

Test Valley Borough Council Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)

**1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017
(December 2017)**

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Glossary of Terms

Authority's Monitoring Report: Section 113 of the Localism Act (2011) requires that a monitoring report must be published assessing the implementation of policy and progress of the Local Development Scheme. This must be done at least annually.

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 the Council has identified as being required.

Community Plan: Local Authorities are required by the Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of their areas. Using the Community Plan, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the action of public, private, voluntary and community sectors (through the Local Strategic Partnership). The Test Valley Partnership has produced 'Your Test Valley', the Community Plan for the Borough.

Conservation: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Development Management Policies: These are a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Local Plan.

Development Plan: The Development Plan comprises the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework, and the Minerals and Waste Plans produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the 2004 Act. In Test Valley this will include a Local Plan and a Gypsy & Traveller document. Others may be produced if necessary. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently of other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Document in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Duty to Cooperate: The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act (2011). It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on strategic cross boundary matters.

Evidence Base: The Development Plan Documents should be based on evidence of participation in research. It should be as up to date as possible.

Green Infrastructure (GI): A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): This is based on a legal requirement (through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017). It involves assessing the potential effects of land use plans on the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites, which are designated for their nature conservation importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Guidance also recommends considering the effects of Ramsar Sites.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): The IDP forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It assesses the capability and deficits in infrastructure which are needed to deliver the requirements of the Local Plan.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): This sets out the programme for preparing planning guidance. The Council's LDS was approved in September 2016 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council website.

Local Plan: This 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. The new Local Plan will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.

Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP): LEPs are partnerships between local authorities and businesses and play a key role in establishing local economic priorities to create jobs and support local businesses. The Solent LEP and Enterprise M3 LEP include Test Valley Borough Council.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP): This is a partnership of stakeholders who develop ways of involving local people in shaping the future of their area in terms of how services are provided. They are often single, non-statutory, multi-agency bodies which aim to bring together locally the private, public, community and voluntary sectors. The Test Valley Partnership is the LSP for the Borough.

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): Through the Localism Act Parish Councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out the national planning guidance for plan making and decision taking. The document was published in March 2012.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): An online resource which provides guidance on how to apply the policies and guidance in the NPPF.

Northern Test Valley (NTV): This relates to the area of the Borough excluding Southern Test Valley and the New Forest National Park.

Open Space: All open space of public value identified in the Revised Local Plan DPD (2011-2029) definition.

Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH): This is an organisation comprising East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hampshire County, Havant, Isle of Wight, New Forest, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester Councils. They have come together to improve the economic performance of South Hampshire and enhance it as a place to live and work.

Previously Developed Land (PDL): Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure, (a full definition can be found in the NPPF).

Primary Shopping Area: Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and those secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary frontage).

Priority Habitats and Species: Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Proposals Map: The proposals map will identify areas of protection, allocated sites for development and set out areas to which specific policies apply.

Ramsar Sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

Site Specific Allocations: These include sites for specific or mixed use development contained in Development Plan Documents. Policies will identify and specific requirements for individual proposals.

Southern Test Valley (STV): This comprises the seven parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey Extra, Romsey Town and Valley Park – it is part of the area covered by PUSH.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitat Directive, which is transposed into UK Law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulation 2010.

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within the European Union countries.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of planning documents and development management decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document. The Test Valley SCI can be viewed on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This is 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 housing and land use.

Strategic Housing Land and Economic Availability Assessment (SHELAA): The SHELAA is a technical document which seeks to provide information on potential housing and/or employment sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): The SHMA forms part of the evidence base by setting out information on the level of need and demand for housing in housing market areas. In the case of Test Valley it is the South Hampshire SHMA and Test Valley addendum.

Strategic Sites: These are sites which are considered central to achieving the needs of the Borough. The Test Valley Local Plan includes a number of strategic sites at Andover and in Southern Test Valley.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): These provided supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination. The Council has produced a number of SPDs: they can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): This is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic considerations). There is a requirement in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act that sustainability appraisals are undertaken for all Development Plan Documents.

The Regulations: This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

Travel Plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

Windfall: 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.

Executive Summary

1 *Introduction*

- 1.1 This report is the thirteenth AMR for the Borough. It is the fifth Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) to be produced by Test Valley Borough Council, following 8 previous Annual Monitoring Reports. It covers the reporting period from 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

2 *Background*

- 2.1 The Authority's Monitoring Report has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The council will continue to produce monitoring reports for the public information on an annual basis; these reports will be made publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 2.2 AMRs are designed to monitor the performance of planning policies on the area in which they apply. It also includes an update on meeting the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 2.3 The AMR is formed of two main elements; monitoring the progress of the LDS and monitoring the performance of the planning policies in the Borough. These are discussed in the following sections.
- 2.4 The document covers the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017. Since this time there have been important developments within the Borough. Therefore the document will also include summary updates on key topics that have occurred where necessary. The AMR is published annually in December.

3 *Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme June 2017 (LDS)*

- 3.1 The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2016
- 3.2 The Council's Corporate Plan 'Investing in Test Valley' 2015-2019 and beyond set an objective of investing in communities. This is being actioned through supporting Parishes to undertake neighbourhood planning and other forms of community planning, and to provide opportunities for communities to work more closely with the Council in the review of the Local Plan.
- 3.3 The LDS was updated in June 2017 to set out the timetable for the production of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD and to commence work on the Next Local Plan DPD.

4 *Monitoring of the Local Plan*

- 4.1 The Localism Act (2011) enables Local Authorities to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring report whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. The 'Monitoring of the Local Plan' section of the AMR is structured to follow the Borough Local Plan chapters for ease of reference. Within this there are a number of performance indicators which are reported. These relate to Core Indicators (specified by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG)) and Local Indicators (identified by the Council). These are continued in the current AMR for consistency. The general themes which emerge from the indicators are set out below.

*Core Indicators**Business Development*

- 4.2 The core indicators relate to the amount of land developed for employment uses, the amount which is on previously developed land, and the amount of land available (i.e. that with permission)
- 4.3 In the reporting period 56,292m² of employment floor space was completed, this was an increase on the previous reporting period. 18.88% of this development was on previously developed land; this figure was slightly down on last year's total of 20%.
- 4.4 There are 78.2 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, a decrease from 90.39 hectares in the last AMR.

Housing

- 4.5 The Core Indicators record housing completions, percentage on previously developed land (PDL), net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) and affordable housing completions.
- 4.6 In 2016/17, 891 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 651 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 240 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2015/16 when 1004 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, with 666 in NTV and 338 in STV. The 2016/17 figures are above the annual average housing requirement as set out in the Local Plan.

Environmental Quality

- 4.7 The Indicators relate to flooding, water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.
- 4.8 Historically the Borough has permitted few applications where there have been objections from the Environment Agency (EA) on flooding or water quality (2 objections in 2005/06 and one objection in 2006/07). There were 8 objections by the EA recorded during this reporting period due to on flooding or water quality grounds.
- 4.9 Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides information on biodiversity change in Hampshire. Change is difficult to measure on an annual basis as impacts and effects are often only identified in long term trends. The number of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'unfavourable (recovering)' decreased from 88.88% in 2015/16 to 88.85% in 2016/17, and those sites categorised as 'unfavourable (declining)' remained at 0.94%.
- 4.10 Building Control records show 4 installations of solar panels and solar thermal systems in the Borough within the reporting period, a small decrease in the number of installations with 5 installations in 2015/16.

Local Indicators

- 4.11 The AMR monitors a number of Local Indicators, including public open space provision, recycling and performance of town centres.

Public Open Space

- 4.12 The Council has received £708,636.01 in financial contribution towards future provision of public open space, a decrease from the £942,199.95 received in 2015/16.

- 4.13 This year £164,104.18 was paid out to Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, compared to £44,087.02 in the previous reporting year.

Waste

- 4.14 The percentage of household recycling in the Borough has increased from 32.7% to 33.2%

Primary Shopping Areas

- 4.15 The AMR monitors the use of units in the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey Town Centres. This year will also include monitoring of the Stockbridge Local Centre.

Andover Primary Shopping Area

- 4.16 The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the Chantry Centre and Lower High Street are within the target for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Restaurants & Cafés, A4: Drinking Establishments and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Andover Primary Shopping Area. Overall, there has been a slight variation in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting periods 2015/16 and 2016/17.

- 4.17 For this reporting year, the number of vacant units has increased from 20 to 21.

Romsey Primary Shopping Area

- 4.18 Shop frontage monitoring reveals that Latimer Street and Bell Street continue to exceed the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses, with the other three zones on or close to the threshold.

- 4.19 For this reporting year, the number of vacant units decreased from 10 to 6.

Stockbridge Local Centre

- 4.20 There are seven vacant units in Stockbridge.

- 4.21 It is considered that the Council has performed well in terms of the number of retail units in the town centres.

5 *Summary*

- 5.1 The Borough is continuing to perform well in a number of areas. While housing completions in 2016/17 have decreased compared to 2015/16 the figures still surpassed the Local Plan requirements. There has been an increase in the amount of Public Open Space funding that was received by Parish Councils. The Council has performed well in terms of employment floor space completions.

Part One: Introduction

1 The Authority's Monitoring Report

- 1.1 The Test Valley AMR has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring report to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within the AMR.
- 1.2 Local Authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. This report is the thirteenth AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.
- 1.3 The Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) states that "Member states shall monitor the significant environmental of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Authority Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance with the SEA Directive.
- 1.4 A key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (a timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online: (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/lfs>)
- 1.5 The AMR includes three types of indicator:
- Contextual Indicators which help describe the general context of the local authority area e.g. resident population
 - Core Output Indicators which are identified by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) must be reported on by all local authorities to give a consistent assessment of the impact of planning policy implementation
 - Local Output Indicators which are identified by the Council as they are specific to the local authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.
- 1.6 The Core Output Indicators are highlighted in bold and italics. They are set out within the section of the report that relates to the most relevant Local Plan chapter. Core Indicators are labelled 'C(number)'. Local Output Indicators are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L(number)'. The Government recommended that the Local Output Indicators are built up incrementally to help develop a more comprehensive assessment of policy implementation.
- 1.7 Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.
- 1.8 The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information which will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the Council's Local Plan. It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.

1.9 To assist with the monitoring, each target within the AMR will have a traffic light system to indicate how well the Council have done in achieving targets.

Off Target	Fluctuating	On Target	No Available Data/No Change
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Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	56,292m ²	Increasing
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	18.88%	Decreasing
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	78.2ha	Decreasing
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	416m ²	Decreasing
Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets		
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: Net additional dwellings – previous year; Net additional dwellings – reporting year; Net additional dwellings – future years; and Managed delivery target	See Appendix	
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	26.49%	Increasing
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	4	Increasing
H5	Affordable housing completions	266	On Target
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	-
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	4	No change
E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	8526.1ha	Decreasing
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	4	Decreasing
Minerals			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
Waste			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-

Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Local Development Scheme Milestones			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	3	Decreasing
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	266	On Target
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	1	Decreasing
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	See Table	Fluctuating
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	See Table	Fluctuating
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	33.2%	Increasing
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0ha (ii) 0.75ha	No Change Increasing
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.39ha	No Change
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	31.6%	Decreasing
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	27%	Decreasing
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	41.4%	Increasing
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	61%	Increasing
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No Data	-
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	10,458 m ²	Increasing
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	Increasing
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including: (i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	See Table	Fluctuating

2 Format of the Report

- 2.1 The Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) was withdrawn 27th January 2016 when the Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (2011-2029) DPD was formally adopted. The Revised Local Plan now forms the statutory development plan for the Borough. This AMR follows the same format as the Adopted Local Plan and mirrors previous reports to assist readers.
- 2.2 The content of the report is presented where possible such that it can be related to the chapter of the Local Plan. Each section of Part Two of this document is headed by one of the seven objectives which underpin the Revised Local Plan.
- 2.3 A Glossary of Terms used in the AMR is also provided within this report.
- 2.4 The Council also regularly produces an updated Borough Profile drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been used within this AMR. The most recent profile is available online at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-test-valley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile>
- 2.5 The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.6 The AMR reports the position as at 31st March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. During this 9 month period a number of significant developments may have occurred in terms of LDF development and/or progression of major sites. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March to October will be presented in a text box beneath the text for the current reporting period. The contents presented in this AMR are accurate at the time of completing this report as at December 2017.

How to find out more

- 2.7 In preparing this monitoring report, the Council has referred to information provided by a number of other agencies. The source of this information has been given wherever it is quoted in the report (otherwise the information comes from the Council's Planning Policy Team)
- 2.8 Should you have any queries or wish to make any comments please contact the Planning Policy Team:

Planning Policy
Test Valley Borough Council
Beech Hurst
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 3AJ

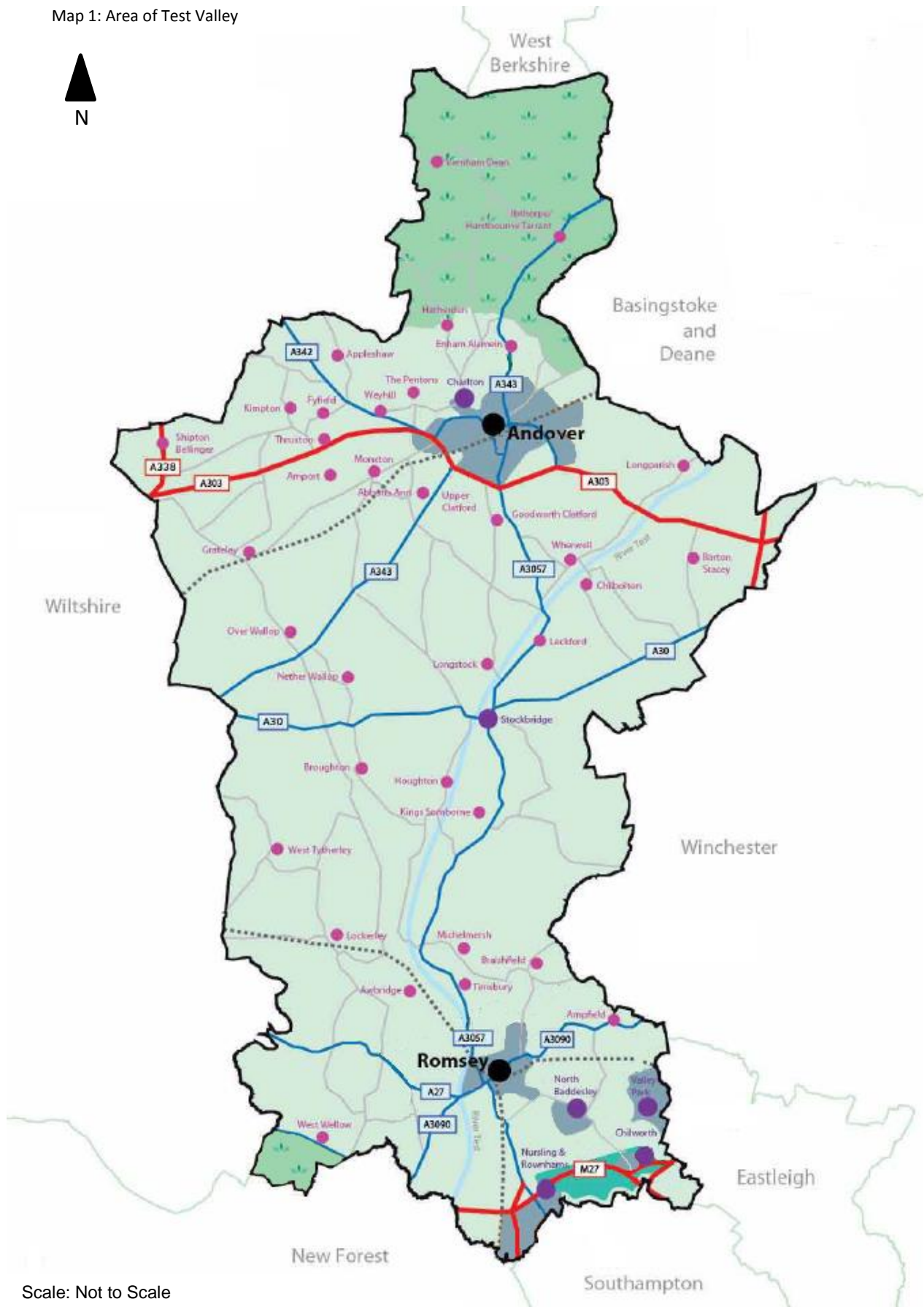
Tel: 01264 368000

Email: planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk

Website: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy>

3 About Test Valley

Map 1: Area of Test Valley



Scale: Not to Scale

- 3.1 Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares¹ (628km²) with a population of approximately 125,195². It is predominantly rural in character with around 4% described as urban.
- 3.2 According to 2017 SAPF data, the population is forecast to increase by 9% between 2016 and 2032. Most growth is forecast in the population group aged 45 and over.
- 3.3 The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover and Romsey, with populations of 46,298 and 17,107 respectively. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 19,200. These are located on the edge of Southampton and Eastleigh. In total these settlements account for 60% of the Borough's population. The remaining population is spread across a large number of small villages in the rural part of the Borough. Stockbridge acts as a centre for a number of rural communities.
- 3.4 Much of the landscape is of a high landscape quality; the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covers much of the Borough north of Andover. The New Forest National Park (formally designated in March 2005) extends into the south-west of the Borough, and through the centre of the Borough runs the River Test, one of the country's most important chalk water courses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough are covered by local, national or international ecological or landscape designations.
- 3.5 The built environment is also of high quality. There are 38 designated Conservation Areas, approximately 2,243 listed buildings and 171 scheduled ancient monuments³.
- 3.6 Farming is a very significant part of the Borough's environment and economy. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Romsey and Andover.
- 3.7 The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley as of March 2017⁴ was £318,483 which was above the regional average of £305,227 and considerably above the England figure of £233,586. This table shows the breakdown of average property prices for the different dwelling types available throughout the Borough.

Table 1: Average house prices in Test Valley

Test Valley average property prices	
All dwelling types	£318,483
Detached	£497,345
Semi-detached	£298,054
Terrace	£243,864
Flat	£176,436

- 3.8 The 2011 Census recorded 92.6% of the population as being White British. Of the remaining 7.4% the larger ethnic groups were; White Other, Asian or of mixed ethnicity or Asian-British and Chinese. In January 2012, 11.2% of pupils in Year R intake in all Test Valley schools were ethnic minority pupils (i.e. not White British). 72 different languages are spoken in Test Valley schools, and 4.7% of pupils have English as an additional language.
- 3.9 The health of people in Test Valley is generally better than the England average. Over the last ten years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. The rate of early death

¹ *A Profile of Test Valley 2013* (Test Valley Borough Council, 2013)

² *Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF)* (HCC, 2017)

³ *The Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record* (Hampshire County Council)

⁴ Land Registry House Price Index, 2017 (<http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/explore>)

from cardiovascular diseases has fallen and is better than the national average. While deprivation is lower than average there are approximately 2,300 children living in poverty. The average life expectancy is 84 for women years and 81 for men; both these figures are better than the national average⁵.

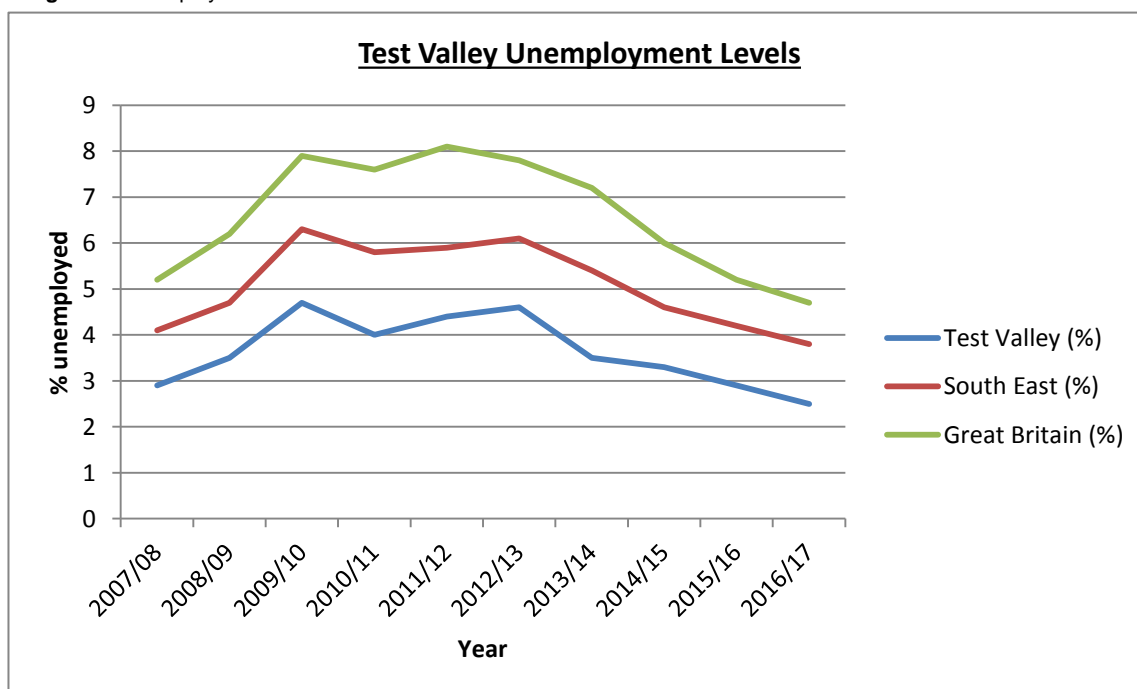
3.10 The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national average.

Table 2: Unemployment in Test Valley (April 2016 to March 2017)

Unemployment in Test Valley (all people) ¹				
	Test Valley Figure	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2007/08	1900	2.9	4.1	5.2
2008/09	2300	3.5	4.7	6.2
2009/10	2800	4.7	6.3	7.9
2010/11	2500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2011/12	2500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2012/13	2600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2013/14	2200	3.5	5.4	7.2
2014/15	2100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2015/16	1800	2.9	4.2	5.2
2016/17	1600	2.5	3.8	4.7

¹ numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over.

Figure 1: Unemployment Levels



⁵ Public Health England, Health Profiles 2017: Test Valley (Public Health England)

- 3.11 The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has decreased this reporting year⁶. This decrease is reflective of a national trend as the economy continues its recovery from the economic downturn. The Borough continues to benefit from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 4.1 One of the functions of the AMR is to monitor the progress of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is intended to be a public statement of the Council's programme for the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The Scheme sets out the time lines for production of documents including gathering data, consultation, public scrutiny at an Examination and its adoption.
- 4.2 Following the adoption of the Revised Local Plan in January 2016, the Local Development Scheme was updated in September 2016 to set out the timetable for the review of the RLP and the production of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD.
- 4.3 The Test Valley LDS applies to the Borough outside of the National Park. The New Forest National Park is responsible for the planning of the part of the Borough which lies within the Park and will have its own LDS (see appendix 7). Under the Planning Act 2008 there is no need for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be included within the LDS however the Council will continue to produce SPDs when appropriate.
- 4.4 The Council has published its Corporate Plan 'Investing in Test Valley' 2015-2019 and beyond. Within this document the Council set an objective of investing in communities so that "they have the tools, confidence and means to be able to work with the Council to deliver their local housing needs". This is being actioned through supporting parishes to undertake neighbourhood planning and other forms of community planning, and to provide opportunities for communities to work closely with the Council in the review of the Local Plan.

LDS Summary Update 1st April 2017 – 1st October 2017

The Local Development Scheme was updated in June 2017 to set out the timetable for the production of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD and to commence work on the Next Local Plan DPD.

Preparation work for the Next Local Plan DPD has commenced with the commissioning of new studies to feed into the evidence base. The timetable within the LDS states that an Issues and Options document was due in Quarter 4 2017, however this has been moved back to the first half of 2018 as a consequence of Government guidance due to be released.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 4.5 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a mechanism that allows local planning authorities to levy a charge on new development in order to contribute to the cost of infrastructure projects that are, or will be, needed to support new development.
- 4.6 Test Valley Borough Council implemented the adopted CIL Charging Schedule on 1st August 2016. The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the charge per square metre for each category of development that is liable for CIL. There are four residential charging zones across the Borough ranging from £70 to £175 per square metre of floorspace. Large Scale Retail floorspace is also charged at £180 per square metre across the Borough.

⁶ Annual Population Survey (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/printable.aspx>)

- 4.7 Affordable Housing as defined in the NPPF is not CIL liable development and is exempt from being charged CIL and will continue to be secured through Section 106 agreements.
- 4.8 Section 106 remains as a way of mitigating the impact of development and co-exists with CIL but on a much smaller scale. Section 106 agreements may still be used to secure mitigation for specific impacts of a development to make development acceptable in planning terms provided that any infrastructure sought is in line with Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and has not been listed on the Regulation 123 List.
- 4.9 The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that a 'meaningful proportion' of CIL receipts be passed to the local parish or town council for the area in which development took place. The proportion to be passed to the local council is 15% of the relevant CIL receipts with a maximum cap of £100 per Council Tax dwelling within the parish in each financial year. Where a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is in place the 'meaningful proportion' will rise to 25% with no maximum cap specified. Parish Councils will receive their 'meaningful proportion' of CIL in April and October each year.
- 4.10 A Charging Authority is required under Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) to prepare a report for any financial year in which it collects CIL. The table below sets out financial details as required by the Regulations

Table 3: CIL financial details for the year 2016/17

Details	£
Total CIL Receipts for 2016/17	188,958.34
Expenditure on infrastructure	0.00
Amount of CIL applied for to repay money borrowed and items of infrastructure funded	0.00
Amount of CIL applied to Administrative Expenditure	0.00
Amount of CIL passed to a Town/Parish Council	0.00
Total CIL Expenditure 2016/17	0.00
Amount of CIL Receipts Retained at 31/03/2017	188,958.34

Community Infrastructure Levy Update 1st April 2017 – 1st October 2017

CIL Spending Protocol

The CIL Spending Protocol is the authority's approach to allocating CIL funds for infrastructure projects.

Bids made for CIL funds for an infrastructure project will undergo a technical, criteria-based assessment by officers and will be recommended to Cabinet each year. Bids for projects will be based on the CIL Regulation 123 List, although bids can be made for other projects subject to evidence of need being provided.

Twice yearly, the Council will pass 15% of the total CIL receipts to Parish Councils for development that has occurred in their parish. It is proposed to commence accepting bids for CIL funds on 1 April 2018, subject to the approval of the approach at Council later this year.

Duty to Co-operate

- 4.11 The Regulations with regard to Duty to Co-operate came into force on 6 April 2012. In recognition of Part 8, Regulation 34 (6) the Council has jointly worked with the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) neighbouring authorities and authorities across Hampshire on evidence based studies in support of Development

Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. During 2016/17 these included: an Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS), Air Quality Impact Assessment, Employment Land Study and Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment (GTAA). The Council is also working with neighbouring authorities on strategic priorities.

- 4.12 PUSH also considers and makes formal comments on individual authorities' Development Plan Documents. A PUSH protocol is now in place; representations are prepared by the PUSH Planning Officers Group, are seen by Members of the Housing and Planning Delivery Panel, before being signed-off by the Joint Committee Chairman (following consideration by the Joint Committee if necessary). Joint working through PUSH is undertaken in the context of the PUSH Spatial Position Statement (PUSH SPS) prepared to inform future Local Plans.
- 4.13 As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association (HIOW) there is an established structure of meetings at a chief planning officer level (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Planning Officers group – HIPOG). There are also three main sub groups which support HIPOG:
- Development Control Practitioners Group
 - Planning Research Liaison Group (PRLG)
 - Development Plan Group (DP Group)
- 4.14 The Council is a member of these groups and attended meetings during the year.

5 New Forest National Park Authority

- 5.1 The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005 and the National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. A map identifying the small area of the Borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park can be found in the appendix. The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.
- 5.2 Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.
- 5.3 The Council is represented by one member of the NPA, which meets regularly. Officers liaise with officers of the NPA, particularly planning officers on planning strategy/policy matters. The NPA has prepared and adopted a number of LDF documents and a statutory Management Plan for the National Park. The Council has a duty to take account of the purposes of the National Park designation in its decision making. The Council is represented on the management plan group.

Part Two: Monitoring the Revised Local Plan (RLP)

1 Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011 - 2029

- 1.1 The Revised Local Plan for Test Valley forms the main part of the Development Plan for the Borough. The document sets out a vision and broad objectives for the future development of the Borough. It includes the core objectives which underpin the policies and proposals which form the spatial strategy. The Local Plan will guide future development within the Borough of Test Valley over the plan period 2011-2029.
- 1.2 The Local Plan draws upon other strategies of the Council, especially the Corporate Plan, and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land. It identifies the strategic locations for housing and employment based on a settlement hierarchy. The document contains policies which be used in determining planning applications. The document sets out the boundaries for the settlement hierarchy and town centre boundaries and identifies those areas that prevent coalescence between settlements and areas of local distinctiveness. This document was subject to a mandatory sustainability appraisal to ensure that sustainable development has been promoted.
- 1.3 The table below identifies the policies that were saved from the adopted Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) which were entirely replaced by the policies in the Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan DPD.

Table 4: Comparison of policies of the Borough Local Plan and Revised Local Plan

BLP (2006)	RLP DPD
SET 01 Housing within Settlements	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
SET 02 Residential Area of Special Character	Policy E4: Residential Areas of Special Character
SET 03 Development in the Countryside	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
SET 04 Strategic Gaps	Policy E3: Local Gaps
SET 05 Local Gaps	Policy E3: Local Gaps
SET 06 Frontage Infill Policy Areas in the Countryside	Deleted
SET 07 Existing Employment Sites in the Countryside	Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside
SET 08 Farm Diversification	Deleted
SET 09 The Reuse of Buildings in the Countryside	Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
SET 10 Expansion of Existing Employments Sites in the Countryside	Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside
SET 11 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	Policy COM12: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
SET 12 The Alteration or Extension of Existing Dwellings in the Countryside	Policy COM 11: Existing Dwellings in the Countryside
SET 13 Buildings in Domestic Curtilages in the Countryside	Policy COM 11: Existing Dwellings in the Countryside
ENV 01 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 03 Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 04 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 05 Protected Species	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 07 North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
ENV 09 Water Resources	Policy E7: Water Management
ENV 10 Groundwater Source Protection Zones	Policy E7: Water Management
ENV 11 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 12 Demolition of Listen Buildings	Policy E9: Heritage

ENV 13 Alteration and Change of Use of Listed Buildings	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 14 Demolition in Conservation Areas	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 15 Development in Conservation Areas	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 16 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 17 Settings of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeology Sites and Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy E9: Heritage
HAZ 02 Flooding	Policy E7: Water Management
HAZ 03 Pollution	Policy E8: Pollution
HAZ 04 Land Contamination	Policy E8: Pollution
HAZ 05 Hazardous Installations	Deleted
HAZ 06 Safeguarded Aerodromes and Technical Sites	Deleted
ESN 01 Retention of Existing Housing Stock	Deleted
ESN 02 Conversion to Residential Use	Deleted
ESN 03 Housing Types, Density and Mix	Policy COM1: Housing Provision 2011-2029
ESN 04 Affordable Housing in Settlements	Policy COM7: Affordable Housing
ESN 05 Rural Exception Affordable Housing	Policy COM8: Rural Exception Affordable Housing
ESN 06 Rural Development	Policy COM9: Community Led Development
ESN 07 Agricultural Worker's Dwellings	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
ESN 08 Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
ESN 09 Housing for Key Workers in the Countryside	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
ESN 12 Change of Use or Redevelopment of Nursing or Residential Care Homes	Deleted
ESN 13 Sites for Gypsies and Travellers	Policy COM13: Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
ESN 14 Sites for Travelling Showpeople	Policy COM13: Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
ESN 15 Retention of Employment Land	Policy LE10: Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites
ESN 16 Employment Development within Settlements	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
ESN 17 Major Retail Development and Other Key Town Centre Uses	Policy LE11: Main Town Centre Uses
ESN 18 Retention of Existing Local Shops and Public Houses	Policy COM14: Community Services & Facilities
ESN 19 Retention of Local Community Facilities	Policy COM14: Community Services & Facilities
ESN 20 New Local Shops and Community Facilities	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
ESN 21 Retention of Recreational Areas and Facilities	Policy LHW1: Public Open Space
ESN 22 Public Recreational Open Space Provision	Policy LHW1: Public Open Space
ESN 23 Formal Recreation Facilities in the Countryside	Deleted
ESN 24 Noisy Sports	Policy E8: Pollution
ESN 25 The Keeping of Horses	Deleted
ESN 26 Tourism Development within Settlements	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 27 Tourism Facilities in the Countryside	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 28 Tourist Accommodation in the Countryside	Policy LE18: Tourism

ESN 29 Touring, Camping and Caravan Sites	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 30 Infrastructure Provision within New Development	Policy COM15: Infrastructure
ESN 31 Telecommunications	Deleted
ESN 32 Renewable Energy Developments	Deleted
TRA 01 Travel Generation Development	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 02 Parking Standards	Policy T2: Parking Standard
TRA 03 Public Transport Infrastructure	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 04 Financial Contributions to Transport Infrastructure	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 05 Safe Access	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 06 Safe Layouts	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 07 Access for Disabled People	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 08 Public Rights of Way	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 09 Impact on the Highway Network	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 01 Landscape Character	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
DES 02 Settlement Character	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 03 Transport Corridors	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 04 Route Networks	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 05 Layout and Siting	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 06 Scale Height and Massing	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 07 Appearance, Details and Materials	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 08 Trees and Hedgerows	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
DES 09 Wildlife and Amenity Features	Policy E5: Biodiversity
DES 10 New Landscaping	Deleted
DES 11 Shop Fronts	Deleted
DES 12 Signs	Deleted
DES 13 Shutters	Deleted
AME 01 Privacy and Private Open Space	Policy LHW4: Amenity
AME 02 Daylight and Sunlight	Policy LHW4: Amenity
AME 03 Artificial Light Intrusion	Policy E8: Pollution
AME 04 Noise and Vibration	Policy E8: Pollution
AME 05 Unpleasant emissions	Policy E8: Pollution
AND 01 East of Icknield Way	Deleted
AND 02 Picket Twenty	Deleted
AND 03 Walworth Industrial Estate	Policy LE8: Extension to Walworth Business Park
AND 04 Andover Business Park	Policy LE9: Andover Airfield Business Park
AND 05 London Road	Deleted
AND 06 Ladies Walk	Deleted
AND 07 Andover Town Centre	Policy LE13: Ground Floor Uses in Andover
STV 01 University of Southampton Science Park	Policy LE1: University of Southampton Science Park
STV 03 Adanac Park	Policy LE6: Land at Adanac Park, Nursling
STV 04 Park & Ride, Nursling	Policy T3: Park & Ride, Nursling
STV 05 Nursling Estate	Policy LE17: Nursling Estate
STV 06 Romsey Brewery	Deleted
STV 07 Abbotswood	Deleted
STV 08 Romsey Town Centre	Policy LE12: Ground Floor uses in Romsey
STV 09 Ganger Farm	Policy LHW2: Ganger Farm, Romsey

2 Delivering Sustainable Development (Chapter 4)

Policy SD1: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 2.1 At the centre of the Council's Spatial Strategy is the principle of sustainable development. Sustainable development is at the heart of planning and in making the right decisions for this and future generations. The three elements of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental – need to be considered jointly and not in isolation.

Figure 2: Paragraph 14 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

14. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a **presumption in favour of sustainable development**, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.

For **plan-making** this means that:

- local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;
- Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless:
 - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or
 - specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.⁹

For **decision-taking** this means:¹⁰

- approving development proposals that accord with the development plan without delay; and
- where the development plan is absent, silent or relevant policies are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
 - any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or
 - specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.⁹

- 2.2 The Local Plan has been written to provide the starting point for guiding growth and creating and delivering sustainable development. This echoes the approach of Government guidance set out in the NPPF in paragraph 14 shown above. This Plan, following advice from Government includes a policy which sets out the presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- 2.3 A review of the appeal decisions involving issues surrounding the delivery of sustainable development has been undertaken. In 2016/17 there were three appeals against refusal of planning permission involving this policy listed above. Of these all three were dismissed for being contrary to sustainable development.

3 Local Communities (Chapter 5)

Policy COM1: Housing Provision 2011-2029

Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy

Policy COM3: New Neighbourhood at Whitenap, Romsey

Policy COM4: New Neighbourhood at Hoe lane, North Baddesley

Policy COM5: Residential Development at Park Farm, Stoneham

Policy COM6: New Neighbourhood at Picket Piece, Andover

Policy COM6A: New Neighbourhood at Picket Twenty, Andover

Policy COM7: Affordable Housing

Policy COM8: Rural Exception Affordable Housing

Policy COM9: Community Led Development

Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside

Policy COM11: Existing Dwellings and Ancillary Domestic Buildings in the Countryside

Policy COM12: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Policy COM13: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Policy COM14: Community Services and Facilities

Policy COM15: Infrastructure

- 3.1 The Borough comprises a number of settlements each with their own community identity ranging from the large towns of Andover and Romsey to small rural villages. These settlements are set in attractive countryside of a high landscape quality. The issues they face and what helps create and sustain them are very similar one key issue being the availability of housing.
- 3.2 Through the Revised Local Plan the Council aims to deliver new development in a sustainable way. This chapter sets out how the policies within the plan for making provision for new housing through the allocation of land, facilitating development within existing settlements and within the countryside have been performing.

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets

C(H2) Net additional dwellings

- 3.3 The Core Indicators were set by the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). The data is presented in the Test Valley Housing Trajectory, in Appendices of this report for the Borough and includes:
- Net additional dwellings in previous years
 - Net additional dwellings for the reporting year
 - Net additional dwellings in future years (estimated)
 - Managed delivery target
- 3.4 Local Authorities are required to set their own housing targets. The Housing Trajectories include figures from 2011/12 to 2028/29 which covers the period of the Revised Local Plan. Housing Trajectories are provided for separate housing requirements: Northern Test Valley (NTV), and Southern Test Valley (STV) (within South Hampshire sub-region). Please refer to the Appendix 3 to view a map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley.
- 3.5 In 2016/17, 891 dwellings were completed in Test Valley: 651 in NTV and 240 in STV. The housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2015/16 where 1004 completions took place in the Borough: 666 in NTV and 338 in STV.

Table 5: Housing completions against proposed Revised Local Plan requirements

	STV	% of RLP requirement	NTV	% of RLP requirement	TVBC Total
2011/12	86	43	437	110	523
2012/13	203	104	467	118	670
2013/14	183	94	359	91	542
2014/15	212	109	668	170	880
2015/16	338	174	666	169	1,004
2016/17	240	123	651	165	891

- 3.6 The number of dwellings required to be built for the period were 394 in NTV and 194 for STV; this is an annual figure of 588. When the delivery and requirement figures are compared for the recording year this reveals a surplus of 303 dwellings; 257 for NTV and 46 for STV.

Housing Land Supply

- 3.7 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that on an annual basis, Local Planning Authorities should identify and update a supply of specific and deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements; with an additional buffer of 5%. If there is a record of under delivery of sites, then a buffer of 20% should be applied to provide a realistic prospect of achieving planned supply.
- 3.8 The Council undertakes frequent updates of Housing Land Supply to provide an accurate picture of the supply situation. The Council has prepared a Housing Implementation Strategy, which incorporates the latest 5 Year Housing Land Supply position as at 1st April 2017.
<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/5190/Housing%20Implementation%20Strategy%201%20April%202017.pdf>

Five Year Housing Land Supply: Northern Test Valley

- 3.9 The Housing Land Supply figure for Northern Test Valley (NTV) was 7.48 years as at 1st April 2017

Five Year Housing Land Supply: Southern Test Valley

- 3.10 The Housing Land Supply figure for Southern Test Valley (STV) was 7.52 years as at 1st April 2017
- 3.11 Information regarding completions on large sites this year is given in the table below. It shows that, of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions for the private/open market and affordable developments by Registered Providers.

Table 6: Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in reporting year) (April 2016 to March 2017)

Address	Application Ref	Private/Affordable	Gain	Loss
Ecosse Hospital Products, Dauntsey Drove, Andover	12/00666/FULLN	Mixed	11	0
At Picket Piece, N & S of Ox Drove & Walworth Road, Andover	13/00323/RESN	Mixed	15	0
Land at East Anton, Parcel S, Smannell Road, Smannell	13/01042/RESN	Mixed	43	0
Land at Abbotswood Parcel C, Cupernham Lane	13/01737/RESS	Private	16	0
Land at Chantry Street, Andover	13/02650/FULLN	Private	52	0

Former Council Offices, Duttons Road, Romsey	13/02672/FULLS	Private	52	0
Land at Picket Twenty, Phase 4, Picket Twenty, Andover	13/02768/RESN	Mixed	14	0
The Red House, Station Approach, Romsey	13/02777/PDJS	Private	10	0
Local Centre, Picket Twenty	14/00186/RESN	Mixed	91	0
Land at Abbotswood Parcel K, Cupernham Lane	14/00551/RESS	Private	13	0
Land at East Anton, Parcels N & O, Smannell Road, Smannell	14/00898/RESN	Mixed	88	0
Land at Phase 2, West Ox Drove, Picket Piece, Andover	14/01624/RESN	Mixed	76	0
Tadburn Nurseries, Hillier Garden Centre, Botley Road, Romsey	14/02036/FULLS	Private	40	0
Parcels J & K Abbotswood Phase 1 & 2, Cupernham Lane	14/02444/RESS	Mixed	57	0
Land at East Anton, Parcel B, Smannell Road, Smannell	15/00861/RESN	Mixed	46	0
Land at Picket Piece Phase 3, East Ox Drove	15/01377/RESN	Mixed	37	0
Land West of Evans Close, Over Wallop	15/02192/RESN	Mixed	27	0
Land at Phase 3, Picket Twenty, Andover	15/02408/VARN	Mixed	36	0
Units 1 & 2, Eastgate House, 5-7 East Street, Andover	15/02554/PDON	Private	12	0

Table 7: Cumulative completions on strategic sites as at March 2017

Cumulative completions on strategic sites since commencement				
Abbotswood	East Anton	Picket Piece	Picket Twenty	Redbridge Lane
733	1,419	397	990	4

Outstanding Housing Permissions

Table 8: Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2017)

	Large (10 or more)			Small (1 to 9)			Total
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
NTV	2,499	0	2,499	355	46	309	2,808
STV	1,437	4	1,433	114	14	100	1,533
TV NFNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3,936	4	3,932	469	60	409	4,341

3.12 At 1st April 2017, planning permission had been granted for 4,341 net additional dwellings (317 less than the previous reporting period). 2,808 of these permissions were within NTV (down 499 from 2015/16) and 1,533 in STV (up 182 from 2015/16).

Affordable Housing

3.13 A significant proportion of affordable housing provision has been provided as part of the Borough's New Neighbourhoods developments at East Anton and Picket Twenty in Andover, as well as Abbotswood, Romsey. The Council has sought a significant level of affordable housing as part of these schemes.

**C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions
L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year**

3.14 For the period 2016/17, a total of 266 affordable homes were delivered in the Borough as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. This is a slight increase from the 247 that were delivered in the last reporting year, and is once again higher than the annual target of 200 affordable homes which is also unchanged.

Table 9: Affordable Housing Completions

	Completions	Target
2009/10	122	100
2010/11	234	185
2011/12	220	200
2012/13	360	198
2013/14	133	198
2014/15	300	200
2015/16	247	200
2016/17	266	200

Figure 3: C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions



3.15 The annual completions fluctuate given the significant delivery from Greenfield allocations.

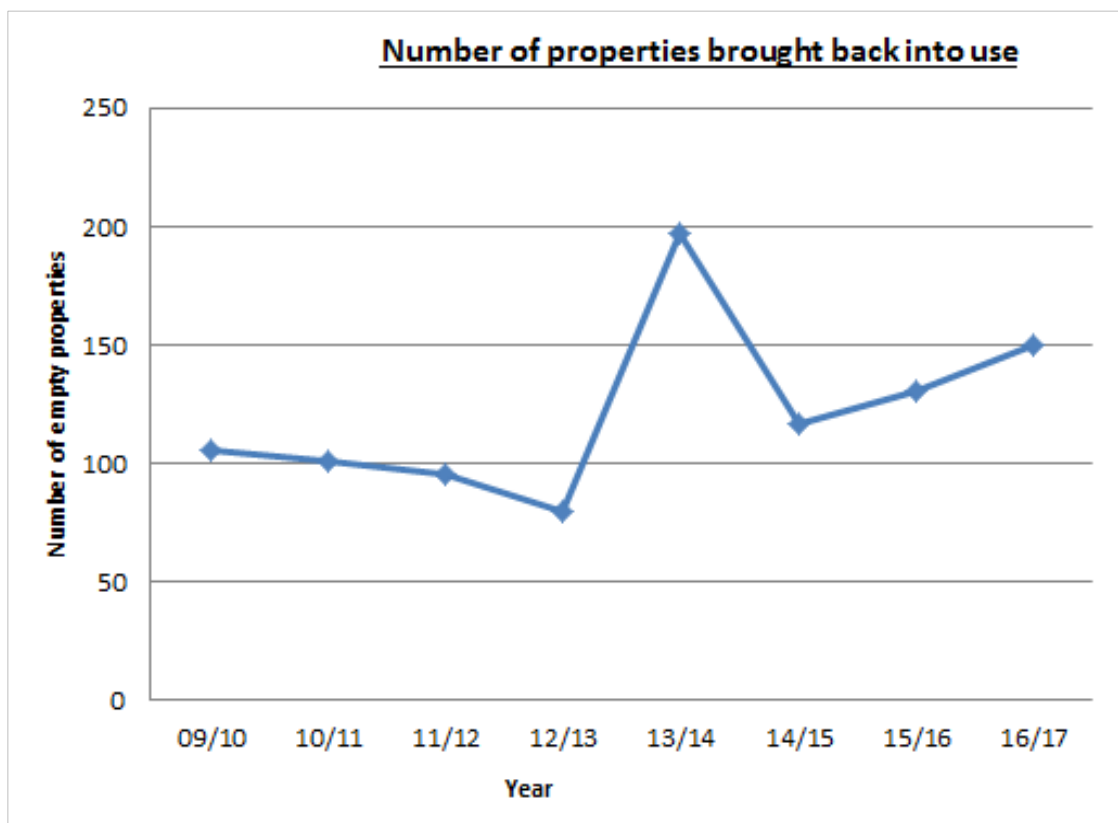
3.16 Affordable housing figures vary from the County Council who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

Empty Properties

3.17 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing and Environmental Health Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need. During the reporting year, as shown in the table below, 150 empty properties have been brought back into use. This is an increase from the 131 properties which were brought back into use in the previous year 2015/16.

Table 10: Number of empty properties brought back into use in Test Valley

Year	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Number of properties brought back into use	106	101	96	80	197	117	131	150

Figure 4: Number of empty properties brought back into use

New Homes Bonus

- 3.18 The New Home Bonus began in April 2011 and is a financial allocation from Local Government to Local Authorities based on the increases in Council Tax. These increases are based on new developments, conversions and long term empty properties brought back into use. The bonus will match fund the additional council tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years.
- 3.19 The 2017/2018 grant income, (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2015 and October 2016) was based on 987 homes of which 908 were new properties and 79 were empty properties brought back into use; and 165 affordable units.
- 3.20 The total grant receivable for 2017/18 is £992,514. This comprises of £46,200 Affordable Homes Premium (165 properties x £350 x 80%) and £946,314 as the main grant. Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £4,916,078 in New Homes Bonus in 2017/18.

Table 11: New Homes Bonus

	Affordable Homes Premium	Main Grant	Other Grants	Total Grant
2017/18	£46,200	£946,314	£3,923,564	£4,916,078
2016/17	£90,160	£1,180,554	£3,522,237	£4,792,951
2015/16	£41,720	£807,324	£2,723,193	£3,572,237
2014/15	£1,065,158	£907,518	£1,658,035	£2,723,193
2013/14	£61,320	£727,328	£17,633	£806,281
2012/13	*	*	*	£869,400
2011/12	*	*	*	£409,800
Cumulative Total				£18,089,940

*prior to 2013/14, data was not broken down into the affordable homes premium and main grant

Self-Build & Customer Housebuilding

- 3.21 Under the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act, the Council has a duty to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the Borough, in order to build houses for the individuals to occupy as homes.
- 3.22 Self-build and custom housebuilding registers provide information on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the Borough, which can support development opportunities for this type of housebuilding by increasing awareness of the demand amongst landowners, builders and developers.
- 3.23 Between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 there were 38 valid requests by individuals and associations of individuals to be added to the Test Valley Self-Build Register.
- 3.24 The preferences of those on the register are as follows:
- Generally plots of 0.25+ acres are being sought;
 - Plots are sought for individual, predominantly detached dwellings
 - Plots are generally sought within semi-rural or rural areas, within relatively close proximity to Romsey or Andover, or other villages within the Borough.

Number of dwellings on Previously Developed Land

- 3.25 The Revised Local Plan does not include a specific target with regard to the percentage of dwellings to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL). The strategic housing requirement for the Borough involves significant development taking place on 'greenfield' sites. Less than 5 per cent of the Borough is classified as 'urban', therefore it would be unrealistic to locate large scale development on such a small area.

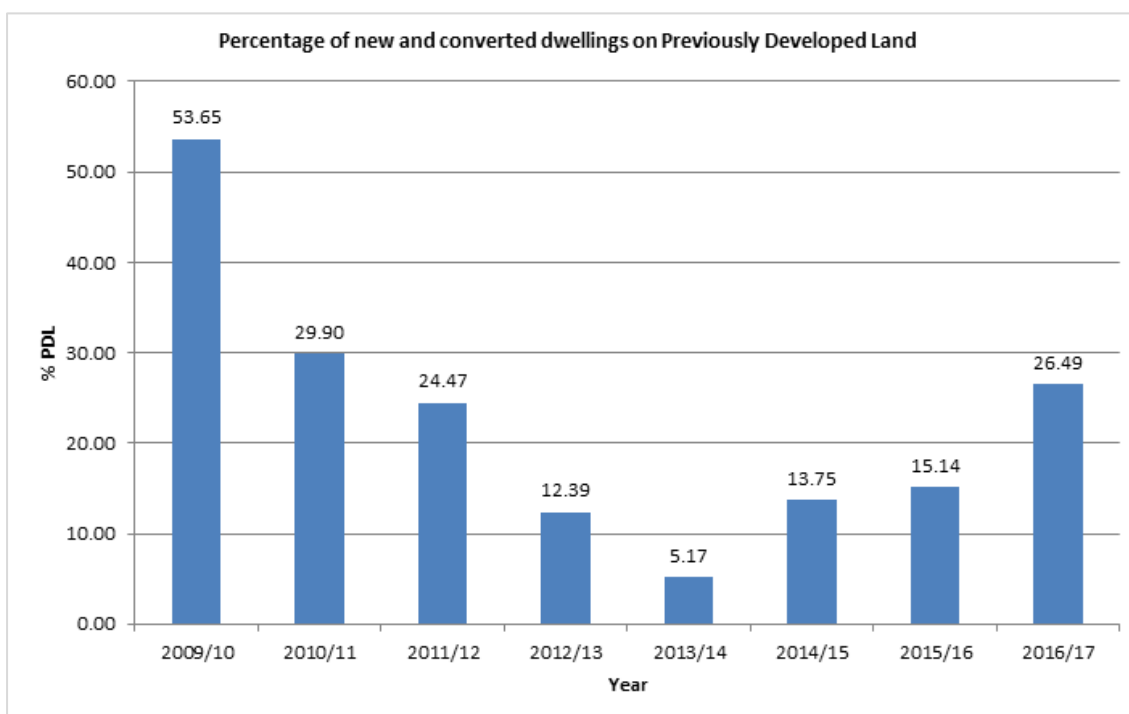
C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

- 3.26 The figures below show that since 2009/10 the number of dwellings on PDL has fluctuated. The overall percentage had fallen year on year from 2009/10 to 2013/14 where the total number of dwellings and percentage was at its lowest, but since then the figures have started to increase again. As is evident from the table the figures for the 2016/17 period are some of the highest in the recent history.

Table 12: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Year	Net GAIN (PDL)	Net GAIN (ALL)	% PDL
2009/10	235	438	53.65
2010/11	116	388	29.90
2011/12	128	523	24.47
2012/13	83	670	12.39
2013/14	28	542	5.17
2014/15	121	880	13.75
2015/16	152	1004	15.41
2016/17	236	891	26.49

Figure 5: C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land



Percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings)

Table 13: Percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings)

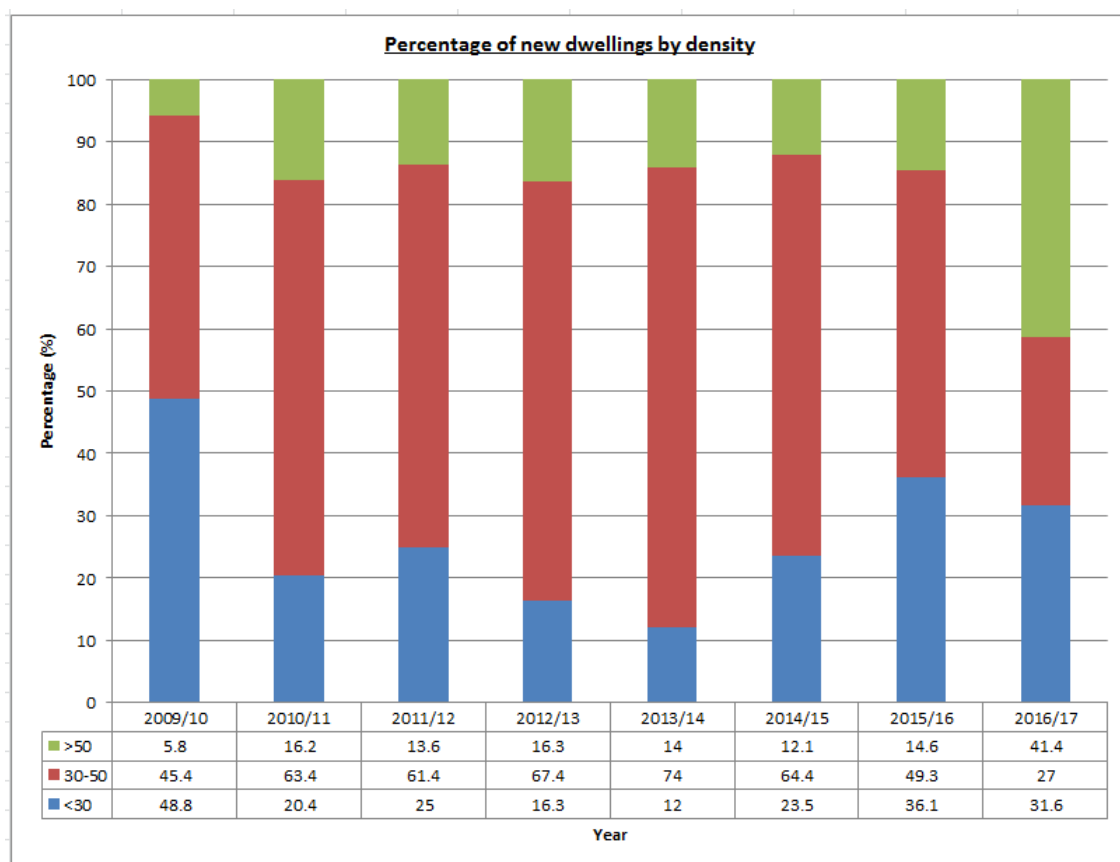
Density (dwelling/ha)	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<30	229	48.8	89	20.4	139	25	114	16.3	69	12	218	23.5	371	36.1	271	31.6
30-50	213	45.4	277	63.4	342	61.4	470	67.4	437	74	597	64.4	507	49.3	231	27
>50	27	5.8	71	16.2	76	13.6	114	16.3	82	14	112	12.1	150	14.6	355	41.4
Total	469		437		557		698		588		927		1028		857	

L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density

3.27 These figures provide the details for housing density. The data is split into 3 bands: less than 30, between 30 and 50, and more than 50 dwellings per hectare. In the raw data provided by Hampshire County Council for all of the individual sites the density

figures are a mix of NET and GROSS. Most of the densities below 30ha in the raw data were for single dwellings and the remaining data was amended to reflect this.

Figure 6: L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density



Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 3.28 The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople community should have access to appropriate accommodation to meet their needs and sufficient sites are identified. These sites can be either in the defined settlement boundary or within the countryside provided that they are in locations where facilities and services, such as schools and local shops, are accessible.
- 3.29 Following government guidance emphasising the need for local authorities to co-operate, the Council jointly commissioned with ten other authorities in Hampshire a Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) in order to quantify the level of need for traveller sites in the area. This replaces the previous study undertaken for Gypsy and Travellers in 2006 and Travelling Showpeople in 2008.

C(H4) Net Additional Pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)

- 3.30 The following sites received planning permission between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017:
 - Little Acorns, Goddard Close, West Wellow (15/02958/FULLS) permission granted on 04.05.2016
 - The Orchard, Wellow Wood Road, West Wellow (15/01639/FULLS) allowed at planning appeal on 07.09.2016
 - Wellow Wood Paddock, Wellow Wood Road, West Wellow (15/01814/VARS) allowed at planning appeal on 13.01.2017

No permissions for Travelling Showpeople sites

Sites that got refused planning permission between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017:

- Furb, Newtown Road, Awbridge (16/00706/FULLS) loss of an existing Gypsy site. Dismissed at appeal on 03.03.2017

No Travelling Showpeople sites were refused planning permission within the reporting period.

Gypsy and Traveller Planning Applications Update 1st April 2017 – 1st October 2017

There has been an additional permission:

- Land north of Junction of A30 with A3057, Leckford Lane, Stockbridge (16/00774/FULLN) refused on 04.06.2016 – allowed at planning appeal 15.08.2017

C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

- 3.31 Building for Life 12 Criteria is a key indicator which measures design quality of new housing developments. Building for Life is lead by CABE at the Design Council, Design for Homes and The Home Builders' Federation.
- 3.32 None of the supporting documents for the any of the major applications received by the Council include detailed assessments in relation to Building for Life criteria. In the absence of this, the Council do not currently wish to make that assessment for each site without the confirmation or acceptance of the applicant
- 3.33 For further information, please see the Design Council website:
https://www.designcouncil.org.uk/sites/default/files/asset/document/Building%20for%20Life%2012_0.pdf

4 Local Economy (Chapter 6)

Policy LE1: University of Southampton Science Park

Policy LE2: South Benham Campus, University of Southampton Science Park

Policy LE3: Land at Whitenap, Romsey

Policy LE4: Land south of Brownhill Way, Nursling

Policy LE5: Land at Bargain Farm, Nursling

Policy LE6: Land at Adanac Park, Nursling

Policy LE7: Nursling Estate

Policy LE8: Extension to Walworth Business Park

Policy LE9: Andover Airfield Business Park

Policy LE10: Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites

Policy LE11: Main Town Centre Uses

Policy LE12: Ground Floor Uses in Romsey

Policy LE13: Ground Floor Uses in Andover

Policy LE14: Mixed Development at George Yard/Black Swan Yard

Policy LE15: Stockbridge Local Centre

Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside

Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside

Policy LE18: Tourism

- 4.1 Test Valley is a prosperous and attractive place which is seen as a 'pull factor' to establish a workforce and attract those to work in a quality environment.
- 4.2 The existing employment sites make a major contribution towards the growth, strength and diversity of the local economy and provide a significant proportion of job opportunities. It is important to retain and promote a successful local economy in both the towns and rural areas of the Borough as well as providing local job opportunities.
- 4.3 The Council wants to maintain and grow a successful and healthy local economy which provides a range of employment opportunities for its residents. Its approach to addressing the economic issues of the Borough is to increase the opportunities to work and live within the Borough, to make best use of existing employment sites and to improve the range of skills available within the Borough.

Employment Land

- 4.4 The Council's overall approach is to retain existing employment sites and encourage new employment development within settlements. New allocations are set out in the Revised Local Plan to support the economic success of the Borough.

C(BD1) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land

- 4.5 As shown below, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuate significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites which, when developed, significantly influence the annual return. It does not include sites that have been developed with floorspace that measures less than 200m².
- 4.6 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the Use Classes Order. B1 is classified as Business and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace. B2 is classified as General Industrial Floorspace and B8 as Storage and Distribution Space.

Figure 7: C(BD1) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

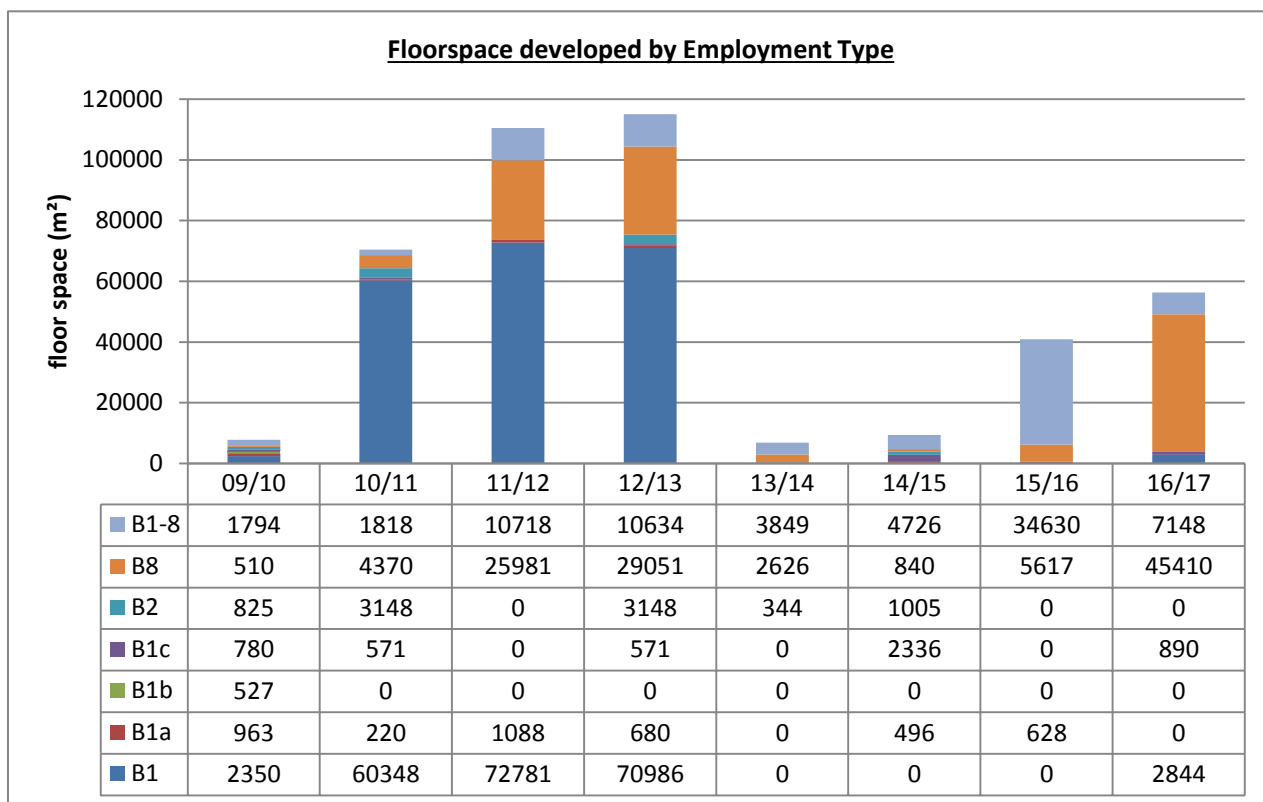
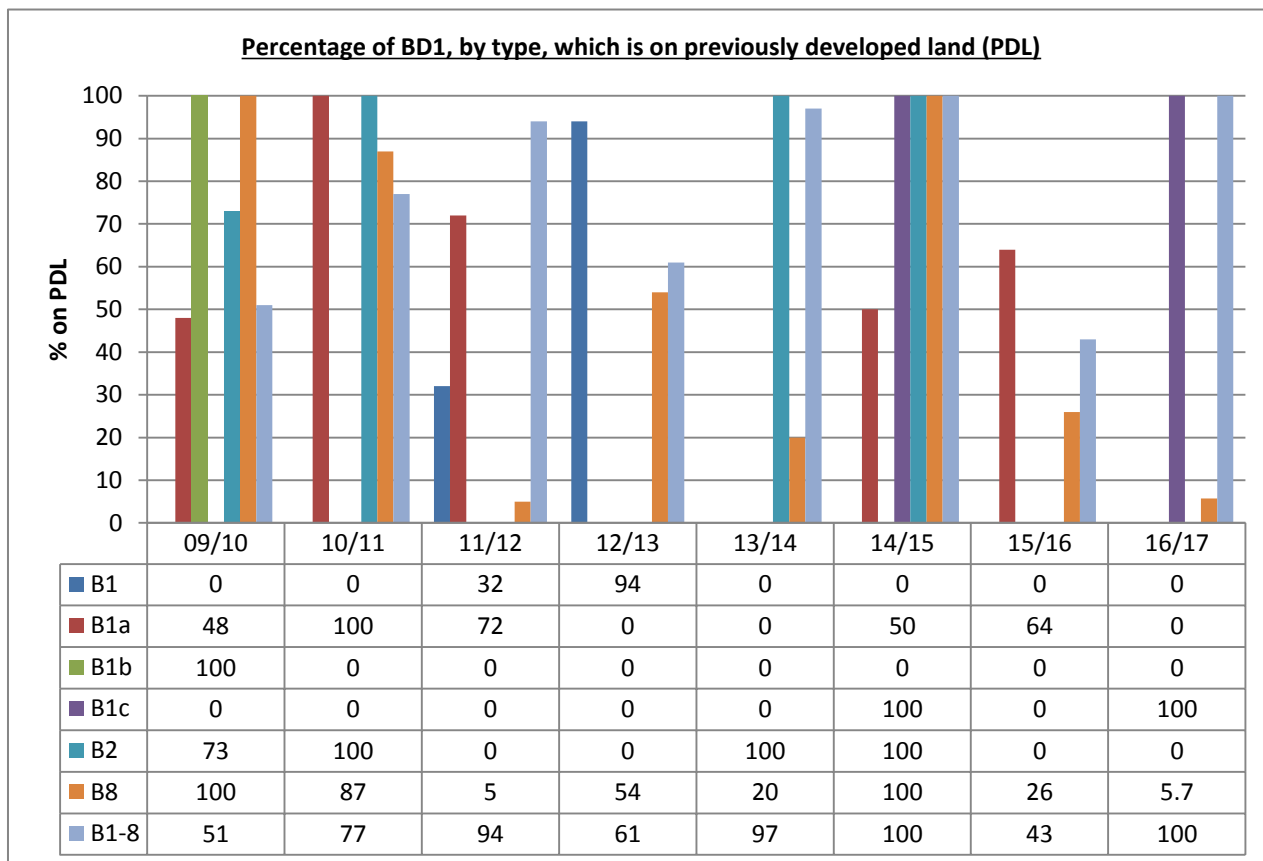


Figure 8: C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land



C(BD3) Employment Land Supply by Type

4.7 As at 1st April 2017, there were 78.20 net hectares of available employment land

Figure 9: Available Employment Land

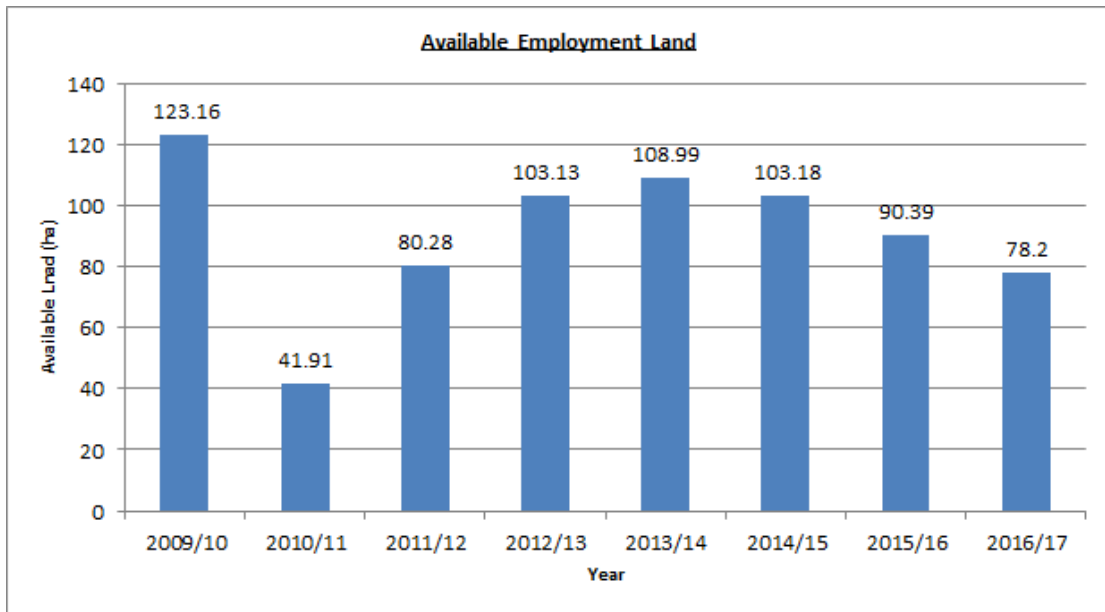
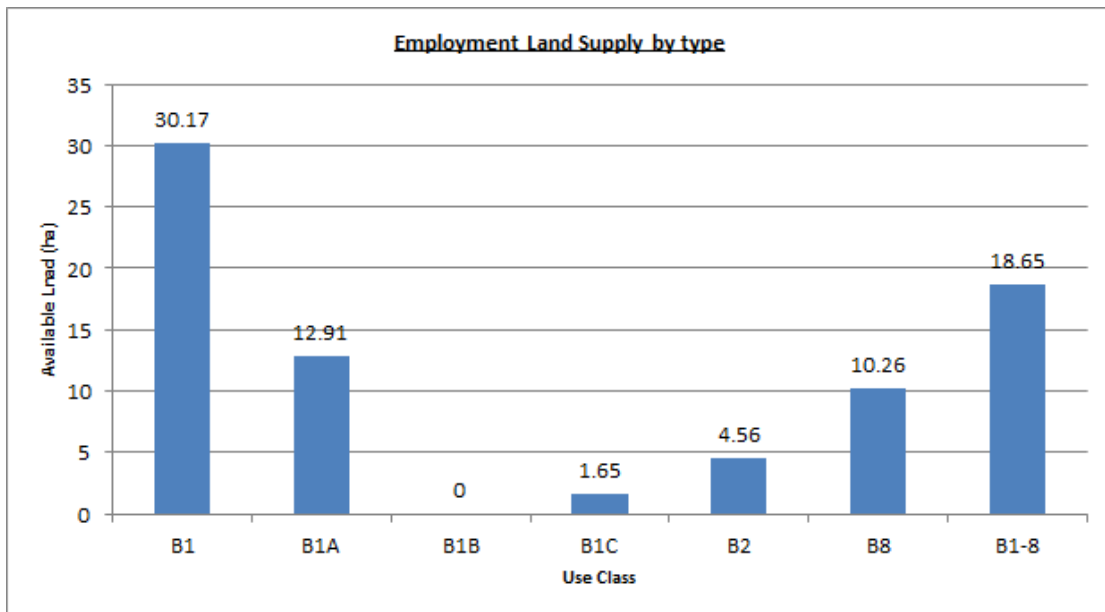


Figure 10: C(BD3) Amount of employment land available according to type (April 2016-March 2017)



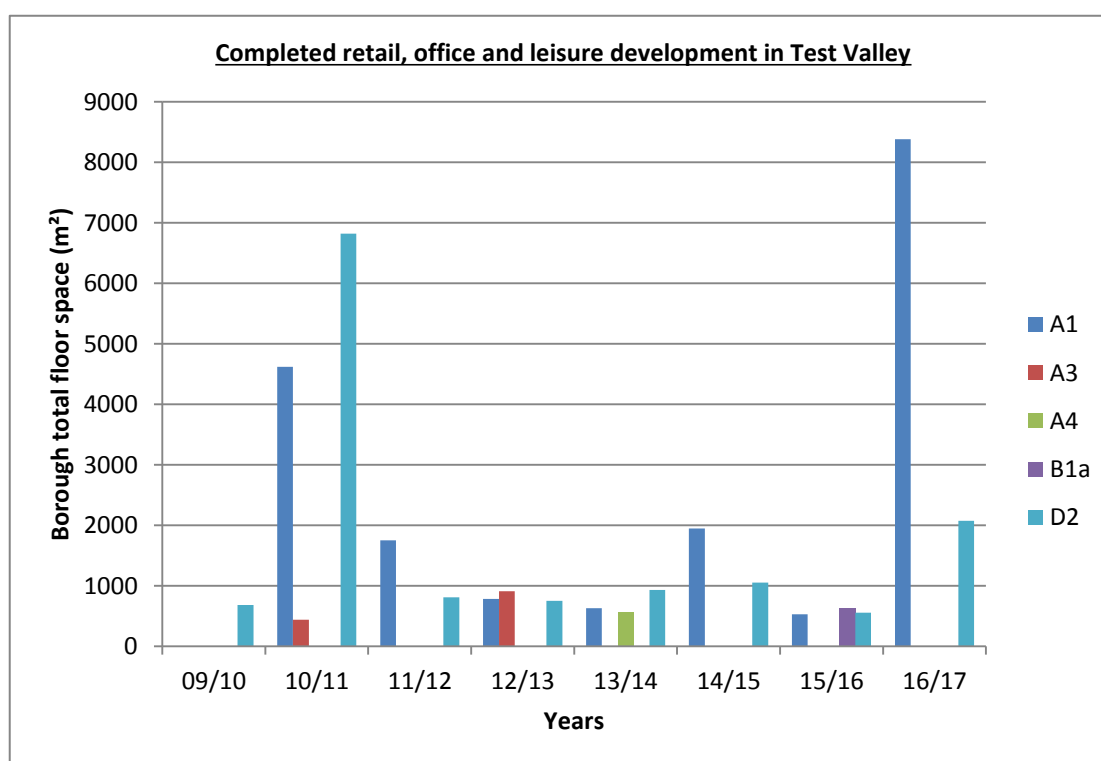
Local Services

**C(BD1) Amount of land developed for employment by type
L12 Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley**

Table 14: C(BD1) Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

Use Class	Borough total floor space (m ²)							
	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
A1	0	4620	1751	782	629	1946	527	8384
A3	0	440	0	910	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	565	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	628	0
D2	684	6823	809	753	932	1051	553	2074
Total⁷	684	11883	2560	2445	2126	2997	1708	10458

4.7 There were high levels of completions for retail development within the reporting year as well as some leisure completions. The overall results and comparison to previous reporting periods are shown in the tables above.

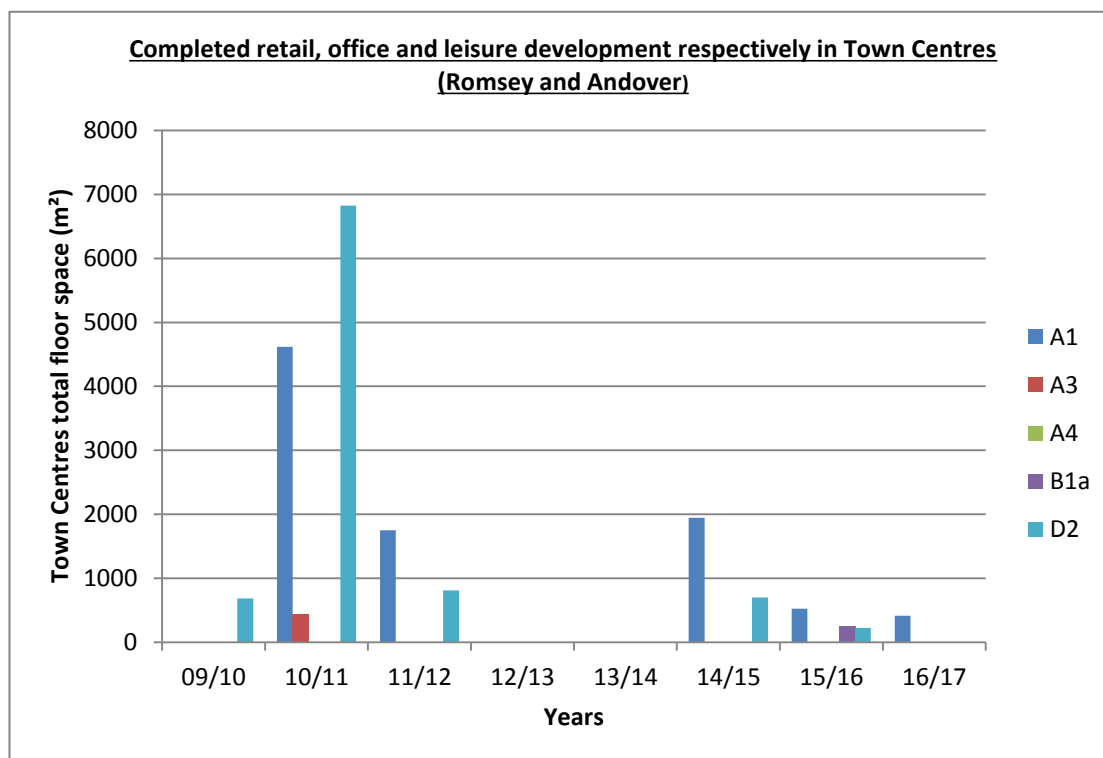
Figure 11: C(BD1) Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in Town Centres (Romsey and Andover)

Table 15: C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley

Use Class	Town Centre total floor space (m ²)							
	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
A1	0	4620	1751	0	0	1946	527	416
A3	0	440	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	0	249	0
D2	684	6823	809	0	0	698	223	0
Total	684	11883	2560	0	0	2644	999	416

⁷ A1 – Shops, A2 – Financial & Professional Services, A3 – Food & Drink, A4 Drinking Establishments, A5 – Hot Food Takeaways
B1 – Business, B2 General Industry, B8 Storage & Distribution, D1 Non-residential Institutions, D2 Assembly & Leisure

Figure 12: C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley

L7 Losses of Employment Land

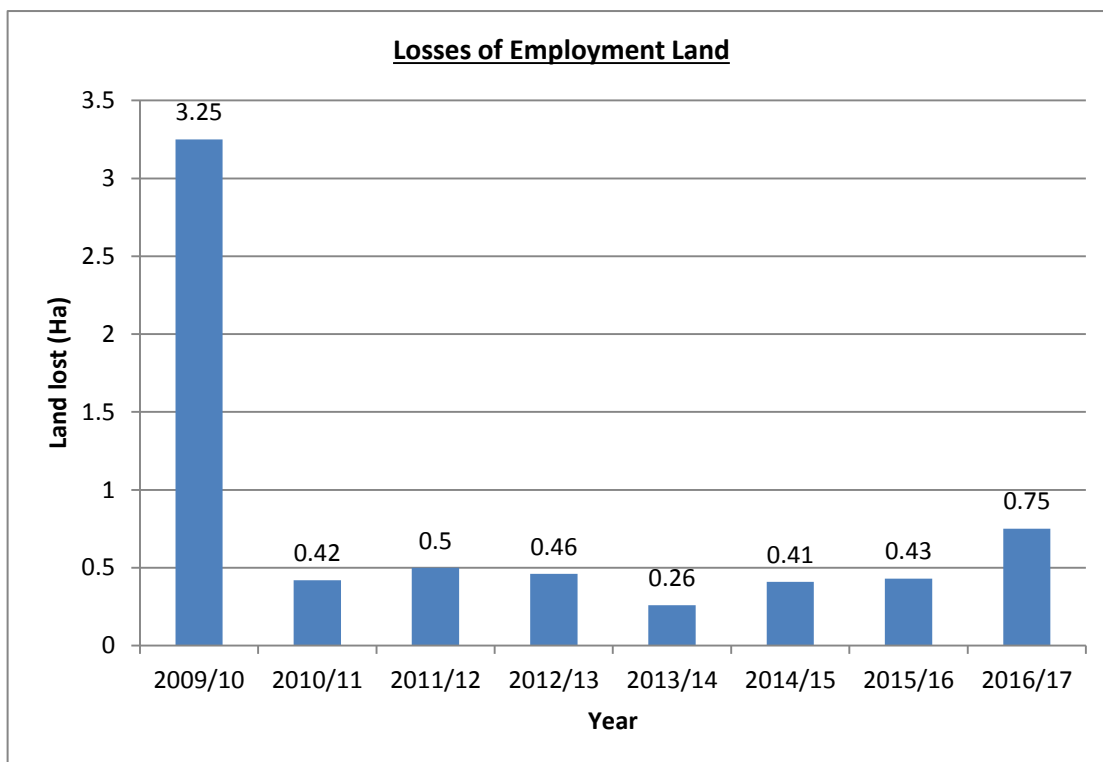
4.8 The table below shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development in 2016/17. This is no longer a key indicator, but is included in order to identify local trends. This data is provided by Hampshire County Council.

Table 16: L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley

Application Reference	Location	Proposal	Existing Land Use	Net Loss (Ha)
11/02498/FULLS	Little Fosters, Tote Hill, Lockerley	Demolish light industrial units & erect a single dwelling.	B1(c)	0.073
14/01855/RESN	Former Builders Yard, Ridges Close, Little London	Erection of 2 dwellings.	B2	0.0267
15/00374/FULLN	278 Weyhill Road, Andover	Demolish car showroom, workshop & warehouse building & erect an A1 food shop.	B2	0.3277
15/01103/FULLS	1-3 Portersbridge Mews, Portersbridge Street, Romsey	Demolish unit 2 & erect 2 flats, convert 2 officer buildings into 3 houses & erect building to provide 4 flats.	B1(a)	0.0366
15/02178/FULLN	Unit 15, Anton Trading Estate, Anton Mill Road, Andover	Change use from B1C light industry to veterinary surgery.	B1(c)	0.0273
15/02554/PDON	Unit 1 & 2 Eastgate House, 5-7 East Street, Andover	Prior Notification – Convert offices into 12 apartments.	B1(a)	0.082
15/02866/PDOS	Horsefair Tower, The Horsefair, Romsey	Prior Notification – Convert office suites 2, 3, 4 & 5 into flats.	B1(a)	0.0558
15/02999/FULLS	18-20 Latimer Street, Romsey	Replace single storey rear extension with 2 storey extension in conjunction with permitted conversion to 2 dwellings.	B1(a)	0.02

16/00160/PDON	Anton House, 47 Bridge Street, Andover	Prior Notification – Convert offices into residential.	B1(a)	0.0317
16/01267/FULLN	4-6 Belle Vue Road, Andover	Demolish workshops, partial demolition of office building & convert remainder to 2 dwellings & erection of 3 dwellings.	B2	0.0705

Figure 13: L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley



L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

4.9 Of the 0.7513 hectares of employment land lost during this period 0.3963 hectares (53%) of it was redeveloped into residential use. This is the same amount as the last reporting period.

Ground Floor Uses within the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey

4.10 Andover town centre serves not only the town itself but a large and mainly rural catchment area. The population of the area is approximately 70,000. In relation to convenience shopping Andover achieves a high level of expenditure, reflecting the long distances to other major centres. For comparison goods, however, the town is less successful with competition from neighbouring centres such as Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton.

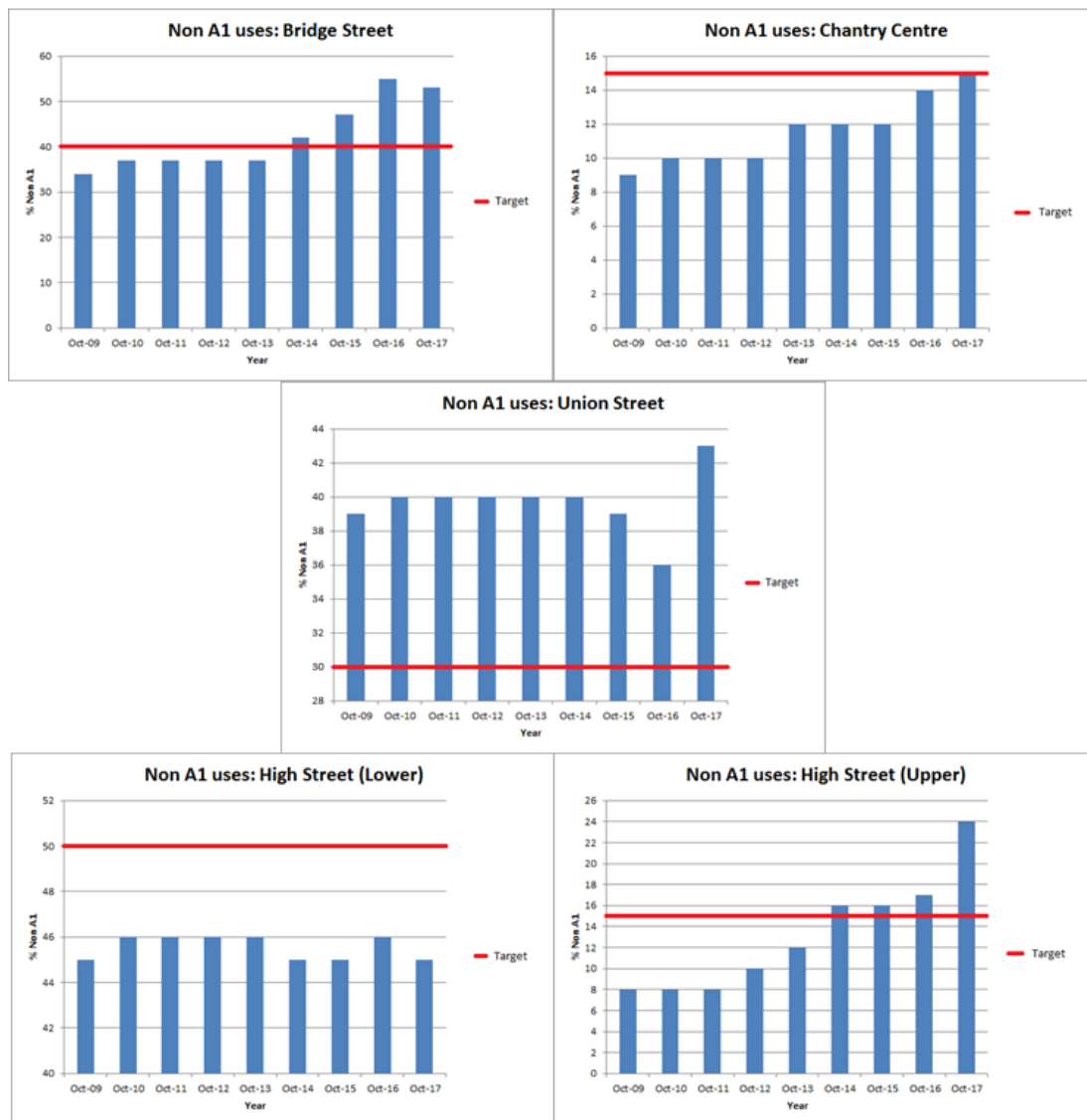
L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)

4.11 The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. This table shows targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) in ground floor use in Andover town centre, against the actual percentage. In the primary shopping area, it is desirable to maintain a high proportion of retail (class A1 use) and restrict other uses. An over concentration of non-A1 uses may lead to less active frontages and make areas less attractive to shoppers thus causing an impact on the existing retail units.

Table 17: L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)

	Oct 09	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 17	Target
	Actual %									
Bridge Street	34	37	37	37	37	42	47	55	53	40%
Chantry Centre	9	10	10	10	12	12	12	14	15	15%
High St (Lower)	45	46	46	46	46	45	45	46	45	50%
High St (Upper)	8	8	8	10	12	16	16	17	24	15%
Union Street	39	40	40	40	40	40	39	36	43	30%

Figure 14: L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)



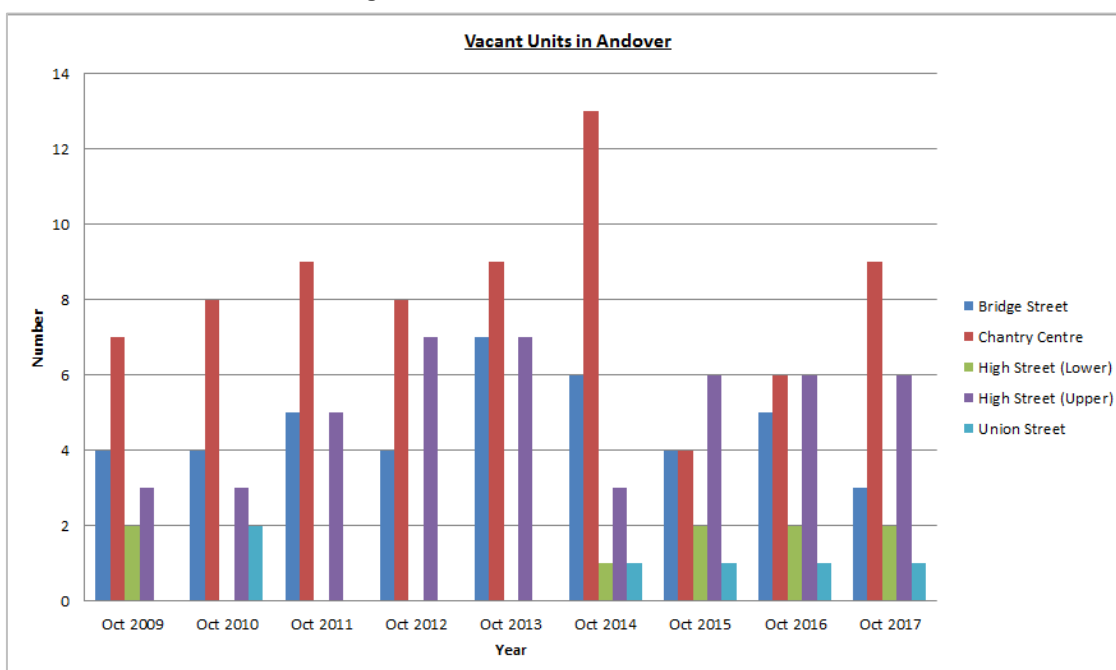
Vacant Units in Andover

4.12 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Andover town centre, normally twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.

Table 18: Vacant Units in Andover town centre

	Oct 09	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 17
Bridge Street	4	4	5	4	7	6	4	5	3
Chantry Centre	7	8	9	8	9	13	4	6	9
High St (Lower)	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2
High St (Upper)	3	3	5	7	7	3	6	6	6
Union Street	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
% Vacant Units	8.4	8.9	9.9	9.9	12.04	12.57	9.04	9.38	14.29

Figure 15: Vacant units in Andover town centre



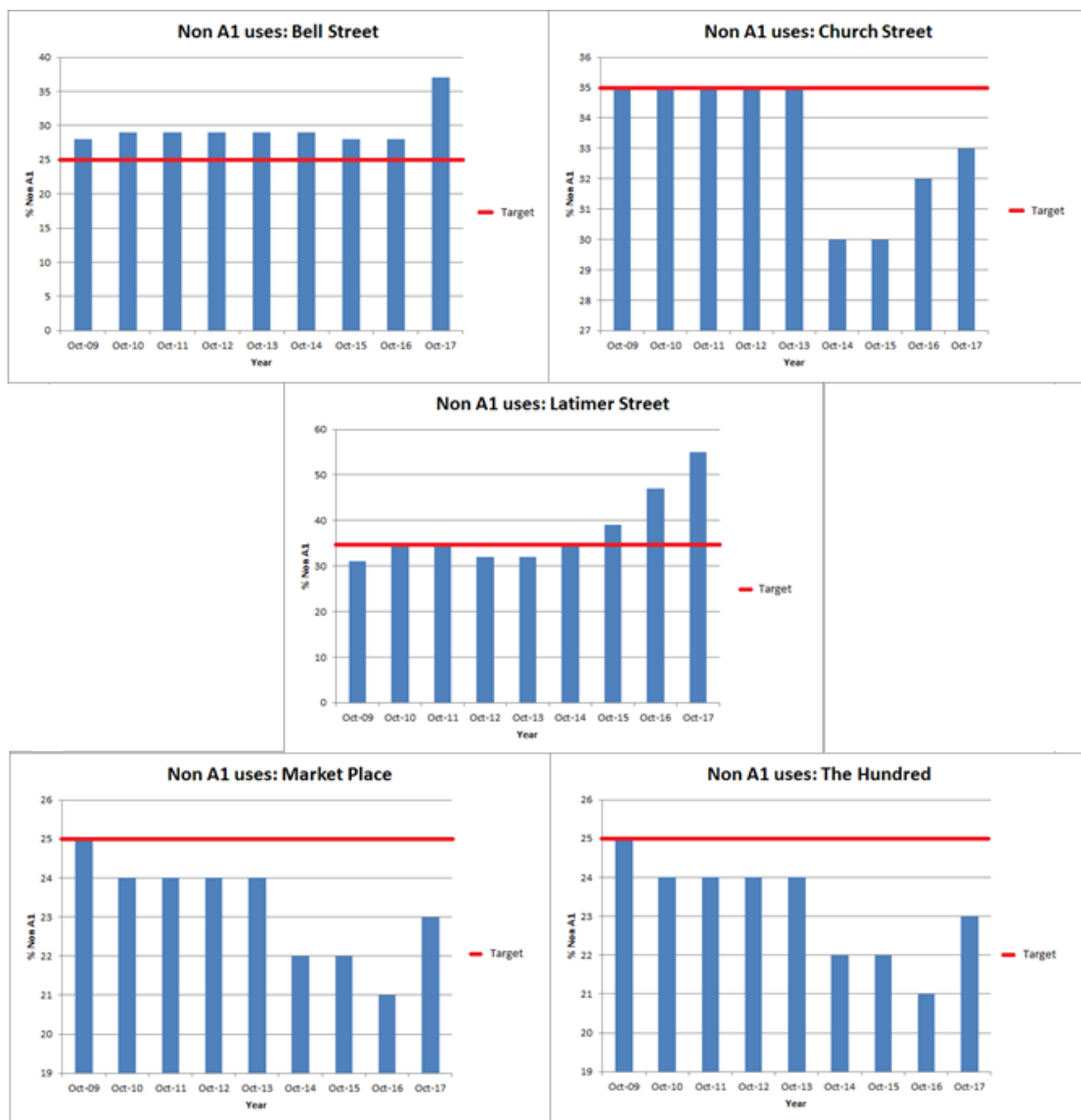
L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

4.13 Romsey town centre serves not only the town itself plus the wider predominantly rural, area to the north, east and west. The population of the area is approximately 47,600. The town centre provides for a range of convenience and comparison goods although the proximity to Southampton means that there is a significant outflow of expenditure.

Table 19: L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

	Oct 09	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 17	Target
	Actual %									
Bell Street	28	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	37	25%
Church Street	35	35	35	35	35	30	30	32	33	35%
Latimer Street	31	35	35	32	32	35	39	47	55	35%
Market Place	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	43	52	55%
The Hundred	25	24	24	24	24	22	22	21	23	25%

Figure 16: L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)



Vacant Units in Romsey

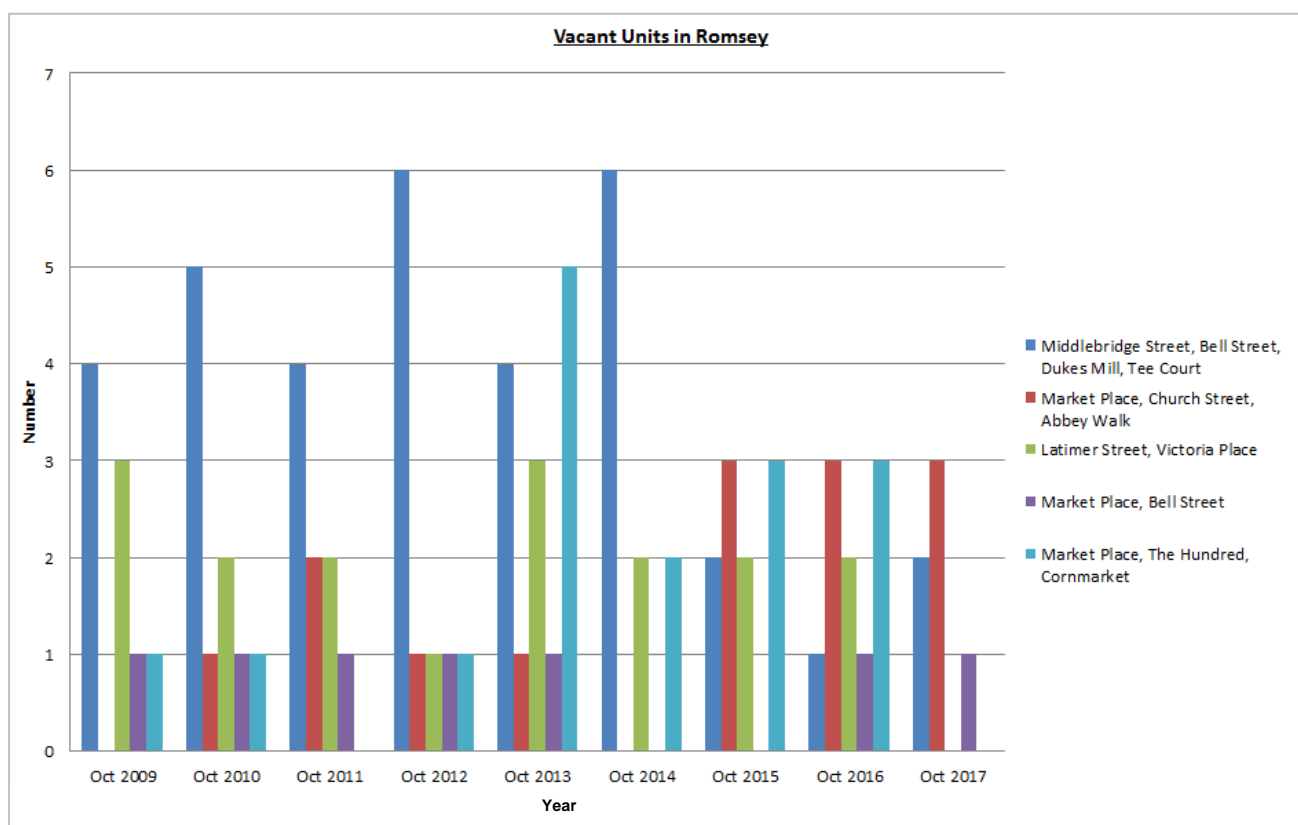
4.14 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Romsey town centre, normally twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town's shopping

centre. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be split into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.

Table 20: Vacant units in Romsey town centre

	Oct 09	Oct 10	Oct 11	Oct 12	Oct 13	Oct 14	Oct 15	Oct 16	Oct 17
Middlebridge St/Bell St/ Dukes Mill/Tee Court	4	5	4	6	4	6	2	1	2
Market Place/Church St/Abbey Walk	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	3	3
Latimer St/Victoria Place	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	0
Market Place/Bell St	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Market Place/The Hundred/Cornmarket	1	1	0	1	5	2	3	3	0
% Vacant Units	5.5	5.9	5.5	5.9	8.2	5.92	5.92	5.92	3.57

Figure 17: Vacant units in Romsey town centre



Stockbridge Local Centre

4.15 This year the Council has decided to include to monitoring of the shop frontage in the Stockbridge Local centre. As of October 2017 there are 7 vacant units in Stockbridge.

5 Environment (Chapter 7)

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 E4: Residential Areas of Special Character

Policy E5: Biodiversity

Policy E6: Green Infrastructure

Policy E7: Water Management

Policy E8: Pollution

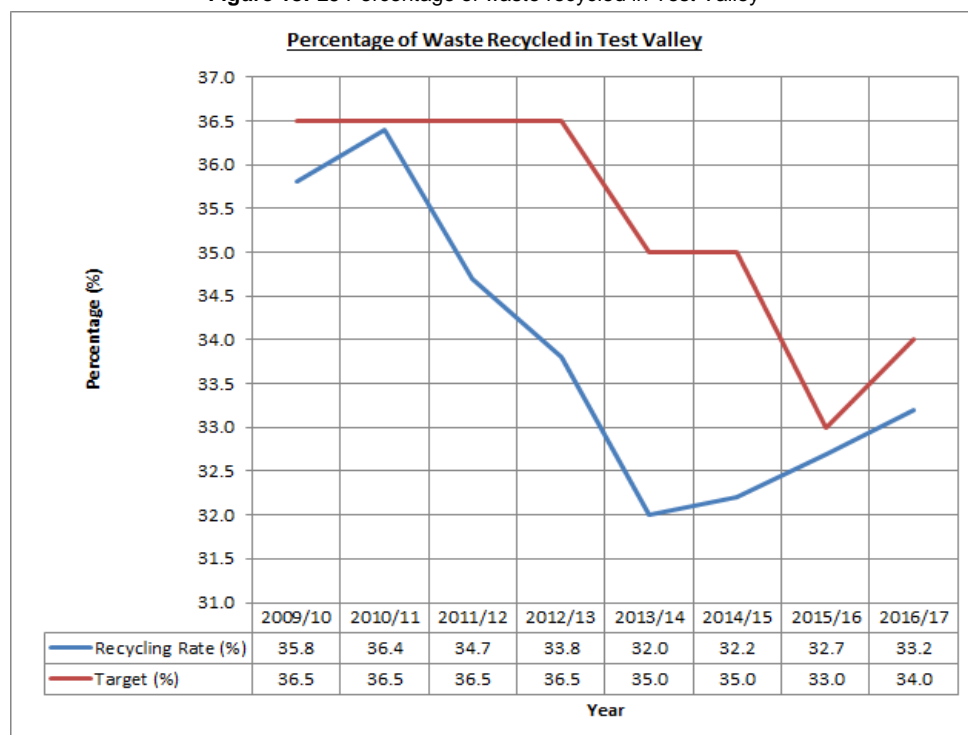
Policy E9: Heritage

- 5.1 The protection and enhancement of the Borough's environment and its resources under the wider objective of delivering sustainable development are key issues for the Local Plan. How the natural and built environment is managed has a significant impact on the character of the Borough
- 5.2 Approximately 92% of the Borough is classified as rural. Its high quality landscape provides an attractive setting for the settlements within the Borough and combined with good access, makes for a very desirable location. These circumstances generate significant pressure on the countryside to meet a range of demands. The Local Plan seeks to manage the cumulative impact of development on the character of the countryside over time.
- 5.3 It is not just the countryside that makes Test Valley attractive. The built environment reflects the Borough's heritage and makes a significant contribution as a place to live and work. Its heritage is a valuable asset and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is essential to retain the distinctiveness of the Borough's settlements.

L6 Percentage of Waste Recycled in Test Valley

- 5.4 Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific waste policies on waste issues in the Local Plan. However, as part of the environmental context of the Borough the AMR records recycling performance.

Figure 18: L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



- 5.5 The recycling rate for the 2016/17 recording period within the Borough is now at 33.2% which is up from the previous rate of 32.7% for 2015/16 and has been continuing to climb since 2013/14. The recycling target for the Borough for 2016/17 was 34% which was off target by 0.8%; however last year's level of 33% was surpassed.
- 5.6 The Council's Recycling Stars campaign is continuing to grow and develop and it is hoped that this, combined with an improving economic situation and an improved garden waste collection service, will continue to increase our recycling rate in 2017/18.

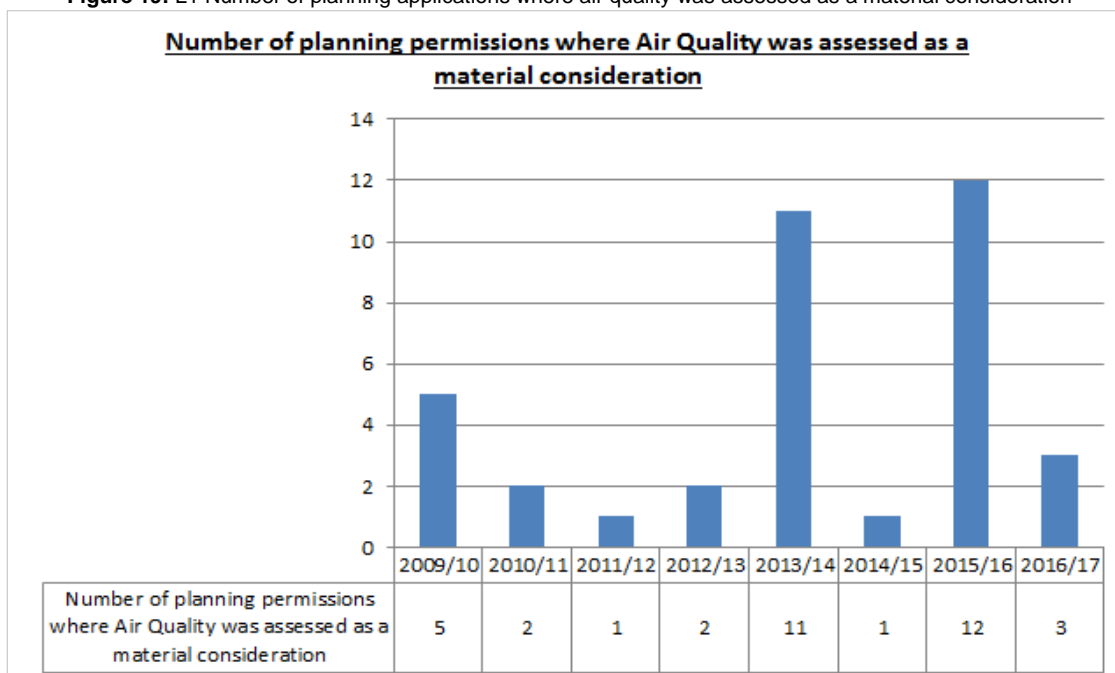
Air Quality

- 5.7 Air Quality is monitored within the Borough by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. To date, Test Valley Borough Council has not identified any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).

L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration

- 5.8 During the reporting period 3 planning applications were assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration. They were located at the sites listed below:
 - Land North of SHB Hire, Nursling (17/00584/FULLS)
 - Plot 5, Andover Business Park (17/00043/OUTN)
 - Plot 90, Walworth Business Park (16/01344/OUTN)

Figure 19: L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration



C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

- 5.9 Building Control records show that there were 4 applications for solar panel and solar thermal system installations in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a small decrease in the number of solar panel installations, with 5 applications being submitted in 2015/16.

Table 21: C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

Test Valley Building Control Reference	Site	Description of Works
CP17/04171/NAPIT	Kolstar, Walworth Road, Picket Piece, Andover, Hampshire, SP11 6LU	Install an extension to an existing heating system & install a solar thermal system
CP16/04612/ELECSA	9 Hinwood Close, Broughton, Stockbridge, Hampshire, SO20 8AU	Install a solar thermal system
CP16/08517/BMCL	56 Roberts Road, Barton Stacey, Winchester, Hampshire, SO21 3RY	Installation/alteration of a generator/solar voltaic system, install one or more new circuits & install a photovoltaic system.
CP17/00376/BMCL	1 Meliot Rise, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 4DF	Installation/alteration of a generator/solar voltaic system, install one or more new circuits & install a photovoltaic system.

C(E1) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

- 5.10 During this reporting period the Environment Agency (EA) objected to eight planning applications, the details of these applications are in the table below. This figure has increased from four objections in the previous reporting period. Work with the EA has continued with respect to developments proposed where flood risk is an issue.

Table 22: C(E1) List of applications objected to by the Environment Agency

EA Reference	Response Date	Test Valley Reference	Development Type/Description	Objection Reason
HA/2016/118243	25/05/16	16/01052/FULLS	Infrastructure - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118216	25/05/16	16/01069/FULLS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118393	13/07/16	16/01505/FULLN	Residential - Minor	Development next to a watercourse/flood defence
HA/2016/118575	12/09/16	16/01891/FULLS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118678	13/10/16	16/02178/FULLN	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118884	12/11/16	16/02362/FULLS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118964	04/01/17	16/03029/FULLS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2016/118991	12/01/17	16/03191/FULLN	Recreational - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted

- 5.11 Of these eight objections, two were withdrawn, two were refused and the remaining four were granted planning permission after the EA was able to review additional submitted evidence such as renewed Flood Risk Assessments.

Water Quality

- 5.12 The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the water quality of the rivers in the Borough. The most recent information from the EA states: The River Test is regarded as one of the finest chalk streams in the world with crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities. The river is classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest throughout its entire course. The geology of the catchment is dominated in the north by chalk, which provides the

groundwater upon which the river is dependent. The major urban locations in this part of the catchment are Andover and Romsey. In contrast, the geology of the southern part of the catchment is dominated by clay, and demonstrates very different stream characteristics. Major urban areas here are concentrated along the coast, such as Southampton and Totton. It is a highly managed and modified system, with many sections divided into main river and carriers, which historically served a network of mills and water meadow systems⁸.

C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance
L14 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

- 5.13 The purpose of core indicator E2 is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. Please note that some definitions have changed from former reporting periods and are therefore unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures.
- 5.14 At the present time it is extremely difficult to report on actual changes to habitats or species. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) are addressing these monitoring requirements and produce an annual report to assist local authorities: *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: For Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports (HBIC, November 2017)*.

Figure 20: C(E2) Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance, see breakdown in Table 23

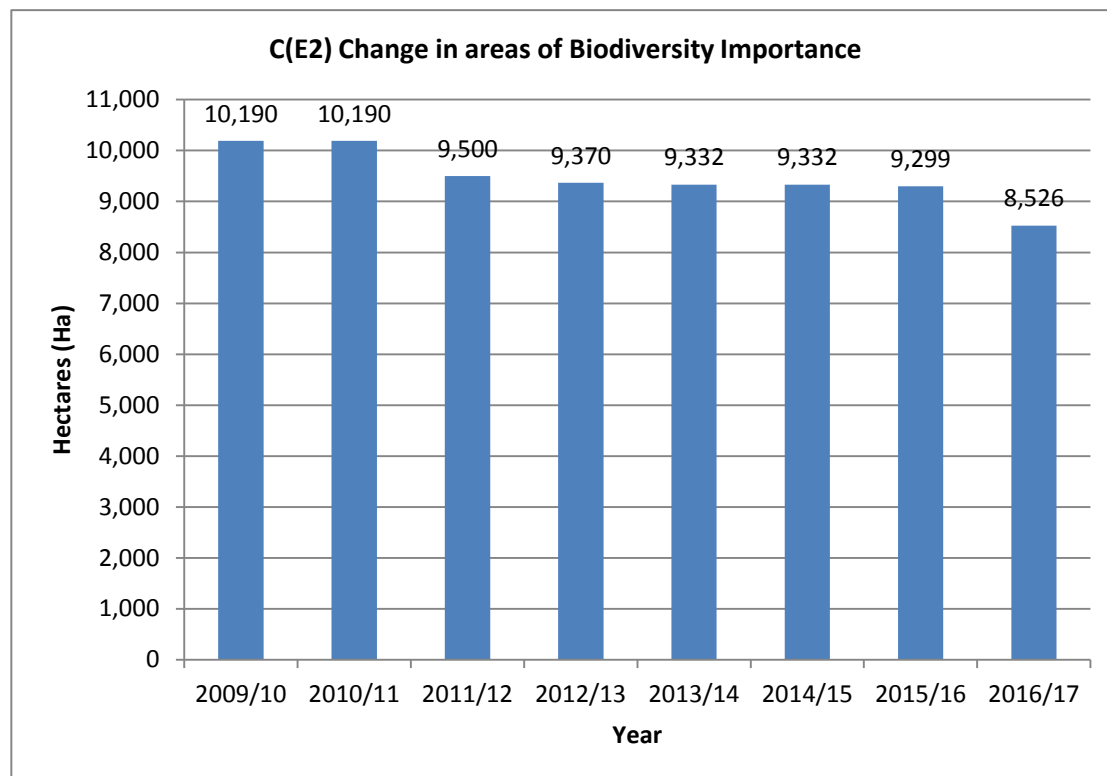


Table 23: Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hampshire Total (Ha)	TVBC 2009/10	TVBC 2010/11	TVBC 2011/12	<u>Hampshire 2012/13</u>	TVBC 2013/14	TVBC 2014/15	TVBC 2015/16	TVBC 2016/17
Grasslands										
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2097	770	770	759	<u>2171</u>	768	768	763	764
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3681	62	62	62	<u>3664</u>	64	64	64	64

⁸ [Catchment Data Explorer](#) Environment Agency, August 2017

Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Woodland-Pasture and Parkland	1480	199	199	194	<u>1541</u>	167	167	152	127
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1480	107	107	107	<u>1456</u>	132	132	134	134
Heathlands										
Lowland Heathland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	11813	29	29	29	<u>11642</u>	19	19	19	19
Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland										
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Not comprehensive. Ongoing work to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland in old surveys.	254	19	19	19	<u>198</u>	38	38	49	48.9
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types.	36006	6687	6687	6042	<u>36921</u>	5870	5870	5854	5853
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are qualifying types.	2041	176	176	190	<u>2051</u>	182	182	176	177
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat with historic parkland.	5518	111	111	105	<u>5509</u>	105	105	105	105
Arable, orchards and hedgerows										
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete. Figures only show SINC's on arable land designated for rare arable plants.	[91.72]	[18]	[18]	[21.5]	<u>[95]</u>	[23.54]	[23.54]	[22.74]	[23.5]
Hedgerows	No comprehensive information for Priority Hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16457]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[2741]	[2741]
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES under contract to NE.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Open waters										
Ponds	No comprehensive data yet available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eutrophic Standing Waters	No comprehensive data yet available	46	-	-	-	<u>44</u>	8.3	8.3	8	
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (km)	[634]	[182]	[182]	[182]	<u>[684]</u>	[182]	[182]	[182]	[118]
Wetlands										
Costal Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	9561	1984	1984	1984	<u>9816</u>	1928	1928	1925	1214
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive	1899	4	4	3	<u>1908</u>	3	3	3	5
Reedbeds	Not Comprehensive	279	41	41	45	<u>249</u>	45	45	45	7.2
Coastal										
Coastal Saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	869	0	0	2	<u>896</u>	2	2	2	2

Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	48	-	-	-	<u>51</u>	-	-	-	-
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	223	-	-	-	<u>228</u>	-	-	-	-
Intertidal Mudflats	EA data partly verified	4418	-	-	-	<u>4419</u>	-	-	-	6
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	43	-	-	-	<u>42</u>	-	-	-	-
Saline Lagoons	Comprehensive	55	-	-	-	<u>55</u>	-	-	-	-
Marine										
Seagrass Beds	Not comprehensive. Separate HWT data available.	49	-	-	-	<u>49</u>	-	-	-	-

5.15 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 39 have been identified in Test Valley and are listed in the Appendix

Table 24: Status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Designations within Test Valley

			09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17
Status	Favourable	Area (Ha)	429.63	467.7	450.48	459.5	448	447	453	452
		Area %	23	25	24.1	24.6	23.97	23.9	24.24	24.2
	Unfavourable Recovering	Area (Ha)	1147.16	1183.5	1203.72	1227.98	1240	1214	1208	1208
		Area %	61.4	63.3	64.4	65.7	66.35	64.98	64.64	64.65
	Unfavourable No Change	Area (Ha)	89.54	86.9	87.26	54.21	163	190	190	191
		Area %	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.9	8.74	10.18	10.18	10.21
	Unfavourable Declining	Area (Ha)	202.21	130.4	127.08	126.86	18	18	18	18
		Area %	10.8	7	6.8	6.8	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
	Part Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total		Area (Ha)	1868.54	1868.50	1868.54	1868.54	1869	1869	1869	1868

5.16 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs is shown in the table above. Natural England's target was for 95% of sites to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2010. As at March 2017 88.85% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories. This is a slight fall from the 88.88% as was reported during the previous period.

6 Leisure, Health and Wellbeing (Chapter 8)

Policy LHW1: Public Open Space

Policy LHW2: Ganger Farm, Romsey

Policy LHW3: Forest Park

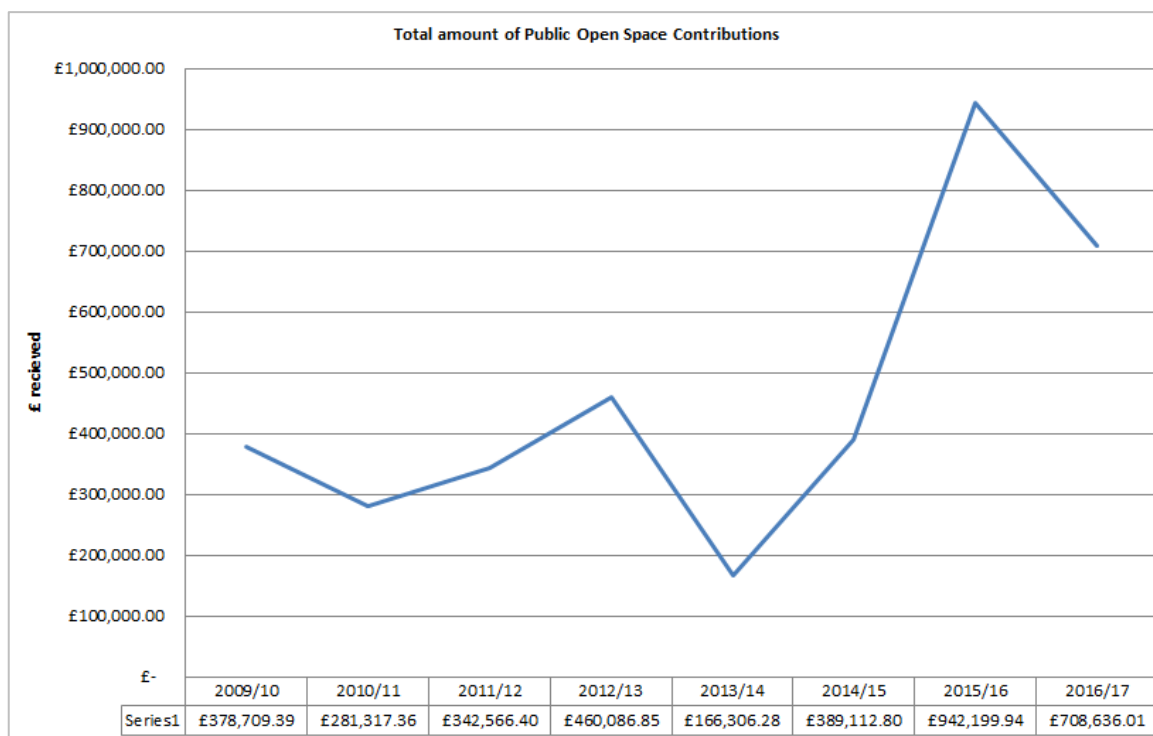
Policy LHW4: Amenity

- 6.1 The residents of the Borough are active in terms of exercise when compared with the rest of the country. Test Valley is ranked 8th out of 354 authorities in terms of the percentage of its population exercising three times a week.
- 6.2 However there are a number of areas of concern, especially obesity, within the Borough. The Local Plan aims to support the promotion of a healthy lifestyle through access and provision to a range of high quality leisure facilities, including formal and informal recreation facilities and the promotion of walking and cycling by enhancing the existing network of routes.

Public Open Space

- 6.3 Policy LHW1 sets out the standards required where new housing development will result in a net increase in the population. It requires a provision of at least 3 hectares per 1000 population comprising:
- Outdoor sports facilities 1.0 hectares
 - Parks and public gardens 0.4 hectares
 - Informal recreation areas 0.8 hectares
 - Provision for children and teenagers 0.6 hectares
 - Allotments 0.2 hectares
- 6.4 Since 2008/09 to date £4,581,483.05 in Public Open Space contributions have been collected, as shown in the graph below. Following the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy this figure is likely to continue to decline.

Figure 21: Public open space contributions



6.5 This year a total of £164,104.18 was paid out to Parish Councils, up considerably from the 2015/16 payment of £44,087.02. The number of projects that are funded relate to development sites meeting their triggers for payments.

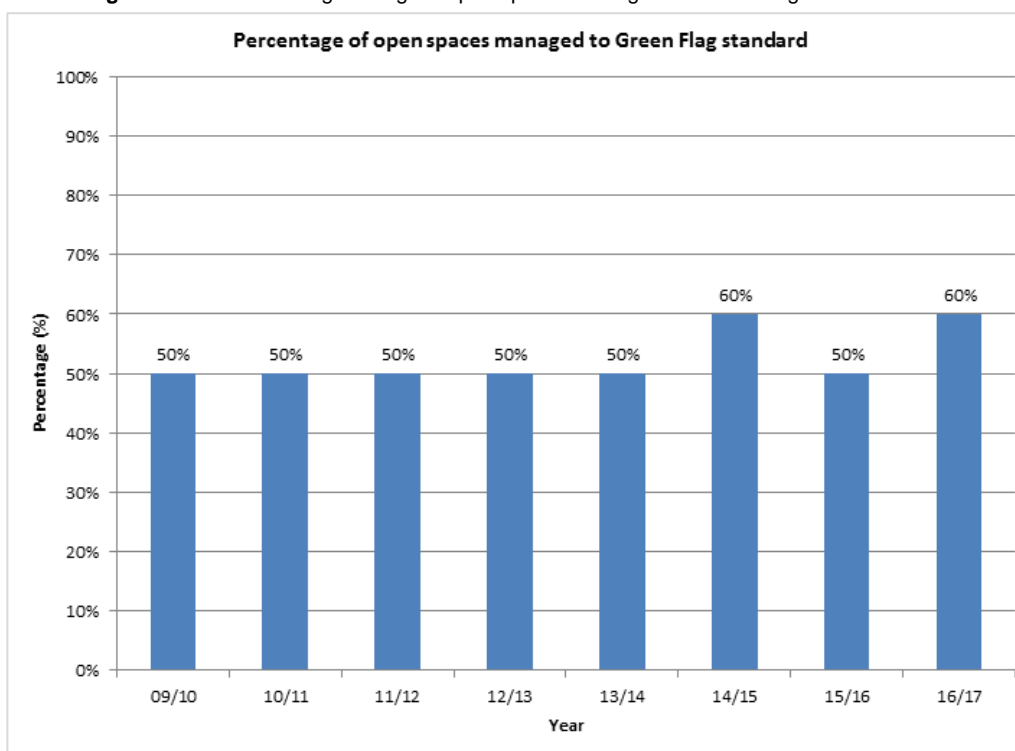
L13 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

6.6 In 2016/17 the following open spaces were awarded Green Flag status;

- War Memorial Park, Romsey
- Rooksbury Mill, Andover
- Valley Park Woodlands, Valley Park

The Borough's Green Space Strategy is currently being reviewed with the expectation that the number of Green Flag applications will be increased to 4 each year.

Figure 22: L13 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard



Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

6.7 Initiative delivering in 2016/17 met the LBAP requirements are:

- Test Valley Dormouse Project (year 2):
Working in partnership with Hampshire Dormouse Group, Woodland Trust and People's Trust for Endangered Species this project will further our knowledge of dormice in the northern Test Valley area. The project has been working alongside local land owners to assess habitat and carry out nut hunts to determine dormouse presence and suitability. The aim is to continue the partnership with land owners to adopt dormouse friendly management techniques and to improve linkages through hedgerow planting and restoration. Greater connectivity and a well-managed wooded habitat within the northern Test Valley will allow a healthy population of dormice to thrive. The project area has approximately 2,235 ha of woodland, much of which is small and fragmented. Through the creation of natural pathways the project, with the support the local land owners, hopes to create a stronger habitat network which will support existing and future populations.

- **Romsey Waterways project:**
The town of Romsey owes much of its character and charm to the presence of the River Test and the other watercourses and wetlands in and around the town. A number of organisations have come together as a partnership to discuss how these important features can be improved for the benefit of people and wildlife. The partnership has prepared a Strategy based on feedback from local communities about the issues they felt were important to the town. It will help coordinate existing projects and funding and maximise the use of future resources to improve Romsey's waterways.
- **Fishlake Meadows Nature Reserve:**
The site is an area of land situated to north of Romsey. The site covers approximately 60 hectares and comprises of a mix of open water and standing water, reed bed and swamp, and flood plain marsh which is criss-crossed by rivers and ditches. Public access is currently available along rights of way which offer views from the barge canal that runs along the eastern boundary, a path which runs from east to west through the site.

Fishlake Meadows Nature Reserve Update 1st April 2017 – 1st October 2017

As part of the planning consent for development at Oxlease Farm, the land at Fishlake Meadows has been transferred to Test Valley Borough Council to manage as a nature reserve. The Fishlake Meadow Management Plan 2016 - 2026 takes into consideration that the site will be transferred to TVBC to arrange as a nature reserve, and is based on known information about the site and feedback gained following the public consultation in January / February 2015.

- **River Anton Enhancement Scheme:**
Test Valley Borough Council, Environment Agency, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire and IOW Wildlife Trust have formed a partnership to improve the river corridor for wildlife and people. A strategy has been produced which identifies the key issues and puts forward some actions which are aimed at improving the river and its environment. The River Anton Strategy has 4 broad objectives:
 - To improve the river and its value for its wildlife
 - To improve public access along the river
 - To involve the community in projects to improve the river
 - To ensure the full potential of the River Anton as a chalk river habitat is realised and secured for the future
- **Positive management of Borough SINC's**
The Council is responsible for 14 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The Council's Vision includes a pledge to promote biodiversity and the positive management of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) for which the Council is responsible.

7 Transport (Chapter 9)

Policy T1: Managing Movement

Policy T2: Parking Standards

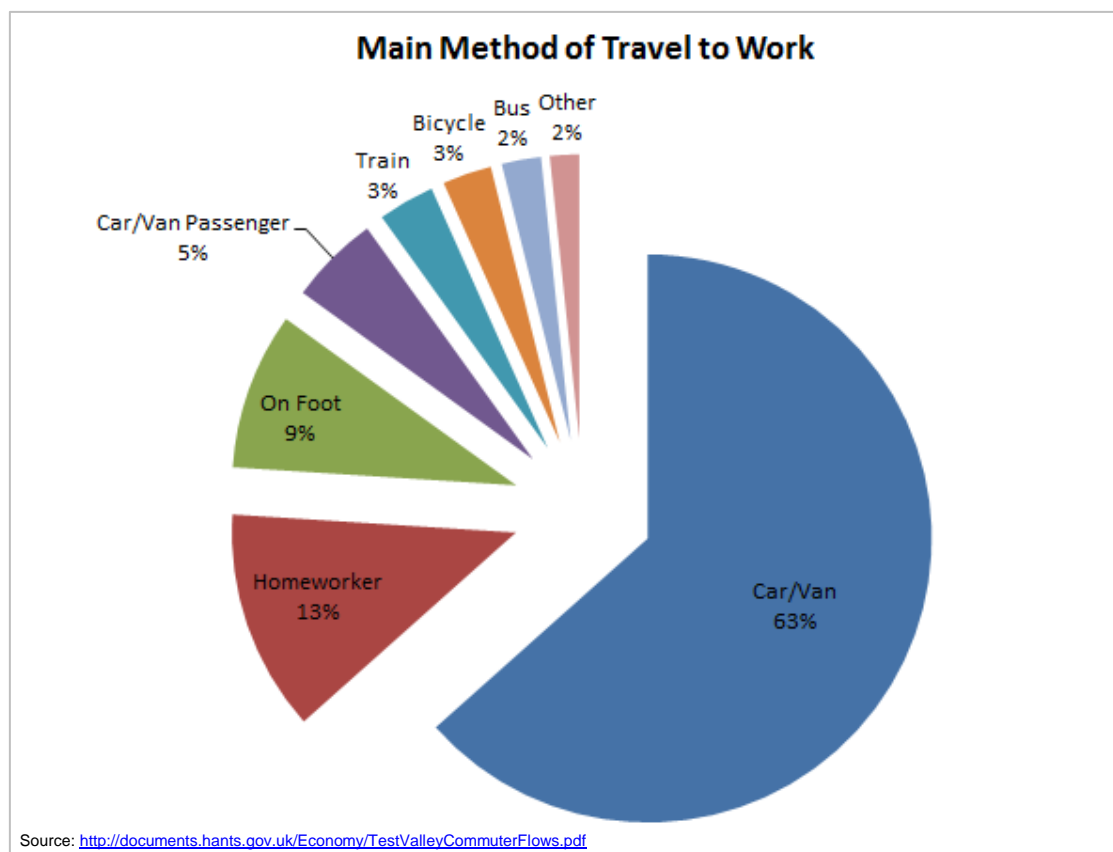
Policy T3: Park & Ride at Bargain Farm, Nursling

7.1 The majority of residents of the Borough have good access via the transport network to destinations both within and outside the Borough. The M3 and M27 motorways, A303(T), A34(T), A36(T) and the main rail links provide access to London, the south coast, West Country and Midlands respectively. The good network to destinations outside of the Borough is reflected in the level of out-commuting, particularly from rural Test Valley. Access to facilities within the urban areas of the Borough is generally good. Andover has a high level of self-containment and southern Test Valley, despite its location (close to other large urban centres), has a significant number of people living and working in the area.

Mode of transport used for commuting

7.2 The Borough is a relatively affluent area where car ownership and use is higher than the national average. In rural parts of the Borough, where the availability of frequent public transport services is limited, reliance on the private car is high.

Figure 23: Mode of transport used for commuting, Test Valley Borough

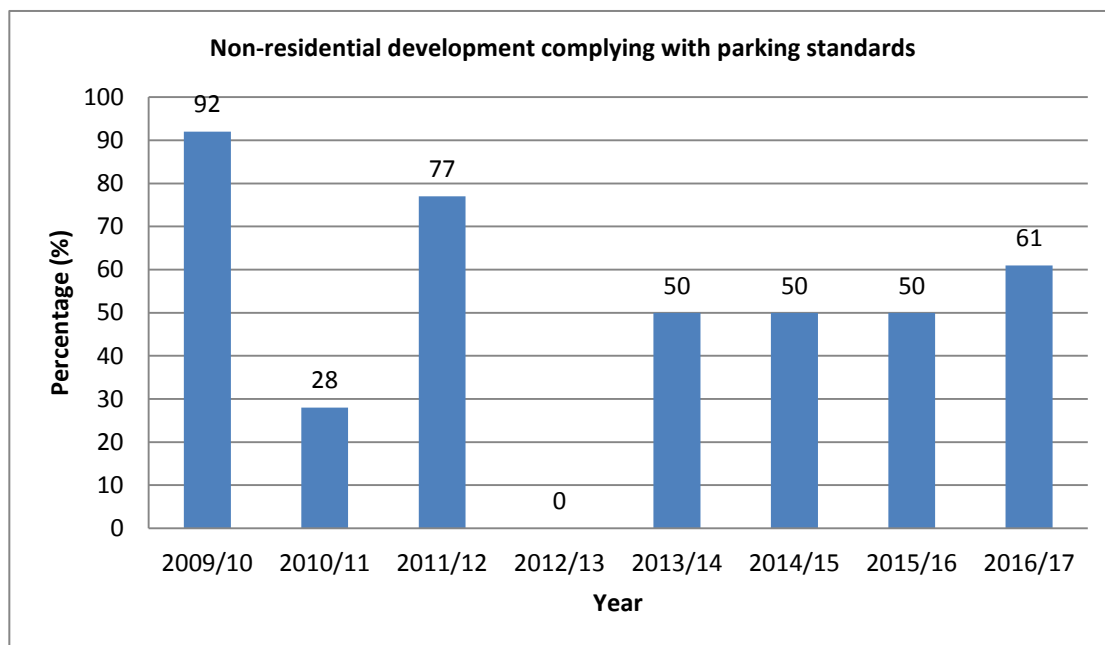


7.3 This graph illustrates that a significant majority of the Borough's population (63%) commute to work by using their own private vehicle whether it be car or van. It's interesting to note that the second most common method was walking (9%) but this is considerably lower. Public transport use in the Borough is limited; the number of journeys by train has increased, however the number of bus journeys has fallen

Homeworking is on the increase in Test Valley and at 13% of workers aged 16+ this came between commuting to work by car/van and walking.

L10 Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards

Figure 24: L10 Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards



7.4 Of the non-residential sites completed during the recording period, 11 sites complied with the adopted Local Plan (2016) parking standards. This equates to 61% of the development sites.

7.5 The table below shows that eight of these sites were found to exceed car parking standards during the reporting year while four sites were found to have under-provided but these were accepted due to site circumstances and location.

Table 25: Non-residential development complying with car parking standards

Number of non-residential sites completed during 2016/17	18
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2016/17 which comply with the Local Plan parking standards.	11
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2016/17 where there was an under provision of car parking standards	4
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2016/17 which exceeded car parking standards	8

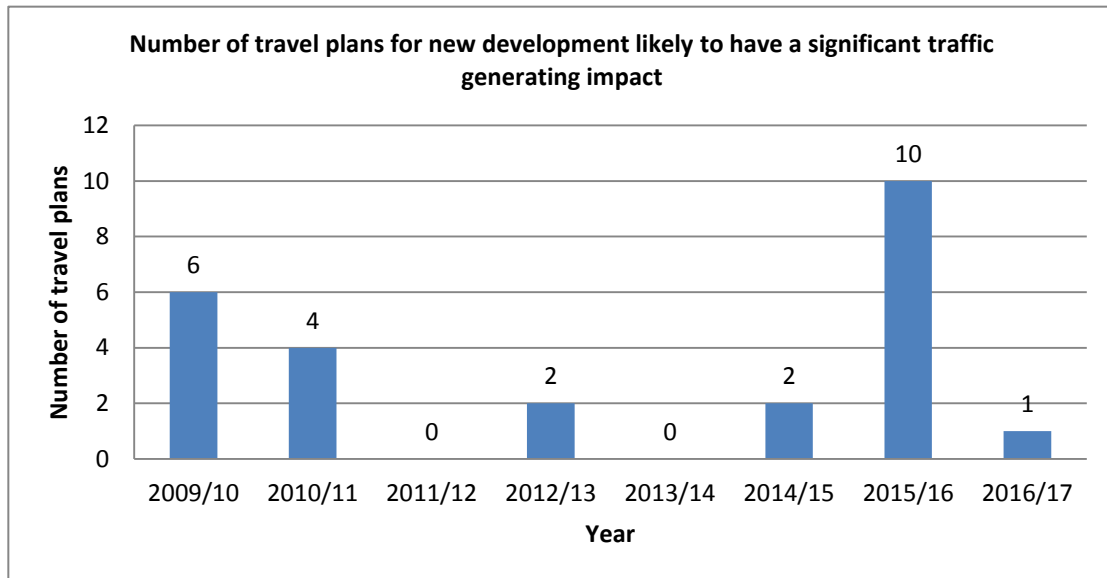
L11 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services

7.6 This information is provided from Hampshire County Council and due to staff shortages was not available for inclusion within the AMR. However, Policy Objective 12 of the *Hampshire Local Transport Plan – Part A: Long-Term Strategy (2011-2031)* calls for investment in sustainable transport measures, including walking and cycling infrastructure, principally in urban areas, to provide a healthy alternative to the car for local short journeys to work, local services or schools.

L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have a significant traffic generating impact

- 7.7 One travel plan was completed and approved within the reporting period:
- Plot 90 Walworth Business Park (up to 45,300sqm of general industrial and storage/distribution floorspace).

Figure 25: L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have a significant traffic generating impact



- 7.8 Another travel plan was submitted and approved by Hampshire County Council, for an outline application for 365 dwellings off Flexford Road, however the application was refused.

- 7.9 Several other travel plans have been submitted, but they have not yet been approved and therefore cannot be included within this document.

8 Community Safety (Chapter 10)

Policy CS1: Community Safety

8.1 Crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour can all have negative impacts upon community wellbeing and the quality of life. The Local Plan includes an objective of 'creating high quality, low crime environments and spaces'.

Table 26: Crime statistics for Test Valley (April 2016 to March 2017)

	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	2016/17
All crime and ASB	635	726	653	721	776	802	707	699	720	720	716	746	8621
All crime (no ASB)	428	502	407	396	452	552	482	504	503	517	507	516	5766
ASB	207	224	246	325	324	250	225	195	217	203	209	230	2855
Robbery	1	2	0	2	5	3	4	2	1	3	1	1	25
Burglary	34	69	54	36	57	75	69	96	77	86	72	70	795
Vehicle Crime	25	33	24	25	29	52	58	38	37	36	46	38	441
Violence & Sexual Offences	108	122	119	118	125	142	110	98	111	106	141	127	1427
Drugs	18	15	14	14	16	6	12	9	11	21	18	14	168
Criminal Damage & Arson	67	75	53	55	68	90	51	66	77	60	52	64	778
Theft - Shoplifting	59	43	29	37	25	44	44	58	52	55	56	50	552
Theft - Other	51	61	39	49	51	51	46	55	58	57	42	69	629
Other	11	22	15	7	5	13	9	14	10	15	12	11	144
Bike Theft	4	4	5	4	7	8	15	8	3	11	7	1	77
Theft from the Person	6	1	2	3	6	5	5	6	14	2	4	3	57
Weapons Possession	4	4	0	4	6	4	5	5	2	5	5	7	51
Public Order	40	51	53	42	52	59	54	49	50	60	51	61	622
	428	502	407	396	452	552	482	504	503	517	507	516	5766
National	477,719	522,898	514,366	549,879	541,851	527,828	546,914	495,676	491,670	485,392	473,047	544,237	538,952

8.2 Test Valley experiences relatively low levels of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) when compared to national statistics⁹. For 2016/17 the statistics are shown in the table above. They clearly show the breakdown in the crime statistics for the Borough with Anti-social behaviour coming out as the highest reported issue within Test Valley for the 2016/17 reporting period.

⁹ UK Crime States, Test Valley (<http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/DIS/2332/>)

9 Education and Learning (Chapter 11)

Policy ST1: Skills and Training

- 9.1 Where a development has a significant impact on the labour market contributions towards the enhancement of skills training and the provision of apprenticeships within the local community will be required.
- 9.2 The Long Term Economic Strategy (LTES) identified people and their skills as one of the three key elements of the Borough's economy, the others being enterprise and places. The Community Plan recognises that educational attainment and skills of the Borough compare well with the County and national averages with respect to qualifications.

Table 27: Percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley

Qualifications in Test Valley ¹					
	NVQ Level ¹⁰	Test Valley (number)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2016	4 & above	31,700	44.5	41.4	38.2
	3 & above	46,600	65.4	60.2	56.9
	2 & above	56,400	79.2	77.5	74.3
	1 & above	66,500	93.4	88.8	85.3
2015	4 & above	31,100	43.2	39.7	37.1
	3 & above	42,000	58.3	58.8	55.8
	2 & above	57,300	79.6	76.8	73.6
	1 & above	67,700	94.1	88.5	84.9
2014	4 & above	31,900	44.2	39.1	36.0
	3 & above	45,300	62.9	58.8	55.0
	2 & above	58,500	81.1	77.1	73.3
	1 & above	66,600	92.4	89.2	85.0
2013	4 & above	34,100	46.2	38.2	35.1
	3 & above	49,000	66.2	57.7	53.9
	2 & above	62,900	85.0	76.5	72.4
	1 & above	70,300	95.0	88.4	84.3
2012	4 & above	29,600	41.5	36.8	34.2
	3 & above	45,800	64.2	56.6	53.1
	2 & above	56,800	79.7	75.4	71.8
	1 & above	63,100	88.5	87.7	83.9
2011	4 & above	29,300	41.1	36.1	32.8
	3 & above	43,600	61.2	55.1	50.8
	2 & above	52,800	74.0	73.3	69.5
	1 & above	64,200	90.0	86.6	82.5
2010	4 & above	24,700	33.6	34.0	31.2
	3 & above	40,400	54.8	52.1	48.9
	2 & above	54,100	73.5	70.8	67.2
	1 & above	66,300	90.0	84.1	80.1
2009	4 & above	25,800	35.6	32.7	29.9
	3 & above	38,700	53.4	50.7	47.3
	2 & above	52,600	72.7	69.0	65.3
	1 & above	63,200	87.3	83.0	78.8
2008	4 & above	29,000	40.6	31.1	28.6
	3 & above	40,500	56.7	49.8	46.1
	2 & above	56,200	78.6	67.8	63.9
	1 & above	62,000	86.8	82.4	77.6
2007	4 & above	26,300	38.3	30.8	28.6
	3 & above	40,300	58.7	49.4	46.2
	2 & above	51,300	74.7	67.9	64.2
	1 & above	57,500	83.7	82.0	77.9

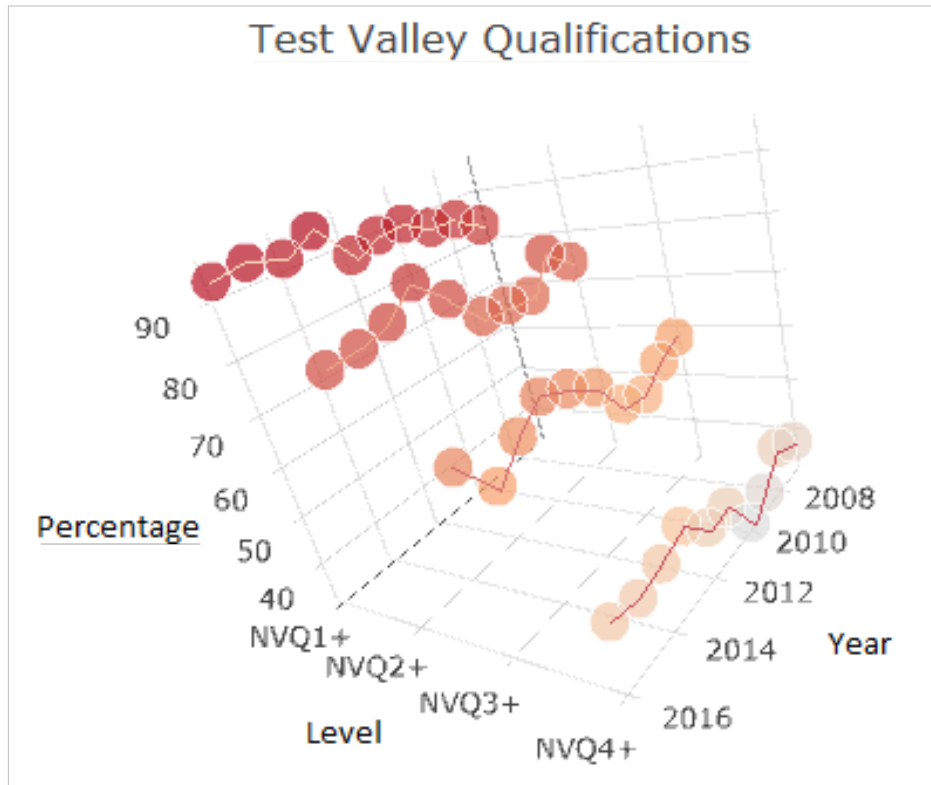
¹Numbers and % are for those of aged 16-64

Source: NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics, ONS (available: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

¹⁰ NVQ level 1 (similar to GCSE grades D-G), NVQ level 2 (similar to GCSE grades A*-C), NVQ level 3 (similar to an A Level), NVQ level 4 (similar to a Higher National Certificate (HNC)/Undergraduate)

- 9.3 Test Valley Borough has a greater percentage of its population possessing qualifications at NVQ level 4/5. At level 3 the Borough is behind the County and regional averages. For levels 1 and 2 the Borough is ahead of all other comparable areas. However, there is a significant variation across the Borough.

Figure 26: Percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley



- 9.4 The knowledge economy is likely to continue to account for an increasing proportion of the economy, although not all jobs will be high value and knowledge intensive. In raising educational attainment and upskilling, it will be imperative to maximise the population's potential and to attract and expand this type of economy in Test Valley. The review of the LTES concluded the economic downturn made it even more important to invest in knowledge and skills in the Borough.
- 9.5 The provision of new educational facilities such as schools and further education establishments is necessary to allow children to develop their skills. The Council will work closely with the Education Authority and other providers to ensure the Borough has appropriate infrastructures. It will also support programmes in partnerships such as training initiatives to develop the skills of the population.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 This report is the thirteenth AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon twelve previous reports which highlighted some difficulties in collecting relevant information for the core output indicators. The Council has again worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 10.2 This latest AMR has continued the contextual indicators and also the retained removed core output indicators to better describe the general context of the Borough. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.
- 10.3 The AMR may be expanded in the coming years to meet the monitoring requirements of the DPDs and SPDs prepared for the Council's Development Plan.
- 10.4 While the Borough has seen a slight decrease in the number of housing completions and housing permissions compared to the previous reporting year, there has been an increase in the number of affordable dwellings being delivered in the 2016/17 period; this figure also remains above target.
- 10.5 The availability of Borough-wide employment land has continued to fall and the amount of employment land being lost to residential development has continued to increase.
- 10.6 The collection of Public Open Space contributions has fallen following the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy and this figure is likely to continue to decline, however the amount paid out to Parish Councils was up considerably from the 2015/16 payment this year.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Quick reference list of Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators

Core Output Indicators		Result	Page
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	56,292m ²	32
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	18.88%	32
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	78.2%	34
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	416m ²	35
Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	See Appendix	See Appendix
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: Net additional dwellings – previous year; Net additional dwellings – reporting year; Net additional dwellings – future years; and Managed delivery target		
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	26.49%	28
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	4	30
H5	Affordable housing completions	266	25
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	31
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	8	44
E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	8526.1ha	45
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	4	43
Minerals			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
Waste			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Local Development Scheme Milestones			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	3	43
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	266	25
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	1	53
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	See table	37
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	See table	39
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	33.2%	42
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0ha (ii) 0.75ha	36
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.39ha	37
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		29
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	31.6%	
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	27%	
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	41.4%	
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	61%	52
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No Data	52
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	10,458 m ²	34
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	49
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including: (iii) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (iv) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	8526.1ha	45

Appendix 2: Distribution of Hampshire BAP Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2000 to 2011

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	grey crested newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus humilis</i>	brown-band. carder bee	Bees	
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	dark-bellied Brent goose	Birds	✓
<i>Caprimulgus europ.</i>	nightjar	Birds	✓
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	woodlark	Birds	✓
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	Birds	✓
<i>Emberizac alandra</i>	corn bunting	Birds	✓
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	grey partridge	Birds	✓
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	Birds	✓
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	Birds	✓
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler	Birds	✓
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	redshank	Birds	✓
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	lapwing	Birds	✓
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	silver-washed fritillary	Butterflies	✓
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	silver-spotted skipper	Butterflies	✓
<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	chalkhill blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	silver-studded blue	Butterflies	
<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	lagoon sand shrimp	Crustacea	
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	Dragonfly	✓
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	hornet robberfly	Flies	✓
<i>Carex divisa</i>	divided sedge	Flw Plants	
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	chamomile	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	Green-flowered. helleborine	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Gentiana pneumon.</i>	marsh gentian	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	field gromwell	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>	river water-dropwort	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Orchis morio</i>	green-winged orchid	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	small fleabane	Flw Plants	
<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	marrow leaved lungwort	Flw Plants	
<i>Thesium humifuum</i>	bastard toadflax	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Zostera marina/noltii</i>	eelgrass	Flw Plants	
<i>Poronia punctate</i>	nail fungus	Fungi	
<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	rufous grasshopper	Grasshopper	
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	water vole	Mammals	✓
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine bat	Mammals	✓
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	brown hare	Mammals	✓
<i>Muscardinus avellan.</i>	dormouse	Mammals	✓
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail	Molluscs	
<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	festoon	Moths	✓
<i>Catocala promissa</i>	light crimson underwing	Moths	✓
<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>	broad-bord. Bee hawk	Moths	✓
<i>Hypena rostrialis</i>	buttoned snout	Moths	✓
<i>Minoa murinata</i>	drab looper	Moths	✓
<i>Shargacucullia lychnitis</i>	striped lychnis	Moths	✓
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	smooth snake	Reptiles	
		Total	39

Appendix 3: Map illustrating Northern Test Valley (in blue) and Southern Test Valley (in orange)



Appendix 4: Housing Trajectory Guidance Note Summary

HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Row A	Total completions for past years, from allocated sites
Row B	Total completions for past years, from unallocated sites
Row C	Total completions for past years, (sum of allocated sites plus unallocated sites)
Row D	Total projected completions for current and future years
Row E	Cumulative completions for each year (sum of completions for current and past years)
Row F	PLAN figure – annual strategic requirement (set out by the Local Plan)
Row G	MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions above or below the PLAN figure (F) ¹¹
Row H	MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement ¹²

CALCULATION

1. $C = A + B$
2. $E \text{ (from previous year)} + C = E \text{ (for current year)}$
3. $E \text{ (for current year)} - (F \times \text{number of years into the plan period}) = G$
4.
 - a. For the first year, the MANAGE figure (H) is identical to the PLAN figure (F)
 - b. For the second year onwards, $H = F - (G \text{ divided by the number of years remaining})$

CHART

Comprises 2 graphs:

1. Total past completions and total projected future completions. This graph shows the PLAN figure (F) and the MANAGE figure (H) as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.
2. MONITOR figure (G) shown as a line graph

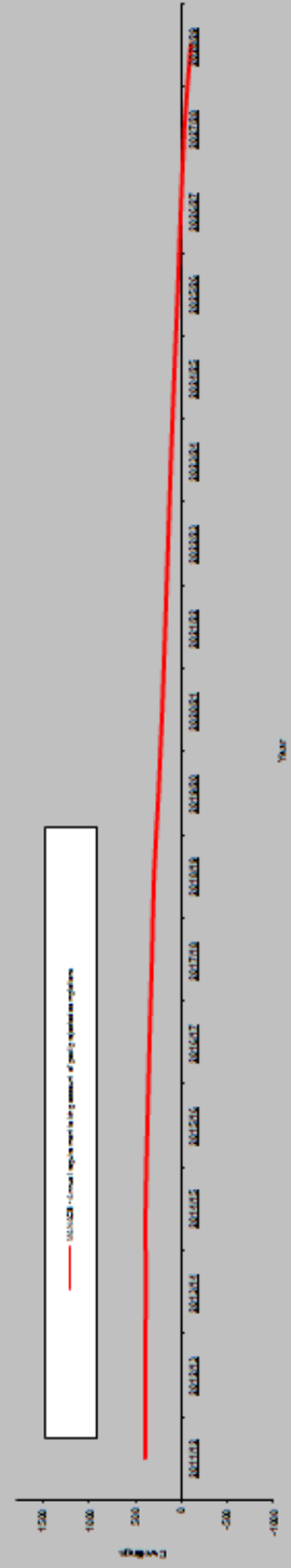
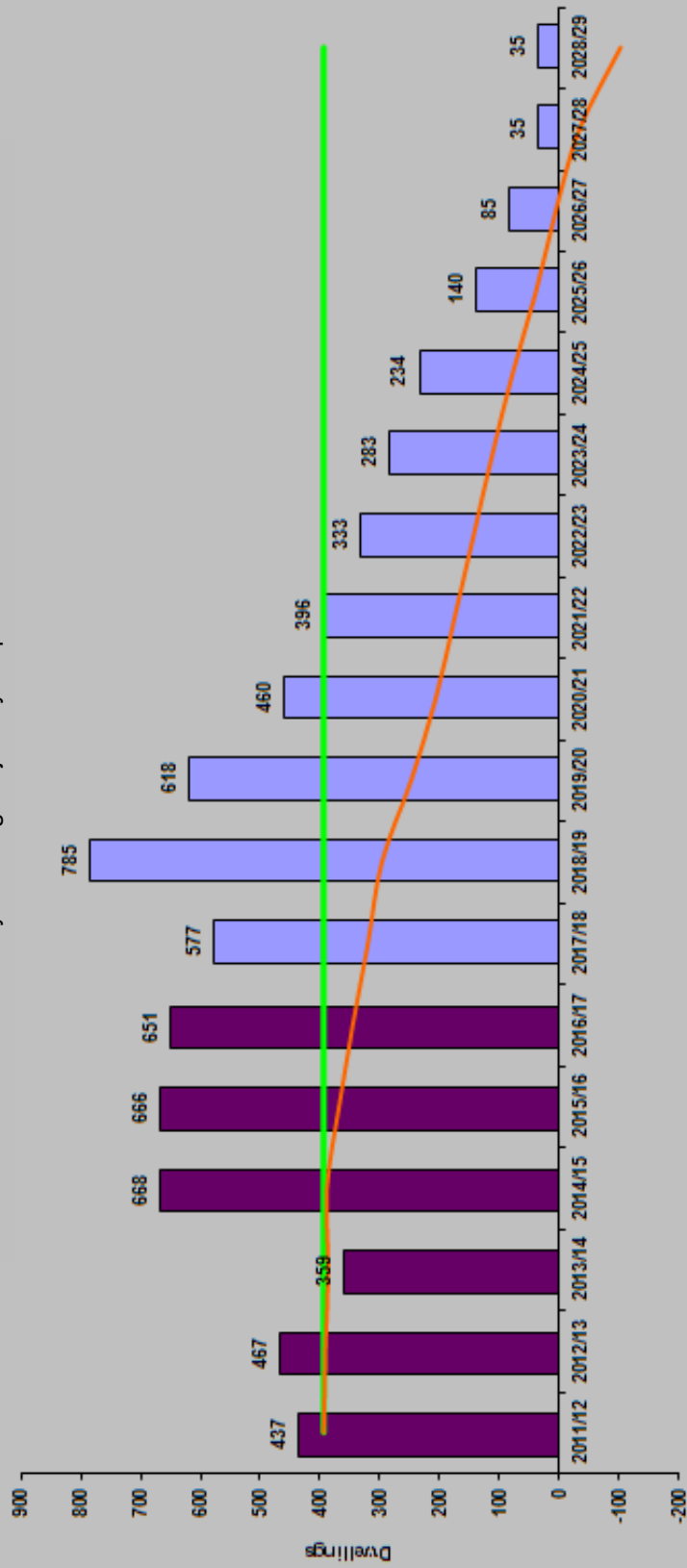
¹¹ Where cumulative completions are above the total annual requirement to date, the figure is positive and there is a surplus (i.e. the strategy is ahead of its delivery); where the cumulative completions are below the annual requirement to date, the figure is negative and there is a shortfall (i.e. the strategy is under-delivering).

¹² This is the remaining annual requirement as reflected over the remaining years of the plan period, taking account of shortfalls or surplus from previous years.

Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory 2011-2028/29 (Northern Test Valley) (as at April 2017)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory																			
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
East Anton, Andover	103	181	135	229	146	184	160	160	160	160	150	120	90	65	16				2059
Picket Twenty, Andover	147	178	180	176	164	145	140	72											1202
<i>RLP (2016) Allocations</i>																			
Picket Twenty Extension								90	150	60									300
Picket Piece Extension				2	2	14	26	123	130	32	25	20	20	6					400
George Yard/Black Swan Yard												30	30	40					100
Projections - Allocated Sites							326	445	440	252	175	170	140	111	16				
Completions - Allocated Sites	250	359	315	407	312	343													1986
Completions - Unallocated Sites	187	108	44	261	354	308													1262
Existing Commitments							251	265	63	93	153	100	80	60	60	50			1175
Identified Capacity - SHLAA sites (5+ units)								40	80	80	33	28	28	28	29				346
Unplanned sites (windfall)								35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	385
Total Past Completions	437	467	359	668	666	651													
Total Projected Completions							577	785	618	460	396	333	283	234	140	85	35	35	7229
Cumulative Completions	437	904	1263	1931	2597	3248	3825	4610	5228	5688	6084	6417	6700	6934	7074	7159	7194	7229	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	7092
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	43	116	81	355	627	884	1067	1458	1682	1748	1750	1689	1578	1418	1164	855	496	137	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	394	391	387	389	369	346	320	297	248	207	176	144	113	78	40	6	-34	-102	
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

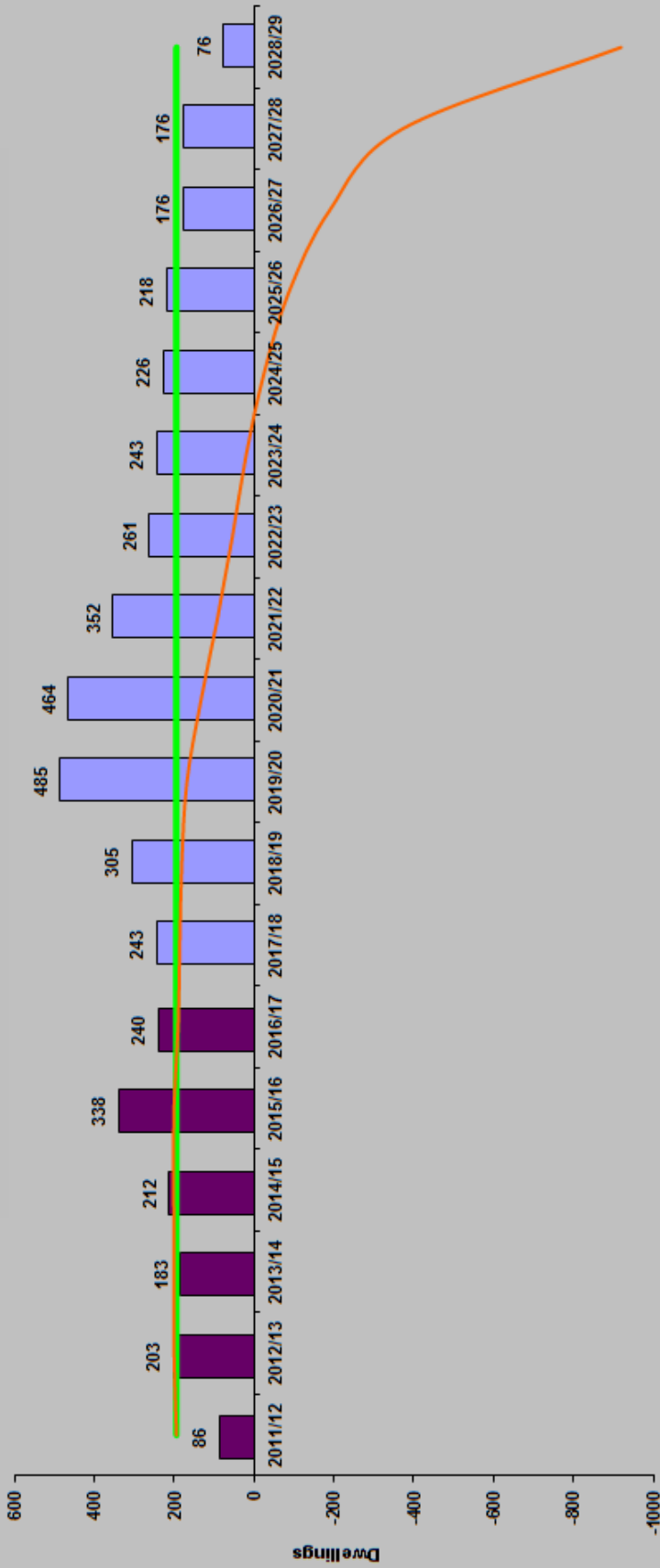
Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2017-Revised Local Plan 2016



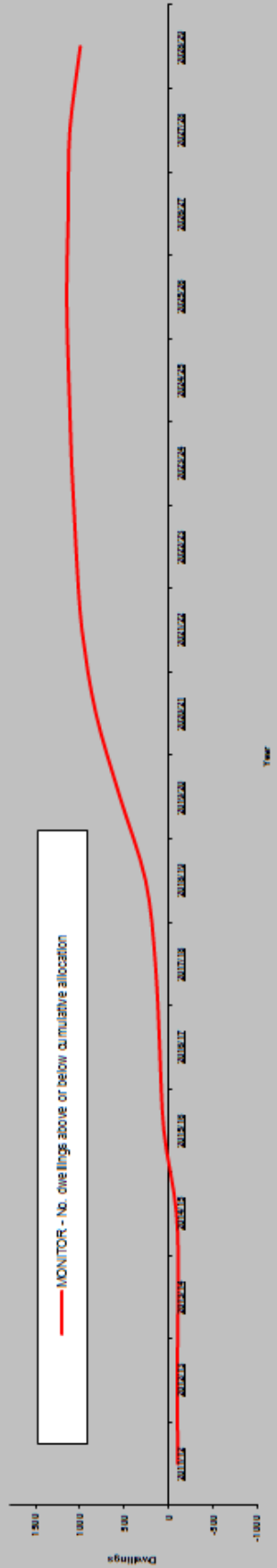
Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory 2011-2028/29 (Southern Test Valley) (as at April 2017)

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory																			
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
Romsey Brewery		8	5																
Abbotswood, Romsey	30	190	157	114	152	90	21	10	26		10		10	10	10	10	10	10	83
<i>RLP (2016) Allocations</i>																			
Whitenap, Romsey																			
Hoe Lane, North Baddesley								100	150	50									
Park Farm, North Stoneham								10	20	20									
Projections - Allocated Sites	30	198	162	114	152	90	21	110	236	220	170	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	1777
Completions - Allocated Sites																			
Completions - Unallocated sites	56	5	21	98	186	150				228	166	85	67	50	42				
Existing Commitments							222	179	233										
Identified Capacity - SHLAA sites (5+ units)																			
Unplanned sites (windfall)								16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	176
Total Past Completions	86	203	183	212	338	240													
Total Projected Completions							243	305	485	464	352	261	243	226	218	176	176	76	4487
Cumulative Completions	86	289	472	684	1022	1262	1505	1810	2295	2759	3111	3372	3615	3841	4059	4235	4411	4487	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	3492
MONITOR - No dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-108	-99	-110	-92	52	98	147	258	549	819	977	1044	1093	1125	1149	1131	1113	995	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	194	200	200	201	201	190	186	181	168	133	92	54	20	-25	-87	-189	-372	-919	
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2017-Revised Local Plan 2016



■ Total Past Completions
■ Total Projected Completions
— PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)
— MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions



— MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation

Appendix 7: Area of overlap between the New Forest National Park and Test Valley Borough

