

# Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)



2017-2018  
Revised Edition

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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.

**Custom-build:** Refers to when an individual or an association of individuals commissions a specialist developer to deliver a new home.

**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 June 2017 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's 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.

**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.

**Self-build:** Refers to when an individual or an association of individuals directly organises the design and construction of a new home.

**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 2017.

**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 and Economic Land 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 fourteenth AMR for the Borough. It is the sixth 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 2017 to 31st March 2018.

### 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 2017 to 31st March 2018. 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 (LDS)

- 3.1 The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2017.
- 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 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 18,139m<sup>2</sup> of employment floor space was completed, which was a decrease from the previous reporting period. Of this development, 39.7% was on previously developed land; this figure is higher than last years total of 18.9%.
- 4.4 There are 63.38 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, a decrease from 78.2 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 2017/18, 793 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 599 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 194 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2016/17 when 891 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, with 651 in NTV and 240 in STV. The 2017/18 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 Council 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 9 objections by the EA recorded during this reporting period due to 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)' has increased slightly to 88.86% in 2017/18 compared to 88.85% in 2016/17. Sites categorised as 'unfavourable (declining)' remained at 0.94% as the previous reporting year.

- 4.10 Building Control records show 3 installations of solar panels and solar thermal systems in the Borough within the reporting period, a small decrease in the number of installations with 4 installations in 2016/17.

### 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 £823,508.39 in financial contribution towards future provision of public open space, an increase from £708,636.01 received in 2016/17.
- 4.13 This year £161,303.18 was paid out to Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, compared to £164,104.18 in the previous reporting year.

#### *Waste*

- 4.14 The percentage of household recycling in the Borough has increased from 33.2% to 35%.

#### *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 also included monitoring of the Stockbridge Local Centre.

#### *Andover Primary Shopping Area*

- 4.16 The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the percentage of non-A1 uses (including A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Restaurants & Cafés, A4: Drinking Establishments and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Andover Primary Shopping Area exceeds the Local Plan target.
- 4.17 The number of vacant units has decreased from 21 in October 2017 to 20 in October 2018.

#### *Romsey Primary Shopping Area*

- 4.18 Shop frontage monitoring reveals that the percentage of non-A1 uses remains above the Local Plan target.
- 4.19 The number of vacant units increased from 6 in October 2017 to 7 in October 2018.

*Stockbridge Local Centre*

- 4.20 There were seven vacant units in Stockbridge in October 2017.
- 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 2017/18 have decreased compared to 2016/17 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 fourteenth AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.
- 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/lids>
- 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 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

Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
<b>Business Development</b>			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	18,139m <sup>2</sup>	Decreasing
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	39.60%	Increasing
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	63.38ha	Decreasing
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	0 m <sup>2</sup>	Decreasing
<b>Housing</b>			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	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	10.21%	Decreasing
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	No change
H5	Affordable housing completions	217	On Target
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	-
<b>Environmental Quality</b>			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	3	Decreasing
E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	9,269ha	Decreasing
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	3	Decreasing

Core Output Indicators	Result	Trend
<b>Minerals</b>		
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)	No Data	-
<b>Waste</b>		
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)	No Data	-

Local Output Indicators	Result	Trend
<b>Local Development Scheme Milestones</b>		
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	0 Decreasing
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year	217 On Target
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	3 Increasing
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	35% Fluctuating
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	39% Fluctuating
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	35% Increasing
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/ regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0ha No Change
		(ii) 0.18 Decreasing
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.156ha Decreasing
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:	
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	54.6% Increasing
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	34.6% Increasing
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	10.8% Decreasing
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	90% 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	2,010 m <sup>2</sup> Decreasing

Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	No change
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including:	See Tables	Fluctuating
	(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.		

## 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 chapters 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 2018.



*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](mailto:planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk)

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

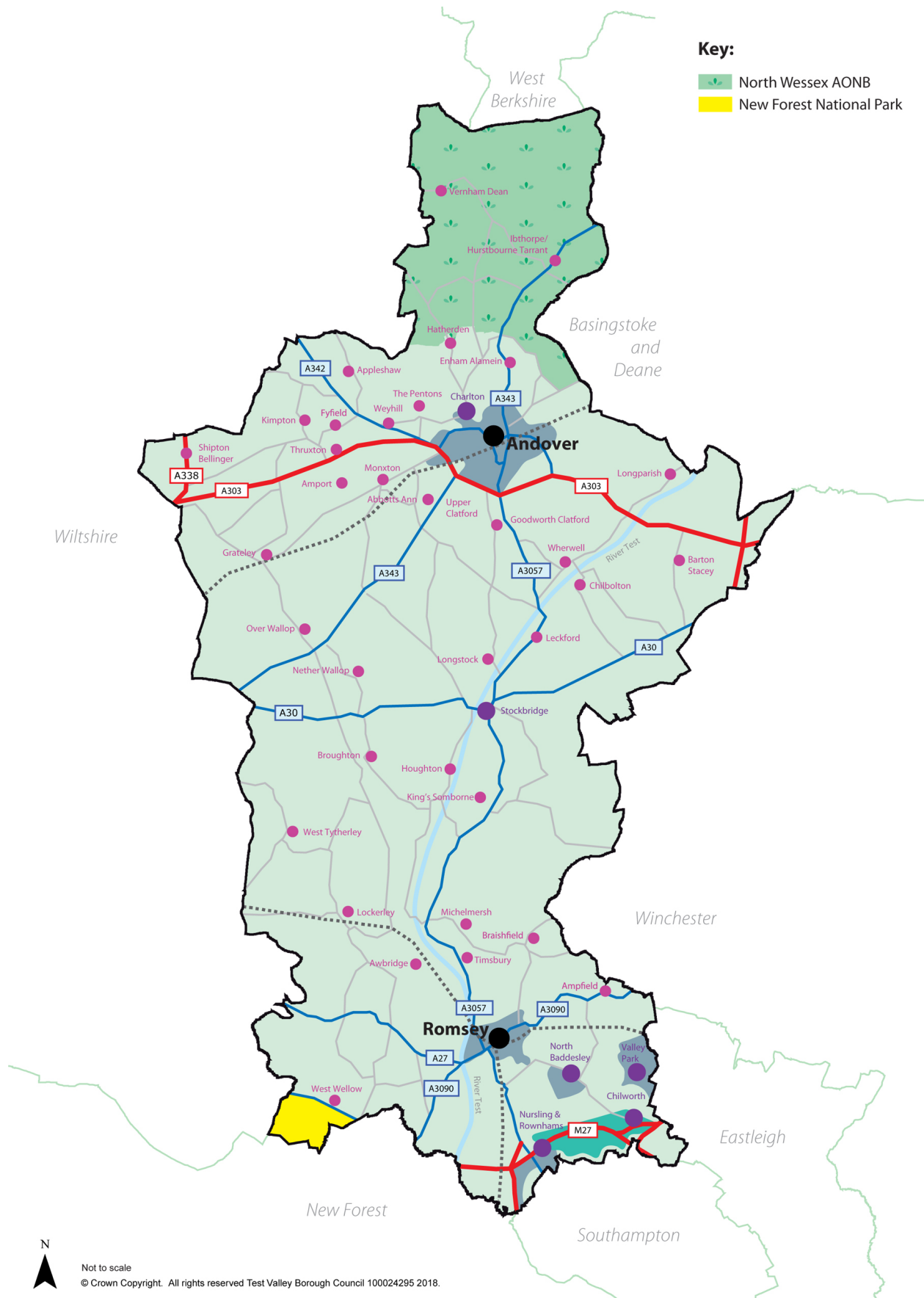
### 3 About Test Valley

- 3.1 Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares<sup>1</sup> (628km<sup>2</sup>) with a population of approximately 125,200<sup>2</sup>. 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 9.6% between 2017 and 2024. Most growth is forecast in the population group aged 65 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.

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

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

Map 1: Area of Test Valley



- 3.5 The built environment is also of high quality. There are 37 designated Conservation Areas, approximately 2,362 listed buildings and 171 scheduled ancient monuments<sup>3</sup>.
- 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 2018<sup>4</sup> was £326,677 which was above the regional average of £319,935 and considerably above the England figure of £240,513. 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

<b>Test Valley average property prices</b>	
All dwelling types	£326,677
Detached	£510,776
Semi-detached	£305,701
Terrace	£250,576
Flat	£179,938

- 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. Estimated rates of adult physical activity are better than the England average, with rates of early deaths from cardio-vascular diseases are also better than the England average. While deprivation is lower than the England average there are approximately 2,000 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 average<sup>5</sup>.
- 3.10 The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national average.
- 3.11 The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has slightly increased this reporting year<sup>6</sup>. However, the Borough continues to benefit from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

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>)

5 *Public Health England, Health Profiles 2018: Test Valley* (Public Health)

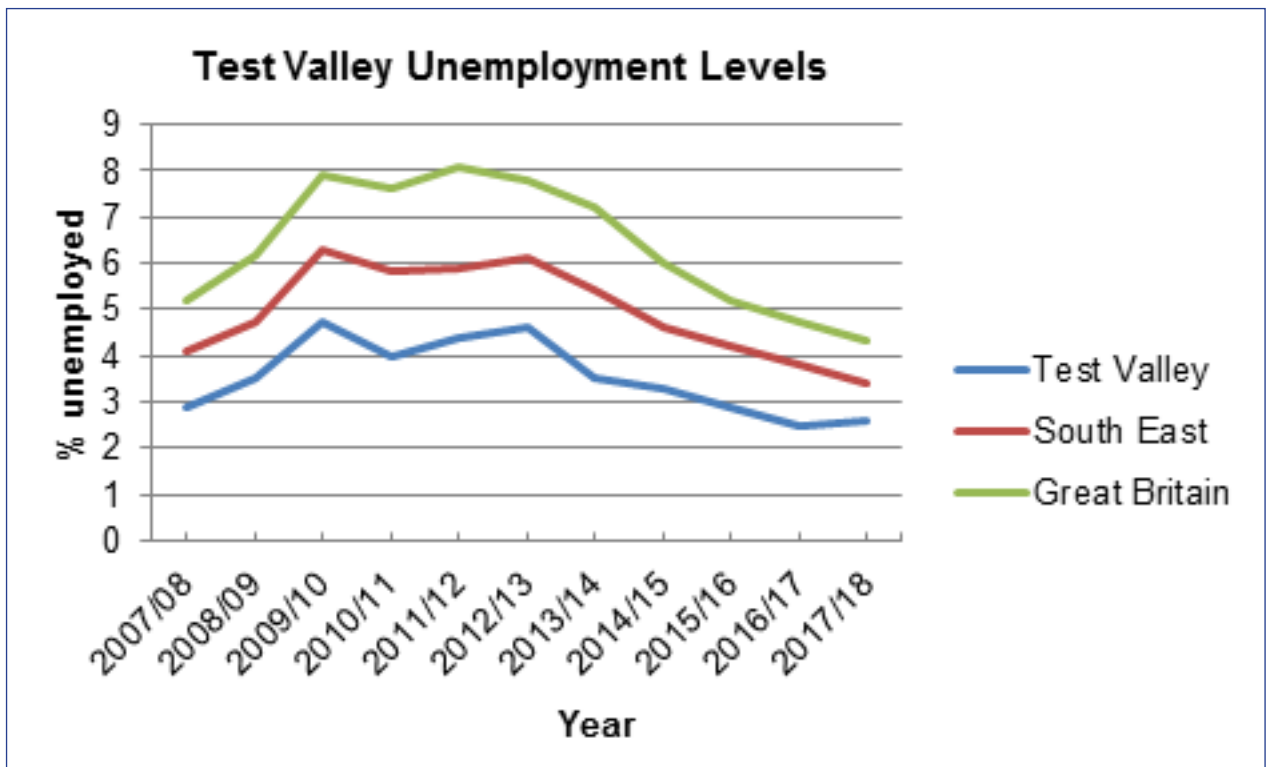
6 *Annual Population Survey* (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/printable.aspx>)

Table 2: Unemployment in Test Valley (April 2017 to March 2018)

Unemployment in Test Valley (all people)*				
	Test Valley Figure	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2007/08	1,900	2.9	4.1	5.2
2008/09	2,300	3.5	4.7	6.2
2009/10	2,800	4.7	6.3	7.9
2010/11	2,500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2011/12	2,500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2012/13	2,600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2013/14	2,200	3.5	5.4	7.2
2014/15	2,100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2015/16	1,800	2.9	4.2	5.2
2016/17	1,600	2.5	3.8	4.7
2017/18	1,700	2.6	3.4	4.3

\* numbers and % are for those aged 16 and over.

Figure 1: Comparison of unemployment levels between Test Valley, the South East and Great Britain (2007-2018)



## 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 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 (see Appendix 7) and will have its own LDS. 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 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.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 A new Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the next Local Plan was published in October 2017. A Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) compendium of potential sites submitted for consideration for future development by landowners and developers as at February 2018, was published in April 2018.

## Summary Update: April 2018 - October 2018

Post the 2017/18 reporting year, a further LDS update was made in June 2018 and the next Local Plan Issues and Options consultation undertaken 6 July – 14 September 2018. The next expected stage in preparing the next Local Plan is a Regulation 18 (Preferred Approach) consultation draft in Quarter 3 2019.

An updated Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Scoping Report, incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for the Gypsy and Traveller DPD was published for consultation 12 October – 16 November 2018.

## Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 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.
- 4.10 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.
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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 2017/18

Details	£
<b>Total CIL Receipts for 2017/18</b>	<b>405,863.44</b>
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	30,384.22
Amount of CIL passed to a Town/Parish Council	32,267.31
<b>Total CIL Expenditure 2017/18</b>	<b>62,651.53</b>
<b>Amount of CIL Receipts Retained at 31/03/2018</b>	<b>532,170.25</b>

### Summary Update: April 2018 – October 2018

#### 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 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. The Council accepted bids for CIL funds on 1 April 2018. It total 6 out of 8 schemes were recommended for approval, with the Council releasing £475,840.60 towards 6 schemes approved at Council on the 23rd January 2019.

#### Duty to Co-operate

- 4.13 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.
- 4.14 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.

4.15 As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association (HLOW) 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)

4.16 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 Test Valley Borough Revised 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 (BLP) (2006) which were entirely replaced by the policies in the Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (RLP) DPD.

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

Borough Local Plan (2006)	Revised Local Plan 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

<b>Borough Local Plan (2006)</b>	<b>Revised Local Plan DPD</b>
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 Listed 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

<b>Borough Local Plan (2006)</b>	<b>Revised Local Plan DPD</b>
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

<b>Borough Local Plan (2006)</b>	<b>Revised Local Plan DPD</b>
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

<b>Borough Local Plan (2006)</b>	<b>Revised Local Plan DPD</b>
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.<sup>9</sup>

For decision-taking this means:<sup>10</sup>

- 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.<sup>9</sup>

- 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 (2012) 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 2017/18, 793 dwellings were completed in Test Valley: 599 in NTV and 194 in STV. The housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2016/17 where 891 completions took place in the Borough: 651 in NTV and 240 in STV.

Table 5: Housing completions against Revised Local Plan requirement

	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
2017/18	194	100	599	152	793

- 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 205 dwellings for NTV, whilst the requirement for STV was met exactly.

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018 (<https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/guidance/housing-land-supply>).

#### *Five Year Housing Land Supply: Northern Test Valley*

- 3.9 The Housing Land Supply figure for Northern Test Valley (NTV) was 7.65 years as at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018.

#### *Five Year Housing Land Supply: Southern Test Valley*

- 3.10 The Housing Land Supply figure for Southern Test Valley (STV) was 7.97 years as at 1<sup>st</sup>



April 2018.

- 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 2017 to March 2018)

Address	Application Ref	Private / Affordable	Gain	Loss
Land at East Anton (Parcel P), Smannell Road, Andover	16/00919/RESN	Private	11	0
Land at Chantry Street, Andover	13/02650/FULLN	Private	13	0
Land at Brackenbury, Andover	15/01939/RESN	Private	14	0
Land at Peel Close, Romsey	15/01841/FULLS	Mixed	16	0
Abbotswood (Parcels J&K), Cupernham Lane, Romsey	14/02444/RESS	Mixed	18	0
Oxlease Farm, Cupernham Lane, Romsey	15/03036/RESS	Mixed	18	0
Northern Local Centre, East Anton, East Anton Farm Road, Andover	15/00729/FULLN	Affordable	20	0
Land at Picket Twenty (Local Centre), Andover	14/00186/RESN	Mixed	21	0
Bargain Farm, Frogmore Lane, Nursling	14/00138/FULLS	Private	23	0
Landfall, Walworth Road, Andover	15/02588/FULLN	Mixed	27	0
Land at Picket Twenty, Andover	16/01051/VARN	Mixed	44	0
Land at Picket Twenty (Phase 4), Andover	13/02768/RESN	Mixed	48	0
Land at Picket Piece (Phase 3), Ox Drove, Andover	15/01377/RESN	Mixed	61	0
Land at Picket Twenty (Phase 3), Andover	15/02408/VARN	Mixed	62	0
Land at Redbridge Lane, Nursling	15/01763/FULLS	Mixed	67	0

Address	Application Ref	Private / Affordable	Gain	Loss
Land at East Anton (Parcel B), Smannell Road, Andover	15/00861/RESN	Mixed	68	0
Land at East Anton (Parcels N&O), Smannell Road, Andover	14/00898/RESN	Mixed	79	0

Table 7: Cumulative completions on strategic sites as at March 2018

Cumulative completions on strategic sites since commencement				
Abbotswood	East Anton	Picket Piece	Picket Twenty	Redbridge Lane
733	1,581	445	1,165	71

### Outstanding Housing Permissions

Table 8: Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2018)

	Large sites (10 or more)			Small sites (less than 10)			Total
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
<b>NTV</b>	2,472	0	2,472	393	47	346	2,818
<b>STV</b>	1,397	16	1,381	103	14	89	1,470
<b>TV NFNP</b>	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	3,869	16	3,853	497	62	435	4,288

- 3.12 At 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018, planning permission had been granted for 4,288 net additional dwellings (53 less than the previous reporting period). 2,818 of these permissions were within NTV (up 10 from 2016/17) and 1,470 in STV (down 62 from 2017/18).

### Affordable Housing

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

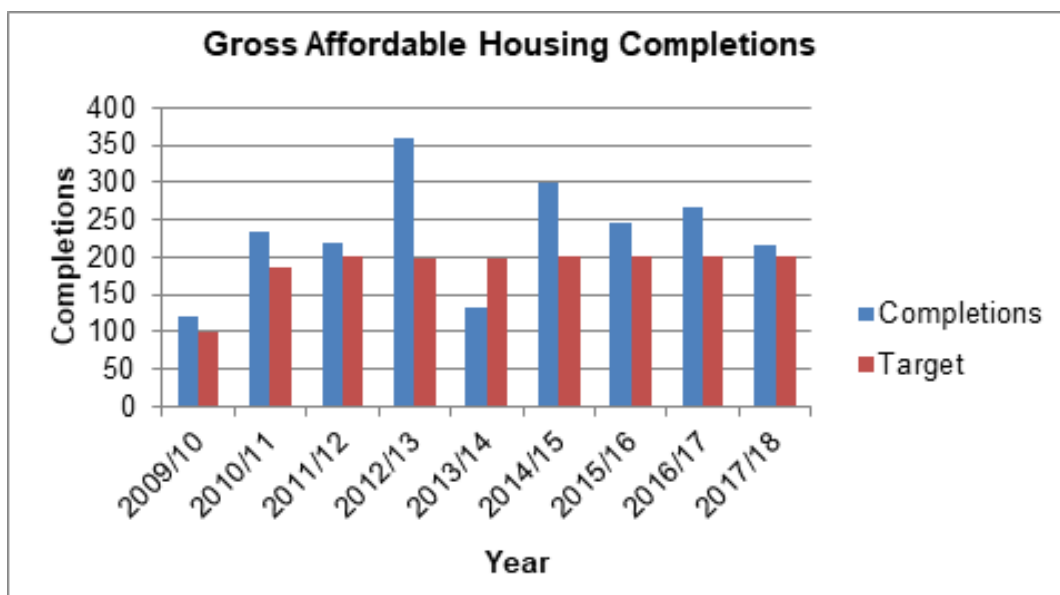
- 3.13 A significant proportion of affordable housing provision has been provided as part of the Borough's New Neighbourhoods developments at East Anton and Picket Twenty in Andover, as well as Abbottswood, Romsey. The Council has sought a significant level of affordable housing as part of these schemes.

Table 9: Affordable Housing Completions

	<b>Completions</b>	<b>Target</b>
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
2017/18	217	200

3.14 For the period 2017/18, a total of 217 affordable homes were delivered in the Borough as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. This is a decrease from the 266 that were delivered in the last reporting year, but is once again higher than the annual target of 200 affordable homes which is also unchanged.

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 those provided by the County Council who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

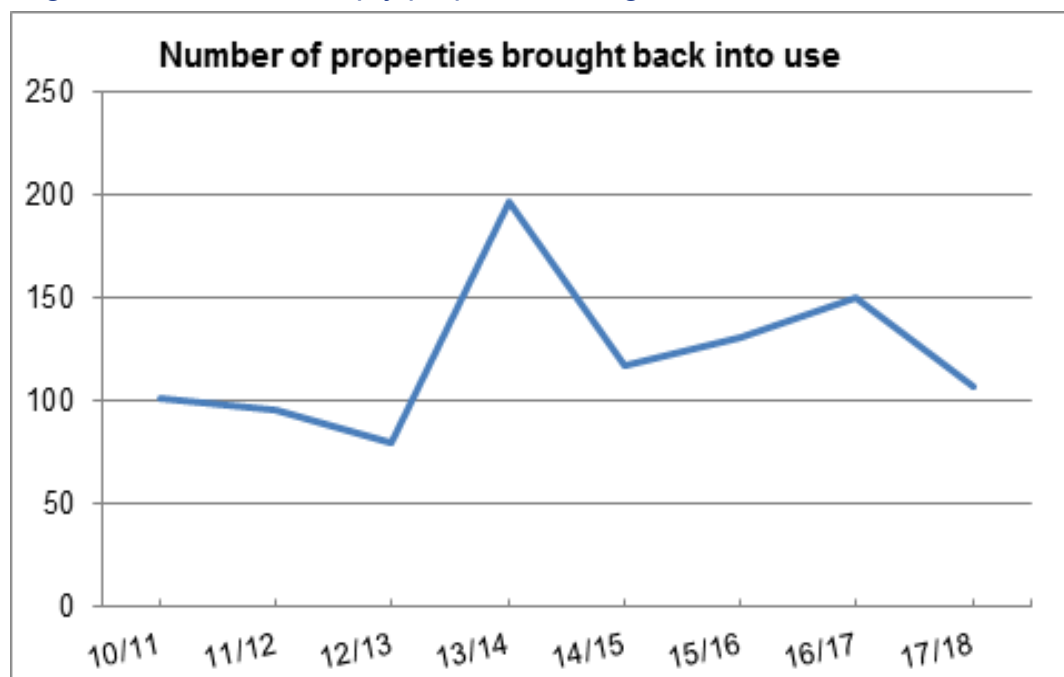
## Empty Properties

- 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, 107 empty properties have been brought back into use. This is a decrease from the 150 properties which were brought back into use in the previous year 2016/17.

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

Year	10-Nov	11-Dec	Dec-13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Number of properties brought back into use	101	96	80	197	117	131	150	107

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 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 2018/19 grant income (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between

October 2016 and October 2017), was based on 927 homes of which 832 were new properties and 95 were empty properties brought back into use; and 118 affordable units.

- 3.20 The total grant receivable for 2018/19 is £774,389. This comprises of £33,040 Affordable Homes Premium (118 properties x £350 x 80%) and £741,349 as the main grant. Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £3,836,661 in New Homes Bonus in 2018/19.

Table 11: New Homes Bonus

	Affordable Homes Premium	Main Grant	Other Grants	Total Grant
2011/12	*	*	*	£409,800
2012/13	*	*	*	£869,400
2013/14	£61,320	£727,328	£17,633	£806,281
2014/15	£1,065,158	£907,518	£1,658,035	£2,723,193
2015/16	£41,720	£807,324	£2,723,193	£3,572,237
2016/17	£90,160	£1,180,554	£3,522,237	£4,792,951
2017/18	£46,200	£946,314	£3,923,564	£4,916,078
2018/19	£33,040	£741,349	£3,062,222	£3,836,661
<b>Cumulative Total</b>				<b>£21,926,601</b>

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

## Self-Build & Custom 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 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 there were 28 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.

## 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.

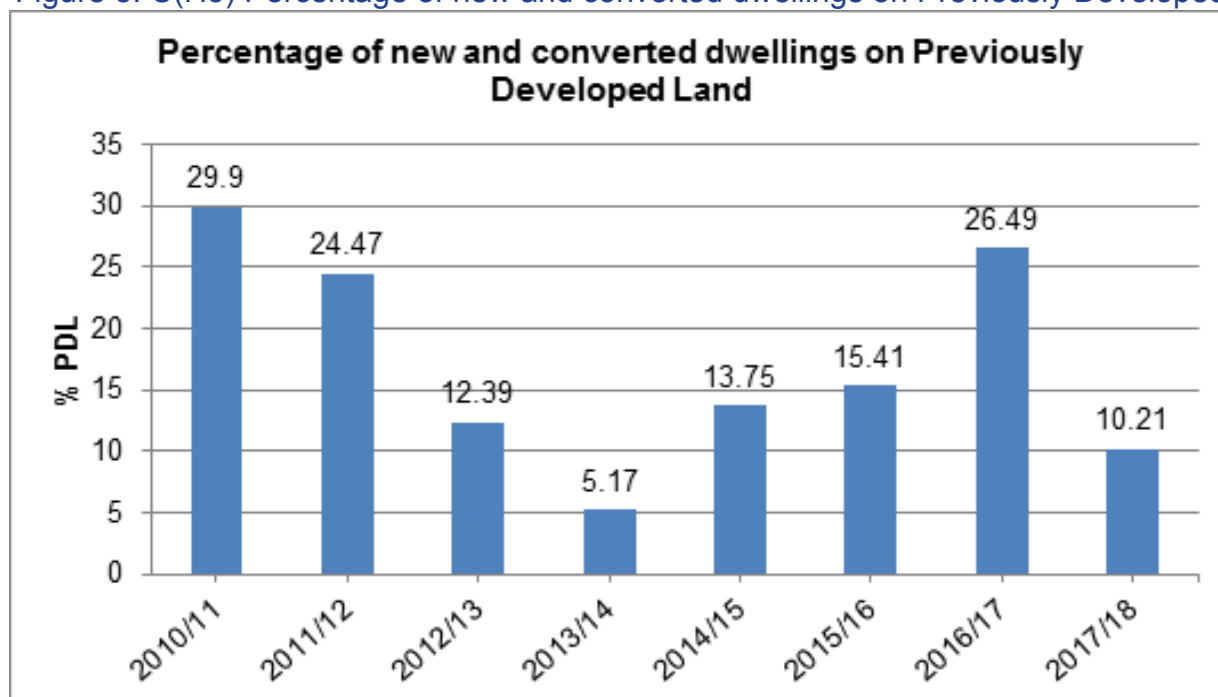
### *C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land*

- 3.26 The figures below show that since 2010/11 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. The figures for the 2017/18 period have decreased compared to the previous year.

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

Year	Net Gain (PDL)	Net Gain (All)	% PDL
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
2017/18	81	793	10.21

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



## New dwellings by density

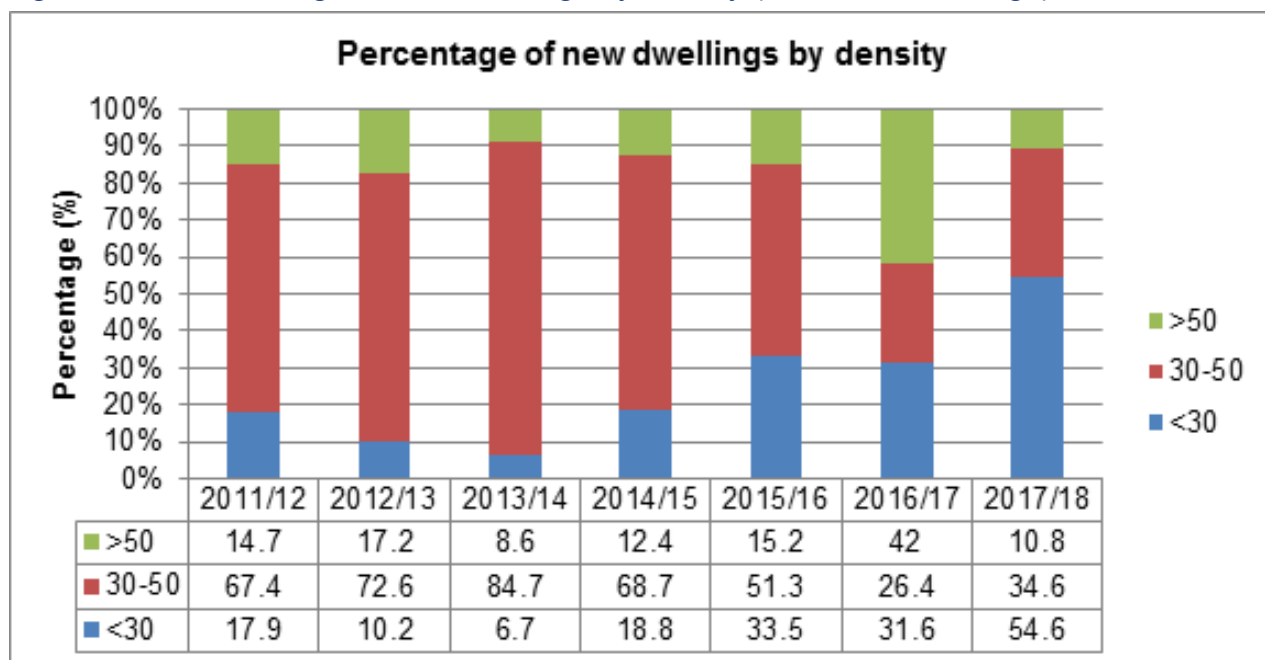
### L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density

- 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.

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

Density (Dwellings/ha)	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<30	89	17.9	65	10.2	37	6.7	162	18.8	325	33.5	271	31.6	416	54.6
30-50	335	67.4	464	72.6	465	84.7	591	68.7	498	51.3	226	26.4	264	34.6
>50	73	14.7	110	17.2	47	8.6	107	12.4	148	15.2	360	42.0	82	10.8
Total	497		639		549		860		971		857		762	

Figure 6: L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings)



## 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 site received planning permission for a Gypsy and Traveller site between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018:
- Caravan Adjacent Netherton Road, Netherton (17/01736/FULLN), temporary permission granted 20.04.2018 until 20.04.2021.
- 3.31 There were no permissions for Travelling Showpeople sites during the reporting period.
- 3.32 No sites were refused planning permission between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2017 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 for both Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites.

### **Design Quality**

#### ***C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments***

- 3.33 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.
- 3.34 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.
- 3.35 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](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 200m<sup>2</sup>.

- 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 floor space developed for employment by type

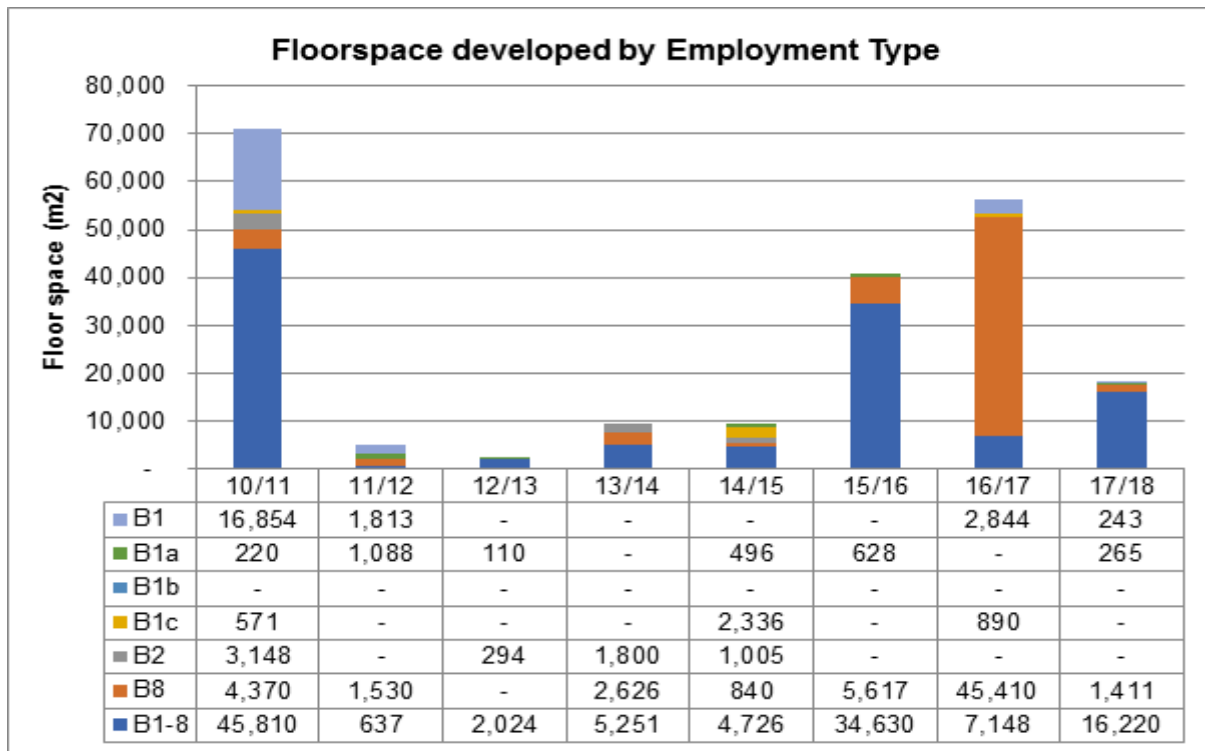
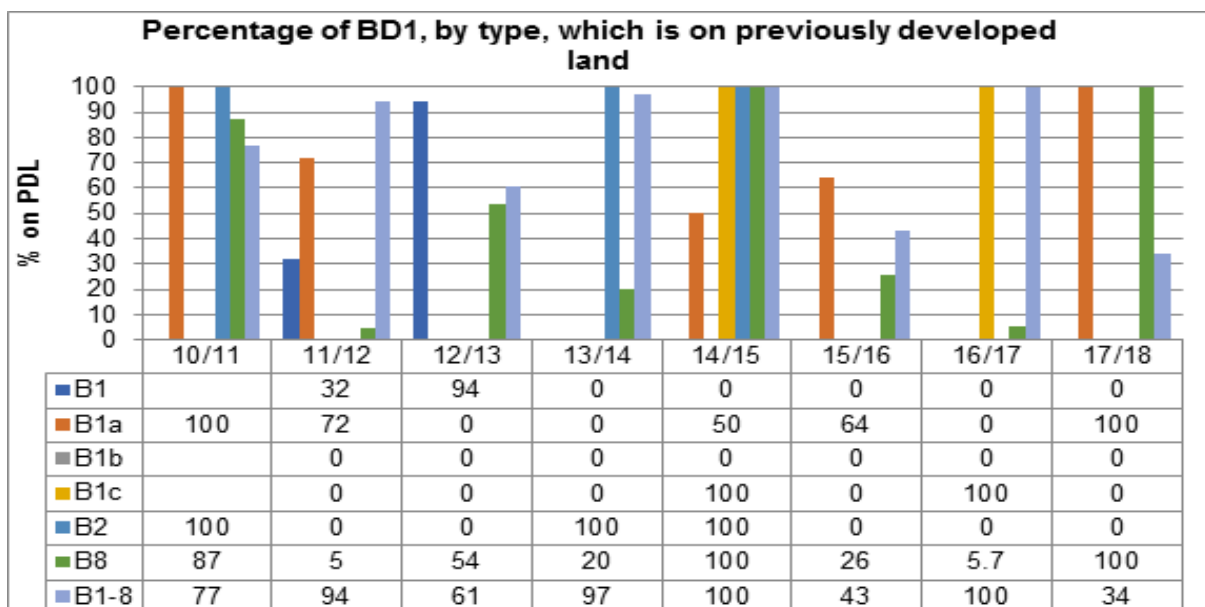


Figure 8: C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on previously developed land



**C(BD3) Employment Land Supply by Type**

4.7 As at 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018, there were 63.38 net hectares of available employment land.

Figure 9: Available Employment Land

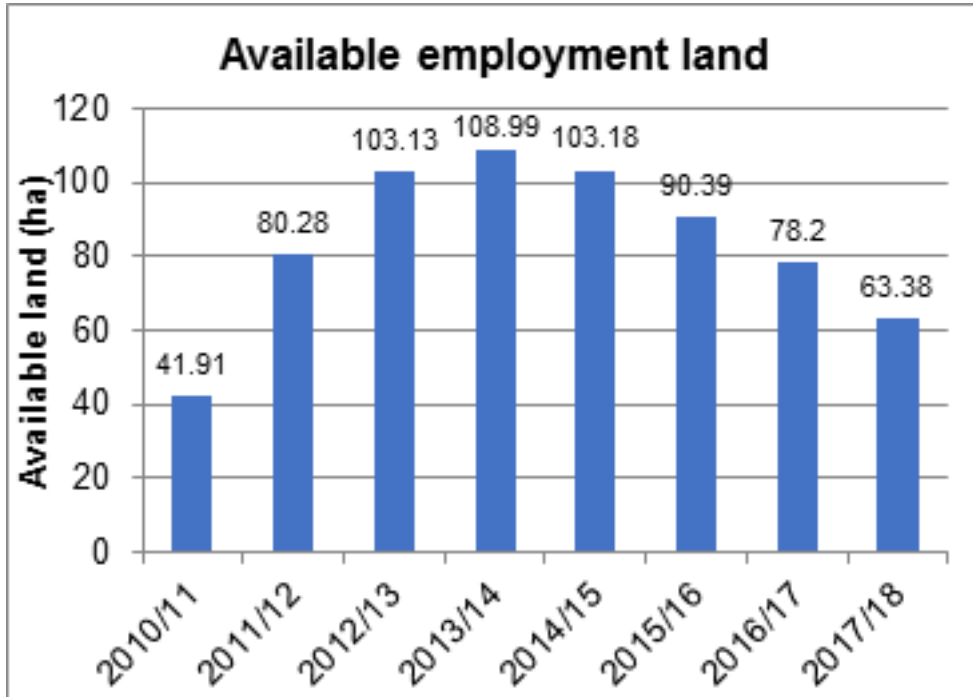
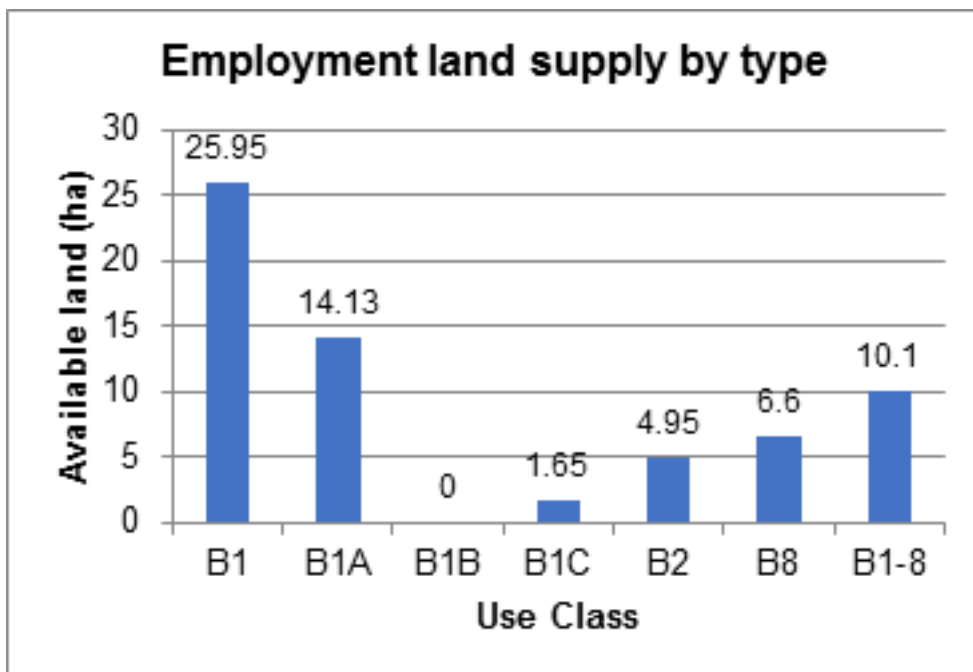


Figure 10: C(BD3) Amount of employment land available according to type (April 2017-March 2018)



## Local Services

### L12 Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

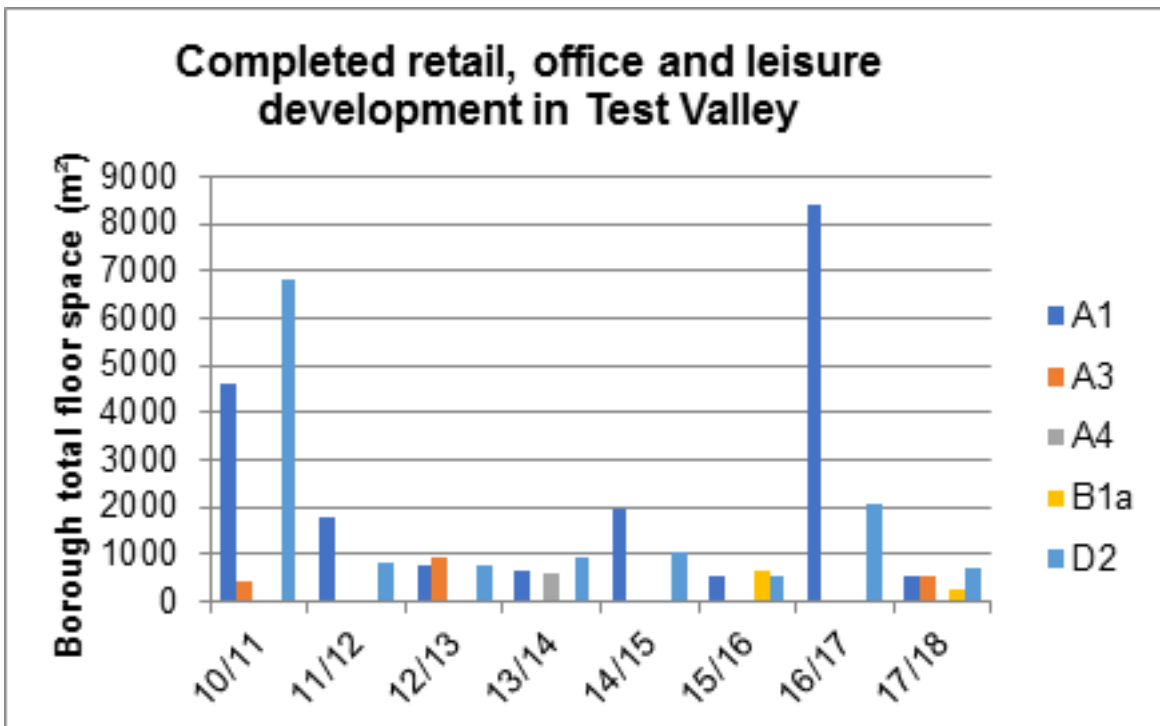
Table 14: Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

Use Class	Borough total floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )							
	10-Nov	11-Dec	Dec-13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
A1	4,620	1,751	782	629	1,946	527	8,384	532
A3	440	0	910	0	0	0	0	510
A4	0	0	0	565	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	628	0	265
D2	6,823	809	753	932	1,051	553	2,074	703
<b>Total [1]</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>2,445</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>10,458</b>	<b>2,010</b>

[1] A1: Shops, A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Food & Drink, A4: Drinking Establishments, A5: Hot Food Takeaways, B1: Business, D2: Assembly & Leisure

- 4.7 There were lower 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 table above.

Figure 11: Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

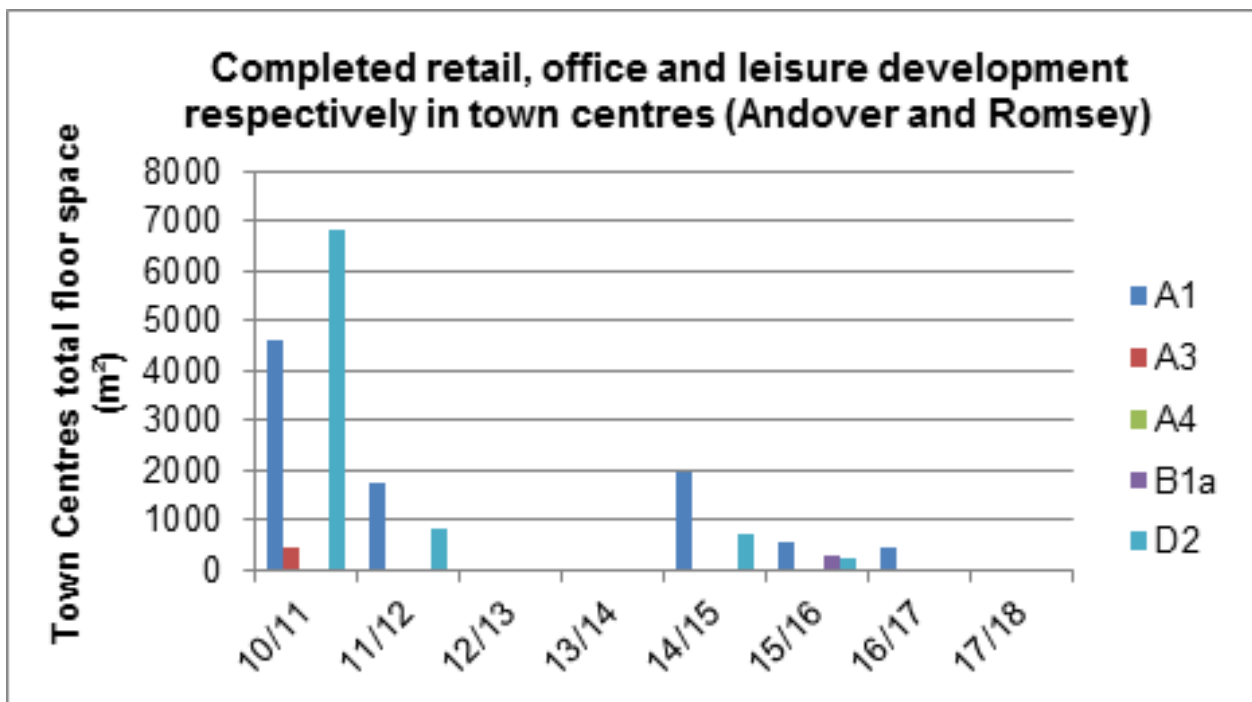


### C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development respectively in Town Centres (Romsey and Andover)

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

Use Class	Town Centre total floor space (m <sup>2</sup> )							
	10-Nov	11-Dec	Dec-13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
A1	4,620	1,751	0	0	1,946	527	416	0
A3	440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0
D2	6,823	809	0	0	698	223	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,883</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>0</b>

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



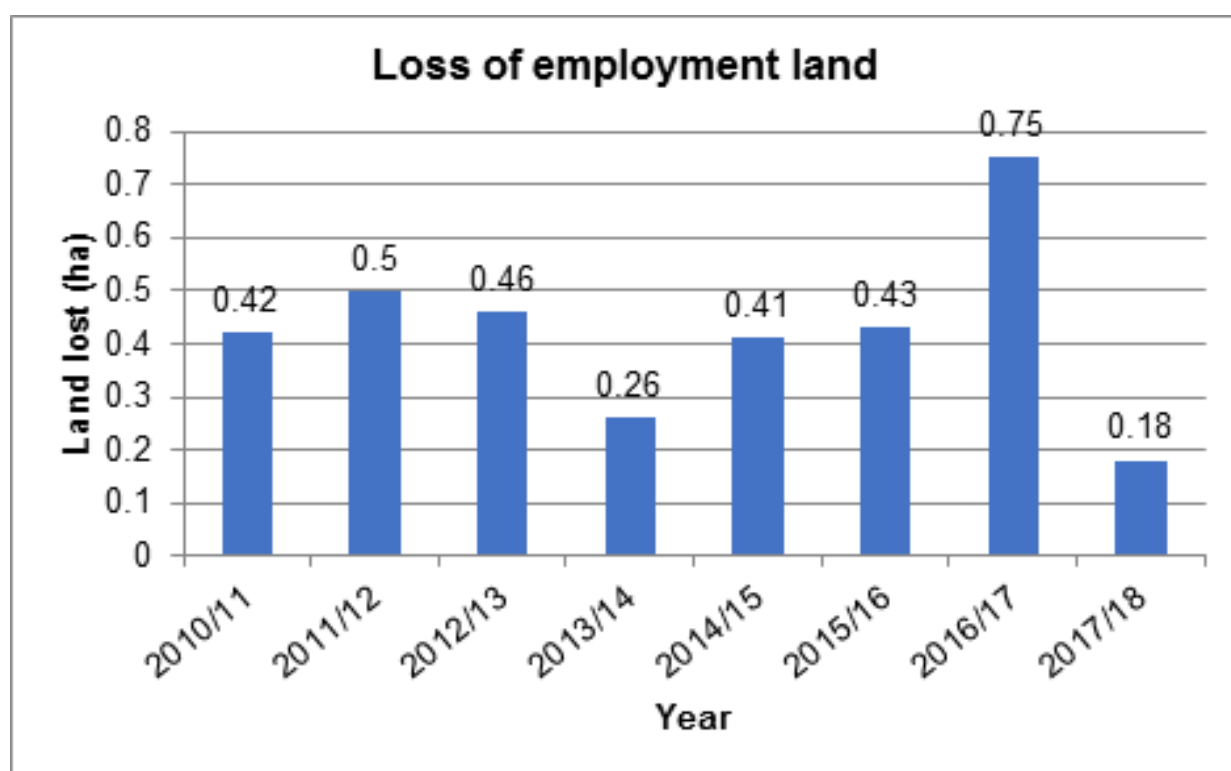
### L7 Losses of Employment Land

- 4.8 The table below shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development in 2017/18. 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)
14/00975/PDJS	Abbey Walk, Church Street, Romsey	Prior notification – convert offices into 7 residential units	B1(a)	0.043
17/01194/FULLN	Peter Golding Limited – Old School Site, Bullington Lane	Demolish commercial buildings and erect 3 dwellings. Convert Old School House and Old School Room into 2 dwellings	B8	0.113
16/02296/FULLN	Unit 3F, Walworth Enterprise Centre, Duke Close	Change of use from B1/B2/B8 to boxing gym	B1-8	0.022

Figure 13: L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley



#### **L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development**

- 4.9 Of the 0.18 hectares of employment land lost during this period, 0.156 hectares (86%) of it was redeveloped into residential use. This is larger than the amount redeveloped during 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.

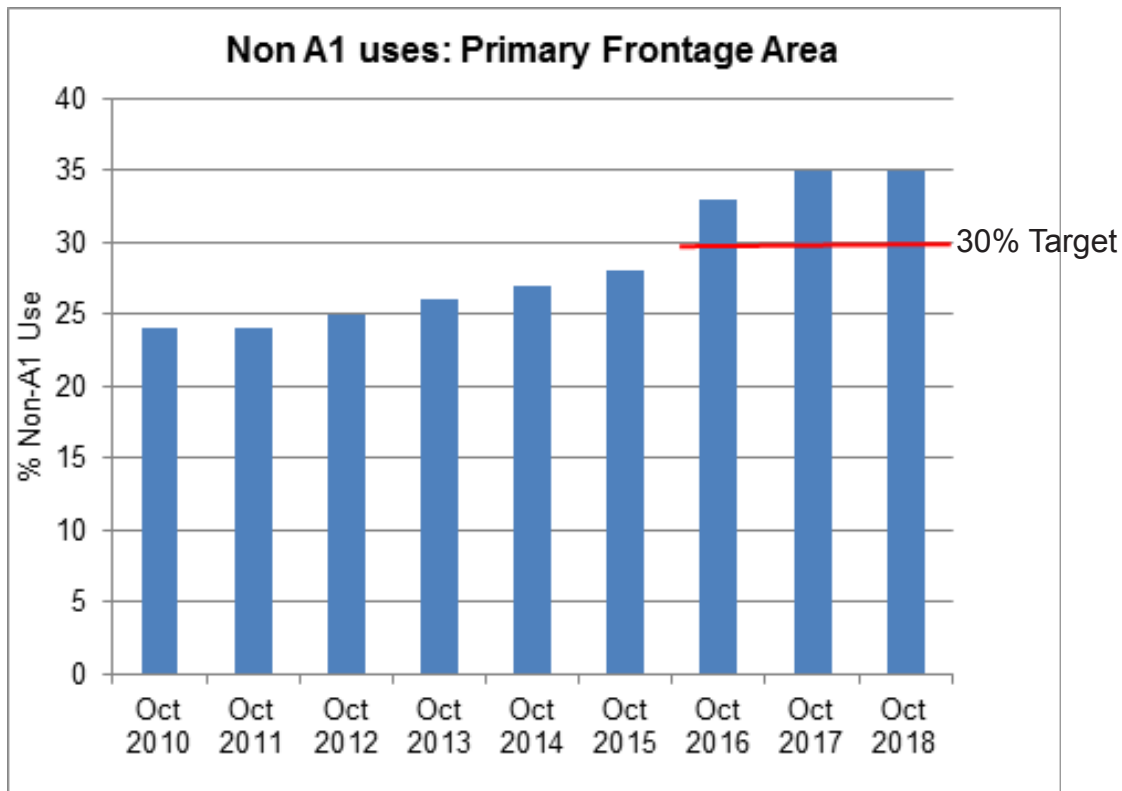
### L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)

- 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: Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)

	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18	Target
	Actual %									
Bridge Street	37	37	37	37	42	47	55	53	53	
Chantry Centre	10	10	10	12	12	12	14	15	13	
High St (Lower)	46	46	46	46	45	45	46	45	45	
High St (Upper)	8	8	10	12	16	16	17	24	21	
Union Street	40	40	40	40	40	39	36	43	43	
Primary Frontage Area Total	24	24	25	26	27	28	33	35	35	30%

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



*Vacant Units in Andover*

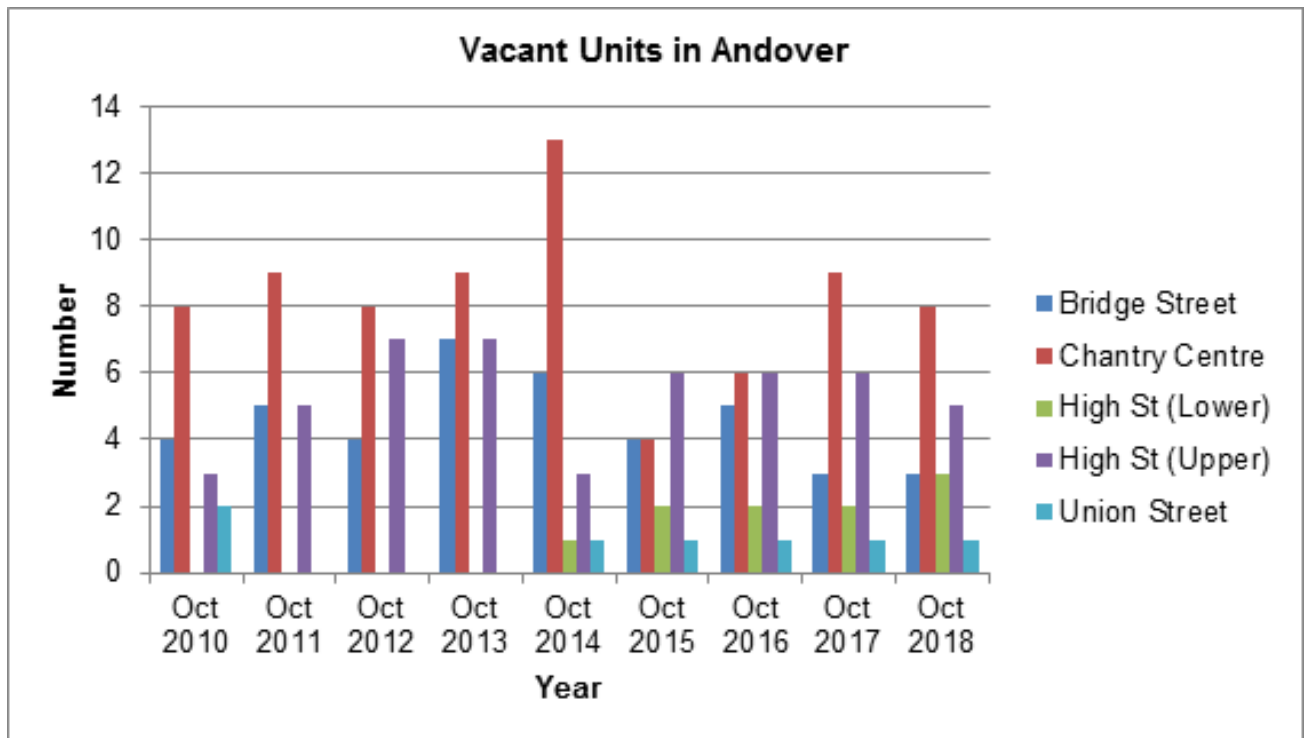
4.12 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Andover town centre, normally twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided into two or more units or new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

Table 18: Vacant Units in Andover town centre

	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18
Bridge Street	4	5	4	7	6	4	5	3	3
Chantry Centre	8	9	8	9	13	4	6	9	8
High St (Lower)	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3
High St (Upper)	3	5	7	7	3	6	6	6	5
Union Street	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
% Vacant Units	8.9	9.9	9.9	12.04	12.57	9.04	9.38	14.29	11.04



Figure 15: Vacant units in Andover town centre



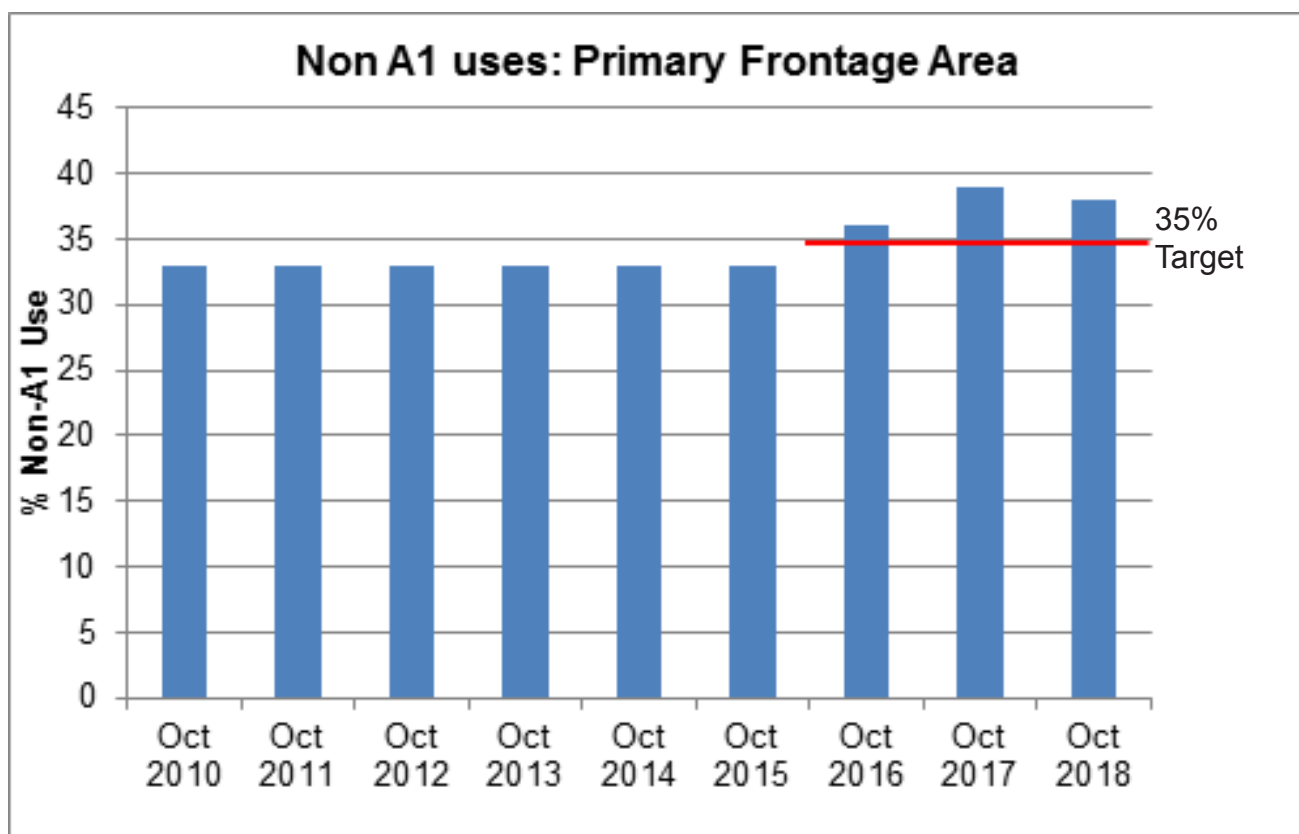
### L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

- 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-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18	Target
	Actual %									
Bell Street	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	37	28	
Church Street	35	35	35	35	30	30	32	33	38	
Latimer Street	35	35	32	32	35	39	47	55	55	
Market Place	63	63	63	63	63	63	43	52	43	
The Hundred	24	24	24	24	22	22	21	23	23	
Primary Frontage Area Total	33	33	33	33	33	33	36	39	38	35%

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



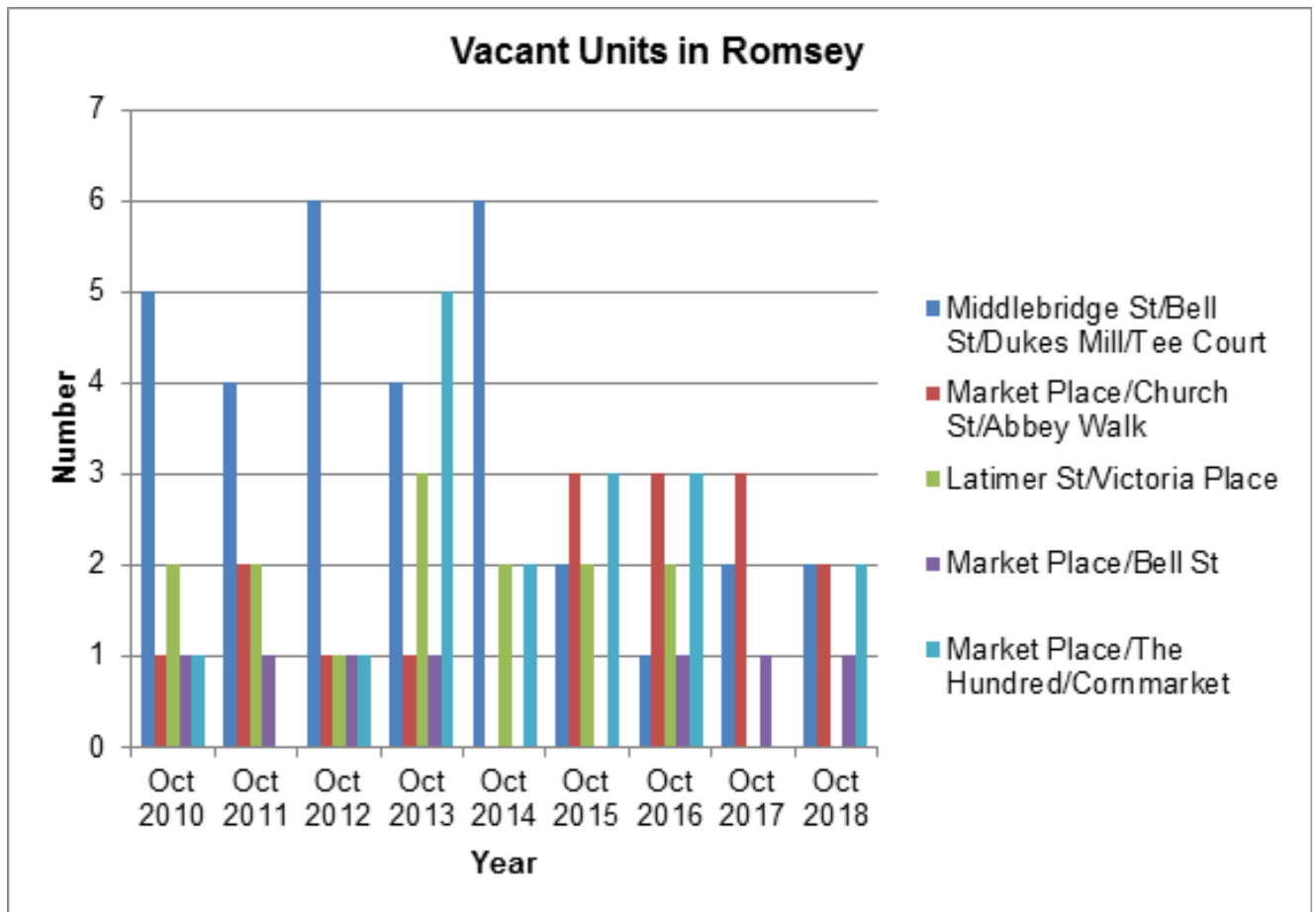
*Vacant Units in Romsey*

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-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Oct-15	Oct-16	Oct-17	Oct-18
Middlebridge St / Bell St / Dukes Mill / Tee Court	5	4	6	4	6	2	1	2	2
Market Place / Church St / Abbey Walk	1	2	1	1	0	3	3	3	2
Latimer St / Victoria Place	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	0	0
Market Place / Bell St	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
Market Place / The Hundred / Cornmarket	1	0	1	5	2	3	3	0	2
% Vacant Units	5.9	5.5	5.9	8.2	5.92	5.92	5.92	3.57	4.6

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 were 7 vacant units and as of October 2018 there was 1 vacant unit 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*

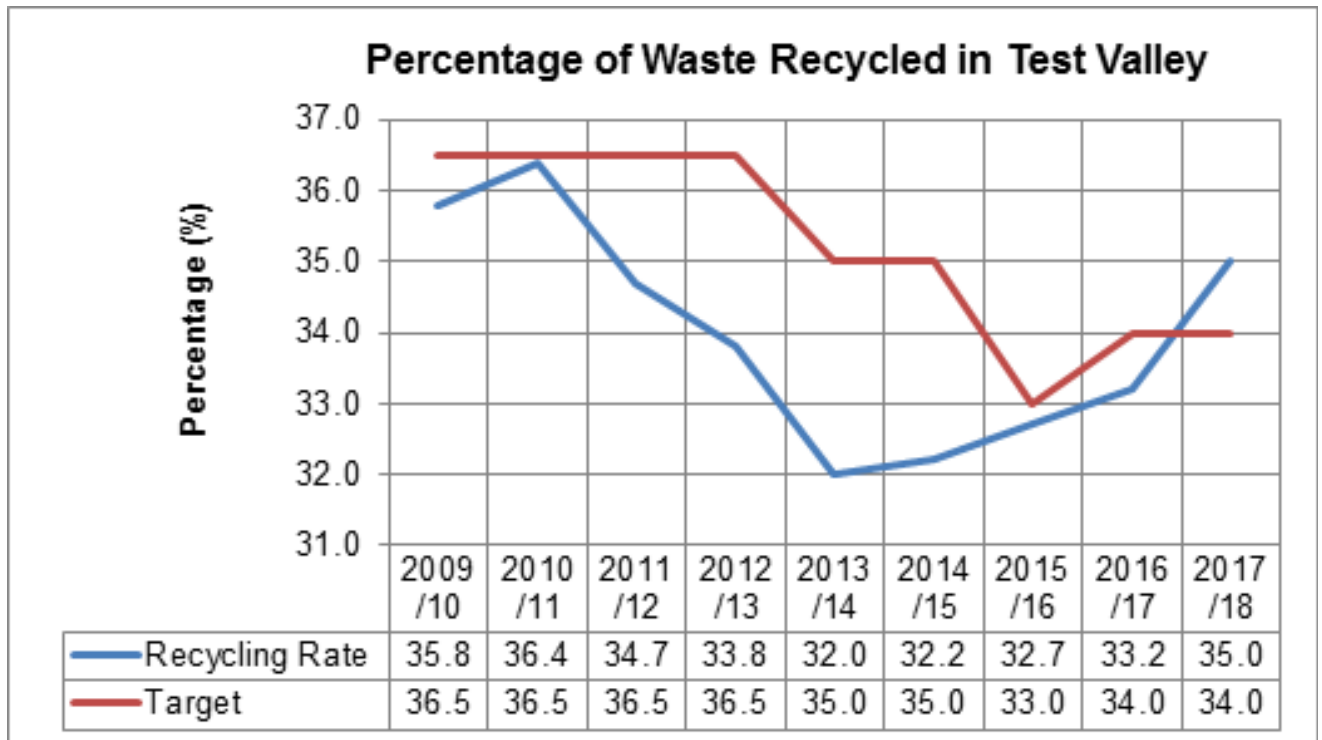
- 5.1 The protection and enhancement of the Borough's environment and its resources under the wider objective of delivering sustainable development are key issues for the Local Plan. How the natural and built environment is managed has a significant impact on the character of the Borough.
- 5.2 Approximately 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.

### Waste and Recycling

#### *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.
- 5.5 The recycling rate for the 2017/18 recording period within the Borough is now at 35.0% which is up from the previous rate of 33.2% for 2016/17 and has been continuing to climb since 2013/14. The recycling target for the Borough for 2017/18 was 34%, meaning the target was surpassed for the recording period.
- 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 2018/19.

Figure 18: L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



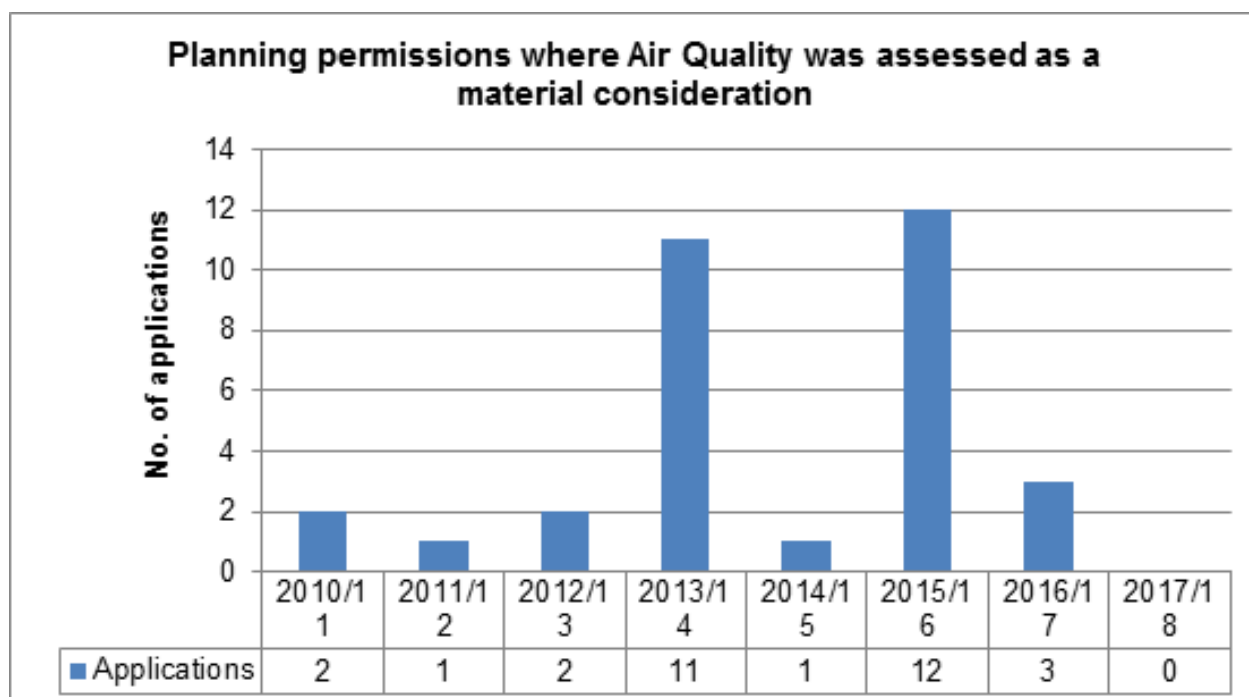
### Air Quality

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 no planning applications were assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration.

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



## Renewable Energy

### *C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation*

- 5.9 Building Control records show that there were 3 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 4 applications being submitted in 2016/17.

Table 21: C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

Test Valley Building Control Reference	Site	Description of Works
CP17/03897/ NAPIT	Midfields Farm, Dandys Ford Lane, Sherfield English, Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 6FG	Install an unvented hot water storage vessel Install a solar thermal system
CP17/04285/ NAPIT	43 Brownhill Road, North Baddesley, Southampton, Hampshire, SO52 9EY	Install an unvented hot water storage vessel. Install a solar thermal system
17/01154/OTH	Premier Coatings And Converters Limited, Plot 8, Macadam Way, Portway Business Park, Andover, Hampshire, SP10 3ZE	Over clad of existing roof, installation of solar panels & shallow pitch to existing roof

## Flood Risk and Water Quality

### *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 nine planning applications. This figure is the same number of objections received 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/2017/119249	06/04/2017	17/00616/ OUTS	Mixed Use - Major	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119251	06/04/2017	17/00649/ FULLN	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119285	07/04/2017	17/00360/ OUTS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119361	16/05/2017	17/01004/ FULLN	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119505	22/06/2017	17/01334/ FULLN	Residential - Minor	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA
HA/2017/119527	28/06/2017	17/01466/ FULLN	Residential - Minor	Culverting (Flood Risk)
HA/2017/119690	29/08/2017	17/02027/ FULLS	Offices/Light Industry - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119779	03/10/2017	17/01215/ FULLS	Residential - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted
HA/2017/119863	08/11/2017	17/02551/ FULLS	Other - Minor	Unsatisfactory FRA / FCA Submitted

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

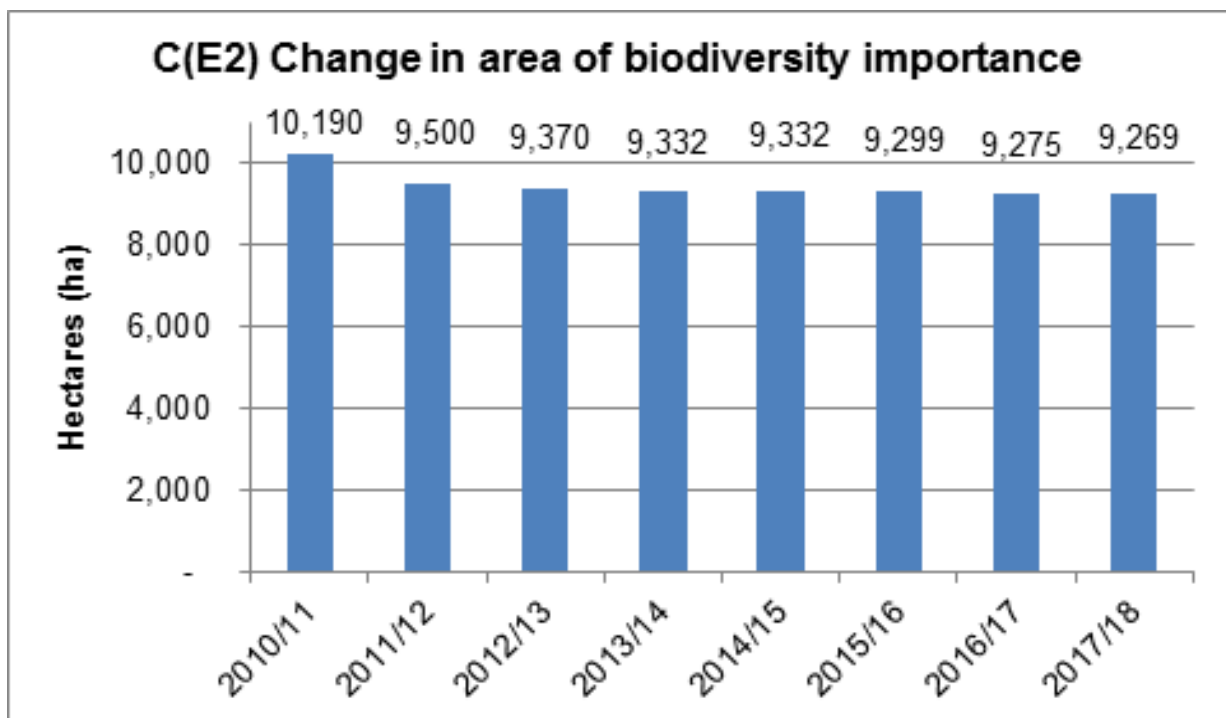
In contrast, the geology of the southern part of the catchment is dominated by clay, and demonstrates very different stream characteristics. Major urban areas here are concentrated along the coast, such as Southampton and Totton. It is a highly managed and modified system, with many sections divided into main river and carriers, which historically served a network of mills and water meadow systems<sup>1</sup>.

## Biodiversity

### **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) is addressing its 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, December 2018).

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



<sup>1</sup> Catchment Data Explorer Environment Agency, August 2017 (<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>)



Table 23: Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (in hectares)

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hampshire	Test Valley							
		2017/18	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Grasslands</b>										
<b>Lowland Calcareous Grassland</b>	Comprehensive	2,060	770	759	767	768	768	763	764	762
<b>Lowland Dry Acid Grassland</b>	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,678	62	62	68	64	64	64	64	64
<b>Lowland Meadows</b>	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Woodland-Pasture and Parkland	1,398	199	194	166	167	167	152	127	127
<b>Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture</b>	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,487	107	107	131	132	132	134	134	134
<b>Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland</b>										
<b>Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland</b>	Ongoing work as all ancient/ non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types.	36,257	6,687	6,042	5,879	5,870	5,870	5,854	5,853	5,846
<b>Wet Woodland</b>	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are qualifying types.	2,050	176	190	221	182	182	176	177	179
<b>Wood-Pasture and Parkland</b>	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat with historic parkland.	5,545	111	105	105	105	105	105	105	105

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hampshire	Test Valley							
		2017/18	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
<b>Arable, orchards and hedgerows</b>										
<b>Arable Field Margins</b>	Incomplete. Figures only show SINC's on arable land designated for rare arable plants.	[81.2]	[18]	[21.5]	[26]	[23.54]	[23.54]	[22.74]	[23.5]	[23.5]
<b>Hedgerows</b>	No comprehensive information for Priority Hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16,448]	-	-	-	-	-	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]
<b>Traditional Orchards</b>	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES under contract to NE.	1	-	-	0.36	-	-	-	-	0
<b>Open waters</b>										
<b>Eutrophic Standing Waters</b>	No comprehensive data yet available	45	-	-	8	8	8	8	8.3	8.7
<b>Rivers</b>	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (km)	[634]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]
<b>Wetlands</b>										
<b>Costal Floodplain Grazing Marsh</b>	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	9,431	1,984	1,984	1,928	1,928	1,928	1,925	1,925	1,925
<b>Lowland Fens</b>	Comprehensive	1,899	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hampshire	Test Valley								
		2017/18	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	
Reedbeds	Not Comprehensive	252	41	45	45	45	45	45	45	45.2	45.2
<b>Coastal</b>											
Coastal Saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	896	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intertidal Mudflats	EA data partly verified	4,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saline Lagoons	Comprehensive	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Marine</b>											
Seagrass Beds	Not comprehensive. Separate HWT data available.	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

			10-Nov	11-Dec	Dec-13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18
Status	Favourable	Area (Ha)	468	450	460	448	447	453	452	452
		Area %	25	24.1	24.6	23.97	23.9	24.24	24.2	24.2
	Unfavourable Recovering	Area (Ha)	1,184	1,204	1,228	1,240	1,214	1,208	1,208	1,208
		Area %	63.3	64.4	65.7	66.35	64.98	64.64	64.65	64.65
	Unfavourable No Change	Area (Ha)	87	87	54	163	190	190	191	191
		Area %	4.7	4.7	2.9	8.74	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.21
	Unfavourable Declining	Area (Ha)	130	127	127	18	18	18	18	18
		Area %	7	6.8	6.8	0.94	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)	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,869	1,868	1,869

- 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 2018, 88.86% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories. This is a slight increase from the 88.85% 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*

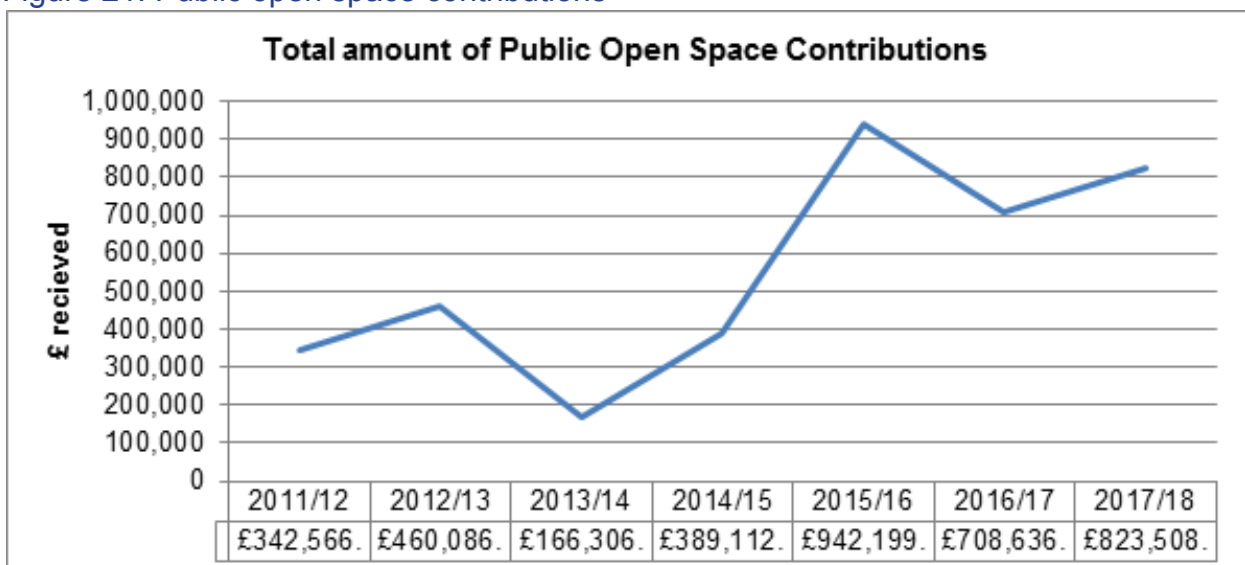
*Policy LHW4: Amenity*

- 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 8<sup>th</sup> 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, £5,404,991.05 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 £161,303 was paid out to Parish Councils, down slightly from the 2016/17 payment of £164,104. The number of projects that are funded relate to development sites meeting their triggers for payments.

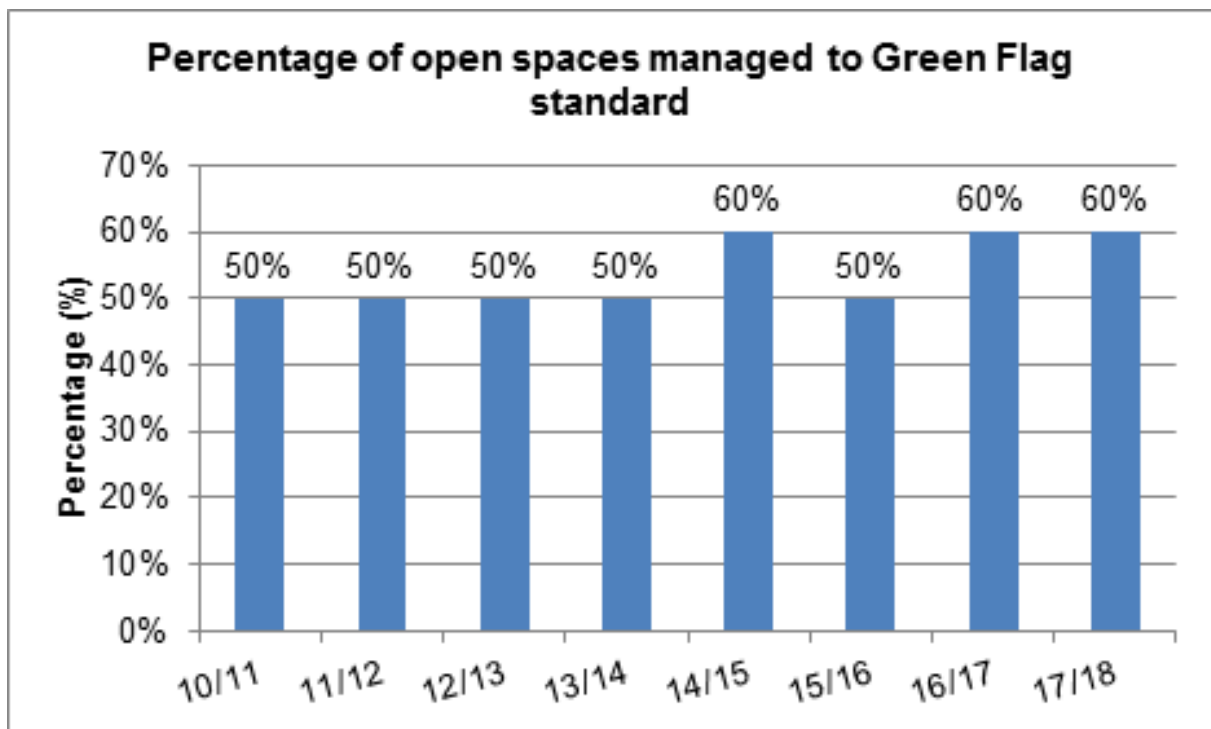
**L13 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard**

6.6 In 2017/18, the following open spaces retained their Green Flag status:

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

6.7 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)**

6.8 Initiative delivering in 2017/18 met the LBAP requirements are:

*Test Valley Dormouse Project*

6.9 Working in partnership with Hampshire Dormouse Group (HDG), the Woodland Trust and People's Trust for Endangered Species to map the distribution of this species across the north of Test Valley.

- 6.10 The Farm Wildlife Advisory Group (FWAG) has been commissioned to undertake survey work using trail cameras, nest tubes and more recently footprint tunnels. This work is further enhanced through volunteer survey activity by the HDG working alongside local landowners to assess habitat and carry out nut hunts to determine dormouse presence and suitability.
- 6.11 The aim of the project is to continue the partnership with landowners 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.
- 6.12 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 landowners, hopes to create a stronger habitat network which will support existing and future populations. To date:
- 25.5km of hedgerow and 24 woodlands have been assessed to identify potential for restoration for dormice;
  - Landscape features digitised to identify connectivity between suitable linear features and woodland areas; and
  - An event was hosted to encourage private landowners to engage with the project, 16 landowners in the project area attended.
- 6.13 Through this work the focus is being placed on connecting woodland with known populations of dormice with new hedgerow planting.

#### *Romsey Waterways project*

- 6.14 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. The Council is working in partnership with Natural England, Environment Agency, Hampshire County Council, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust and local civic society to improve the waterways and wetlands for the benefit of people and wildlife.
- 6.15 Through the partnership, significant emphasis has been placed on flood relief projects, removal of in-channel structures which impeded fish passage, and improvement to various sections of banks along the River Test.

#### *Fishlake Meadows Nature Reserve*

- 6.16 Fishlake Meadows is a 60 hectare wildlife rich wetland site situated to the north of Romsey, in the valley of the River Test SSSI. The site was pumped drained to facilitate mixed agricultural use but this ceased in the 1990s leaving the site to effectively re-wild. Today the site is a mosaic of open water, reed bed, flood grazing marsh, fen and flower rich grassland. In 2016, Fishlake Meadows was secured in perpetuity by the Council through a legal agreement, along with £1.4 million pound for long term management. Following a tender exercise, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust were awarded a 15 year contract to manage the site. Over the last 2 years significant emphasis has been placed in

encouraging sustainable access to the site with new paths constructed and viewing screens erected. Cattle were introduced onto the site in 2018 with extensive grazing across the drier areas.

#### *River Anton Enhancement Scheme*

- 6.17 This scheme has been running for over 10 years and is a partnership between Test Valley Borough Council, the Environment Agency, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.
- 6.18 The strategy (currently under review) has 4 broad objectives, which are:
- 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; and
  - To ensure the full potential of the River Anton as a chalk river habitat is realised and secured for the future.
- 6.19 Since the start of the project over 1km of Chalk River has been restored, a full survey of all key species along the River Anton has been conducted and we are now on the second resurvey.
- 6.20 A dedicated volunteer group has been established which has been instrumental in delivering works along the River Anton. Volunteers have contributed over 10,000 hours of work since the project began.
- 6.21 An annual summer education program has seen over 5,000 children over the 10 years learning about the chalk river and aquatic environment.

#### *Positive management of SINC's*

- 6.22 The Council is responsible for 14 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's). The Council seeks to promote biodiversity and the positive management of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's) for which the Council is responsible.



## 7 Transport (Chapter 9)

*Policy T1: Managing Movement*

*Policy T2: Parking Standards*

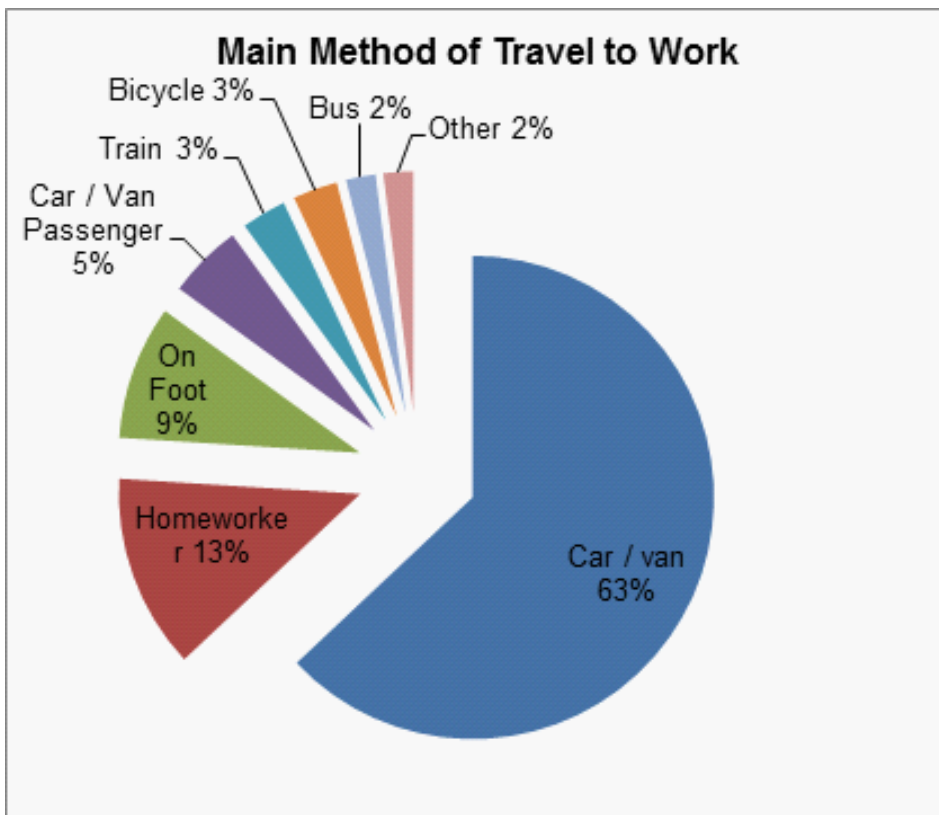
*Policy T3: Park & Ride at Bargain Farm, Nursling*

- 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 are 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

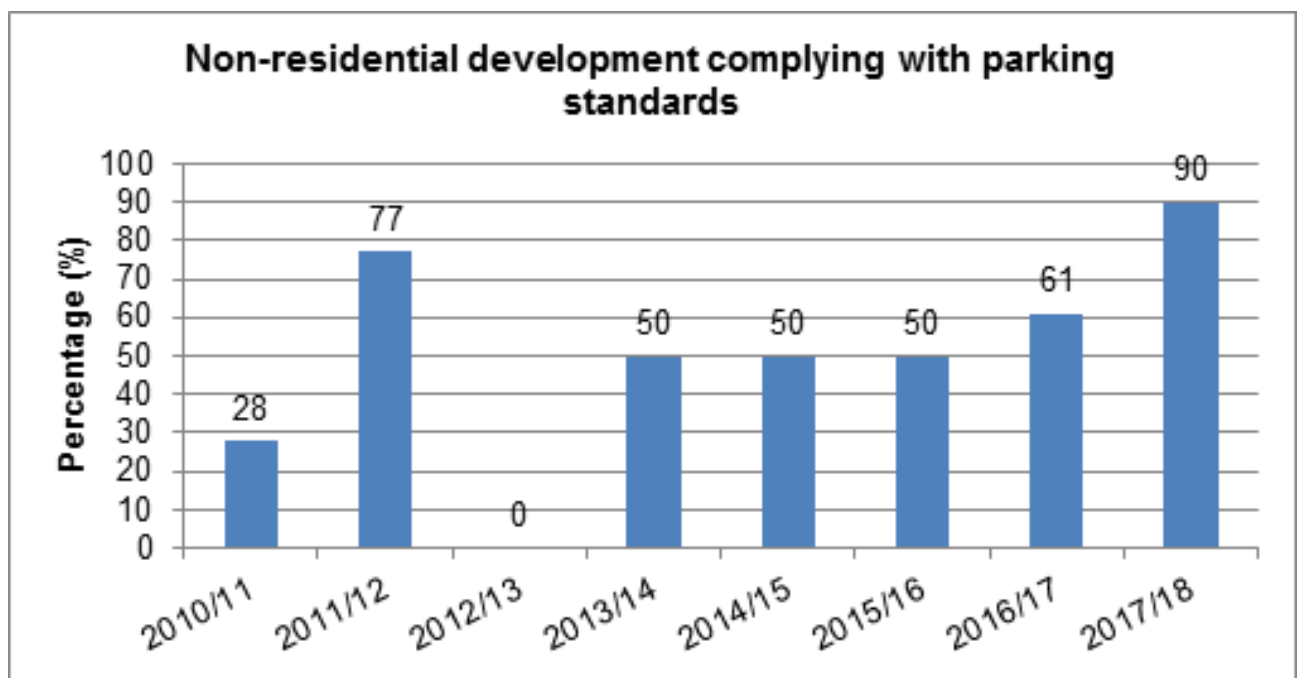


Source: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/Economy/TestValleyCommuterFlows.pdf>

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, 10 sites complied with the adopted Local Plan (2016) parking standards. This equates to 90% of the development sites.

7.5 The table below shows that one site was found to have under-provided.

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

Number of non-residential sites completed during 2017/18	11
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2017/18 which comply with the Local Plan parking standards.	10
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2017/18 where there was an under provision of car parking standards	1
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2017/18 which exceeded car parking standards	0

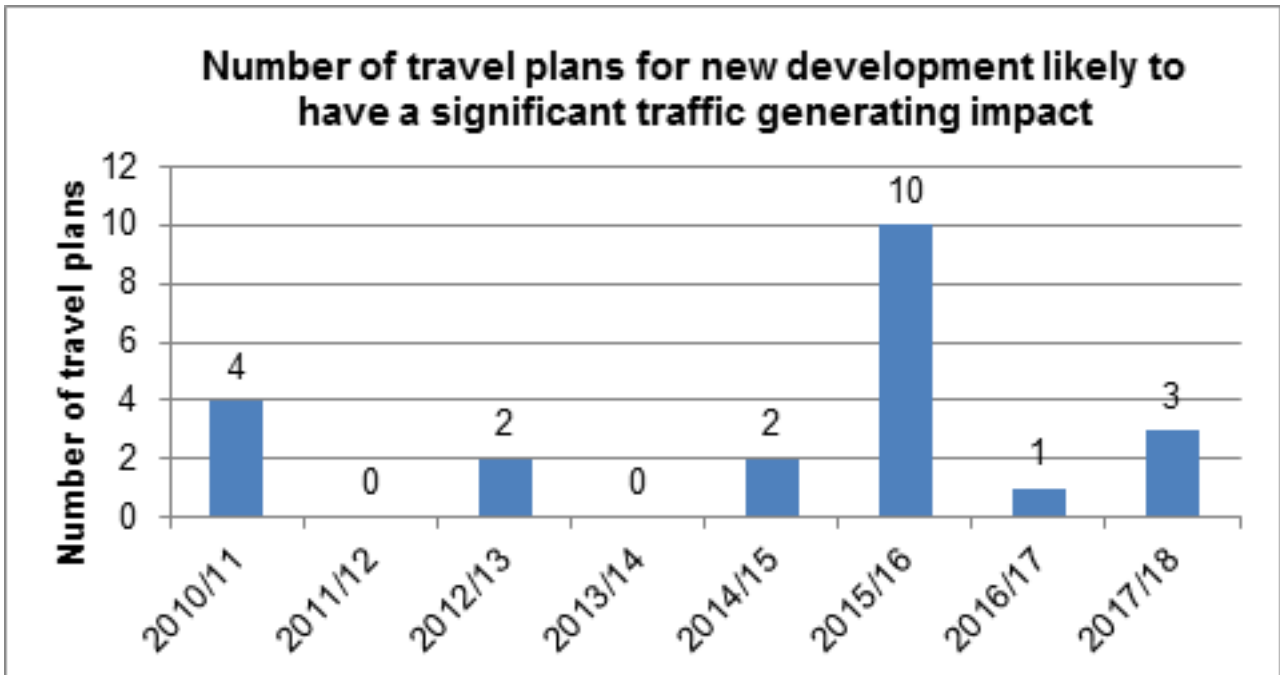
### ***L11 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services***

- 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 Three travel plans were completed and approved within the reporting period:
- Development of Plot 73, Walworth Business Park (erection of food store, drive through cade and two additional units).
  - Land at Goch Way (outline for up to 85 residential units)
  - Picket Twenty Extension (erection of up to 520 homes)

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



7.8 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 2017 to March 2018)

	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	2017/18
All crime and ASB	840	879	795	861	774	736	776	819	742	776	653	713	9364
All crime (no ASB)	659	704	612	675	570	581	617	690	620	627	542	588	7485
ASB	181	175	183	186	204	155	159	129	122	149	111	125	1879
Robbery	4	4	0	1	2	8	3	4	4	2	6	0	38
Burglary	98	65	61	57	48	60	73	78	54	50	44	34	722
Vehicle Crime	40	80	57	24	31	46	56	55	49	57	45	35	575
Violence & Sexual Offences	235	230	203	271	186	197	210	240	216	211	199	240	2638
Drugs	14	17	20	20	13	11	14	8	19	18	12	12	178
Criminal Damage & Arson	69	60	69	75	75	42	61	72	73	86	64	61	807
Theft - Shoplifting	39	67	48	51	71	72	45	81	69	68	45	67	723
Theft - Other	69	72	59	73	58	60	59	59	53	59	55	74	750
Other	12	21	12	7	15	19	12	17	22	17	11	12	177
Bike Theft	5	9	7	13	14	7	16	10	7	5	7	5	105
Theft from the Person	3	4	8	4	2	2	6	7	3	4	2	4	49
Weapons Possession	4	4	11	6	5	7	4	5	3	4	5	4	62
Public Order	67	71	57	73	50	50	58	54	48	46	47	40	661
National	526,841	558,516	556,853	582,854	565,483	526,136	571,943	531,456	486,964	501,287	460,959	513,826	528,080

8.2 Test Valley experiences relatively low levels of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) when compared to national statistics<sup>2</sup>. For 2017/18 the statistics are shown in the table above. They show the breakdown in the crime statistics for the Borough with violence and sexual offences coming out as the highest reported issue within Test Valley for the 2017/18 reporting period.

2 UK Crime Stats, 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<sup>3</sup>

Qualifications in Test Valley					
	NVQ Level	Test Valley (number)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
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
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
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
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
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

<sup>3</sup> 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)

Qualifications in Test Valley					
	NVQ Level	Test Valley (number)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
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
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
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
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
2017	4 & above	27,700	38.5	41.4	38.6
	3 & above	52,400	72.5	61.1	57.2
	2 & above	62,800	87.2	78.6	74.7
	1 & above	67,300	93.4	89.5	85.4

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

- 9.3 Test Valley Borough has a greater percentage of its population possessing qualifications at NVQ level 4 and above compared to the national average, but is behind the regional average. At level 3 the Borough is ahead of the regional and national averages. For levels 1 and 2 the Borough is ahead of all other comparable areas. However, there is a significant variation across the Borough.
- 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 infrastructure. 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 fourteenth AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon thirteen 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 affordable housing completed during the reporting year, 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 amount of Public Space Contributions received was higher compared to the previous reporting year, although the amount paid to Parish Councils decreased slightly from the 2016/17 payment.



## Appendices

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

Core Output Indicators		Result	Page
<b>Business Development</b>			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	18,139m <sup>2</sup>	42
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	36.9%	42
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	63.38 ha	43
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	0m <sup>2</sup>	45
<b>Housing</b>			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	See Appendices 4 - 6	78
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	10.21%	38
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	40
H5	Affordable housing completions	217	35
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	-
<b>Environmental Quality</b>			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	3	55
E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	9,269 ha	56
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	3	54
<b>Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
<b>Waste</b>			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-

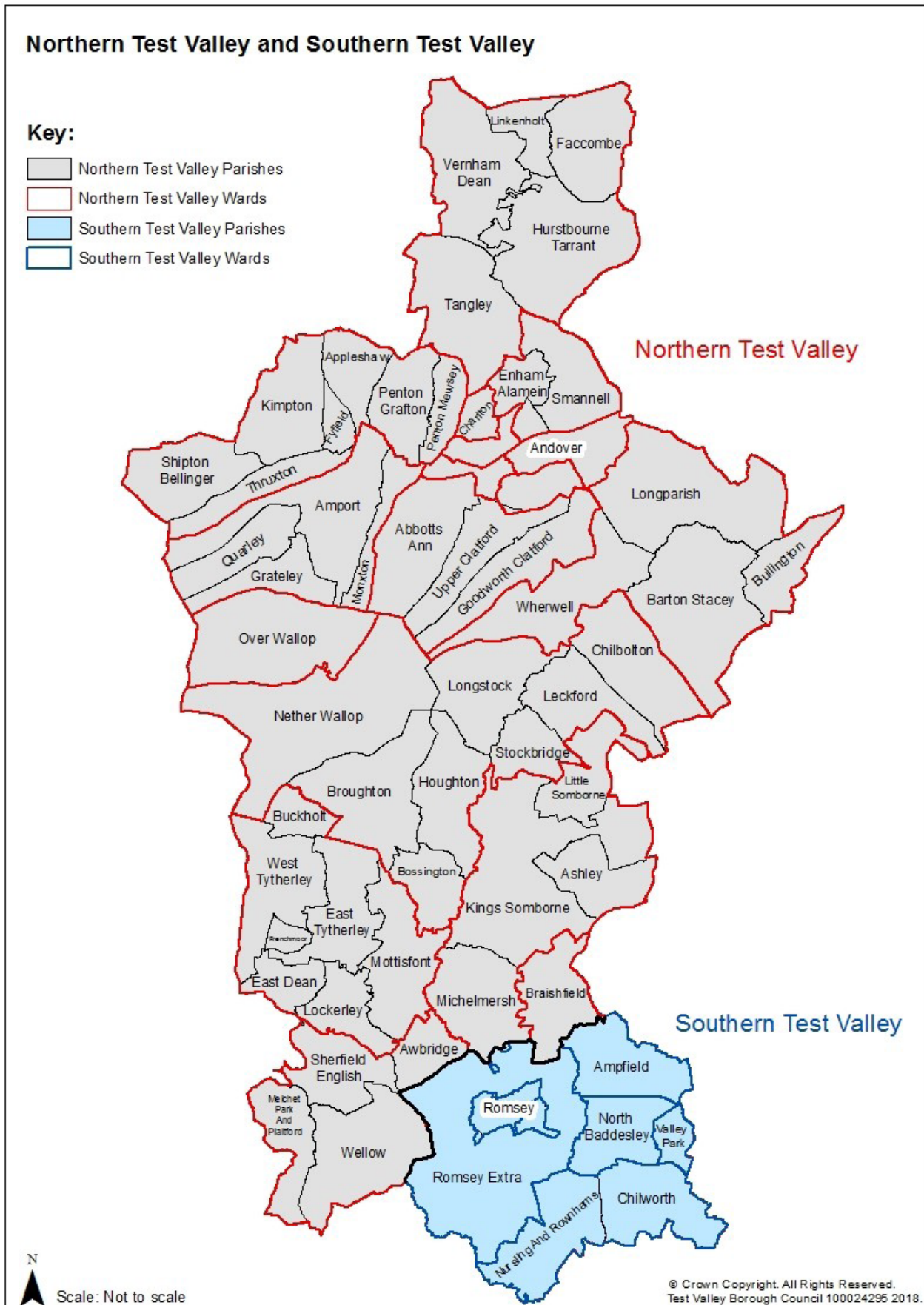
Local Output Indicators		Result	Page
<b>Local Development Scheme Milestones</b>			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	0	53
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year	217	35
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	3	67
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	35%	47
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	39%	49
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	35%	52
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0ha	46
		(ii) 0.18ha	
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.156ha	46
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		39
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	54.6%	
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	34.6%	
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	10.8%	
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	90%	66
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	2,010 m <sup>2</sup>	44
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	62
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including:	See Tables	56
	(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.		

## Appendix 2: Distribution of Hampshire BAP Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2008 to 2018

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	grey crested newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus humilus</i>	brown-band carder bee	Bees	
<i>Lucanus cerus</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>Lallula 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	

<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Test Valley</b>
<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	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

Appendix 3: Map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley



## 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) <sup>1</sup>
Row H	MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement <sup>2</sup>

### 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

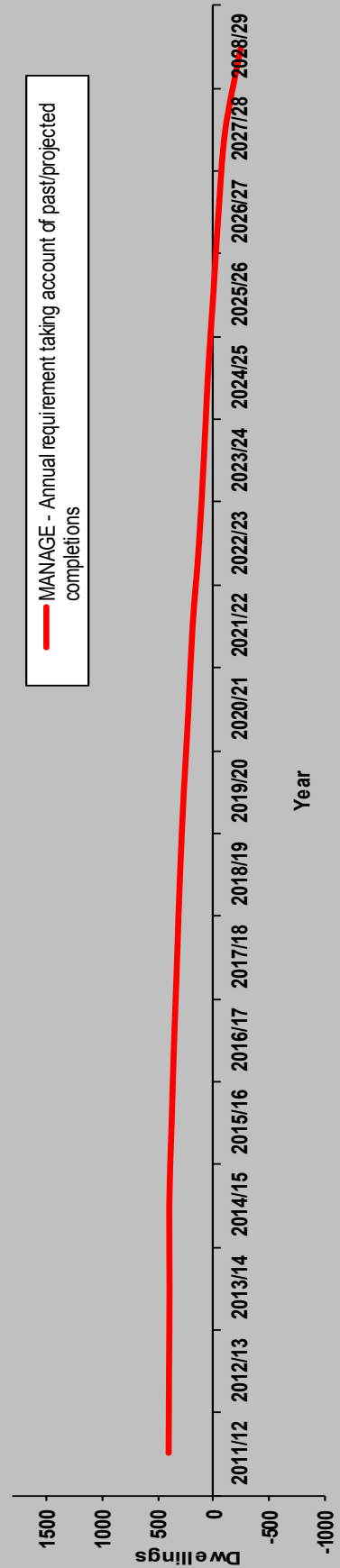
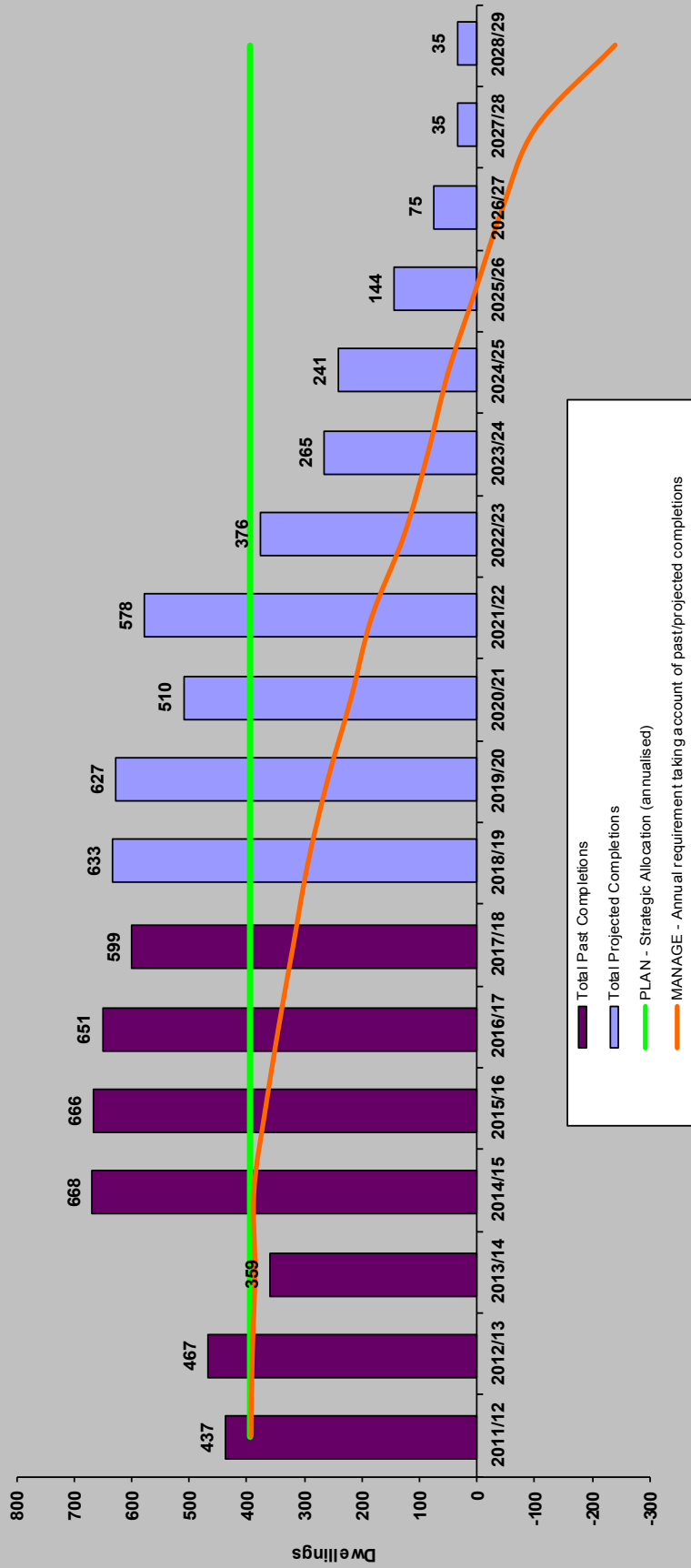
<sup>1</sup> Where cumulative completions are above the total annual requirement to date, the figure is positive and there is a surplus (i.e. the strategy is ahead of its delivery); where the cumulative completions are below the annual requirement to date, the figure is negative and there is a shortfall (i.e. the strategy is under-delivering).

<sup>2</sup> 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 2011/12-2028/29 (Northern Test Valley) (as at April 2018)

Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2018																			
	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
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
East Anton, Andover	103	181	135	229	146	184	162	212	270	187	152	35	35	28					2059
Picket Twenty, Andover	147	178	180	176	164	145	175	37											1202
<i>RLP (2016) Allocations</i>																			
Picket Twenty Extension								90	150	128	128	24							520
Picket Piece Extension				2	2	14	33	68	80	66	70	20	30	15					400
George Yard/Black Swan Yard														30	30	40			100
Projections - Allocated Sites								407	500	381	350	79	65	73	30	40	0	0	
Completions - Allocated Sites	250	359	315	407	312	343	370												2356
Completions - Unallocated Sites	187	108	44	261	354	308	229												1491
Existing Commitments								226	92	61	113	164	88	52	34	0	0	0	830
Identified Capacity - SHELAA sites (5+ units)										33	80	98	77	81	45				414
Unplanned sites (windfall)									35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	350
<b>Total Past Completions</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>668</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>599</b>												
<b>Total Projected Completions</b>								<b>633</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>7366</b>
Cumulative Completions	437	904	1263	1931	2597	3248	3847	4480	5107	5617	6195	6571	6836	7077	7221	7296	7331	7366	
<b>PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>7092</b>
<b>MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>1328</b>	<b>1561</b>	<b>1677</b>	<b>1861</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>1714</b>	<b>1561</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>274</b>	
<b>MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-102</b>	<b>-239</b>	
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 2018

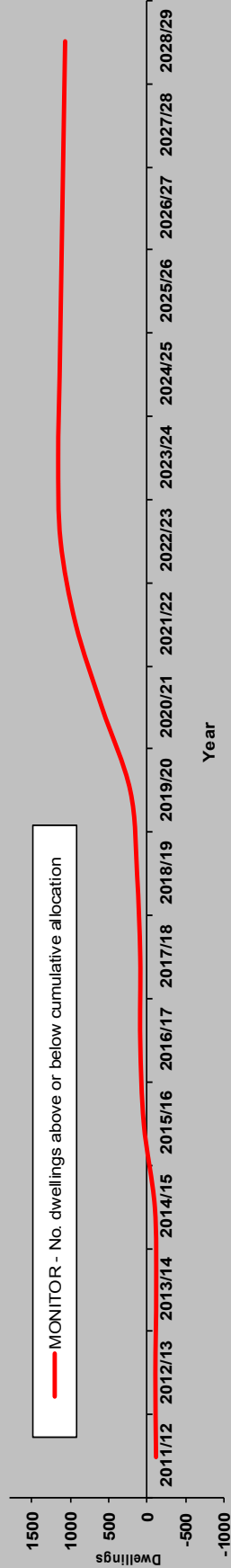
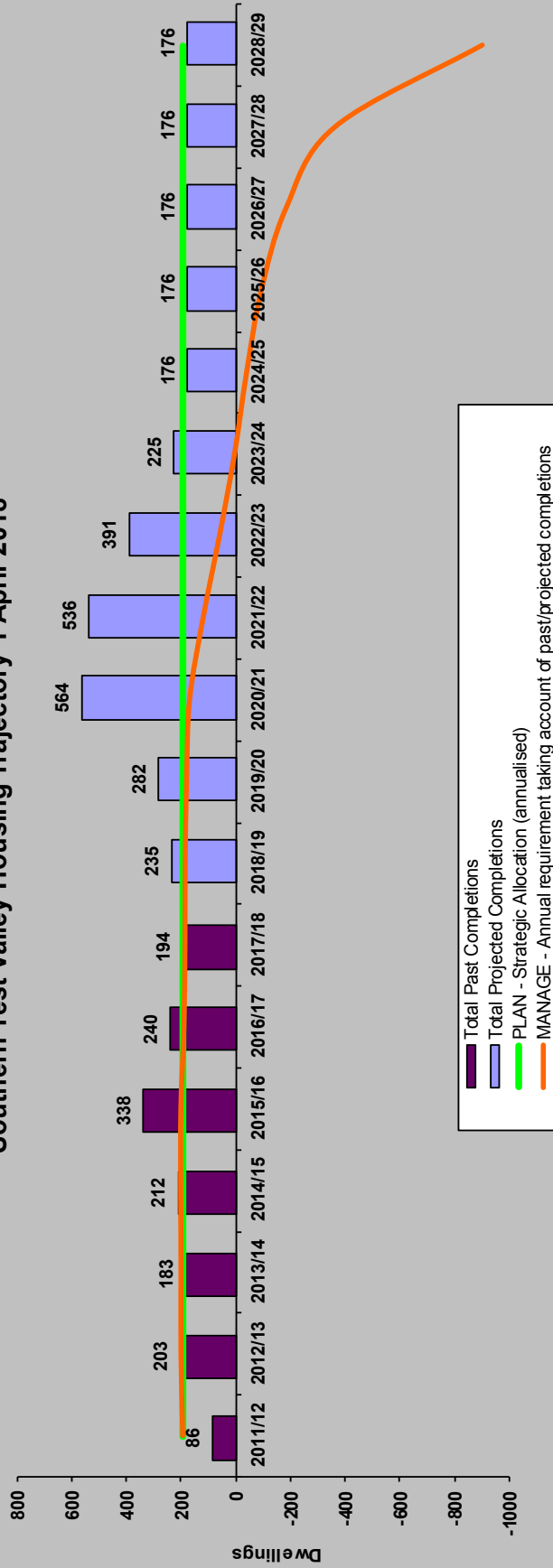




Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory 2011/12-2028/29 (Southern Test Valley) (as at April 2018)

Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2018																			
	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
BLP (2006) Allocations																			
Romsey Brewery		8	5										10	10	10	10	10	10	73
Abbotswood, Romsey	30	190	157	114	152	90	20	10		26									789
RLP (2016) Allocations																			
Whitenap, Romsey										50	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1250
Hoe Lane, North Baddesley										100	150	50							300
Park Farm, North Stoneham									10	20	20								50
Projections - Allocated Sites								10	10	196	320	200	160	160	160	160	160	160	1696
Completions - Allocated Sites	30	198	162	114	152	90	20												656
Completions - Unallocated sites	56	5	21	98	186	150	174												690
Existing Commitments								225	251	352	200	175	49	0	0	0	0	0	1252
Identified Capacity - SHELAA sites (5+ units)									5										5
Unplanned sites (windfall)									16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	160
<b>Total Past Completions</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>194</b>												
<b>Total Projected Completions</b>								<b>235</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>4569</b>
Cumulative Completions	86	289	472	684	1022	1262	1456	1691	1973	2537	3073	3464	3689	3865	4041	4217	4393	4569	
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	98	139	227	597	939	1136	1167	1149	1131	1113	1095	1077	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	194	200	200	201	201	190	186	185	180	169	119	60	5	-39	-93	-183	-363	-901	
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 2018



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



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