lighting Professionals guidance and other relevant standards or guidance (CIE 150:2003 Guide on the Limitation of the Effects of Obtrusive Light from Outdoor Lighting Installations, or any equivalent replacement/updated guidance) for lighting within environmental zones, and have regard to the following hierarchy:
a) The installation of lighting is avoided.
b) If lighting is installed it is necessary for its intended purpose or use and any adverse impacts are avoided.
c) If it is demonstrated that (a) or (b) is not achievable, then adverse impacts are appropriately mitigated.
2. To be appropriate, lighting for development proposals should ensure that:
a) the measured and observed sky quality in the surrounding area is not reduced.
b) lighting is not unnecessarily visible in nearby designated and key habitats.
c) the visibility of lighting from the surrounding landscape is avoided:.
d) building design that results in increased light spill from internal lighting is avoided, unless suitable mitigation measures are implemented.

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5.13 AIR AND NOISE POLLUTION

With the A343 road travelling through the eastern side of the Parish, traffic is a source of noise pollution at the crossroads at Middle Wallop and at Kentsboro. To a lesser degree, Over Wallop Village suffers from noise pollution from excessive traffic speed and volume

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through the village, primarily on Station Road and Salisbury Lane. Figure 5.15 shows the 24-hour noise map courtesy of DEFRA.

Agricultural activities, local light industry, the breakers yard at Suddern Farm on Salisbury Lane and helicopters undertaking night training from the Army Aviation Centre also contribute periodically. It is recognised that this NDP cannot deal with traffic issues already in existence. However, it can look at matters relating to new development and where this would exacerbate existing problematic areas.

~~In the recent Parish survey, concern over air quality received the following response:~~

- ~~□ (Q5.11) The majority of respondents confirmed they are not currently concerned about air quality. Of those who were concerned, the vast majority of their concerns related to excessive traffic in the Parish, particularly at peak times.~~

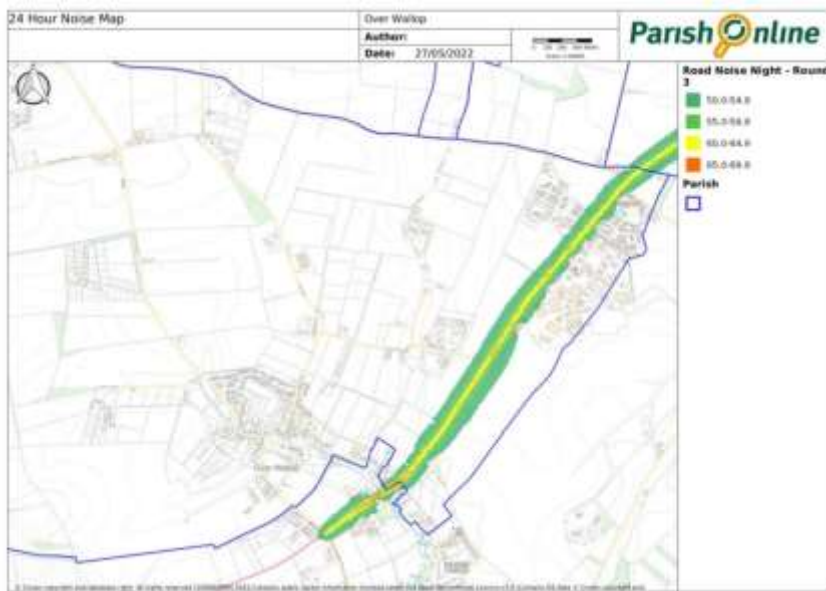


Figure 5.15 DEFRA 24-Hour noise map

~~The policy for Air and Noise Pollution is:~~

Policy EL P12 – Air and Noise Pollution
Supports NDP Objective – EL5, DD4
Supports TVBC Policy – E8

Commented [HS45]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy E8 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted.

~~Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E8, d~~Development proposals that are likely to have a material impact upon the levels of pollution (air and noise) will not be supported.

In particular, development proposals which would have a substantial increase in vehicle movements including HGV movements and would contribute to noise and air pollution in residential / village streets or on the already congested A343, would not be supported without appropriate mitigation measures.

Note: air and noise pollution to be measured using standard environmental health measurement equipment and against recognised benchmarks.

Commented [HS46]: How will this be measured?

Commented [HS47]: How will this be measured?

~~WATER POLLUTION~~ Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation

~~5.14~~

The whole of the Plan Area lies within the catchment of the River Test which flows into the Solent and Southampton Water where wildlife of marine, tidal and intertidal areas is protected by a number of international designations. Natural England has advised these designations are being adversely affected by the nutrients associated with sewage and agricultural runoff and that the restoration of these sites partly depends on ensuring new development does not generate any additional nutrient inputs. Natural England is placing particular emphasis on nitrogen as this is considered to have an overriding impact in these saltwater habitats. Hence all development proposals in the Plan Area will need to demonstrate they are nitrogen neutral in accordance with Natural England guidance.

Test Valley Borough Council will carry out the necessary assessment of developments under the Habitats Regulations, and may require developers to demonstrate that Natural England has assessed and agreed their calculations and mitigation proposals prior to an application being submitted and/or determined. In due course strategic mitigation schemes may become available which enable developers to purchase nitrogen credits to the value of the increased nitrogen levels their developments are calculated to generate.

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~~The policy for Water Pollution is:~~

Policy EL P13 – ~~Water Pollution~~ Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation

Supports NDP Objective – EL5, DD4

Supports TVBC – E8, This policy ~~has been requested by TVBC, in support of the emerging local plan which supports to support~~ nutrient management of the Solent and Southampton Water SPA and Solent Maritime SAC

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Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E8, applications for development that will result in a net increase in nitrogen reaching the Solent Region International Sites through e.g. additional units of overnight accommodation or increased intensity of farming will be required to confirm the nitrogen budget and set out specific and appropriately located mitigation measures that will be implemented in order to ensure development is nutrient neutral from the start of its operational phase. Such mitigation measures must be secured for the duration of the development's effects.

A financial contribution to strategic mitigation measures may be an appropriate alternative to direct provision of mitigation. In this case it will be necessary to liaise with TVBC and Natural England to confirm an appropriate mitigation scheme to which the contributions will be directed and to ensure any contributions are sufficient to fully mitigate the impacts of the development on the Solent internationally designated sites.

6 DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN

6.1 OVERVIEW

Over Wallop Parish, in the north-west of the Test Valley, comprises four main settlements surrounded by farms and agricultural land. Each of these settlements has different housing characteristics. The countryside varies from the valley of the Wallop Brook, a chalk stream which feeds the River Test, to more open downland and pastures spreading above the valley. The western third of the Parish is in the Porton Down estate – it contains no dwellings but includes part of an extensive Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). The population density, excluding the area covered by the Porton Down estate, is 1.96 people per hectare, compared with the Test Valley average of 2.10.¹⁴

As part of the development of the NDP, consultants Bluestone Planning have been commissioned to provide an up-to-date Parish Character Assessment¹⁵ and Design Code; this document supersedes the Village Design Statement¹⁶. This document and the Parishwide surveys have been used to inform the policies set out in [this section 6](#).

The Character Assessment work identified ten separate character areas for Over Wallop Village, four for Palestine and one for Kentsboro. Each of these areas has associated Design Codes in addition to a New Dwelling Design Code for each settlement. An example of the Character Assessment and Design Code for Kentsboro is shown in Figure 6.1.

¹⁴ Over Wallop Parish profile TVBC 2020

¹⁵ Character Assessment October 2021 (in preparation)

¹⁶ Village Design Statement February 2004

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Figure 6.1 Example character appraisal extract for Kentsboro

6.2 POLICIES

The Table below details the Development and Design policies and their associated descriptive text sections. Sections 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 provide overviews for the settlements of Over Wallop Village, Palestine and Kentsboro respectively.

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Development and Design		Section Number
DD P1	New Housing Development	6.6
DD P2	Affordable and Community-led Housing	6.7
DD P3 a,b,c &d	Design Principles	6.8/9/10/11/12/13/14
DD P4	Flood Management	6.15

6.3 OVER WALLOP VILLAGE

Over Wallop is a mid-sized rural village with a population comprising a mixture of young people, families and elderly residents. There has been settlement in the area since ancient times and there are references to farms in the area in the Domesday Book. Over Wallop has grown linearly along the Wallop Brook which has its source on the western edge of the village.

It has houses from a range of ages and values and is largely residential in nature. There is no particular style of house but the majority are detached and sited randomly within their plot. The heart and history of the village are in agriculture with a number of working farms and farm cottages still in and surrounding the village. An area of the village is designated a Conservation Area and the entire Wallop Brook valley is recognised as being of high landscape value. There has been expansion of the village this century with most new houses being built within the wider settlement area.

The historic core of the village within the Conservation Area (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3 on page 35) remains relatively unspoilt. Some of its key characteristics identified in the Hampshire County Council Character Assessment in 1999¹⁷ include the historic core of the village with 102 listed buildings and a further 48 considered of interest. The general linear layout of the village, despite some infill development, has been preserved along with underdeveloped areas which support wildlife such as gardens, areas of trees and the Wallop Brook. The Conservation Area also has a number of downland views identified. A selection of Over Wallop character views is shown in Figure 6.2.

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Commented [HS51]: What is the source of these character views?

¹⁷ the Test Valley Borough Hampshire County Council Character Assessment in 1999

Note the definition of a building of local/historic interest can be found at this link.¹⁸

¹⁸ <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/hpg/has/locallylistedhas/>

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Figure 6 2 A selection of Over Wallop character views

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6.4 PALESTINE

Today, the distributed settlement of Palestine falls within a ward boundary which is shown on the map below. It is bounded by the Parish boundary (blue) and the ward boundary (brown) see Figure 6.3).

Palestine is largely rural in nature with four farms, Esher, South View, Red Lodge and Blackburn. In addition, there are a small group of factory units located towards the end of Zion Road providing small business workspace, lockup facilities and camper van storage. The housing stock is distributed along Mount Carmel Road, Palestine Road, Orange Grove, Peach Grove, Bournemouth Road, Salisbury Road, Zion Road and Streetway Road.

The roads are set out in a roughly linear grid with the exception of Zion Road. The housing style is a mixture of older properties dating back to the early 1900s and more modern buildings all on medium sized plots. **All-Most** of the properties are detached and the most common style elements for construction are the use of a chalet-style bungalow format with pitched roofs and inset dormer windows. Partial wood cladding of upper storeys has become more popular with recent builds.

Commented [HS52]: What is the significance of this?

Commented [HS53]: Some of the properties on Streetway close are semi detached

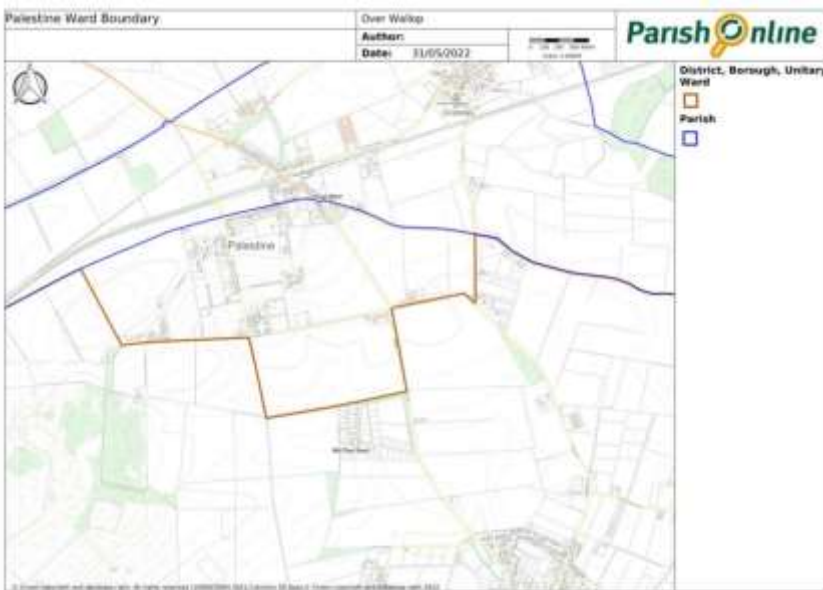


Figure 6 3 Palestine ward boundary

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The 'patchwork' of properties in Palestine results from a low uptake of available plots in the early part of the 1900s, possibly due to the remote location and distance from local

amenities such as shops and schools. Over the years, the early bungalow-style developments have been improved upon by successive owners once planning permission was granted to create larger dwellings. Until recently, Palestine had local access to a village shop and public house (both just outside the Parish boundary in Grateley), but both have closed in recent years, with the public house being demolished for housing. A selection of Palestine character views is shown in Figure 6.4.



Figure 6.4 A selection of Palestine character views

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Commented [HS55]: Are these the same as important views?

6.5 KENTSBORO

Kentsboro, a predominately residential area, can be found on the north-eastern edge of the Parish of Over Wallop and primarily consists of properties built alongside the junction of the A343, the B3084 Old Stockbridge Road and the road towards Danebury Hillfort which connects with the A30 at Stockbridge.

Mostly developed post war, Kentsboro includes a small modern housing estate off the road to Danebury which is occupied by MoD while the properties roadside are mainly bungalows built in a mix of materials and styles during different periods of the 20th Century. There is also a petrol station with forecourt and convenience store, as well as a coach and bus hire company. Kentsboro is adjacent to the A343 Andover to Salisbury Road. Figure 6.5 shows the location of civilian resident housing in Kentsboro.

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The surrounding landscape is mainly farmland with a small area of narrow woodland to the north-east while to the south the airfield at Middle Wallop dominates. A selection of Kentsboro character views is shown in Figure 6.6.

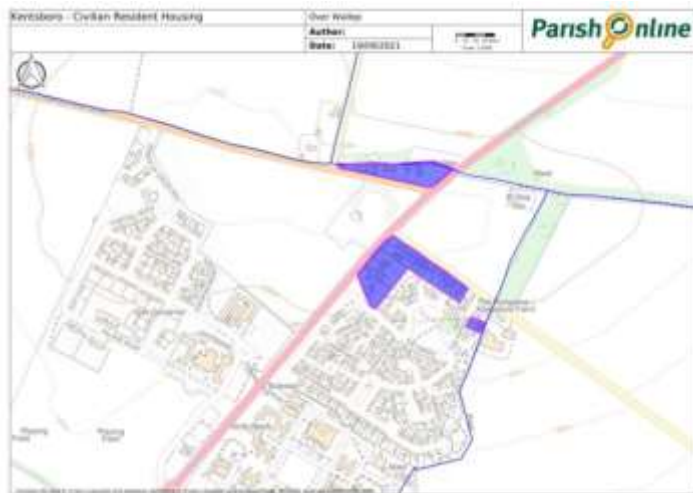


Figure 6 5 Kentsboro civilian resident housing



Figure 6 6 A selection of Kentsboro character views

6.6 NEW HOUSING PROVISION

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)¹⁹ states that within the context of a local housing need assessment “the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies including those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people, students, people with

¹⁹ Section 5 paragraph 61

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Commented [H557]: Are these the same as important views?

disabilities, and people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes”.

The NPPF²⁰ also states that neighbourhood planning groups should consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites suitable for housing in their area.

The emerging revised Test Valley Local Plan 2040 contains only strategic policies at this stage of the Regulation 18 process, with further detailed policies to be consulted upon later in the year. It should also be noted, however, that under the emerging Local Plan supporting topic papers²¹ the parish settlements are classified as being within grouped settlements in terms of services and facilities:

- ☐ Over Wallop, Middle Wallop and Nether Wallop (known as The Wallops)
- ☐ Palestine, Grateley Station and Grateley

The Borough’s settlements have been separated into ‘Tiers’ depending on the range of facilities they contain and their accessibility and in terms of their role and function. The top tier (Tier 1) contains the two largest settlements of Andover and Romsey, both containing populations of over 10,000 people (Andover 50,888 and Romsey 15,261). This filters down accordingly to Tier 5, which are other rural settlements with limited services and facilities and considered to be in the open countryside.

The Wallops are considered to be in Settlement Hierarchy Tier 3 (of 5) and Palestine within Tier 4 (of 5). It is set out in the Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper that the:

“settlements vary considerably in terms of their overall sustainability. A number of settlements are centres for a wider rural community and contain a concentration of facilities that are relatively accessible.”

Whilst the overall strategy for housing is not yet known, at this stage it is understood that:

“The focus is to support an appropriate level of development at our largest range of sustainable settlements where there are key facilities”.

²⁰ Section 5 paragraph 70

²¹ <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/15966/Settlement-Hierarchy-Assessment.pdf>

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Therefore, given that the settlements in the Plan are afforded a lower Tier status in sustainability terms, particularly when combined with the recent growth that has taken place, it will remain unlikely to receive any large-scale allocations.

It should be noted however, as the policies have not yet been subject to Examination they cannot be given weight at this stage.

Commented [HS58]: This will need to be updates as the plan progresses, or removed in the final plan.

The current adopted settlement hierarchy and status is set out in more detail as follows.

As part of the Test Valley Local Plan²² a hierarchy of development is set out in the abridged Table below. This indicates the type and scale of developments which may be considered from strategic development allocations in Major Centres through Key Service Centres, Rural Villages and finally, the Countryside.

Hierarchy Designation	Associated Scale of Development	Settlement
Major centres	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic allocations <input type="checkbox"/> Windfalls <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement dwellings <input type="checkbox"/> Community-led development <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic employment sites <input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale employment development <input type="checkbox"/> Main town centre Uses	Andover, Romsey
Key Service Centres	<input type="checkbox"/> Strategic allocations <input type="checkbox"/> Windfalls <input type="checkbox"/> Replacement dwellings <input type="checkbox"/> Community-led development <input type="checkbox"/> Rural affordable housing sites (Stockbridge only) <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic employment sites <input type="checkbox"/> Small-scale employment development	Charlton, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling & Rownhams, Stockbridge, Valley Park
Rural Villages	<input type="checkbox"/> Windfalls <input type="checkbox"/> Rural affordable housing sites <input type="checkbox"/> Strategic employment sites <input type="checkbox"/> Community-led development <input type="checkbox"/> Small business uses <input type="checkbox"/> Re-use of buildings	List includes 43 villages including Over Wallop and Palestine

²² TVBC Settlement Hierarchy table abridged, for full version see table 7 page 57 in the TVBC Local Plan 2019

Countryside	<input type="checkbox"/> Replacement dwellings <input type="checkbox"/> Reuse of buildings <input type="checkbox"/> Rural affordable housing sites <input type="checkbox"/> Community-led development <input type="checkbox"/> Employment sites in the countryside <input type="checkbox"/> Small business uses	All other villages

Commented [H559]: This could be abridged further to just the rural villages, that applies to the plan area.

The TVBC's rural exception planning policy COM9 requires that community-led development may be permitted if:

- ☐ The proposal is supported by evidence that there is a need for the development to maintain or enhance the sustainability of the settlement through the delivery of community benefit.
- ☐ It is demonstrated that the community has been involved in the preparation of the proposal.
- ☐ It is demonstrated that the community supports the proposal.
- ☐ The proposal, if for residential development, helps meet the affordable housing need of the Parish in accordance with the thresholds contained within policy COM7 and local evidence and restrictions contained within policy COM8.

In the recent NDP²³ survey a number of questions were asked in relation to the future provision of all types of housing. In particular with regard to the provision of housing in general over the next ten years. (Q4.3) asked If supported by evidence (e.g. Housing Needs Survey), how many homes do you think could be sustainably built in the Parish over the next 10 years? The results are shown in the chart Figure 6.7 and whilst clearly there are mixed results, it is clear that once the numbers become in excess of 15 dwellings, support declines.

²³ NDP survey July 2021

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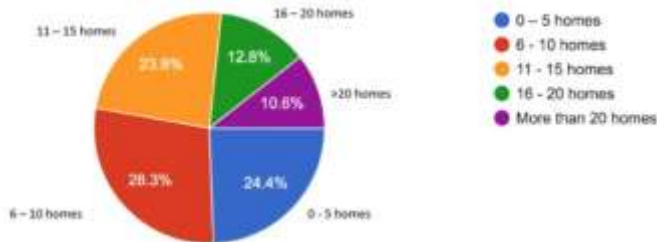


Figure 6 7 Question 4.3 responses

It was then asked (Question 4.6: Do you think new development should be phased over time? The results, as shown in the chart below, are clear that 66% of respondents felt the development should be spread over the next ten years rather than a single development. In this regard, the survey does not support the need for a specific site allocation. See chart Figure 6.8.

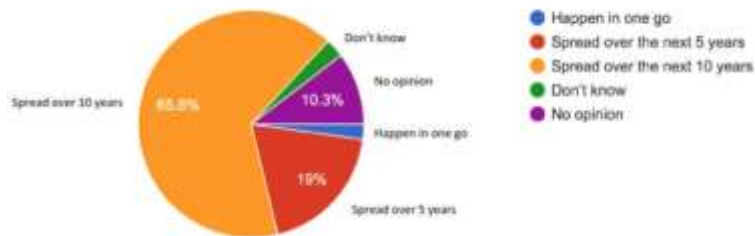


Figure 6 8 Question 4.6 responses

Where development does occur, the Parish survey results highlighted (Q4.4) that 2-3 bedroom houses were the most popular preference for new development (63% of respondents). Over 40% of respondents also indicated support for 1-2 bedroom houses, 3-4 bedroom houses or for bungalows.

The most recent development of scale in the Parish was constructed in 2017 by Bargate at Fine Acres Rise adjacent to Over Wallop Village which provided a mixture of housing types (35 houses in total) with 2 to 4 bedrooms. Further major development for 23 dwellings took

place at Printers Place just before 2011 and as such this represents a significant amount of new dwellings in Over Wallop Village.

Building in Palestine has largely been based on replacement of old building stock for new on the same plot. However, there has been a move recently to approve ‘change of use’ selectively for plots containing old and derelict farm buildings, such as chicken sheds that have fallen into disuse, for low density housing in keeping with the surrounding properties.

In general (and following the analysis of the Plan Area set out in the Character Appraisal), the types of site in the Plan Area which may be suitable for development are likely to be small-scale infill plots within the settlement boundaries or minor redevelopment of brownfield sites within the settlement boundary. Such sites may be in, or adjacent to, the Conservation Areas or within the low-density settlement area of Palestine constitute infill within a settlement boundary or built-up area. Any proposals of this nature could be brought forward under the existing Local Plan.

Any high-density, excessive or unchecked development within the settlement boundaries which is not in keeping with the character of the area (as set out in the Character Appraisal – see Density Diagram OW10 on page 15 and Design Codes for each area), risks materially affecting the character and open nature of the existing settlements. Additionally, any over development of plots or development of the open countryside areas currently identified as agricultural land (outside settlement boundaries) also risks materially affecting the character

and open nature of farmland between the settlements as also identified. Responses to the detailed NDP survey reinforce this view:

- ☐ (Q4.1) 61% of respondents agree or strongly agree that new development should be limited to within existing settlement boundaries .
- ☐ (Q4.14) 69% of respondents felt it of “High importance” that the distinct settlements of the Parish remained physically separate and maintained their individual identities.
- ☐ (Q3.2) Loss of countryside and green space between settlements, and reduction in green space were significant worries of respondents .
- ☐ (Q4.2) 76% of respondents indicated a preference for development to be located on Brownfield sites (i.e.) land that has already been developed but is not currently in use) and 54% of respondents indicated a preference for infill sites (i.e. vacant undeveloped land between existing dwellings).

From the evidence gathered for the plan ~~Given the above~~, it is anticipated that smaller scale (~~less than 10 dwellings or less~~) infill housing developments/redevelopments and single dwellings (including plots for self-builders) will be the predominant form of development in the ~~NDP~~ Plan area.

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Commented [HS60]: This is background evidence and is not needed in the final version of the plan.

Commented [HS61]: To achieve AH on site there needs to be a minimum of 10 dwellings (unless it is a Rural Exception policy COM 8 site). Over Wallop is in the Designated Rural Area and therefore a scheme for 10 – 14 dwellings would need to provide 30% AH on site. If a site of 6 – 9 dwellings came forward then only a Financial Contribution would be required

Within the period of TVBC's Local Plan, which runs from 2011-2029, housing monitoring figures highlight that there have been approximately 72 new dwellings built so far in the Parish (as at the end of 2020). Taking into account outstanding permissions this number increases to 98. This is a 13% increase over the number of homes in 2011. Whilst there is no figure allocated to the Parish in the Local Plan or by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), it is often considered nationally (and by a number of LPAs and Neighbourhood Planning Examiners) that a figure of 5-10% growth relating to the current number of dwellings is considered reasonable.

In view of this, the growth in the number of new dwellings (13%) over the Plan period is considered to already be far in excess of the rate normally expected. To ensure growth is sustainable and in keeping with the existing Parish character and density it is considered that it is not necessary to allocate a housing site. Instead and in line with the Parish NDP survey, it is considered that the level of organic growth from those windfall infill and brownfield residential sites would be the most appropriate way forward. It would also allow time for those newer developments in the Parish to assimilate.

Survey results have also indicated Evidence shows that that 2-3 bedroom houses (terraced or detached) were lower in number than other sized properties in the Plan Area. House price data from both Right Move and the Parish Profile (Zoopla estimates) indicates that these properties have a market value currently in excess of £300,000. The average house price as a whole for the Plan Area is just under £600,000.

The house price-to-income ratio is an indicator of affordability in an area. House price-to-income ratios are calculated by dividing property prices by annual earnings. For example, if the average property price was £150,000 and the average salary £25,000 the property price to earnings ratio would be 6 or 6 x the salary. In this instance, the price-to-earnings ratio (median) for Test Valley is 8.8 salaries²⁴ In this regard and given that most mortgage lenders will only offer around 4 x the salary, this is likely to impact affordability in the Plan Area.

The policy for New Housing Development is:

Policy DD P1 – New Housing Development
Supports NDP Objectives – PC1, PC2, EL6, DD1, DD2, DD3
Supports TVBC Policy – COM2, COM8

Commented [HS62]: This plan is planning forward, and with a 15 year timeframe the plan will run until 2037. Therefore even based on passed trends it is reasonable to assume that additional homes will be needed and delivered.

Commented [HS63]: The figure should be determined by local evidence and need, as set out in the Housing Needs Survey.

Commented [HS64]: 13% not considered to be excessive, especially as it is windfall development that there is not control over.

Commented [HS65]: This will not deliver and affordable housing, the need for which is in the Housing Needs Survey.

Commented [HS66]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

²⁴ www.plumplot.co.uk

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Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy COM2 and COM8, the existing Parish Settlement Boundaries (as at 1 January 2022) are shown in Figures 6.10 and 6.11.

New housing development proposals will need to address and/or comply as follows:

1. Permission will be supported for new homes, including self-build, infill and redevelopment sites which lie within the existing settlement boundaries (as defined as at 1 January 2022), subject to being in accordance with other relevant Development Plan policies and in particular Policy DD P3– Design Principles and EL P7 Settlement Character and Coalescence.
2. The individual settlements have been analysed in detail within the Parish Settlement Character Appraisal and any new development must be designed in accordance with the design principles and code as set out in Evidence Base Document 7 and Policy DD P3.
3. Outside of current settlement boundaries, land will be treated as open countryside where development will be restricted to that which is absolutely necessary in a countryside location.
4. All applications for residential development which results in a net gain of one or more additional dwellings on a site, shall be accompanied by information identifying how the proposed accommodation will meet the specific housing needs of the Parish. In particular, how it reflects the identified need for 2-3 bedroom dwellings and how it complies with the Nationally Described Space Standards or their successor.
5. The development of new homes should not result in the loss of the number of smaller dwellings (under 100sqm) which has been identified as lacking within the Parish. Any development proposals which seek to exceed this limit should be accompanied by detailed justification to adequately address this issue.

6.7 AFFORDABLE AND COMMUNITY-LED HOUSING PROVISION

The Parish has a modest stock of smaller and affordable properties. Currently there are 57 Housing Association/affordable houses in the Parish, of these 49 are owned by the Aster Group and eight by the English Rural Housing Association.

The most recent development at Fine Acres Rise included 14 affordable homes offered through shared ownership and part rent and help-to-buy schemes. These include four built to Life Time Homes Standard to meet future requirements of an ageing population. The NDP survey in July 2021 indicated:

(Q4.8) Most respondents, with 60% of responses, “would like to see new housing under Private Ownership”. The two other most popular preferences were “Affordable Ownership” and “Mixed provision of affordable and market rate rental and owner occupied homes.”

New affordable and community-led housing provision should be primarily guided by Parish based housing needs informed by the NDP residents’ survey, Hampshire Home Choice [survey register](#) and other Development Plan policies. The balance of such housing should

Commented [HS67]: Paras 1 and 3 repeats LP policy COM2 and do not need repeating in the NP.

Para 2 would be better suited in a design policy.

Para 3 A COM8 Rural Exception sites or a COM 9 community led development would be considered based upon housing need/evidence etc

Para 4 - what is the local evidence to support using the Nationally Described Space Standards?
Based on the local evidence the 2-3 bedroom need should be in its own policy.

Para 5. This seems a bit muddled and I am unsure of what this is trying to achieve. Why is 100sq m used?

Commented [HS68]: What justification will be required. How will this be assessed?

Commented [HS69]: Does this number include the 14 dwellings at Fine Acres? As the RP for this site was VIVID. The only RP's mentioned here are Aster & English Rural.

take into account the need for an appropriate mix of private market, private rental and affordable rental / ownership as highlighted by survey responses.

Evidence suggests ²⁵ that there is a low need for affordable housing development, which could be brought forward under the existing Local Plan policy COM8 relating to affordable housing sites. It should be noted that with regard to such schemes brought forward under the Local Plan, that these usually relate to proposals of 10 or less dwellings. As such no specific allocation has been proposed in this NDP.

Commented [HS70]: The housing needs survey identified a need for at least 10, which in a rural parish is not considered a low need.

Commented [HS71]: If there is a housing need, then the plan is missing an opportunity to allocate a site so that the community can be involved in the process.

Given the data above and the findings in relation to the Character Appraisal and current highways issues there are a number of concerns regarding the capacity of the existing highways network. Any proposal that may come forward under Policy COM8 or COM9 should demonstrate how it complies with the Parish Road Strategy (Evidence Base Document 8) and provide sufficient mitigation of the effects of the development on the road network.

The policy for Affordable and Community-led Housing is:

Policy DD P2 – Affordable and Community-led Housing
Supports NDP Objectives – PC1, PE2, EL6, DD1, DD2, DD3
Supports TVBC Policy – COM 7, COM8, COM9
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy COM8 and COM9, any affordable and/or community-led housing development should be located within a sustainable location and should be of a small scale appropriate to the size of the settlement and the local need, as evidenced by survey. Any such development, should integrate with the existing pattern of development as identified within the Character Appraisal and be in accordance with the Design Code (see Appendix D).
Any development should be in accordance with other relevant Development Plan policies and in particular Policy DD P3– Design Principles and EL P7 Settlement Character and Coalescence.

Commented [HS72]: This is more akin to supporting text rather than a policy and repeats policies COM7, 8 and 9. The policy should therefore be deleted

6.8 DEVELOPMENT

Development in the Parish will be guided by the Policies set out in this NDP and informed by the Character Appraisal and Design Code (see Appendix D) prepared by Bluestone Planning during the latter part of 2021 for the NDP team. This work reviewed the Parish as a

²⁵ The data relating to housing preference used in this version of the NDP was supplied on 1 December 2021 and was based on data from 24 November 2021

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whole and the settlements of Over Wallop Village, Palestine and Kentsboro in particular. The appraisal highlights the characteristics of each settlement and the surrounding countryside. It also provides detailed assessment of the built environment of each settlement and associated Conservation Areas. From these assessments settlement-specific Design Codes have been developed.

The Design principles policy is split into four parts. DD P3(a) covers those generic statements that apply to all three character areas, Over Wallops Village, Palestine and Kentsboro. DD P3 (b), (c), and (d) detail the applicable individual design codes for the three areas respectively. The associated code descriptions can be found in the Over Wallop Character Appraisal and Design Code document which can be found in Appendix D.

~~The Design Principles Policy is:~~

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Policy DD P3a – Design Principles	Section
Supports Objectives – PC1, PC2, IC8, DD2, DD5	Numbers
Supports TVBC Policy – E1, E2	
Supports Design Code recommendations from Character Appraisal and Design Code Document (Appendix B) see DD P3 b, c & d	
<p>Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E1, E2, all new development should be of a high-quality design which takes account of its individual location and reflects the specific local identity as set out in the Parish Character Appraisal and Design Code document (Appendix B).</p> <p>Development proposals should demonstrate how they have taken account of the Principles and/or relevant Design Code for each area (see Appendix B) and must demonstrate how general consideration has been given to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the context of the surroundings, including existing buildings, street pattern, open spaces, trees and other characteristic features; plot sizes and plot coverage – new buildings or extensions and the creation of new building plots will be supported where they are proportionate to the neighbouring properties and in keeping with the scale of development in the surrounding area and level of built form; plot sub division should not result in disproportionate garden and dwelling sizes in comparison to that of neighbouring properties; developments which do not dominate neighbouring buildings or close important gaps between buildings or block identified views; the use of locally distinctive materials such as chalk (cob), flint, brick or rendered walls with thatch or slate roofs and boundary features such as thatched or tiled topped Hampshire walls as set out in the Character Appraisal and Design Code (Evidence Base Document 7); the use of outstanding or innovative designs where they would raise the standard of design more generally in the neighbourhood area and respect the local context and scale of existing built development; energy efficiency including working towards carbon net zero or carbon positive and the inclusion of appropriate renewable or low carbon heating / cooling technologies; the setting of designated heritage assets and locally important buildings in Character Appraisal and Design Code (Evidence Base Document 7); the amenity of neighbouring properties in terms of levels of light, noise, air or water pollution; appropriate boundary treatments as identified in the Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix B) which respect the rural and historic nature of the Parish, the design style of the settlement in which the property is located and the need to preserve or create wildlife corridors; seeking new opportunities to create community green spaces where there is a clear community benefit associated; minimising the impacts on residential amenity of the construction arrangements by way of HGV movement, deliveries, working times, lighting, parking of contractor's vehicles, wheel washing provision and street cleaning. 	

Commented [H573]: The government have now published the National Design Model guidance, and therefore much of this does not need repeating as it is not locally distinctive to Over Wallop. The character assessment work for each area is locally distinctive and should form the design principles for the Plan Area.
Criteria ix) what about overlooking or visual dominance?

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Policy DD P3 b Design Principles - Over Wallop Village							
Character Area Design Codes							
Character Areas	Associated Design Codes						
1. St Peters Church, the Old Rectory and surrounding area	OW1A Low Density Development	OW1B Trees and planting	OW1C Siting	OW1D Gaps	OW1E Setting	OW1F Access	OW1G The Wallop Brook
2. Central village north	OW2A Siting	OW2B Form	OW2C Roof form	OW2D Overlooking / overshadowing	OW2E Gardens		
3. Central Over Wallop west - West of King Lane / North of Station Road / south of Station Road - Middle Wallop - Ringwood House	OW3A Siting	OW3B Development form	OW3C Infill plots	OW3D Larger scale redevelopment and backland	OW3E Focal buildings	OW3F Loss of small dwellings	OW3G Views
4. Townsend Farm and surroundings	OW4A Conversion of farm buildings	OW4B Parkland settings	OW4C Walls	OW4D Views			
5. King's Farm and land to the east / 6. Eastern village	OW5/6A Siting	OW5/6B Farm Layout	OW5/6C Farm buildings	OW5/6D Parking of vehicles	OW5/6E Walls	OW5/6F Open spaces /gaps	OW5/6G Views
7. Salisbury Lane	OW7A Siting	OW7B Form	OW7C Rural Lanes	OW7D Coalescence			
8. Appleton Close/ 9. Evans Close and Pound Road (2 storey) / 10. Fine Acres Rise	OW8/9/10A Siting	OW8/9/10B Typology	OW8/9/10C Level of built form on plot				
11. Pound Road north (single storey) / 12. Printers Place	OW11/12A Open Space and Landscaping	OW11/12 B The appearance of new development	OW11/12 C Road layouts				

Policy DD P3 c Design Principles - Palestine							
Character Area Design Codes							
Character Areas	Associated Design Codes						
1. Streeway Road and Wallop Road	PA1A Low Density	PA1B Building line / front gardens	PA1C Building heights / Scale	PA1D Infill	PA1E Large scale (major development)	PA1F Small dwellings	PA1G Rural lanes / Quiet lanes
2. Mount Carmel road and Peach Grove							
3. Mount Hermon road and Zion Road							
4. Individual Farms	No Associated Design Codes						

Policy DD P3 d Design Principles - Kentsboro							
Character Area Design Codes							
Character Areas	Associated Design Codes						
1. Kentsboro	KE1A Coalescence	KE1B New development	KE1C Lighting	KE1D Access	KE1E Mod Land		

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The Design Principles policy has a number of clauses which have supporting text in sections

6.9 to 6.14. The relevant sections are signposted in the 'section number' column.

6.9 INFILL AND SETTLEMENT COALESCENCE

The Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment was published in 2018, having been based on work previous undertaken in 2004. It follows Natural England's guidance and identifies twelve Landscape Character Types (LCTs) within the Borough of which there are three represented within the Parish:

LCT 5 River Valley Floor

LCT 10 Open Chalklands

LCT 11 Chalk Downland Ridges.

These are subdivided into smaller Landscape Character Areas (LCAs). The relevant local LCAs are shown on the map in Figure 6.9. There are four distinct LCAs within the Parish

LCA5F Wallop Brook Valley Floor

LCA10C Thruxton and Danebury Chalk Downland

LCA10G Cholderton Downs and

LCA11A Quarley Hill Downs.



Figure 6.9 TVBC landscape and character assessment

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The Assessment sets out that the area is comprised largely of extensive, open-scale arable farming with a weak hedgerow structure and semi-natural woodland as small copses and shelter belts. There are also Chalk Downland Ridges, which are distinguished by a series of small hills forming a ridgeline with sculptural and often dramatic scarps. This leads down to the River Valley floor in which Over Wallop Village is situated.

The issues raised in the assessment highlight the topography, large-scale field pattern and lack of intervening dense woodland which give rise to extensive long-distance views, where development in the open countryside would be particularly noticeable and potentially harmful.

Equally, the character of the settlements vary depending on the LCA, but concerns relating to inappropriate expansion which does not reflect the Character Area, such as the lowdensity settlement of Palestine village, or the loss of linear settlements along the river valley floor, are raised.

The Parish Character Appraisal also makes recommendations in this regard:

LAND4 on page 7 of the Parish Character Appraisal seeks to “Maintain the identity of settlements and prevent any development which would lead to large-scale coalescence. The Wallop villages, although contiguous in nature and run along the Wallop Brook line, are generally linear in form and loss of this and their individual character should be resisted”.

It should also be noted that there is currently a gap between settlements and this should be retained to either ensure the individual nature of these areas are preserved or for views and ecological reasons. These important open areas and biodiversity opportunity areas / wildlife corridors within and on the edge of settlements are highlighted on pages 11 and 28 of the Character Appraisal.

Commented [HS74]: This should be moved to para 5.1

The term “Infill” in this NDP is used to describe the use of land within the existing settlement boundaries, e.g. between properties. “Settlement Coalescence” is used in this NDP to reference the negative impact that development between settlements would have on the individual character of the three Parish communities for the reasons set out and the attendant loss of the countryside or farmland between settlements (see Policy EL P7 (i)).

The existing settlement boundaries for Over Wallop Village and Palestine (as at 1 January 2022) are shown in Figures 6.10 and 6.11 respectively. Kentsboro currently does not have a settlement boundary.

Commented [HS75]: This is addressed in DDP1 and does not need repeating here.

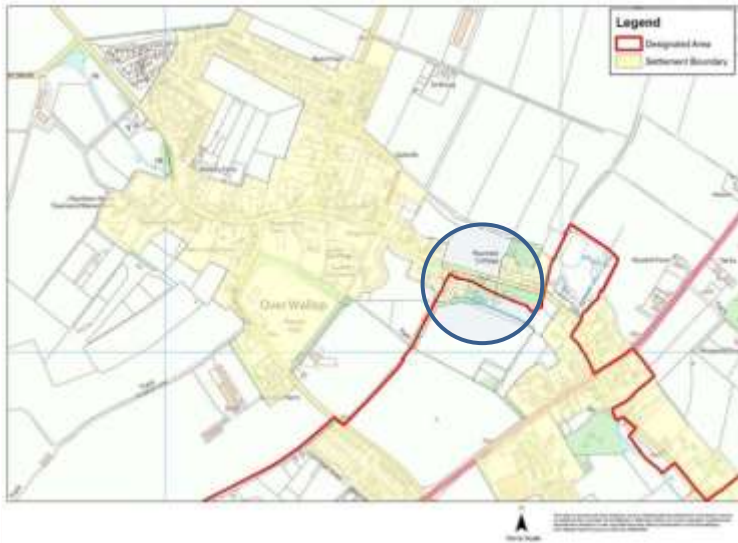


Figure 6 10 Over Wallop Village settlement boundary

Commented [HS76]: This is addressed in DDP1 and does not need repeating here.

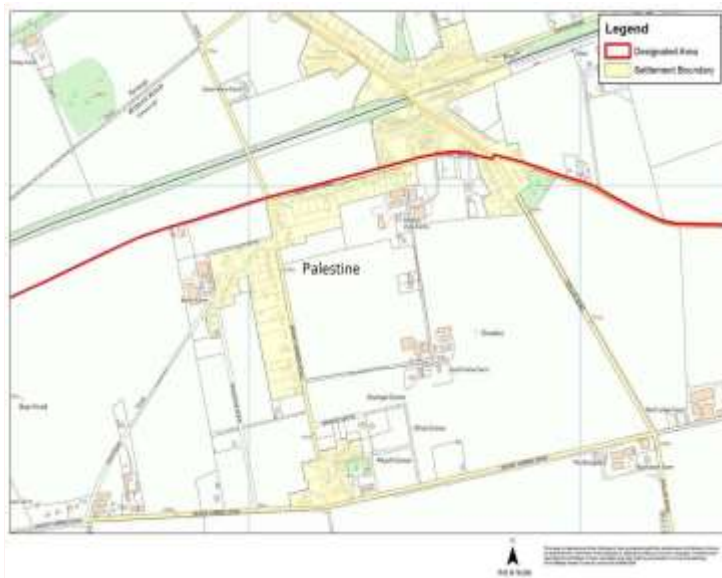


Figure 6 11 Palestine settlement boundary

Commented [HS77]: This is addressed in DDP1 and does not need repeating here.

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The use of “Infill” to gain access solely to larger inaccessible plots should be discouraged as it will alter the general character of low-density housing on generous plots which is a feature particularly of Over Wallop Village and Palestine. Survey responses indicate that whilst significant development in the Parish is not desired any new, small developments should be within existing settlement boundaries, preferably on brownfield sites, and that developments between settlements should be actively discouraged. The recent NDP survey indicated:

- (Q4.1) 61% of respondents “Agree” or “Strongly Agree” that new development should be limited to within existing Settlement Boundaries.
- (Q4.13) 94% of respondents felt protecting the character of the Parish was of “High importance”.
- (Q4.2) 76% of respondents indicated a preference for development to be located on brownfield sites (i.e. land that has already been developed but is not currently in use) and 54% of respondents indicated a preference for infill sites (i.e. vacant, undeveloped land between existing dwellings).

The recommended policies relating to “Infill” are DD P3 i to iv, vi, ix and x and importantly EL P7 (i).

Commented [HS78]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

6.10 EXTENSION OR REPLACEMENT OF EXISTING BUILDINGS

Replacement building should respect the character, size and setting in a particular locality, in addition to any heritage assets.

The extension of existing homes has been a regular feature of home ownership within the Parish. It is important to support those trying to meet the increasing requirements of a growing family or those who wish to provide semi-independent accommodation for a dependent person or close relative.

In accordance with the Local Plan Policy COM11, proposals for annexes / ancillary domestic buildings are permitted in the countryside subject to certain criteria. In the case of the provision of ancillary accommodation, an application, should demonstrate a functional link between the proposal and the host dwelling, for example the annex must be in the same ownership as the main dwelling and should share utility services, access, vehicle parking and privacy amenity space (e.g. gardens). ~~They should ideally be linked via a legal obligation.~~ This requirement applies to dwellings both inside and outside the Conservation Areas. This will ensure that domestic outbuildings are then not easily separately occupied and later sold off as new dwellings, which would otherwise be unacceptable in the open countryside.

Commented [HS79]: Paragraphs 6.10 - 6.14 should be moved to precede Policy DDP3a, as they are the supporting text to the policy.

Commented [HS80]: This is usually secured via a condition and not a legal agreement.

Commented [HS81]: This goes beyond the requirements COM11.

Commented [HS82]: Class Q now allows for conversion of agricultural buildings in the open countryside to residential

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Consideration should be given to protect against the loss of smaller housing stock and affordable homes. This especially concerns the building of large houses on sites that formerly contained smaller house(s).

The recommended policies relating to Extension or Replacement of Existing Buildings are DD P3 ii and iii.

Commented [HS83]: What is the evidence to support this and how would this be implemented?

6.11 HERITAGE ASSETS

There are a number of listed buildings in the Parish dating back to the 16th Century with a large part of Over Wallop Village in a designated Conservation Area. Interesting features include thatched, timber-framed cottages, with brick, flint, chalk, cob and wattle and daub infill and cob thatched garden walls. More formal styles of substantial properties include those from the Queen Anne, Georgian and Victorian periods.

Commented [HS84]: Photographs of these would aid the reader.

The Character Appraisal and Design Code (Evidence Base Document 7) identifies-shows the historic buildings and scheduled monuments located within the Parish. An extract showing designated and non-designated heritage assets in Over Wallop Village is shown in Figure 6.12 as an example.

Commented [HS85]: The plan should have a policy that identifies all the non designated heritage assets in the plan area..

Commented [HS86]: This map is unclear and should be larger.



Figure 6.12 Character appraisal extract for Over Wallop designated and non-designated heritage assets

The historic dwellings have adapted over hundreds of years to meet differing needs and living standards. There will continue to be occasions when owners/developers will wish to modify, convert or add on to existing historic buildings to maintain or enhance their use for 21st Century lifestyles. Beyond compliance with listed planning regulations, such alterations will need to strike the right balance between preserving the historic character and visual

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identity of the Wallops Valley versus sustaining the inhabitants in a safe and modern environment. The recent NDP survey indicated:

- (Q4.17) 72% of respondents felt protecting the character of the Conservation Areas was of “High importance”.

Commented [HS87]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

When making a decision on all listed building consent applications, or any decision on a planning application for development that affects a listed building or its setting, a local planning authority must have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting, or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses. Preservation in this context means not harming the interest in the building, as opposed to keeping it utterly unchanged.

This obligation, found in sections 16 and 66 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 (ref. 1), applies to all decisions concerning listed buildings.

Commented [HS88]: This text is not required as this is addressed in legislation.

The recommended policies relating to Heritage Assets are DD P3 vii and x.

6.12 DESIGN RESPONSE TO LOCAL MATERIALS

Any new development should use high-quality materials and respect the character of the area/settlement. This includes the environment and landscape, listed buildings, heritage sites, agricultural, equestrian and green field sites. There are a variety of different building styles and ages in the Parish, both within and outside the Conservation Area. The buildings in Palestine and Kentsboro are comparatively recent and incorporate a mix of modern materials, but future design principles should still be informed by the local vernacular whenever possible.

The Character Appraisal and Design Code (~~Evidence Base Document 7~~) in Appendix D identifies new dwelling Design Codes for Over Wallop Village, Palestine and Kentsboro. An example design code (for Over Wallop) is shown in Figure 6.13.

The recommended policy relating to Design Response to local materials is DD P3 v.

6.13 DESIGN RESPONSE TO BIODIVERSITY

Many UK species have seen a dramatic drop in numbers over the last few decades, making the UK one of the worst countries in the world for biodiversity loss. Over Wallop Parish is predominantly a rural location but is not immune from this phenomenon. Many species are finding it increasingly difficult to prosper here. Swifts and native bees are two notable examples of this. The number of swifts in Hampshire has declined by 50% since the

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millennium, with loss of nest sites being a major cause of this. Insects, a vital link in the food chain, have seen even greater reductions in both their overall numbers and the variety that we see. A species list for the Parish can be found in the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre's (HBIC's) Parish Wildlife and Biodiversity report²⁶ (Evidence Base Document 9.)



Figure 6 13 Character appraisal extract for Over Wallop design code

Commented [HS89]: This should follow para 6.12

Although causes are complex and often intertwined, loss of suitable nest and roost sites are a major factor, as is the loss of pollinators. Over Wallop Parish wishes new developments to contribute to reducing and where possible, reversing these declines.

Designers of new housing developments are expected to apply the National House Building Council's (NHBC's) Foundation guide 'Biodiversity in new housing developments NF89'

²⁶ HBIC document 2021

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available from the NHBC Foundation website²⁷. Designers of house extensions and householders undertaking significant renovation or repair work will find this guide useful and are encouraged to incorporate some of the features. Examples that are particularly encouraged for example are the incorporation of bricks designed so that swifts (currently in decline in the UK) can build their nests within (on suitable properties) and features that accommodate solitary bees. These can be installed at minimal cost during construction.

The recent NDP survey indicated:

- (Q4.11) Respondents indicated that the top 3 features that builders should incorporate in new building designs to enhance biodiversity were “Wider Wildlife Corridors“ 86%, “Hedgehog Corridors“ 70% and “Nest Bricks“ 47%.

The recommended policies relating to Design Response to Biodiversity are DD P3 x and EL P9 iii and iv.

New developments should not encroach on areas known as “biodiversity opportunity areas” as identified by the HBIC (see Figure 5.13 on page 58) and shown in the Parish Character Appraisal. Also, significant gaps and wildlife corridors existing, or proposed, should be maintained. An example of such features is shown in the extract from the Character Appraisal and Design Code document shown in Figure 6.14.



Commented [HS90]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

Commented [HS91]: What is the evidence for this? What is the status of these areas?

²⁷ <https://www.nhbcfoundation.org/publication/biodiversity-in-new-housing-developments-creating-wildlife-friendly-communities/>

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6.14 DESIGN RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The UK Government has committed to minimising greenhouse gas emissions and eliminating them by 2050. Hampshire County Council and TVBC have both declared climate emergencies. Over Wallop Parish encourages developers of new housing to help address the problem. New housing and extensions should have high levels of insulation coupled with consideration of natural cooling and ventilation. Heating systems should be efficient to ensure safety and comfort without wasting energy. Low carbon heating technologies should be preferred, but where these are not currently suitable, systems should be designed so that new technology could be retrofitted.

Energy generation technologies, such as solar panels (PV or solar thermal), should be installed on suitable aspects where doing so will not be out of keeping with the building, its design or location. Outside areas should be designed to be water efficient, taking account of the reduced spring and summer rain that can be expected in future years, and the increased bouts of heavy winter downfalls.

Measures should include limiting the area of artificial surfaces and may require the installation of sustainable drainage systems.

The NHBC Foundation Code for Sustainable Homes NF15²⁸ should be followed. The recent NDP survey indicated:

- (Q4.10) Respondents indicated that the top 3 features that builders should incorporate in new building designs to contribute to environmental sustainability were “High standards of insulation” (62%) as well as “Alternatives to oil/gas fired heating” (50%) and “Double/triple glazing” (37%).

The recommended policy relating to Design in Response to Climate change is DD P3 vii.

6.15 FLOOD MANAGEMENT

The areas of potential flooding in the Parish can be identified on the Environment Agency (EA) flood risk map shown in the Figure 6.15 and 6.16 where the second map for Over Wallop Village shows the flood risk in greater detail.

²⁸ <https://www.nhbcfoundation.org/publication/code-for-sustainable-homes-simply-explained/>

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Commented [HS92]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

Over Wallop Village has a chalk stream brook running through the entire length of the village. The Wallop Brook is fed by fresh water springs throughout the area, the largest of these being near the junction of Station Road and Pottery Drove, which is currently a large landscaped pond.

Seasonally, other springs and streams appear on the surface of the landscape, in particular between Croft Farm and Castle Farm, in the field behind Barrow Hill Barn, currently occupied by Millway Builders, along with another significant spring which rises near Park Farm on Park Drove.

There are records of significant flooding events many years ago, one of which resulted in loss of life. Fortunately, there has been nothing on this scale in recent years, although there are occasions, mainly over the winter months, when properties close to Wallop Brook have to use pumps when the water table is high. Additionally, there have been problems for properties with septic tanks when the ground water levels are high. The long-term impact of

climate change with milder, wetter winters and development without appropriate surface water and drainage mitigations may make flooding events more frequent. Wallop Brook is similar to most winter bournes in that it dries out most summers near its source and does not flow above ground until reaching Nether Wallop.



Figure 6 15 Parish flood risk map overview

Figure 6 16 Flood risk Map – Over Wallop detail ³⁰

Across the wider Parish, including Palestine and Kentsboro, there are no other permanent watercourses and they are not considered to be at risk of flooding from surface water.

³⁰ Maps courtesy of the Environment Agency

Developments should, wherever possible, be sympathetic to the surrounding landscape while avoiding development on flood plains and areas at risk from seasonal flooding from springs and ground water. Development should not impede the flow of local water courses.

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The policy for flood management is:

Policy DD P4 – Flood Management
Supports NDP Objective – DD4
Supports TVBC Policy E7
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy E7, development shall be supported where it is not located on areas at risk of, or which would contribute to, seasonal flooding from springs and ground water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Development must not impede the flow of the Wallop Brook. ii. Development must ensure that water run-off and foul water drainage do not impact the Wallop Brook or its source. iii. Development should not take place where it is at risk from flooding (including surface water flooding based on the Environment Agency's projections as shown in Figures 6.14 and 6.15) unless that development incorporates suitable and sufficient protective measures for the property and surrounding environment. iv. Developments must include appropriate grey water management solutions to conserve water and minimise discharge. Additionally rainwater harvesting should be considered to reduce surface water runoff (particularly where smart water butts are installed), and that effective Sustainable urban Drainage System (SuDS) design is implemented to 'slow the flow' by attenuating roof and road runoff.
Note: Environment Agency flood maps Figures 6.14 and 6.15 show flood risk areas.

Commented [H593]: This is addressed in National policy and in Local Plan policy E7 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted

7 INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNITY

7.1 OVERVIEW

Over Wallop Parish has a recognised and valued community spirit with a range of volunteer-run activities and services for local residents, including: Women's Institute, Not On Your Own Club, Wallop Good Neighbours, Little Angels mother and child group and Palestine's Neighbourhood Watch.

The Parish benefits from a number of community and commercial facilities which support that community spirit including: Wallop Village Shop and Post Office, Wallops Parish Hall, St Peter's Church and Church Hall, Alan Evans Memorial Ground, Brownjohn Allotments and two pubs (White Hart pub and the George Inn, the latter being in the adjacent Parish of Nether Wallop)

Our vision is that the Parish will remain safe and welcoming and promote a thriving and sustainable future for all generations. To sustain the community's wellbeing, the rural and built environments require appropriate supporting infrastructure.

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Through the various community engagements, it is clear that residents are already concerned about infrastructure and service provision, and that future development could further exacerbate concerns.

Key issues identified included:

- ☐ roads and traffic
- ☐ active travel
- ☐ broadband and mobile phone coverage.

7.2 POLICIES

The Table below details the Infrastructure and Community policies and their associated descriptive text sections.

Infrastructure and Community		Section Number
IC P1	Highways – Sustainable Travel	7.4
IC P2	Highways and Traffic	7.4
IC P3	Quiet Lanes	7.4
IC P4	Community Infrastructure and Services	7.5
IC P5	Renewable Energy	7.5
IC P6	Local Business	7.6
IC P7	Community Facilities	7.7

7.3 ROADS AND TRAFFIC STRATEGY

In a recent survey of Over Wallop Parish residents, traffic speed, traffic volume and traffic noise were highlighted as the most significant issues by a very significant margin.

Over Wallop Village is used as a cut-through for traffic accessing the railway station at Grateley, by northbound traffic accessing the A303 or A338 (Tidworth, Marlborough) and southbound traffic accessing the towns of Romsey, Winchester and Salisbury.

The issues of excess traffic volume and speed in Over Wallop Village have long been acknowledged by Hampshire County Council (HCC). A detailed traffic report was commissioned in 2013 which outlined a number of potential solutions. A traffic calming scheme has been proposed to address these issues but successive budgetary constraints have resulted in a significantly reduced scheme. The proposed scheme is highly controversial with residents. A consultation of residents took place during January 2022 and 47.98% supported the proposed scheme, 1.89% neutral and 50.13% objected. As a result of the

consultation, HCC is currently considering alternative measures to address traffic concerns and expects to present such plans later in 2022.

As part of the planning process, both for future development in the Parish and for the proposed traffic calming scheme, Over Wallop Parish's roads need to be more strategically planned and managed so that:

- ☐ the main function of each road is clearer, and conflicts between different functions removed
- ☐ account is taken of future development (both development within the Parish or developments outside the Parish but which will impact the Parish's roads)
- ☐ safety is improved
- ☐ sustainable travel is promoted.

Some matters may not be land use planning related and in these instances, will be considered as community aspirations.

It should be noted that the intention is not for the NDP policies to alter the existing situation, but to potentially support proposals which will support future change.

Further information relating to Community Aspirations is set out in section 8. Figure 7.1 shows the locations of the roads and junctions covered in the following sections. Figure 7.2 and 7.3 show accident statistics for key roads and junctions.

Commented [HS94]: This is background evidence that does not need repeating in the plan.

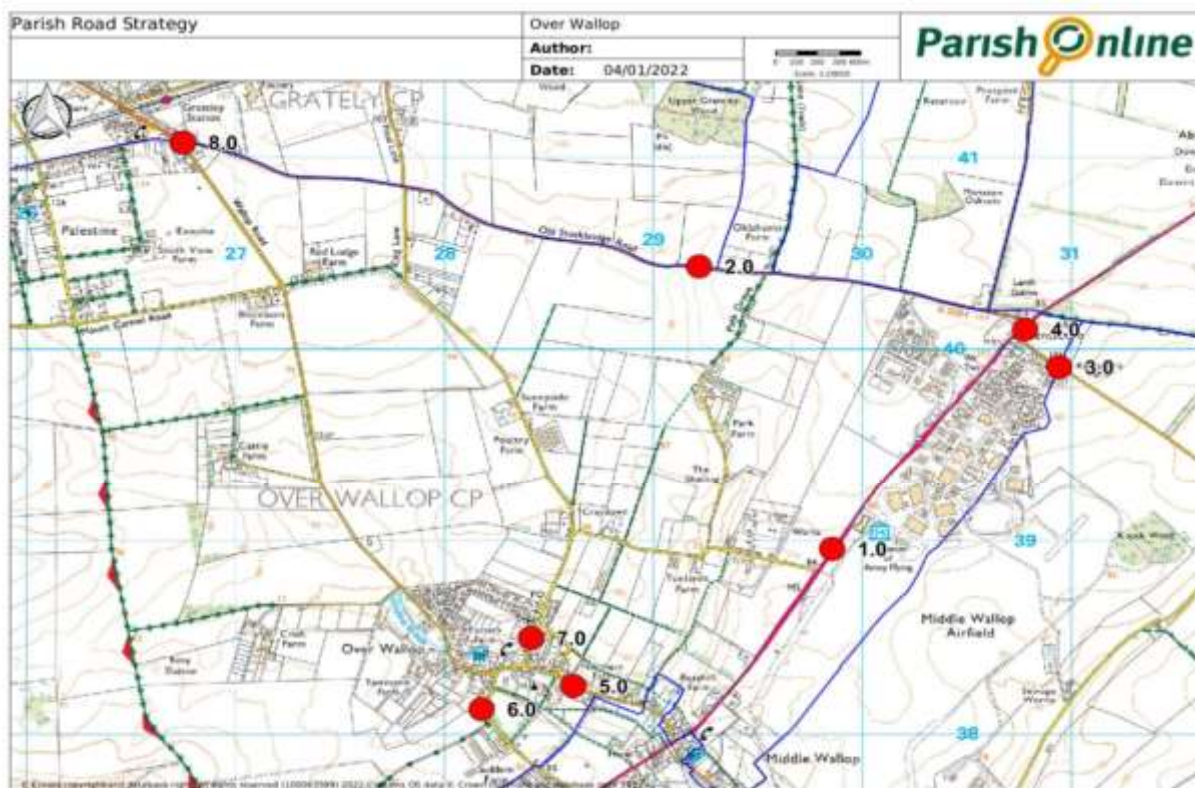


Figure 7.1 Parish roads and junctions

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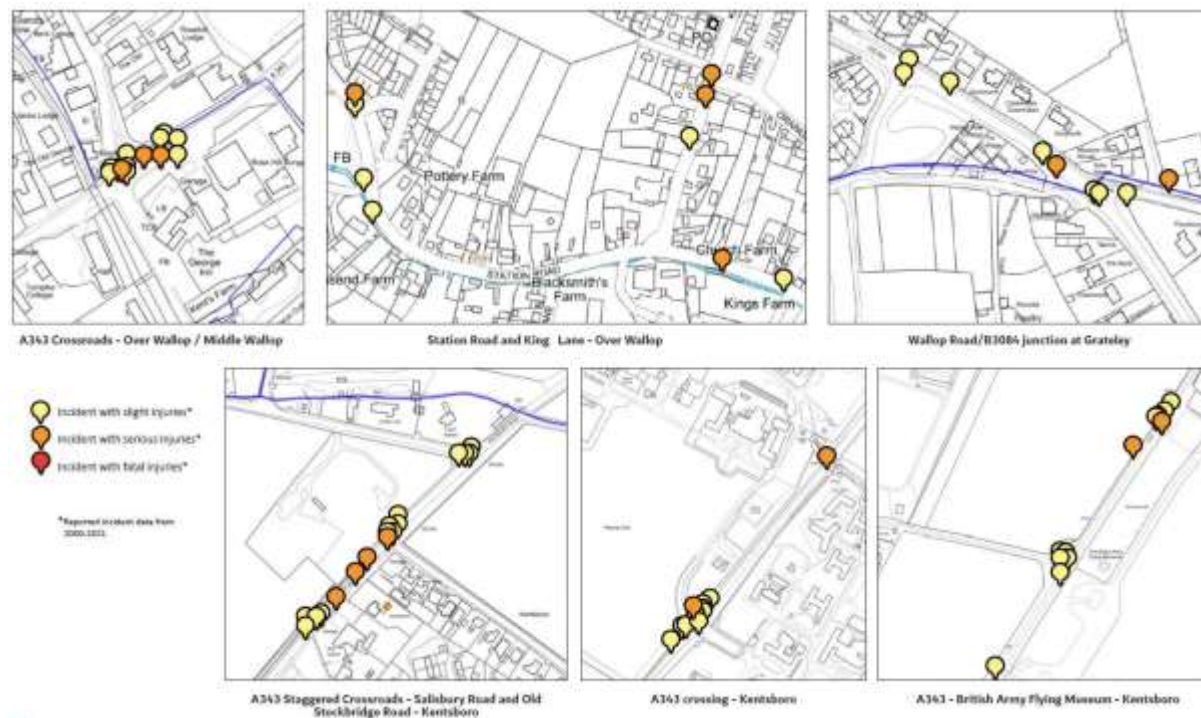


Figure 7.2 Parish roads and junctions – road traffic incidents detailed view

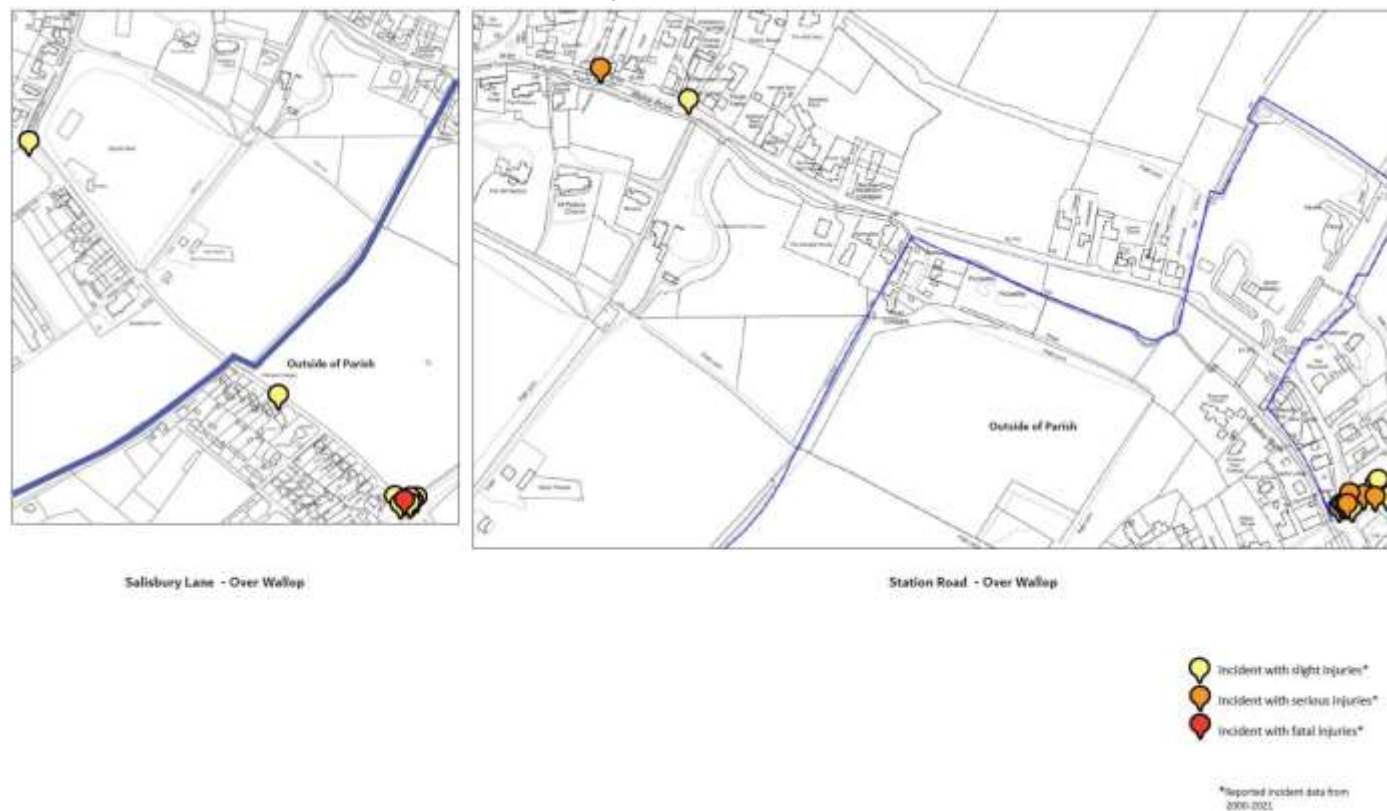


Figure 7 3 Parish roads and junctions – road traffic incidents detailed view (cont.)

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Road Hierarchy

There needs to be a clear hierarchy which separates through traffic from local traffic and improves safety and amenity for all road users and local residents.

- ☐ The A343 (map reference 1.0) and the B3084 (Old Stockbridge Road) (map reference 2.0) should be the main routes for through traffic and all HGVs.
- ☐ Through traffic should be discouraged from using Wallop Road (C250, which becomes Station Road as it enters Over Wallop Village) (map reference 5.0) which instead should be used primarily for access to village services.
- ☐ Station Road, Salisbury Lane and King Lane (map references 5.0, 6.0, 7.0), should be used for safe local access to village services with greater accommodation for cyclists and pedestrians.
- ☐ Residential roads not mentioned above should be for safe local access.

The following specific issues need to be addressed:

A343/B3084 Old Stockbridge Road staggered junction at Kentsboro

The A343 is the main route between Andover and Salisbury. The B3084 is a relatively straight and 'fast' road with very limited housing nearby and is the designated route for HGVs. Local residents complain of the congested nature of the



Figure 7.4 Kentsboro A343 and B3084 junction

junction.

The staggered junction (map reference 4.0 and Figure 7.4) needs a major redesign to cope with the significant volume of traffic (A343: 12,000/B3084: 2,000 vehicles per day) – a scheme to implement a four-way roundabout was considered by HCC many years ago but did not progress due to budgetary constraints. One of the key issues is the protracted waiting times – in particular accessing the A343 southbound from the B3084 and accessing the B3084 travelling south on the A343. As a result of this waiting time, significant volumes of traffic (3,000 vehicles per day) instead choose to access the A343 via Over Wallop Village (using Wallop Road).

Consideration should also be given to the implementation of traffic calming to reduce excessive speeds in the 30 mph stretch on the eastern side of the B3084 (approaching Kentsboro from Stockbridge) (map reference 3.0).

Wallop Road/B3084 junction at Grateley



Figure 7.5 Wallop Road and B3084 junction

Despite the B3084 Old Stockbridge Road (map reference 2.0) being the designated route, traffic travelling in a southerly direction is channelled down Wallop Road (centre of photo above) to Over Wallop Village preference to the Old Stockbridge Road (left of Figure 7.5). As part of the proposed Over Wallop traffic calming scheme, a significant redesign of the junction was considered (map reference 8.0). However, in 2018/19 this was declared unviable on budgetary grounds by HCC. Signage at the junction is very poor and inappropriately located. If insufficient funds are available for a significant redesign of the junction, alternative and cost-effective solutions should be implemented, including buildouts on Wallop Road immediately after the B3084 turning and clearer signage to indicate Wallop Road should be used for village access only / no through traffic.

In the detailed survey of residents, 30% indicated support for the closure of Wallop Road (a further 41% indicated they would like to know more before deciding), between Over Wallop Village and Grateley, as a way to mitigate the village being used as a cut-through.

Station Road, Salisbury Lane and King Lane



Figure 7 6 Station Road views

Over Wallop Village experiences approximately 2,000 vehicle movements per day – largely along Station Road (1,800 vehicles per day – map reference 5.0) and Salisbury Lane (1,000 vehicles per day – map reference 6.0 and figure 7.6) – a significant proportion of which is passing/not stopping. The 2013 HCC traffic reports acknowledge that the volume and speed of traffic is inappropriate given the narrow and winding nature of the roads and the proximity to residential property – which in some cases are directly on the carriage way.

King Lane

King Lane (map reference 7.0) is essentially a single-track lane between Over Wallop Village and Old Stockbridge Road and serves some 35 properties. While King Lane provides access to the Wallop Village Shop on Pound Road, traffic volumes on King Lane outside of the village settlement boundary are very low. Residents of Craydown Lane (off King Lane) report excessive vehicle speeds given the narrow and winding nature of the lane.

Palestine

The highway network within the settlement of Palestine consists of largely single-vehiclewidth rural lanes or unmade routes with extremely restricted junctions. These routes are

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grass verge bordered allowing pedestrians and walkers some safe refuge from traffic. However, the verges are also used by traffic as a means of allowing two-way traffic to pass on the single-track lanes. Figure 7.7 shows lane types typical of Palestine.



Figure 7.7 Palestine lanes views

Public transport

With the exception of Grateley railway station (adjacent to Palestine), provision of public transport in the Parish is limited with an infrequent bus service to Andover (two services per day each way) and Salisbury (a single service per day each way). There is no service between Over Wallop Village and Grateley Station.

Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, Grateley Station was heavily used, and the car park was regularly full to capacity (even with the extension to the car parking facilities built a few years ago).

7.4 PROMOTING ACTIVE TRAVEL

Throughout the NDP consultation process, residents have expressed a view that provision for active travel (walking, cycling, horse riding) is limited by existing infrastructure in the Parish:

Pedestrians – There is little in the way of dedicated pavement footpaths in Over Wallop Village or Palestine. Pavements are evident in areas of concentrated (and modern) housing on Pound Road/Evans Road, Fine Acres Rise and around the Station Road/A343 junction but these are limited in coverage and the main Parish thoroughfares are road-only in construction. Away from these areas, street lighting is also limited, making pedestrian activity (particularly at night) a potentially hazardous activity. In terms of ‘off road’ walking, there is a network of public rights of way and permissive routes that provide access across the Parish, linking the village with the surrounding countryside. These routes are important for informal countryside recreation and access by walking, cycling and horse riding. They are well used by residents.

Bicycles – The Wallops valley is a popular through route for cyclists but does not make any concessions to cycling traffic. There are no cycle road markings, no road signs warning of cyclists and no dedicated cycle tracks across the Parish.

Horse riding – The quieter village roads are popular with horse riders but there remains a risk of horse/traffic accidents due to the speed and volume of traffic through Over Wallop Village. There are a number of blind corners and little in the way of signposting to warn drivers of horses and riders on the road. There are a number of bridleways and byways that cross the Parish and link Over Wallop Village with Palestine, and there is an active group of parish footpath officers who monitor and take action to keep rights of way clear.

Through the NDP consultation process, residents have expressed a desire for measures to promote active travel with a suggested network of paths to connect key local services including the Over Wallop Village shop, White Hart pub, Church, Wallops Parish Hall, etc. Introduction of paths (wider verges, not pavements and/or on-road footways – example: South Perrot, Dorset see Figure 7.8) along stretches of Station Road had significant support amongst residents.



Figure 7.8 Traffic calming example

Introduction of 20mph speed limits (instead of 30mph) should be implemented throughout the villages of Over Wallop and Palestine, and the residential parts of Kentsboro (the streets within the MoD camp are already 20mph). This initiative, which already has support from the Over Wallop Parish Council, would also support and promote active travel in the village.

The idea of a foot/cycle path between Over Wallop Village and Grateley Station also received much support from residents. The most obvious route for such a path would be along King Lane which experiences very low traffic volumes outside the village settlement boundary.

Where appropriate, designation of Quiet Lanes throughout the Parish should be considered, see Policy IC P3 and CP8 under Community Aspirations.

~~The policies for Sustainable Travel, Highways and Traffic and Quiet Lanes are:~~

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OWP NDP Submission Draft Version 2.6

Policy IC P1 – Highways – Sustainable Travel

Supports NDP Objective – EL5, IC1, IC3

Supports TVBC Policy – T1, COM15

~~Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, COM15, p2~~ Proposals should seek to promote safety measures for public highways between settlements and encourage active travel as set out in the Parish Roads Strategy (Evidence Base Document 8).

- i. Support will be given to highways or other transport improvements which facilitate safe access for pedestrians, mobility vehicles, runners, horse riders and cyclists through and between all parts of Over Wallop Village, and the linkages between outlying settlements.
- ii. All future housing developments must take full account of pedestrian safety. Pedestrian routes to community amenities, such as the Village Shop/Post Office, the Church, village halls and recreation grounds, must be protected or enhanced as required. Routes for disabled and those with impaired movement must be considered.

Where appropriate, new development should support the achievement of Parish Roads Strategy (Evidence Base Document 8) and provide, financially or in kind, for the mitigation of the effects of the development on the road network as follows:

- i. On site: new development should incorporate good quality footpaths for pedestrians and deliver stretches of cycle tracks which pass through the Parish.
- ii. Off site: where necessary to mitigate the transport impacts of the development, contributions should be made to new and improved footpaths and cycle tracks to link key village facilities and to support the development of pedestrian access from Over Wallop Village to Grateley station.

Commented [HS95]: For individual dwellings, any financial contributions will be secured via CiL (Community Infrastructure Levy). The mitigating envisaged in this policy would only be relevant on larger schemes, which the plan as written is not proposing. This element could therefore be removed.

Policy IC P2 – Highways and Traffic

Supports NDP Objectives – EL5, IC1, IC3

Supports TVBC Policy – T1

~~Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, n~~ New development will be supported where it complies with other development plan policies and can be satisfactorily accommodated within the existing highways network.

There are a number of roads and road junctions (see below) which (as highlighted in the Parish Roads Strategy Evidence Base Document 8), are of concern relating to capacity and/or safety. Any development which would generate additional traffic movements in these areas should be accompanied by sufficient information to determine the impact of such development and provide for appropriate mitigation measures to overcome any issues.

Road junctions:

- i. A343/B3084 Old Stockbridge Road staggered junction at Kentsboro (Figure 7.1 map ref 4)
- ii. B3084/Wallop Road junction at Grateley (Figure 7.1 map ref 8)

Roads:

- iii. Station Road, (Figure 7.1 Map ref 5)
- iv. Salisbury Lane (Figure 7.1 Map ref 6)

Where new development generates HGV movements the routing of such vehicles should be considered and agreed where possible, such that narrow country lanes and rural roads are not severely impacted.

Commented [HS96]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy T1 and does not need repeating here. The policy should therefore be deleted and the relevant supporting text and policy wording added to the community aspirations section

Policy IC P3 – Quiet Lanes

Supports NDP Objectives – EL5, IC1, IC3

Supports TVBC Policy – T1

Commented [HS97]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy T1 and does not need repeating here. The policy should therefore be deleted and the relevant supporting text and policy wording added to the community aspirations section

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Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, development proposals should preserve and where practicable, enhance the rural roads and lanes in the Parish. With the exception of the A343 and the B3084 all other roads and lanes in the Parish are considered to be rural, narrow and winding in nature and as such their character should be preserved and enhanced.

Development proposals on these rural roads and lanes will be supported provided that, individually or cumulatively, they would not result in:

- i. the removal of hedgerows or trees of amenity value which line the road or lanes;
- ii. an increase in vehicle movements which would conflict with the use of the road or lane by walkers, horse riders and cyclists;
- iii. a form of development which would be out of character with area as identified in the Character Appraisal and Design Code document (Appendix D);
- iv. an extended linear form of development along a road outside of the settlement boundary;
- v. the coalescence of the settlements.

Commented [HS98]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy T1 and does not need repeating here. The policy should therefore be deleted and the relevant supporting text and policy wording added to the community aspirations section

7.5 UTILITIES

It is vital that the whole community has reliable and state-of-the-art utilities covering energy supply, water management (supply and drainage) and mobile and broadband communications.

Energy supply: high- and low-voltage electricity supply is provided by SSE. Mains gas is available in select locations in Palestine and Kentsboro but not in Over Wallop Village. As a result, many houses in the Parish have private oil or LPG tanks.

Mains water is supplied to most householders in the Parish. There is limited mains drainage. As a result, a large number of dwellings have their own individual sewerage treatment arrangements (sewage treatment plant, septic tank or cesspit). Certain issues can arise in low lying areas near the Wallop Brook when the water table is high. Some dwellings, built as part of a larger development, benefit from mains or communal drainage facilities e.g. Pound Road and Fine Acres Rise in Over Wallop Village and parts of Kentsboro and Palestine.

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)²⁹ states that advanced, high-quality and reliable communications infrastructure is essential for economic growth and social wellbeing. BT (Openreach) has upgraded the internet capability in parts of the Parish so

high-speed broadband is now accessible within Palestine but not elsewhere (although OWPC is leading an initiative to improve this).

²⁹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Mobile reception coverage can be inconsistent and low-quality (or non-existent), depending on the specific location and/or provider. Through the NDP survey, mobile phone coverage and high-speed Fibre Broadband were both identified as “very high priority” areas for future infrastructure investment, and also of “very high importance” for future community benefits. It should be noted that as a result of such poor 3G/4G coverage in parts of the Parish, certain utility providers are unable to offer ‘smart meters’ – with all the benefits they provide in terms of energy efficiency.

The TVBC Local Plan supports the principle of energy generating proposals which help mitigate and adapt to climate change within both settlements and the countryside.

~~The policies for Community Infrastructure and Services and Renewable Energy are: This is addressed in Local Plan policies COM15 and T1 and does not need repeating in the plan.~~

Policy IC P4 – Community Infrastructure and Services
Supports NDP Objectives – PC1, PC2, EL1, DD1, IC5, IC7
Supports TVBC Policy – T1, LHW4, E5, COM 15
Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, LHW4, E5, COM 15.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Any new development must make an appropriate contribution to community infrastructure or services proportionate to the impact that development will have on local services, facilities and the environment. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development proposals should set out the direct and indirect infrastructure implications for its build, particularly regarding its size and location. b) Development proposals should not create an unacceptable impact on, nor diminish the amenities of, local residents or features of natural or biodiversity importance. 2. Improvements to the utility, transport and communications infrastructure in the Parish should be sought where possible, working with providers to access funding and other incentives as opportunities arise. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development proposals must demonstrate that there will be no damage to, or loss of, effectiveness of existing infrastructure, roads, footpaths or cause harm to the Conservation Areas arising from the development. Development proposals should not create an unacceptable impact on, nor diminish the amenities of local residents nor on features of natural or biodiversity importance. b) Development proposals should, where relevant, prioritise the delivery of improvements to high speed and mobile connectivity (including 5G when introduced nationally) in the Parish (see community projects and aspirations section 8.0).
Policy IC P5 – Renewable Energy
Supports NDP Objectives - EL1, EL6, EL7, DD5
Supports TVBC Policy – T1
Supports Policy recommendation LAND 1 of Character Appraisal and Design Code (Appendix D)

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Commented [HS99]: Does this apply to any development, including householder applications for extensions and conservatories?

For individual dwellings, any financial contributions will be secured via CiL (Community Infrastructure Levy). The mitigating envisaged in this policy would only be relevant on larger schemes, which the plan as written is not proposing. This element could therefore be removed.

Commented [HS100]: This is addressed in Local Plan policies LHW4 and E5 and does not need repeating in the plan. The NP could signpost to the LP for the relevant policy.

Commented [HS101]: This would sit better in the community aspirations chapter.

Commented [HS102]: This is addressed in Local Plan policies COM15 and T1 and does not need repeating in the plan.

Commented [HS103]: Do these improvements not need to demonstrate an unacceptable impact?

Commented [HS104]: This is addressed in Local Plan policies COM15 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted and the relevant supporting text and policy wording added to the community aspirations section

Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy T1, the increasing need for the UK to produce renewable low-carbon energy in response to the climate emergency is recognised. Renewable energy projects will only be supported, however, if they do not substantially detract from the rural environment. Proposals should preferably be situated on previously developed land which is not of high environmental value.

Proposals for renewable energy projects will only be supported if:

- i. Associated power lines, pylons and support infrastructure are minimised e.g. by using underground solutions;
- ii. Siting does not adversely impact identified important views, green spaces, heritage assets or wildlife habitats;
- iii. Impacts on landscape character and visual amenity are acceptable, or are capable of being satisfactorily mitigated by a landscaping scheme. There should be no undue loss of amenity to the occupiers of residential properties, including by way of external security fencing, lighting or the design and siting of any installation;
- iv. There are no unacceptable impacts on the utility and enjoyment of public rights of way.

Proposals for renewable energy projects from local community interest companies will be positively supported.

Commented [HS105]: This is supporting text rather than policy.
What is 'non-agricultural land which is not of high environmental value.' Is there any in the plan area?

7.6 LOCAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMY

The majority of the land in the Parish is devoted to farming. There are no designated business areas, but there are a number of businesses and employers distributed around the Parish. These are supplemented by a healthy number of micro-businesses and sole traders providing a wide range of services. A proportion of residents are employed locally, but the majority work in surrounding areas – Andover, Salisbury and further afield, including London.

Farming

There are 11 working family farms in the Parish. These vary in acreage and are largely arable, along with grazing for sheep, horses and a few cattle.

Business and employers

A major presence at the edge of the village is the Army Aviation Centre at Middle Wallop. Its buildings and hangars lie on the eastern side of the Parish (the airfield runways being in Nether Wallop Parish). The Centre includes accommodation, aircraft hangars and workshops, as well as the Museum of Army Flying. A number of local people are employed here in support roles and service personnel have also bought properties in the Parish.

One third of the Parish is incorporated into the Porton Down MoD Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL).

Based on the results of the residents' surveys and business survey, there is broad consensus that the economy of the Parish should sustain employment for the community, protecting existing local businesses and supporting the development of new employment opportunities for local people. These businesses should be appropriate to the rural setting without adversely affecting safety, infrastructure, or the visual character of the Parish.

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Commented [HS106]: This is supporting text rather than policy. Why would these proposals not have to meet the criteria in the policy?

In particular, in agricultural areas they should support farming and equestrian facilities and interests. Where agricultural buildings are improved, through change of use, these should remain in keeping with the surrounding area and be renovated in accordance with best practice (e.g. insulated or ventilated depending on use).

Specifically, the NDP survey identified the following:

- ☐ Respondents indicated the most support for farming, the shops and pubs.
- ☐ 85% of respondents agree that local businesses are an important (or very important) part of the community.

The key outcomes from the Business Survey were the clear messages around transport, roads and infrastructure.

The policy for Local Business is:

Policy IC P6 – Local Business
Supports Objectives – IC7, IC4
<p>Business Development proposals will be supported if they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Are appropriate in purpose, scale and impact, including the amenities of surrounding residents; ii. Respect the characteristics of the Parish, the existing nature of development and are sensitive to the landscape and countryside in which they are located. (See Character Appraisal and Design Code Appendix D); iii. Are for a development or use which is appropriate to a countryside location where it is outside of the settlement boundaries (See Character Appraisal and design Code Appendix D); iv. Provide for expansion or growth of an existing or new rural businesses which generates employment for local people.

Commented [HS107]: This is addressed in the design policies or the national design model guidance.

Commented [HS108]: How will this be determined?

Commented [HS109]: How will this be determined?

Commented [HS110]: This is addressed in Local Plan policies LE16 and 17 and does not need repeating in the plan. The policy should therefore be deleted and the relevant supporting text and policy wording added to the community aspirations section

7.7 COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND ASSETS

The NPPF³⁰ promotes healthy and safe communities. To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, village halls, meeting places, sports venues, open spaces, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship).

The Parish has vibrant and much enjoyed social, health and cultural activities, hosting an annual Village Fête and Vintage Gathering which are well supported and generate revenue

³⁰ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

for local good causes. The Fête and Vintage Gathering offer a wide range of entertainment and country pursuits as well as good locally sourced food and drink.

Key local facilities and assets have been identified as:

Wallops Parish Hall – situated at the border of Over Wallop and Nether Wallop. It is owned jointly by Over Wallop Parish Council (OWPC) and Nether Wallop Parish Council (NWPC) and is run as a community facility by the Wallops Parish Hall Management Committee for the benefit of the residents of the parishes. Services provided include exercise and similar classes (including Salsa, Yoga and Pilates) as well as catering for other interests of the community (including painting and singing classes).

Saint Peter's Church and Church Hall– provides an additional location in the village for community activity. Next to the Church and the Church Hall is the Glebe field, which is the location used for the annual Village Fête and the recent Jubilee party. 1

The Wallops Parish Hall and the Church Hall are administered/entrusted to the Local or Parish Councils, the church or the community

Alan Evans Memorial Ground and Pavilion– a large, grassed recreational ground with sports facilities, a children's play area and a wide border of mature wooded land.

In addition to the above the following were identified as being important to the community, ~~see responses to Question 6.6 of the second survey (Evidence Base document 2):~~

- ☐ The Wallop Village Shop.
- ☐ The White Horse Service Station (Budgens One Stop Shop).
- ☐ The White Hart Public House³¹.
- ☐ Evans Close play area. ☐ Allotments.
- ☐ Glebe Field
- ☐ War Memorial (and associated seating area).

~~Note: Isochrones of typical travel times when walking to local facilities (IC P7) have been included in Appendix C for information.~~

~~The Assets of Community Value (England) Regulations 2012 aims to protect specific assets in the community. The NDP survey showed a significant majority valued a number of community assets of varying importance. However, to date, no applications have been made for Asset of Community Value (ACV)³² status. Registering these assets~~

³¹ Note the George Inn and Pinchbecks garage are also used by parishioners however they are located in the adjacent Parish of Nether Wallop.

³² Asset of Community Value (ACV) – Building and/or land whose main use is for the social wellbeing of the community. The Land/Site is owned by a single owner or held in trust for the purposes of the community. Ownership/Trusteeship is the key to the degree Use, duplication or disclosure of data contained on this sheet is subject to the restrictions on the title page of this document.

~~as ACVs under the Localism Act requires a process under the aegis of the Parish Council or voluntary body. ACVs and other Treasured and Heritage Assets are identified herein but with the exception of Local Green Spaces, the NDP is not the primary route to registration. It adds support through its evidence base. Registration of an ACV acts as a flag and reinforces refusal for a change of use³³.~~

Objectives to consider for Community Facilities include:

- ☐ Protect existing facilities and secure them for the long term.
- ☐ Community support for the Wallop Village Shop/Post Office, pub, Alan Evans Memorial Ground, Children's Playground at Evans Close, Church and Church Hall to maintain a vibrant community spirit.
- ☐ Improve outdoor recreation facilities.
- ☐ Maximise S106/CIL: (Town and Planning Act 1990) – contributions can be sought from developers towards the costs of providing community and social infrastructure, if the need arises from a new development taking place.
- ☐ Maintenance of facilities.
- ☐ Identify and seek to designate relevant community facilities as an Asset of Community Value to enable the community to bid for that facility should it become available for sale.

~~of risk for losing each asset. ACV status adds weight to refusal of a planning application under some circumstances but does not provide carte blanche protection~~

³³ <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/community-rights/crtb>

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The policy for Community Facilities is:

Policy IC P7 – Community Facilities

Supports Objectives – IC2, IC4, IC7

Supports TVBC Policy COM14

~~Consistent with TVBC Local Plan Policy COM14, community development proposals will be supported if they:~~

1. Encourage the retention, improvement or reuse of community assets to maintain a vibrant community spirit. Any proposals that will result in either the loss of, or significant harm to, the integrity of a community asset, will not be supported unless a replacement facility of better quality is provided in a suitable location (to be consulted upon by the Parish);
2. Sustain or extend the viable use of existing recreation grounds and play areas according to other policies defined in this Neighbourhood Plan. Development proposals must consider and where appropriate, alleviate, the adverse impact of any development on existing community and cultural facilities

The following have been identified as community facilities and are shown on Map x

List of community facilities:

- i. Wallops Parish Hall
- ii. St Peter's Church and Church Hall
- iii. Alan Evans Memorial Ground and Pavilion
- iv. The Wallop Village Shop
- v. The White Horse Service Station (Budgens store)
- vi. The White Hart Public House
- vii. Evans Close play area
- viii. Allotments
- ix. Glebe Field
- x. War Memorial (and associated seating area).

Commented [HS111]: This is addressed in Local Plan policy COM14 and does not need repeating in the plan.

Commented [HS112]: This would sit better in the community aspirations section

Commented [HS113]: A map showing the facilities would be beneficial. TVBC can assist with mapping if required.

8 COMMUNITY PROJECTS AND ASPIRATIONS

Commented [HS114]: This section will need updating in light of the comments above, where text will need moving to this section.

8.1 OVERVIEW

During the course of the preparation of this NDP a number of issues and potential Community Projects (CPs) have been identified which, whilst not falling directly into the category of land use or the formal planning system, would be beneficial to the Parish. It is intended that these issues and associated projects will be picked up and dealt with by the Parish Council. Financial contributions received by the Parish Council from any development plans should be considered to assist funding of these aspirations:

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Project Ref.	Community Project Description
CP1	Traffic mitigation
CP2	Footpaths and cycle ways
CP3	Broadband and mobile infrastructure improvements
CP4	Sports Pavilion at the Alan Evans Memorial Ground
CP5	Improved facilities for younger members of the Parish
CP6	Community green space in Palestine
CP7	Green space around war memorial
CP8	Quiet Lanes

CP1 Traffic mitigation

Excessive traffic volume and speeds have been identified as an issue in a number of areas around the Parish Station Road and Salisbury Lane in Over Wallop Village in particular are used as cut-throughs for non-resident traffic. The junction at Kentsboro is congested and inadequate for traffic volumes. The junction at Grateley station is inadequate, poorly signed and channels traffic travelling in a southerly direction down Wallop Road (which leads into Over Wallop Village) instead of encouraging/promoting the use of the Old Stockbridge Road.

Over Wallop Parish Council will work with HCC to implement solutions to divert traffic away from village and residential roads and promote the use of major roads including the A343 and the B3084 (Old Stockbridge Road). Specific projects include:

- ☐ 20mph zones in village and residential areas, including the designation of “Quiet Lanes” as appropriate.
- ☐ Appropriate and aesthetically-in-keeping traffic calming (chicanes/build-outs) measures.
- ☐ Removal of central white lines within settlements to slow traffic and enhance the rural nature of the roads and lanes.
- ☐ Junction improvements at Grateley to promote the use of the Old Stockbridge Road as an alternative to cutting through Over Wallop Village.
- ☐ Junction improvements / introduction of roundabout(s) at Kentsboro to promote the use of the Old Stockbridge Road and reduce traffic congestion in Kentsboro area.

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- ☐ Investigations into parishioner appetite and scope for the potential closure of Wallop Road to avoid Over Wallop Village being used as a cut-through, and if supportive, seek to implement such closure.

CP2 Footpaths and cycle ways

The NDP consultation process highlighted the desire for improved walking and cycling routes both within the individual settlements and those which would connect various parts of the Parish as well as providing a safe route between Over Wallop Village and Grateley station.

Over Wallop Parish Council will work with HCC and relevant landowners to facilitate such routes.

Consideration should be given to implement footpaths/wider verges (not pavements) on sections of Station Road to support active movement between key facilities (White Hart pub, war memorial, village shop, church, Alan Evans Memorial ground, Wallops Parish Hall, George Inn) around Over Wallop Village.

Residents also supported improved connectivity between existing countryside public rights of way.

CP3 Broadband and mobile infrastructure improvements

Over Wallop Parish Council will continue to work with service providers to deliver reliable superfast broadband and indoor and outdoor mobile reception across the whole Parish area. An initiative to secure “Fibre Broadband to the Home” has recently been launched by the Parish Council.

CP4 Sports pavilion at the AEGM

The Alan Evans Memorial Ground (AEGM) is used for both sport and recreation. The existing pavilion is in poor condition, unattractive and no longer fit for purpose. Changing facilities and social spaces do not meet the standards of the relevant sporting bodies and dissuade potential users. The ground is used by the community and a new facility would encourage more use and provide proper facilities for sporting activities to take place.

CP5 Improved facilities for younger members of the Parish

The NDP surveys identified a potential desire for additional facilities for older children and young adults. A number of suggestions were made (skate park, bike park, outside gym equipment, youth club) but further engagement is required with this particular stakeholder group to establish the most suitable facilities. A circular was recently sent out via the HUB and a poster was placed in the Wallops village shop soliciting feedback (See Figure 8.1). A bike park and some form of wooden shelter with seating/picnic tables (similar to that at Longstock Park) were both suggested during the consultation.

CP6 Community green space in Palestine

Palestine lacks a community green space within the settlement. It is suggested that residents be canvassed to see if this is an amenity that would be valued and supported.



Figure 8.1 Call for ideas flyer

CP7 Green space around the war memorial in Over Wallop Village

The war memorial represents an important landmark in the centre of Over Wallop Village. Enhancing this special place could be achieved through the closing of a small (10 metre) section of King Lane and creating an expanded grassed area by the memorial. The creation of an additional green space, potentially with bench seating, would provide a greater opportunity for pedestrians and cyclists to admire this important local landmark. In the July 2021 survey, approximately 60% of respondents were supportive of such a proposal.

CP8 Quiet Lanes

The NDP survey highlighted inadequate provision for active travel on Parish roads. Quiet Lanes are a nationally recognised designation for narrow, rural roads which are shared by walkers, horse riders, cyclists and other road users. They encourage drivers to 'Expect and Respect' more vulnerable road users and so allow non-motorised users to enjoy rural lanes in greater safety. The OWPC will work with HCC to designate and implement Quiet Lanes throughout the Parish wherever appropriate.

9 DELIVERY

9.1 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING & REVIEW

The Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP), when approved by the referendum, will be ~~made form~~ part of the ~~Test Valley~~ Development Plan. ~~Its policies will therefore carry the full weight of the policies in the Development Plan and in Over Wallop Parish they will have precedence over the non-strategic policies of TVBC unless material considerations indicate otherwise. Applications will then be determined by TVBC using the policies contained in the final 'made' NDP.~~

The NDP will be monitored by the Over Wallop Parish Council, initially on a six-monthly basis, using the planning data collected by TVBC and any other data collected and reported at a Parish level relevant to the Plan. The Parish Council will be particularly concerned to judge whether the NDP policies are being effectively applied effectively in the planning decision process.

The extensive survey work carried out to create this NDP identified a number of issues and projects that residents feel are important which cannot form part of the NDP as they do not relate to land use. It is intended that these issues will be picked up and dealt with by the Parish Council.

The Over Wallop Parish Council proposes to complete a formal review of the NDP at least once every five years, or sooner if necessary, to reflect changes in the Local Plans or the National Planning Policy Framework and other local factors relevant to the NDP.

In particular, the NDP will be reviewed if:

- ☐ The Army Aviation Centre site is no longer owned and used by the MoD or an intention to leave the site within the Plan period is made known. In this circumstance the land would fall under the remit of this NDP and policies relating to development in the Kentsboro settlement will be updated
- ☐ Or the TVBC Local Plan is updated. In this event the NDP will be reviewed and those policies impacted by changes in the Local Plan amended accordingly

10 APPENDIX A – GLOSSARY

A number of terms have been used in the NDP, this glossary defines their meaning.

Affordable Housing – Housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined based on local incomes and local house prices. Affordable Housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing.

Affordable Rental Housing – Housing that must be rented at no more than 80% of the local market rent (including services charges, where applicable).

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Ancient Monument – “Any scheduled monument and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it.” s61(12) Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979

Asset of Community Value – Can be used to refer to a building or other land if its main use has recently been or is presently used to further the social wellbeing or social interests of the local community and could do so in the future. To become an asset Parish Councils must apply for listing under the 2011 Localism Act.

Archaeological Interest – “There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.” Annex 2: Glossary, National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012.

Brownfield – Previously developed land. It is the planning short hand for sites that have already been built on.

Character Area – This is defined as a small area within the Parish that has its own characteristics and features unique to it. Character areas are identified by issues such as layout, materials, design, age of the properties and the uses that have historically taken place.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – A levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new development. The charges are related to the size and type of the new development. The money collected can be spent on funding infrastructure which local authorities have identified as being required.

Conservation Area – A Conservation Area is defined as “An area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance.” Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990.

Development – Relates to both housing and other commercial or industrial building developments within the Parish which add to or modify the existing built environment.

Evidence Base – The NDP is based on evidence assembled during the NDP preparation. The evidence base comprises 10 individual documents which include Parish survey results and assessments.

Heritage Asset – “A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).” Annex2: Glossary,

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National Planning Policy Framework, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012.

Historic Interest – “To be of special historic interest a building must illustrate important aspects of the nation’s social, economic, cultural, or military history and/or have close historical associations with nationally important people. There should normally be some quality of interest in the physical fabric of the building itself to justify the statutory protection afforded by listing.” p4 Principles of Selection for Listed Buildings, 2010, DCMS.

Housing Need – There is no official definition of housing need in either the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) or the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG). It is clear that each individual has their own need and this will relate to their circumstances. On a wider scale, the needs of the Parish (and greater) can be determined through a Housing Needs Assessment. An assessment can highlight whether there is a specific need in the Parish for housing of a certain size, type and tenure (by census definition) and look at affordability. This latter term is a measure of whether housing may be afforded by certain groups of households. This is not to be confused with ‘Affordable housing’, which refers to social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the open housing market.

General Views – Any view from a public right of way or highway over a landscape.

Greenfield – A description of a site’s physical characteristics. It usually refers to those sites that have the appearance of never having been developed – effectively the opposite of brownfield.

Green or Open Countryside – Areas of green land in and around settlements, which can include farmland, woodland, meadows, paddocks, verges and green spaces not formally recognised as a Local Green Space (LGS); access onto the land may be restricted but the view of the open space may be enjoyed from public rights of way.

Important View – A formal term to describe a view from a public right of way or highway in which there are a range of notable or scenic landscape features that contribute to the character and setting of the Parish and are highly valued by the community; a designated Important View in the NDP must score highly against criteria derived from GLVIA3.

Local Green Space (LGS) – A formal designation relating to a defined area of green land, located close to the local community, valued for contributing to the character of the settlement and to the wellbeing of local people. A designated LGS in the NDP must score highly against specific criteria set out in the NPPF. The NPPF defines an LGS as being:

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- in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves
- demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife
- local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Local Plan – The Test Valley Revised Local Plan sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision through development management policies and strategic site allocations.

Local Planning Authority (LPA) – An LPA is the local government body that is empowered by law to exercise urban planning functions for a particular area. Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) is the LPA controlling the Over Wallop NDP Plan Area.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) – The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. ‘The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these should be applied. It provides a framework within which locally-prepared plans for housing and other development can be produced.’ Paragraph 1, National Planning Policy Framework July 2021.

Open Space – Areas of green land in and around settlements, which can include farmland, woodland, meadows, paddocks, verges and green spaces not formally recognised as a LGS; access onto the land may be restricted but the view of the open space may be enjoyed from public rights of way.

OWPC – Over Wallop Parish Council.

Settlement Boundary – Is a line that is drawn on a plan around a village, which reflects its built form. The settlement boundary does not necessarily cover the full extent of a village nor is it limited to its built form. There is a presumption in favour of development within a settlement boundary from a planning perspective.

Settlement Infill – Is used to describe the use of land within the existing settlement boundaries between existing properties.

Settlement Coalescence – Is used in this NDP to describe impact that development between settlements would have on the character of the three Parish communities and the attendant loss of the countryside or farmland between settlements.

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation – Is a designation used by local authorities in the United Kingdom for sites of substantive local nature conservation value.

Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) – A site designated by Natural England as an area of special interest by reason of any of its flora, fauna, geological or physiographical features. s28 Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) – A generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European ‘SEA Directive’ (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the fields of planning and land use.

Strategic Housing Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) – A technical document which provides information for LPAs on potential housing sites promoted by landowners/ developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

TVBC – Test Valley Borough Council.

The Plan – Is used to denote the combination of the ‘made’ OW Parish NDP and the Test Valley Local Plan.

The Plan Area – Is used to refer to the extent of the area covered by the NDP which in this case is the Parish of Over Wallop.

Windfall Sites – Windfall sites are those sources of housing land supply which have not been specifically identified but are likely to be brought forward in the Local Plan period.

11 APPENDIX B – NATIVE TREES³⁴

Small trees up to 8m/30'; native species

- Common Box (*Buxus sempervirens*)
- Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana*)
- Midland Hawthorn (*Crataegus lanigata*)
- Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*)
- Spindle (*Euronymus europaeus*)
- Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*)
- Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)
- Crab apple (*Malus sylvestris*)
- Blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*)
- Purging Buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*)
- Goat Willow (*Salix caprea*)
- Osier Willow (*Salix viminalis*)
- Elder (*Sambucus nigra*)
- Guelder rose (*Viburnum opulus*)

Large trees - native species

- Sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*)
- Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*)
- Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*)
- Black Poplar (*Populus nigra*)
- Aspen (*Populus tremula*)
- English oak (*Quercus robur*)
- Sessile Oak (*Quercus petraea*)
- White Willow (*Salix alba*)
- Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*)
- Large-leaved Lime (*Tilia platyphyllos*)
- Small-leaved Lime (*Tilia cordata*)

Medium trees 8-18m/30-60'; native species

- Field Maple (*Acer campestre*)
- Common Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*)
- Silver Birch (*Betula pendula*)
- Downy Birch (*Betula pubescens*)
- Alder Buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*)
- Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*)
- Scots Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)
- Wild Cherry (*Prunus avium*)
- Bird Cherry (*Prunus padus*)
- Plymouth Pear (*Pyrus cordata*)
- Grey Willow (*Salix cinerea* subsp. *oleifolia*)
- Crack Willow (*Salix fragilis*)
- Bay Willow (*Salix penninaria*)
- Whitebeam (*Sorbus aria*)
- Rowan (*Sorbus aucuparia*)
- Wild service tree (*Sorbus torminalis*)
- Yew (*Taxus baccata*)
- Wych Elm (*Ulmus glabra*)

³⁴ Data courtesy of TVBC guidance note.

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Commented [HS115]: What is the purpose of these maps. These could be deleted from the plan.



ISOCHRONE TRAVEL TIMES RELATING TO PARISH FACILITIES - POLICY IC P7

*This does not denote that the route is easily accessible or safe for pedestrians. Many of the roads do not have paved footways, street lighting or crossing points. In particular, the A343 is a major barrier for pedestrians without a formal crossing.

