

Test Valley Borough Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

2020

Appendices



Appendix 1: Summary of Consultation Responses and Resultant Amendments to the Scoping Report

Respondent	Summary of Representation ¹	Response / Change
Abbotts Ann Parish Council	Would like to see assurances that adequate groundwater drainage and new sewage capacity would be essential in all future development considerations.	Additional text has been included in the water resources and quality sub-section, as well as in the key issues, to highlight the need to ensure appropriate infrastructure is available. The availability of sufficient water infrastructure is one of the indicative tests for objective 5.
Barton Stacey Parish Council	Recognise there are many variables and unknowns, as well as the challenge for local government when it has little control over these influences but must ensure negative effects on residents are mitigated and minimised.	Noted. The sustainability appraisal objectives seek to provide a framework to achieve this as far as possible.
	Biodiversity (paragraph 6.3): Is it possible to extend the number / size of designated statutory nature conservation areas to afford a further degree of protection?	The Scoping Report is not able to make such changes, therefore no amendments have been made. Processes and guidance are in place, administered by other organisations (such as Natural England), to designate nature conservation areas where they comply with the necessary criteria. This could include amendments to existing sites.
	Climate Change: Challenges of the way this is calculated with central Government excluding waste incinerators from emissions targets, which could undermine local efforts.	Noting the concerns with way emissions are assessed national, the Scoping Report has sought to set out baseline data and the available emissions information.
	Climate Change: Some boroughs are raising money from their own residents to fund green projects (e.g. solar panels on municipal	The suggestion is noted. This proposal is one option the Council could consider in funding measures to deliver green projects in the future.

¹ Note: References to paragraph numbers / tables / figures refer to the draft Scoping Report subject to consultation.

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	buildings) – is this a way forward for the Council?	However, given the purpose of the Scoping Report, no changes have been made.
	Climate Change: Have noticed the trend to warmer, wetter and stormier winters, with enhanced flood defences becoming inadequate. Need to re-think what land is suitable for development.	The comments are noted. The sub-section on flood risk also highlights this matter and the need to take account of vulnerability to flood risk, both now and how this may change in the future, to avoid inappropriate development.
	Paragraph 7.15 – exhaust emission from vehicles is a key factor for air quality. Concern of mission creep of increasing throughput at the A303 Enviropark is a concern. If the proposed incinerator near Alton is approved by the County Council, is it not likely that additional material will be processed in Barton Stacey, with a further increase in HGV movements on the A303?	The comments are noted in relation to the contribution of vehicle emissions to air pollution. The Scoping Report would not be used in considering specific planning proposals, which would need to assess air quality factors including in the context of relevant local plan policies. The sustainability objectives include consideration of air quality.
	Paragraph 8.2. Would be helpful to add examples of how empowerment of communities can be achieved and what it means in practice.	The priorities are taken from the Council's Corporate Plan, which sets out more information about what is going to happen as a result. Additional text has been added to this section of the Scoping Report to include some examples. Over a number of year the Council has put in place practical support and resources to help communities to address issues that matter most to them, including through having community engagement officers, preparing ward and parish profiles with local data, and putting in place flexible funding pots such as the Community Asset Fund.

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	<p>Economy and Employment: Is a breakdown of employment by private sector and public sector available? To what extent is the Borough's low unemployment due to the public purse or private enterprise? Where is the growth in employment? How do the percentages compare to Hampshire and the South East?</p>	<p>Data² from 2015 indicated that about 14% of employees in Test Valley were in the public sector. The figure for Hampshire was 14%, for the South East was 15% and for England was 17%. More recent data is not available at a local level. The relationship between the location of jobs and employment levels by area is not straight forward, such as when accounting for commuting. For example there may be some areas where there are small numbers of jobs available but high levels of employment of those living there (as they work elsewhere).</p>
	<p>Paragraph 9.23: A small area of the Parish has excellent and consistent broadband speed but most of the Parish does not. Whilst recognising that broadband infrastructure is outside the control of Test Valley Borough Council, much of the sustainability plan depends on modern infrastructure being in place.</p>	<p>The comments are noted. Some additional text has been included to highlight the increased awareness of the challenges with access to broadband with increased home working.</p>
	<p>The Parish Council believes many residents would welcome both food waste collections and the possibility of putting glass in their recycling bin, many other authorities do this.</p>	<p>The comments are noted. The Council's approach to this matter is set out in its Waste Strategy (2018-23), with the approach to waste and recycling services kept under review. There is a review taking place within Hampshire of the materials collected at the kerbside. In addition, the Environment Bill may result in changes to the materials to be collected at the kerbside, including in relation to food waste. However the</p>

² Business Register and Employment Survey (excluding units registered for PAYE only) – public / private sector (available: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/query/construct/summary.asp?mode=construct&version=0&dataset=190>)

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		content of the final legislation and the timescales for this are not yet certain.
	Paragraph 10.23: It is important to emphasise more strongly the role that a local church plays in village life, at present it is downplayed. In Barton Stacey the church is the hub and catalyst for many social activities for all members of the community.	The comments are noted. The paragraph has been amended to reflect on the role in village life including through social activities for all the local community.
	Is there evidence in Test Valley that developers are sitting on planning approvals? Without central government intervention it is assumed nothing can be done to force a developer to build. Perhaps the Council needs powers to tackle this housing backlog and step in where a site with planning permission lies dormant, especially if the provision of affordable housing is affected.	There are multiple factors that can influence the delivery of sites with planning permission for development. Local authorities can work with developers to seek to overcome challenges with delivery, however the scope to require a developer to build is very limited.
	Landscape of the Borough is perhaps its defining characteristic and treasured by residents. Paragraphs 13.15 and 13.16 identify the potential for negative impacts, with latest central government planning proposals potentially increasing the negative impact risk.	The comments are noted on the importance of the landscape of the Borough. Objective 8 seeks to ensure that the landscape is conserved.
	Paragraph 16.2: Perhaps the River Dever should be added to the list of tributaries.	The River Dever has been added to the list of tributaries.
	Calculating future flood risk is key in order to avoid inappropriate development on at risk land.	The comments are noted. Additional text has been added to highlight the current data gap in relation to understanding of future flood risk. Explanation of Objective 6 highlights that the consideration of flood risk needs to consider

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		how this may alter when accounting for changes in the climate.
Environment Agency	There is a need to prepare a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to inform the Sustainability Appraisal going forward.	The comment is noted. An amendment to the Scoping Report has been made to highlight the current data gap, which could be addressed through a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment.
Historic England	Strongly advise conservation team of your authority and archaeological advisors are involved throughout the preparation of the SA of this Plan.	Noted. The conservation team input into the preparation of the Scoping Report and it would be intended to ensure input and advice continues throughout the preparation of the sustainability appraisal.
	Table 13 – additional key documents have been identified for inclusion, including legislation and treaties.	A reference to Historic England Advice Notes has been added (now Table 16), with a clarification that the table does not include specific reference to treaties, conventions or legislation. The focus is generally on key plans, policies and programmes although it is recognised that in some cases other sources of information and advice are included. The footnote that refers to legislation has been updated to include reference to the Protection of Wrecks Act and Marine and Coastal Areas Access Act.
	Table 14 – this should also identify which conservation areas have appraisals, including the date of last review. Where such documents are absent or out of date, this can increase harm through inappropriate development. This should be identified as a key sustainability issue.	This table (now Table 17) denoted whether an appraisal was available through an asterisk. This has been amended to include an additional column indicating if an appraisal is in place, and if so the date of it. The absence of such documents for some conservation areas has been added as a sustainability issue.

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	Table 27 – absence of a local list of buildings at risk should be identified as a key sustainability issue.	This has been added to the list of sustainability issues (now Table 30).
	Table 27 – the absence of a list of locally important buildings increases the likelihood that heritage assets are harmed through inappropriate development – this should be identified as a key sustainability issue.	This has been added to the list of sustainability issues (now Table 30).
	Table 27 – support references to ‘additional development’ and ‘ensure new development’ but additional reference should be made to areas that will undergo significant change, as they have the potential to affect the historic environment to a higher order of magnitude. This warrants specific mention and should be identified as a key sustainability issue.	This table (now Table 30) has been amended to include reference to the potential for higher order magnitude effects from strategic sites, and therefore particular consideration will need to be given to them in the context of the historic environment.
	Objective 8 – support the inclusion of the objective.	Noted. No change necessary.
	Objective 9 – support inclusion of the objective. Suggest amend indicator to read ‘Number of conservations areas with <u>and without</u> a character appraisal, <u>and date of last review or adoption</u> ’ to help identify gaps and out of date information. May wish to consider an additional indicator in relation to applications permitted where there would be substantial or less than substantial harm to a heritage asset – depending on the ability to monitor such an indicator.	The indicator regarding conservation areas has been amended taking account of the suggested changes. Currently, the Council is not in a position to be able to monitor applications in terms of whether there would be substantial or less than substantial harm to heritage assets.
	Section 19 - Where a plan will allocate sites for development, would expect to see an additional	The comments are noted. It would be anticipated that the sustainability framework

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	framework for testing site allocations. Note that it may be the intention to develop such a framework. Happy to work with you to develop such a framework if this would assist.	would benefit from being refined for the assessment of specific sites, which may lead to allocations. As this would need to be done in the context of what is being appraised, a site specific assessment framework has not been included as part of the Scoping Report. Some text has been added to section 19 to reflect this.
Natural England	To align with paragraphs 32 & 175 of the NPPF it is recommended that reference to the mitigation hierarchy is included in relation to development impacts to biodiversity.	Additional text has been added to Table 4 in the biodiversity & geodiversity section to reference the mitigation hierarchy.
	Biodiversity: SA objectives should recognise protection for biodiversity/geodiversity sites or landscape designations, distinguishing between international, national and local sites.	Noted. Additional text has been added within sections 6 and 13, as well as within the sustainability appraisal framework to reflect this point.
	If there is a potential to affect European designated sites, then a Habitat Regulations Assessment may be necessary. The outcomes would need to inform future versions of the sustainability appraisal.	Noted. Within section 3 it is recognised that there are links between the requirements for sustainability appraisal and Habitat Regulations Assessment. Additional text has been added to clarify this includes consideration of the likely significant effects on certain internationally designated nature conservation designations.
	Recommend reference is made to European sites outside the Borough that may be affected by the Local Plan.	Within section 6, reference was made to there being designations beyond the Borough with a map provided in the appendices. The wording has been updated to also refer to the River Avon and that proposals within the Borough could affect designations outside the Borough. As the Scoping Report has the potential to relate to a number of plans / strategies it is not appropriate to speculate on which designations

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		may be affected, this can be covered in the later stages of the sustainability appraisal. The maps in the appendices have been updated to include the names of the designations for the international sites.
	Recommend reference is made to the Council's mitigation strategy for recreational disturbance on the New Forest.	A reference to the interim mitigation framework has been added as a footnote, to reflect the approach taken for the Solent SPAs.
	Recommend refer to the NPPF requirement to demonstrate net gain for biodiversity and the Environment Bill which will make it mandatory for development to provide at least 10% net gain. Objectives should include consideration of net gain for biodiversity for all aspects of the plan and development types.	Additional text has been added to section 6 in relation to net gains for biodiversity, this includes reference to the Environment Bill proposals. Objective 10 has been amended to include specific reference to net gains for biodiversity.
	Welcome reference to ecological networks and avoiding fragmentation. Suggest expanding this to include enhancing and establishing ecological networks. HBIC's Ecological Network can be used as a baseline.	Noted. Wording in section 6 has been updated to include reference to enhancing and establishing ecological networks. A copy of HBIC's ecological network, as it relates to Test Valley, is provided within the appendices.
	Suggest adding an objective to ensure current ecological networks are not compromised and future improvements in habitat connectivity are not prejudiced.	The indicative tests associated with objective 10 have been amended to reflect these points.
	Welcome recognition that climate change is likely to affect the natural environment within the Borough; recommend this also includes impacts to the landscape and agriculture from increased flooding and drought events.	The comments are noted. Section 7 referred to effects on biodiversity, the landscape, health and the economy (with a reference to viticulture). The text has been amended to include reference to agriculture and specifically reference the potential for increased flood and drought events. Section 13 identifies climatic

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		factors as a force of change in relation to the landscape. Additional text has been included in section 9 on the economy to reaffirm that the impacts of climate change will have different implications for different sectors of the economy.
	Suggest the climate change section refers to opportunities for nature based solutions for adaptation, such as green infrastructure, restoring natural processes within river systems and building ecological resilience. The objective should refer to the importance of multi-functional green space in contributing to resilient ecological networks and the nature recovery network.	Additional text has been included in section 7 to refer to the opportunity of nature based solutions, the examples referred to have already been mentioned in the context of the national adaptation programme. Text has been added to section 6 to highlight the potential of multi-functional greenspaces. This has not been added to the objective as it is only one way that could contribute to supporting resilient networks. Objective 10 seeks to conserve and where possible enhance biodiversity and habitat connectivity, with the indicative tests covering current and potential future connectivity and ecological networks.
	Would encourage consideration to be given to the Climate Change Adaptation Manual and the approach to identifying the climate resilience of habitats in the Borough. Also suggest reference to the Climate Change Committee's Net Zero Report to inform the process of developing an action plan.	The resources to help inform the approach to adaptation are noted. No amendments have been made to the Scoping Report.
	We recommend a consideration of ecosystem services and natural capital. You may wish to undertake ecosystems services mapping for the	The comments are noted. Section 6 of the Scoping Report makes reference to ecosystems services and natural capital. No

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	Borough, which could also inform policies for climate change adaptation.	changes have been made to the Scoping Report.
	Given the scale of issues in relation to nitrogen and phosphate enrichment (mentioned under biodiversity) would expect this to be given its own section. This should also be expanded to cover impacts on the River Test SSSI and River Avon & Solent international designated sites from nutrient enrichment.	Additional text has been included in section 16 on water quality to highlight nutrient enrichment matters, which includes reference to the catchments of the Test, Itchen and Avon, as well as the Solent coast. There is an existing cross reference in section 16 to the biodiversity section on this matter. An additional bullet has been included in the sustainability issues (section 18) on this matter.
	Objective 5 should clearly outline that development coming through the local plan period must be compliant with the Habitats Regulations and Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and that assessment will be required against the condition status of SSSIs and conservation objectives of international sites.	The sustainability objectives seek to work together, trying to minimise overlap or duplication between them. Text associated with objective 5 (on the water environment) highlights the links with biodiversity. The summary associated with objective 10 (covering biodiversity) refers to the need to fulfil legal obligations. The Scoping Report is not intended to set out all legal requirement that would need to be considered as part of the preparation of a plan or strategy. The conservation objectives of international sites has been added as an indicator in relation to objective 10.
	For eutrophication, phosphates are currently a limiting factor within the River Test. The objectives should seek to preserve water quality and flows on the Test and to ensure that the local plan and windfall development will not increase the phosphorus loading on the River Test SSSI.	Additional text has been included in section 16 referring to nutrient enrichment matters and implications on nature conservation designations including within the catchment of the River Test. Objective 5 (water environment) includes indicative tests in relation to the quality of the water environment – this would

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		incorporate all water bodies, therefore it is not considered necessary to highlight the River Test as it would be equally relevant to water bodies.
	Impacts on protected waterbodies outside the Borough will also require consideration. Objectives could be included that seek to deliver nitrogen neutrality via strategic offsetting as well as promoting substantial green infrastructure with new developments.	Comments are noted. Section 6 refers to nutrient enrichment in relation to the Solent and River Avon. Additional text has been added to section 16 on this matter, including reference to waterbodies outside the Borough. The objectives cover water quality and biodiversity considerations, which would be relevant to water bodies within or outside the Borough. In order to keep the number of objectives manageable, and ensure they are flexible enough to address changes in issues over time, it is not proposed to include a specific objective regarding nutrient neutrality.
	The local plan should recognise the current uncertainties with regard to water resources and the impacts of abstraction and drought on protected sites including the River Test SSSI. This issue should be considered and included in the objectives for policies to set strict requirements for water consumption and encourage greywater recycling and efficient appliances.	Section 16 of the Scoping Report recognises current uncertainties on proposals for how sufficient water resources will be available in the area. It also references the abstraction licencing strategy and possible licence changes, in addition to those that have already been implemented for the River Test. Additional text has been included in section 16 to refer to other ways of promoting water efficiency, with more water efficient appliances and changes in commercial demand already noted. The indicative tests for objective 5 include consideration of the demand for water.

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	Should set an objective to make provision for an appropriate quality and quantity of green space to meet identified local needs. Natural England's work on Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard may be of use in assessing current levels of accessible natural greenspace.	As the Scoping Report could relate to multiple plans / strategies, and to try and keep the number of objectives manageable, it is not considered appropriate to include a specific provision as indicated. Objective 3 refers to maintaining and improving access to infrastructure with leisure and recreation assets referred to. Additional text had been added to highlight green spaces in this context.
	SA should explore the links between public health and wellbeing and access to the natural environment, as well as the benefits of natural green space to the local economy. Objectives should be set that seek to enhance green infrastructure and ecological connectivity and that this is managed for people and nature.	Section 8 of the Scoping Report reflects on benefits of green infrastructure, including for health and the economy. An additional reference to wellbeing has been added as well as the access to the natural environment more broadly. An indicative test for Objective 12 has been adjusted to refer to infrastructure to support health and wellbeing, rather than just refer to health and care infrastructure. The indicative tests for objective 3 have also been amended to highlight that green infrastructure would be covered. Ecological connectivity is picked up as part of objective 10.
	SA objectives should protect and enhance public rights of way and access to recreation. This should include consideration of the value of local public rights of way to health and wellbeing, access to nature and the countryside.	Objective 3 includes an indicative test relating to retaining, sustaining and supporting existing facilities and services, which includes recreation facilities, with a footnote highlight that this also includes access to the natural environment including through the public rights of way network. Additional text has been provided in section 15 on the benefits that can arise from

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	<p>You should be monitoring the significant environmental effects of implementing the current local plan, including on biodiversity. Example of indicators are set out for biodiversity and green infrastructure.</p>	<p>the availability of public rights of way, along with other walking and cycling routes.</p> <p>The comments are noted. The sustainability appraisal framework sets out the identified indicators. There can be challenges in being able to monitor some of the suggested matters, due to limits in data availability. Additional indicators have been included based on the suggestions, including the availability of accessible open space and habitat connectivity.</p>
Romsey and District Society	<p>There is a need to establish what small settlements require in order to remain successful places to live. There is a need to research into this, which should be reflected in objective 1.</p>	<p>It is challenging to explicitly define what is required for a small settlement to remain successful. Section 14 of the Scoping Report reflects on the population changes in some communities with potential implications on the viability of local services. Objective 1 would need to be considered alongside other objectives, including those seeking to maintain access to facilities and services, as well as supporting the health and wellbeing of the population.</p>
	<p>Objective 2 needs to be altered to reflect 'demand-side' considerations, including encouraging footfall. The planning system can promote town centre vibrancy in ways other than its actual policies on land use there, for example ensuring major new residential development near the town centres are assessed according to how they contribute to town centre vibrancy as a specific objective, as well as considering ease of access. Indicators</p>	<p>The comments are noted. Table 14 (was Table 12) has been amended to reflect the additional wording suggested on increased and easier access to centres. Footfall levels has been added as an indicator in relation to objective 2 in Table 31 (previously Table 28), with the indicators for objective 3 amended to refer to the availability and additionally accessibility of facilities and services within communities. A reference to footfall as an indicator has also</p>

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	for the objective do not consider demand side aspects (e.g. encouraging or increasing footfall). Amendments proposed to Table 12 and Table 28 to address this.	been added to section 9 of the Scoping Report in relation to town centres.
	Objective 5 must recognise the need to manage the southern Hampshire nitrate run off problem, which will be a significant issue over the plan period.	The challenges associated with excess nutrient levels are set out within the Scoping Report. Amendments have been made to highlight this within the record of sustainability issues in section 18, as well as in the sustainability appraisal framework (linked to objective 5) in section 19.
Southern Water	Please to note the inclusion of reference to the importance of promoting water efficiency (paragraph 16.13)	Noted.
	Wish to highlight the added benefit of carbon savings that could be made through greater water efficiency.	Additional text has been included in this paragraph to refer to the carbon savings that can be made through greater water efficiency.
Upper Clatford Parish Council	No acknowledgement could be found that local sources of knowledge and issues could be used to great effect to supplement the information contained within the report. A wealth of information exists at the Parish level, including information gathered for neighbourhood plans. The report is not the place for such detailed information but a clear intent to consider the availability of more local sources of information should be added.	As noted within the representation, the scale of focus of the document results in it not being the appropriate place for the more detailed information referred to. Within section 1, additional text had been added to clarify that separate scoping reports may be needed in relation to plans that relate to a specific geographic area, which may need more locally specific information. Additional text has also been included in section 3 to pick up the point that local sources of knowledge can supplement the information provided.
	Higher level information than that contained within the report it is available, valid and useful.	The comments are noted. The Scoping Report has sought to find a balance in providing an

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	<p>The scope of the Scoping Report must be widened as indicated in relation to the comments on specific objectives.</p>	<p>appropriate amount and depth of information to understand the baseline, identify issues and problems and then establish sustainability objectives without becoming overwhelming. The Scoping Report is not intended to cover Neighbourhood Plans, which would require more locally specific information. Some cross references to other sources of data have been provided within the Scoping Report as a reference point. Additional sources of information, which may include local information, are likely to be used in preparing plans / strategies that the sustainability objectives will be used for.</p>
	<p>Objective 1: The report must contain a reference to Neighbourhood Plans. Development in accordance with the Upper Clatford NDP meets a need identified by local people that generally favoured smaller houses, and more low cost affordable homes or retirement dwellings.</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Plans are referred to within Appendix 2 (originally Appendix 1) as relevant plans, policies and programmes. Objective 1 seeks to ensure the mix of housing and its affordability are considered when assessing relevant options.</p>
	<p>Objective 2: The area offers access to a wide range of jobs, with older residents benefitting from rural living with relative proximity to local services and Andover as a town centre. Future development that fulfils a need for older residents indirectly supports job creation through use of local services. This must be considered when assessing job creation potential as the population aged 65+ continues to increase.</p>	<p>The comments are noted. There are a range of ways in which jobs are created and retained, including through local services as indicated. Text in section 14 of the Scoping Report has been adjusted to reflect that the use, as well as type of facilities and services needed, may need to be considered in the context of an ageing population. Objective 2 includes an indicative test on job creation, this would need to have regard to the range of ways that jobs</p>

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		may be provided including through delivery of local services.
	Objective 3: The Parish Council would be keen to support or implement projects that promote this objective. Currently unable to reduce speed limits in some locations, which if implemented would increase safety. Little mention made of sustainable travel in a recent planning application that would have compelled car usage. Walking and cycling opportunities, if implemented, could reduce school run traffic, allow easier access for children to sports fields, and contribute to enjoyment of the countryside and open space by providing safe access to the Test Way. Implementation would be far more successful if a requirement to obtain key local information is added to the draft report.	The comments are noted. A number of the proposals referred to in terms of speed limits are beyond the control of the Borough Council. The Scoping Report would not be used to inform the consideration of planning applications or the assessment of specific initiatives to promote sustainable travel, which may also be informed by the local information referred to. The Scoping Report would influence the assessment of options for plans or strategies, including future planning policy documents.
	Objective 4: The Parish Council could support this in accordance with the principles in the draft Neighbourhood Plan.	Noted.
	Objective 5: Wetter winter seasons have led to major problems with the foul sewerage system throughout the Pillhill Brook catchment area. Without major investment, further housing or other development in the catchment would exacerbate the situation. The capacity of the system should therefore be a factor in considering any proposed development. Parish Councils, local environmental groups, and service providers can add a useful layer of data	The comments are noted. The sustainability appraisal framework includes an indicative test about whether there will be sufficient water infrastructure available in relation to objective 5. Investment in infrastructure to address existing issues would be likely to be secured by the relevant water company, with the potential for new development funding any additional infrastructure upgrades required to make them acceptable. Southern Water has commenced work on the preparation of a Drainage and

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	to that contained within the report if properly consulted.	Wastewater Management Plan for the Test and Itchen Catchment, which will help inform investment.
	Objective 6: The draft Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect the water meadows through appropriate designations and thereby reduce its value for downstream flood alleviation.	Comments are noted.
	Objective 7: The Parish Council supports tree planting initiatives and any measures to increase the use of sustainable travel that would contribute to air quality and noise improvements. Traffic flows on the A303 are significant and nitrogen dioxide levels fail to meet air quality objectives. More statistics in areas immediately surrounding the A303 would be welcome. The Borough has excessive CO ₂ levels and may have high particulate levels around the A303. Noise pollution is not considered.	The comments are noted. The sustainability objectives (7 and 3) seek to ensure air quality and sustainable travel options are considered as part of the assessment of options. Additional text has been included within the Scoping Report to refer to noise pollution (including in section 15), including that arising from transport. The higher carbon emissions per person for the Borough is highlighted as a sustainability issue in section 18.
	Objective 8: Near unanimous support for these objectives was expressed by local residents in the Neighbourhood Plan questionnaire. Policy that robustly protects local gaps achieves these objectives, as does support for local green spaces. Proper consideration of ratified Neighbourhood Plans or the comprehensive evidence gathering that informs plans can assist in achieving this objective and should be considered as a useful addition to the report.	The comments are noted. The objective seeks to ensure such matters are taken into account when reviewing options for specific plans and strategies.
	Objective 9: Parish Councils would welcome support in seeking to protect heritage assets as	The comments are noted. As noted in response to other comments, current data gaps in relation

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	well as new designations of heritage assets based on considerable local knowledge and expertise.	to the historic environment has been noted within the Scoping Report.
	Objectives 10 & 11: Trees and wildlife habitats are very important. Large scale tree clearance has been observed in the parish on numerous occasions. These objectives would be more achievable if such action required permission or dialogue with agencies such as HBIC. Part of the Pillhill Brook river corridor has recently been designated as a SINC following action.	The comments are noted. Some designations (or the presence of specific species) have implications for changes to land that do not fall within the remit of the planning process, while other designations or habitats do not. For example, SINCs generally get their protection through the planning system and not through other mechanisms.
	Objective 12: Cycling and walking; clean air, trees and a sense of wellbeing provided by a rural feel all contribute positively to physical and mental health.	The comments are noted. Some of the matters identified are considered within other objectives, but the crossover and links between objectives is noted.

Appendix 2: Relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives (Task A1)

The following tables list the plans, policies and programmes that have been identified as relevant to the plans / policies that are likely to be considered linked to this Scoping Report. It is not the intention to cover all policies, plans and programmes – the focus is on those most relevant to the scale under consideration. In general, legislation is not included within this Appendix.

These tables supplement the information provided within the main report in relation to Task A1.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
International		
Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations (UN), 2015 [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs]	A series of 17 goals, on matters covering poverty, health and wellbeing, equality, and climate change, with a number of targets sitting behind the goals. This provides a framework looking towards 2030.	This provides a context for discussion of sustainable development at a national and local level, having regard to the topics identified through the goals.
Paris Agreement, UN, 2015 [http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php]	Entered into force in 2016, this brings together nations in relation to efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects. The main aim centres on keeping global temperature rise this century below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Frameworks are to be put in place to help achieve these goals.	While the commitments are likely to filter through national policy / strategies this indicates the direction of travel regarding climate change policy and the emphasis on mitigation and adaptation measures. Plans and strategies will need to consider how they can support delivery of these commitments.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, UNESCO, 1972</p> <p>[https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/]</p>	<p>This convention defines cultural and natural heritage and states commit to identifying, protecting and conserving such heritage. It also sets out the types of sites that can be considered on the World Heritage List and the role for states in protecting and preserving such sites.</p>	<p>While the commitments filter through national legislation, policy and strategies, plans and strategies will need to ensure they consider heritage and how it can be identified and conserved.</p>
<p>European Landscape Convention, Council of Europe, 2000</p> <p>[https://www.coe.int/en/web/landscape]</p>	<p>This seeks to encourage the protection, management and planning of landscapes. It covers all landscapes, with a definition of this term within the Convention.</p>	<p>While the commitments filter through national policy / strategies, all landscapes will need to be taken into account with consideration to how they should be managed.</p>
<p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Council of Europe, 1985</p> <p>[https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/granada-convention]</p>	<p>This promotes policies for the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage (including monuments, sites, and groups of buildings). It includes provisions for adopting integrated conservation policies, including in a planning context.</p>	<p>While the commitments filter through national policy / strategies, objective of conservation architectural heritage should be taken into account.</p>
<p>European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, Council of Europe, 1969</p>	<p>The Convention seeks to ensure protection of archaeological objectives, including those that are hidden. It also seeks to ensure the</p>	<p>While the commitments filter through national policy / strategies, there will be a need to take account of the potential for archaeological</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	sharing of information on archaeological finds.	heritage and the objectives to conserve them.
National		
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2019 (and associated Planning Practice Guidance)</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]</p>	<p>This provides national planning guidance and promotes sustainable development, recognising economic, social and environmental objectives that need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways. More detail is provided framed through a series of chapters, including on housing, the economy, communities, transport, as well as the natural, built and historic environment. Additional advice to support the NPPF is provided through the Planning Practice Guidance, it is regularly updated.</p>	<p>Planning documents need to be prepared so as to be consistent with the policy framework; therefore its approach to sustainable development needs be to follow through in policies / strategies.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG), 2015</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites]</p>	<p>This sits below the NPPF, providing national planning policy in relation to traveller sites. It sets out a series of aims including assessing the local need for sites, then ensuring land is available in appropriate locations, and seek to reduce tensions between communities. As a result of this a series of policies are provided to aid in implementing these aims.</p>	<p>Planning documents need to have regard to this policy so as to ensure appropriate provision is made for gypsy and traveller communities.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HM Government, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan]</p>	<p>A series of goals were set out to be achieved over the 25 year period, this includes clean air; clean and plentiful water; thriving plants and wildlife; reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards; more sustainable and efficient use of resources; enhancing the natural environment; also managing pressures on the environment including mitigating and adapting to climate change, minimising waste, managing exposure to chemicals, and enhancing biosecurity.</p>	<p>Can support the goals through ensuring any proposals take account of environmental objectives.</p>
<p>Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-growth-strategy]</p>	<p>Sets out a series of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of clean growth, namely delivering increased economic growth and decreased emissions. This includes proposals around energy efficiency, a shift to low carbon transport, and delivering cleaner, more flexible power.</p>	<p>There may be opportunities to support these objectives through the location and type of development considered and the approach to development.</p>
<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017, HM Government, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017]</p>	<p>Links to the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008 in terms of reporting on risks. 6 priority areas for action are identified, comprising flooding and coastal change, risks linked to higher temperatures,</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the priority areas identified and ensure that any plans / strategies help to address such matters, rather than increasing the risks.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	shortages in public water supply, risks to natural capital, risks to food production and trade, and new and emerging pests and diseases. This can inform reviews of the adaptation programme.	
<p>The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, HM Government, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023]</p>	<p>This document sets out actions required to help reduce risks associated with climate change, including regarding flooding and coastal change, risks associated with higher temperatures, shortages of water, risks to natural capital and food production, as well as risks associated with new pests and diseases. It sets out key actions for the next 5 years. The report also details how we will manage the third cycle of adaptation reporting. This report forms part of the five-yearly cycle of requirements laid down in the Climate Change Act 2008.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the actions identified to ensure that plans / strategies can help to deliver on these where relevant, and avoid making things worse.</p>
<p>Clean Air Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2019</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/clean-air-strategy-2019]</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet the identified goals. These will support the creation of Clean Air Zones to lower emissions from all sources of air pollution, backed up with clear</p>	<p>The strategy identifies parties that can have a role in improving air quality; regard should be had to this in preparing strategies / plans.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	enforcement mechanisms. It recognises public health, economic and environmental benefits. Pollutant specific objectives for farming, industry and transport are identified, with the role for different parties identified in helping to achieve them.	
Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) in UK (2017) [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-plan-for-nitrogen-dioxide-no2-in-uk-2017]	These documents set out the UK's plan for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations. This provides an action plan in order to see to achieve certain air quality standards linked to human health.	A small part of the area covered by this plan is within Test Valley, but it also needs to be considered in the context of vehicle journeys which may originate / end in the Borough but pass through this area. Opportunities to promote more sustainable travel should be considered, alongside other measures to reduce air pollutants.
Air quality plan for nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) in UK, DEFRA & Department for Transport (DfT), 2017 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/air-quality-plan-for-nitrogen-dioxide-no2-in-uk-2017]	This document sets out the UK's plan for reducing roadside nitrogen dioxide concentrations including the approach to meeting air quality commitments, linking in relation to health impacts. It provides an overview document to be read alongside area specific plans.	The role of local partners in monitoring and managing air quality is identified, including through action with communities. Regard should be had to the legal drivers and opportunities to support the attainment of these standards. Consideration

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	Action for nitrogen dioxide needs to be targeted by location and the main sources (particularly road vehicles) – this is to be led by local authorities in terms of identifying actions / measures. A series of additional actions are identified involving a range of organisations.	should be given to opportunities to address poor air quality, including through promotion of sustainable modes of travel and facilitating lower emission technologies and modes of travel.
<p>Noise Policy Statement for England, DEFRA, 2010</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/noise-policy-statement-for-england]</p>	This statement applies to all forms of noise beyond the workplace, with a vision to promote good health and quality of life through effective management of noise. This is supported by aims to avoid significant adverse impacts, mitigate and minimise adverse effects, and where possible contribute to improvements in health and quality of life.	Noise needs to be taken into account at the appropriate time, seeking to manage the potential issue and implications effectively, first seeking to avoid issues and then mitigating where this is not possible.
<p>Meeting our future water needs: a national framework for water resources, Environment Agency, 2020.</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/meeting-our-future-water-needs-a-national-framework-for-water-resources]</p>	This provides a long term direction in relation to regional water resource planning, taking account of the needs of the environment and improving resilience to drought. It is highlighted that without action many areas of England will face water shortages by 2050, with the south east facing the greatest pressures.	A number of these matters are pertinent in Test Valley. It will be important to ensure that appropriate consideration is given to the water environment, along with demands for water and the need for appropriate infrastructure.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>Groundwater Protection, Environment Agency and DEFRA, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection]</p>	<p>Provides guidance to manage and protect groundwater. It considers risk of pollution (point sources and diffuse) as well as the vulnerability of groundwater to pollution.</p>	<p>Ensuring the availability of water resources, whilst not adversely affecting the environment will be an important consideration, along with avoiding risk of pollution.</p>
<p>Flood and coastal erosion risk management Policy Statement, HM Government, 2020</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/flood-and-coastal-erosion-risk-management-policy-statement]</p>	<p>This provides the ambitions in relation to being more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risks, in relation to people, the economy and environment. It focuses on 5 areas, including about flood defences and infrastructure; managing the flow of water more effectively; harnessing the power of nature; better preparing communities; and taking a catchment based approach.</p>	<p>Regard will need to be had to the increasing risks, as well as the proposed approaches for increasing resilience to them. Flood risk is more relevant to the Borough than coastal erosion. Regard should be had to the goals to reduce the likelihood of flooding as well as reducing the impacts when it does happen.</p>
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england]</p>	<p>Soil is a natural resource which provides a range of services. This strategy sets out a vision to safeguard soils through sustainable management and avoiding degradation.</p>	<p>There is a need to prevent pollution of soils and take account of soil quality when making decisions. This could include consideration of contamination and sustainable drainage systems.</p>
<p>Our Waste, Our Resource: A Strategy for England, HM Government, 2018</p>	<p>This strategy sets out aims to preserve material resources by</p>	<p>Strategies / plans should consider opportunities to use</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/resources-and-waste-strategy-for-england]	minimising waste, using resources efficiently and moving towards a circular economy. At the same time waste needs to be managed in a less environmentally damaging way. A series of milestones and targets are included, including resource productivity.	resources more efficiently, reduce waste generate and ensure they do not impede the operation of waste management facilities and infrastructure.
8-Point Plan for England's National Parks, 2016 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-parks-8-point-plan-for-england-2016-to-2020]	This framework gives a guide on the intentions for how to protect, promote and enhance national parks up to 2020. It includes 8 key priorities linked to 3 key themes of inspiring natural environments, drivers of the rural economy and national treasures.	Many of these matters would be considered through national park management plans, although there may be factors to take into account on integrated management of the environment and taking a balanced approach to the promotion of national parks for outdoor recreation alongside other considerations.
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services]	The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support ecosystems and coherent ecological networks. It is intended to take action through 4 areas, including a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation, putting people at the heart of biodiversity,	Biodiversity will need to be taken into consideration through relevant plans / strategies, including having regard to the aim of this strategy regarding loss of biodiversity and ecological networks.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	reducing environmental pressures and improving knowledge.	
<p>The Culture White Paper, Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/culture-white-paper]</p>	<p>This sets out how the government will support cultural sectors, including through increasing the access and opportunities culture offers, and see more partnerships to put culture at the heart of place making.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the ways the objectives will be delivered, including through intermediate strategies to support relevant cultural considerations.</p>
<p>Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas, DEFRA, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity]</p>	<p>This recognises the importance of the rural areas to the economy and the need to look at specific priority areas to enhance productivity, this includes connectivity to the wider economy, skills, and making it easier to live and work in rural areas.</p>	<p>Strategies / plans may be able to support progress on the actions identified at a local level, including in relation to connectivity and opportunities to live and work in rural areas.</p>
<p>Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government, 2017.</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/industrial-strategy-building-a-britain-fit-for-the-future]</p>	<p>Identifies 5 pillars of productivity, with policies in relation to each – they comprise: ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment and places. Policies include supporting the research and development sector, and investing in education and infrastructure (including digital infrastructure and electric vehicles).</p>	<p>Local policies and plans should have regard to the national objectives and seek opportunities to help contribute to their achievement.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>PHE Strategy 2020 to 2025, Public Health England (PHE), 2019</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/phe-strategy-2020-to-2025]</p>	<p>This sets out public health priorities for the next five years in order to protect people and help people live longer and in good health. Ten priorities are highlighted, including on cleaner air, better mental health, and better start in life. It is also indicated that reduction in health inequalities will be incorporated into these priorities.</p>	<p>Some aspects of the strategy can be taken on board locally including considering how local places take a whole systems approach, thinking about the environments being created and how this supports health objectives.</p>
<p>Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation, HM Government, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sporting-future-a-new-strategy-for-an-active-nation]</p>	<p>This strategy looks to encourage participation and active lifestyles – to do this it focuses on 5 key outcomes, namely physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. The strategy recognises a role for local authorities, particularly given their understanding of communities so as to enable targeting of opportunities and encourage mass participation.</p>	<p>This strategy filters down through other documents (including the Sport England strategy) but there may also be opportunities for plans / strategies to build on the outcome areas and support their delivery at a local level.</p>
<p>Towards an Active Nation Strategy 2016-2021, Sport England, 2016</p> <p>[https://direct.sportengland.org/active-nation/our-strategy/]</p>	<p>This strategy seeks to deliver on Government objectives, with key areas of change including investing in tackling inactivity, promoting positive attitudes to sport and activity for children and young</p>	<p>There may be opportunities to support the delivery of some of the areas of focus.</p>

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	people, promoting inclusiveness, and encouraging stronger local collaboration. In relation to these topics, actions and performance indicators are identified.	
<p>The Road to Zero, HM Government, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/reducing-emissions-from-road-transport-road-to-zero-strategy]</p>	<p>This focuses on the steps needed towards cleaner road transport, including zero emissions vehicles. This includes ensuring the necessary infrastructure is in place to support such changes. There is a mission for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emissions by 2040.</p>	<p>Regard will need to be had to the intentions set out within this paper to ensure any plans / strategies take account of the transition and opportunities to support it, including through infrastructure needs.</p>
<p>Gear Change: A bold vision for cycling and walking, DfT, 2020</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cycling-and-walking-plan-for-england]</p>	<p>Sets out proposals to increase walking and cycling across the country, focusing on four themes. These comprise better streets for cycling and people; cycling and walking at the heart of decision making; empowering and encouraging local authorities; and enabling people to cycle and protecting them when they do. There are ambitions to help create healthier, happier and greener communities; safer streets; and convenient and accessible travel.</p>	<p>There will be opportunities to facilitate walking and cycling through the location and design of new developments, including how they relate to existing facilities.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
Sub-National and Local		
<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013-2030, Hampshire County Council (and other partners), 2013</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/hampshire-minerals-waste-plan]</p>	<p>This plan seeks to promote sustainable development with a focus on minerals and waste development. This includes making provision for a reliable supply of minerals and appropriate waste infrastructure, whilst protecting the environment and local communities and supporting the local economy. A series of policies are provided in order to help achieve this.</p>	<p>This forms part of the Development Plan for the Borough, providing guidance on how planning proposals for minerals and waste matters should be considered. Other policy documents would need to have regard to such policies and allocations. This includes seeking to ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised and proposals do not impede the operation of mineral and waste infrastructure.</p>
<p>Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement, Hampshire County Council, 2019</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/infrastructure-planning]</p>	<p>The document provides a snapshot of infrastructure needs that have been identified and is intended to contribute to engagement on funding delivery. Its objectives include maximising the available and planned infrastructure capacity and making better informed choices about the location of future growth.</p>	<p>There will be a need to ensure that any development is accompanied by appropriate infrastructure provision.</p>
<p>PUSH Spatial Position Statement, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), 2016</p>	<p>This strategy seeks to <i>'deliver sustainable, economic-led growth and regeneration to create a more prosperous, attractive South</i></p>	<p>Regard should be had to the position statement, including through working with other</p>

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[https://www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/push-position-statement/]	<i>Hampshire ... offering a better quality of life for everyone who lives, works and spends their leisure time here.</i> It focuses on matters including cities/urban areas first, promoting a modal shift and protecting the environment. A series of spatial principles are established, along with additional guidance on how the principles and approach can be achieved.	authorities that form part of the Partnership.
Growing our potential: Corporate Plan 2019-2023, Test Valley Borough Council, 2019 [https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/corporate-plan-for-2019-to-2023]	This outlines the Council's vision and priorities for the four year period, which provides a focus for Council activities and services. It identifies 4 priorities for growing the potential of the Borough, comprising Town Centres, Communities, People and Local Environment. This is in order to build upon the strengths and improve the quality of life across the Borough.	Plans / strategies prepared by the Council should have regard to the role they play in helping to deliver these priorities and the vision for the Council. Some of the priorities may be more directly relevant than others depending on the remit of the document.
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016 [https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/dpd]	Forms part of the planning framework. Identifies 15 objectives, these relate to local communities, the local economy, environment, leisure, health and welling, transport, community safety and education and learning. A series of policies	This forms part of the Development Plan for the Borough, with policy approaches on a range of issues that will need to be taken into account.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	and allocations are set out in order to help deliver these objectives.	
<p>Neighbourhood Plans for areas within Test Valley Borough</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/neighbourhood-planning]</p>	<p>Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) allow parishes to consider the issues that are important to them, set out a vision for the area and provide planning policies relating to the use and development of land. Currently Goodworth Clatford is the only neighbourhood plan that has been made. Thruxton and Chilbolton neighbourhood plans are both post examination, awaiting referendums.</p>	<p>This will be reviewed in line with the Local Plan policies and SPDs to aid in decision making related to use and development of land. They will also aid in the identification of locally important objectives and issues.</p>
<p>Local Plans and associated documents for neighbouring and other local planning authorities</p> <p>[Available from local planning authority websites]</p>	<p>These documents provide a steer of the intentions and objectives for the relevant authorities (including neighbouring authorities) for how the local areas are proposed to be planned for in the future, including where development may be allocated. The progress of the documents varies by authority.</p>	<p>It would be important to take account of the objectives of these documents, particularly where there are opportunities for partnership working.</p>
<p>A Vision for Romsey 2015-2035, Romsey Future, 2015</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/romsey-future]</p>	<p>This establishes a vision for the town for the next 20 years, including as a place for people to come together, with the town thriving and growing with more people visiting the town centre, whilst retaining its character as a relatively compact</p>	<p>This gives an insight into the ambitions of the community for Romsey in the future and should be taken into account when preparing other strategies / plans.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	historic market town closely related to the countryside around it. A series of principles are set out along with ambitions to achieve the vision. This is currently being refreshed.	
<p>Andover Vision: Your aspirations, your future, your town, Andover Vision team, 2017</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/andover vision]</p>	<p>This sets out the vision for the community for the next 20 years. As part of this it sets out five themes, comprising, being part of a connected community; having a great green environment; being part of a thriving town centre; supporting businesses, jobs and skills in the town; and access to great health. Beneath each theme, a series of 'big ideas' are identified in relation to the next 20 years.</p>	<p>Provides an overview of the aspirations of the community of Andover for the future, which should be taken into account when preparing other strategies / plans.</p>
<p>Parish Plans for Parishes within the Borough</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityplans/parish-plans]</p>	<p>The Parish Plans provide contextual information for the areas they cover, often identifying action points based on priorities highlighted by the local community. The objectives vary by document – many cover matters including leisure, biodiversity, housing and transport.</p>	<p>The Council is one of the organisations with the potential to support the delivery of the actions identified within these documents. Plans / strategies should have regard to objectives / actions identified and opportunities to support their delivery.</p>
<p>South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), 2018</p>	<p>This plan establishes a strategic approach to inshore and offshore</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should have regard to the objectives and</p>

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[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-south-marine-plans-documents]	waters within the plan area, including policies on where certain activities can take place, whilst taking account of a range of considerations including the needs of the environment. The plan includes 12 objectives with a series of policies to help deliver them.	policies seeking to deliver them to ensure they support the proposals for the management of the marine environment and landward links to such proposals.
River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District, Environment Agency, 2015 [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015]	This document provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment – this is linked to the Water Framework Directive and its objectives. Measures to achieve objectives are identified and limitations for achieving these.	Regard will need to be had to the Water Framework Directive obligations and measures proposed to achieve them, particularly to ensure that any proposals do not counteract the measures envisaged.
Water Resource Management Plans (and associated Drought Plans), prepared by each water supply company [Available from water company websites for Southern Water, Bournemouth Water, Wessex Water, and Cholderton & District Water]	These documents set out the way that water companies will seek to ensure water supply resources are available to meet demands in their supply area, taking account of the needs of the environment and potential implications of climate change. It focuses on ensuring sufficient water for the first 5 year period, with provisions made for a further 20 years.	The availability of water resources and assumptions made on demand will need to be taken into account along with an understanding infrastructure needs (including the phasing of their availability).

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<p>Water Company Business Plans 2020-2025, prepared by water companies</p> <p>[Available from water company websites]</p>	<p>These set out the specific proposals expected to ensure sufficient water supply, waste water treatment and adherence to water quality standards over the five year period and investment required in the period as part of future planning. This links to the Water Resource Management Plans.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the proposals in the Business Plans and the lead in times for delivering infrastructure.</p>
<p>Test & Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2019</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-and-itchen-catchment-abstraction-licensing-strategy]</p>	<p>This strategy sets out the approach to managing new and existing abstraction and impoundment within the Test and Itchen catchments. It is recognised that abstractions are managed to protect the environment.</p>	<p>There is a need to take account of the availability of water in terms of the location of development and the impacts on the environment.</p>
<p>Catchment Action Plan, Test and Itchen Catchment Partnership, 2019</p> <p>[http://www.ticp.org.uk/current-projects]</p>	<p>The purpose of this plan is to set out the actions that will deliver environmental improvements to achieving the vision of a healthy water environment that is valued and nurtured by residents, businesses and the wider community. Recognition of the role of ecosystems services is highlighted, with actions including the topics of water quality & quantity, channel and habitat, as</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the identified actions and opportunities to support environmental improvements.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	well as recreation and community engagement.	
<p>South East River Basin District: Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021, Environment Agency, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-district-flood-risk-management-plan]</p>	<p>The plan explains flood risk and how the relevant authorities will work with communities to manage the risks over the plan period. General objectives are set out along with catchment specific objectives. The latter includes minimising the impact of flooding, considering environmental benefits as part of flood management, and support adaptation to climate change by making space for water.</p>	<p>Regard needs to be had to flood risk from the variety of sources identified and proposed measures to address this. It will be important to aim to avoid increasing risks.</p>
<p>Hampshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies/Local-Flood-Risk-Management-Strategy]</p>	<p>A key aim of the document is to produce a plan to reduce and manage flood risk in a way that will benefit people, property and the environment. Objectives include improving knowledge and understanding, provide a strategy (and taking action) to manage risks, increasing public awareness, and improving response and recovery to flood risk.</p>	<p>It will be important to ensure that flood risk is considered as part of plan / strategy development, in terms of not increasing risks / vulnerabilities and where possibly play a role in helping to deliver solutions or benefits.</p>
<p>Hampshire Groundwater Management Plan, Hampshire County Council, 2013</p>	<p>This provides an overview of groundwater flooding risk, looking at contextual information and action plans for priority areas. It also seeks</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the areas at risk of groundwater flooding, including the identified priority areas and</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies/groundwater-management-plan]	to collate information on actions being taken by different partners. The action plans include areas within Test Valley.	actions that had been identified. Plans / strategies should not increase risk and should have regard to actions identified.
North Solent Shoreline Management Plan, New Forest District Council, 2010 [http://www.northsolentsmp.co.uk/]	This sets the strategic policy approach for the management of the coastline and adjacent areas at risk of tidal flooding and coastal erosion. A small part of the Borough is covered by this document (unit 5c13) for which an approach of 'no active intervention' is identified.	Need to take account of the approach to managing future flood risk in the lower Test area to ensure no inappropriate development takes place.
Test Valley Borough Council Climate Emergency Action Plan 2020 [https://testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/environmentandsustainability/climate-emergency-action-plan]	In line with the Government target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, a climate emergency was declared by the Council in September 2019. A climate emergency action plan was created to identify steps to achieve carbon neutrality as soon as possible, certainly before the Government target of 2050.	Need to have regards to the six themes covered in the action plan and the role of strategies and plans in seeking to achieve the necessary reductions in carbon emissions.
A Clean Air Strategy for Southampton, Southampton City Council, 2019-2025 [http://www.southampton.gov.uk/images/clean-air-strategy-2019-2025_tcm63-389498.pdf]	This provides a framework for improving air quality (to reduce health impacts and meet legal obligations), recognising that this needs to be undertaken in partnership. It includes four priorities: improving air quality in the	Need to have regard to the actions proposed to ensure cross boundary approach to supporting activities, this will include promoting sustainable transport.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	city, supporting businesses and organisations, collaborating with communities and residents and promoting sustainability.	
<p>North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2019-2024, 2019</p> <p>[http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html]</p>	<p>This document provides detail on the context and landscape for the AONB. It focuses on 8 themes, including landscape, biodiversity, the historic environment, development and communities. Policies for the AONB are identified for each theme.</p>	<p>The management plan should be taken into account for any strategies / plans within or in close proximity to the AONB to help conserve the nationally important landscape.</p>
<p>Partnership Plan for the New Forest National Park, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/about-us/management-plan/]</p>	<p>This provides a guide to all activities aiming to support the delivery of the purpose and duty of the National Park. It identifies a series of priority areas with objectives linked to each – the priority areas include enhancing the landscapes and habitats, conserving local distinctiveness, enjoying the special qualities of the Park, and supporting local communities.</p>	<p>Whilst plans / strategies are unlikely to cover the National Park itself (the National Park Authority has responsibilities for planning functions) there will need to be consideration of the potential effects on the setting of this area (bearing in mind the priorities) and potential affects within the Park from changes within the Borough.</p>
<p>Solent European Marine Sites Draft Management Scheme and associated Review document, 2004 and 2011 [along with annual Delivery Plans]</p> <p>[http://www.solentems.org.uk/publications/]</p>	<p>These combined documents aim to ensure the sustainable management of the Solent coastline with a focus on the biodiversity and nature conservation designations. The aim</p>	<p>This links to legal obligations to manage European nature conservation designations. Regard should be had to the management considerations</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	is to maintain favourable condition through the sustainable management of activities.	and the proposals in the delivery plans, to ensure any plan / strategy does not counteract any proposals and ideally supports them.
Solent Recreation Mitigation Strategy, Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership, 2017 [https://solent.birdaware.org/strategy]	Provides background information on the rationale for the mitigation package linked to recreational pressures on 3 Special Protection Area (SPA) designations within the Solent. It includes details of a mitigation package to address the identified issues and the need for this to be monitored and reviewed.	Plans / strategies will need to be aware of the recreational pressures and the mitigation package to ensure that they do not undermine the proposals and seek opportunities to support them.
Solent Waders and Brent Goose Strategy, 2010 (and associated mitigation guidance) [https://solentwbgs.wordpress.com/]	Considers areas of land that are ecologically linked to the Solent SPAs that are important to the designated bird species, so they can be properly considered when at risk. A series of policies is provided to help ensure such areas are appropriately considered, with additional advice available in relation to providing mitigation.	Plans / strategies will need to be mindful of the areas of land identified through this strategy and ensure full consideration is given to them so as not to undermine the areas supporting the SPA.
Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan, Test Valley Borough Council, 2008 [http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/naturereserves/biodiversity-action-plan]	This draws on higher tier biodiversity action plans. It provides a baseline of the biodiversity within the Borough and action plans looking at the Borough as a whole and specific	This provides contextual information and an indication of actions that can support biodiversity in the Borough which should be taken into

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	areas. It includes a number of objectives such as ensuring protection and appropriate management of key habitats, ensuring biodiversity is taken into account in decision making, and reducing the effects of habitat fragmentation and isolation through restoration.	account when developing strategies / plans.
<p>Contaminated Land Strategy, Test Valley Borough Council, 2017</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/land-contamination]</p>	This strategy is produced in line with legal requirements which seek to identify and remove unacceptable risks from land contamination, bring brownfield land back into beneficial use and ensure any costs are proportionate. Priorities include identifying contaminated land, monitoring private drinking water supplies to identify sources of contamination and work in partnership with other organisations as appropriate.	Plans / strategies should ensure that any opportunities to identify and remediate contaminated land are taken into account.
<p>2020 Air Quality Annual Status Report, Test Valley Borough Council, 2020</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/air-quality]</p>	This document includes results of air quality monitoring. It does not include any specific objectives but does summarise actions to improve air quality in the local area.	Development within the Borough has the potential for a range of implications on air quality, including through transport related emissions. Plans / strategies should note the latest local evidence on

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
		air quality levels and consider this alongside national and sub-national plans to improve air quality.
<p>Town and Village Design Statements for settlements across the Borough, various dates</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/village-design-statements]</p>	<p>While the content of these documents varies by settlement, they generally provide background to the settlement and a description of the features of importance within the settlement. The majority provide recommendations for any future development to ensure they respect the local character.</p>	<p>The Design Statements give further detail on features that help to establish the local character of areas. Having regard to this detail in plans / strategies can help to ensure that the character of settlements is retained.</p>
<p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals, various dates</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/heritage/conservationarea]</p>	<p>This suite of documents provides contextual information on the Conservation Areas to which they relate, identifying specific character areas and the features which help to provide the historic character.</p>	<p>These documents provide a steer to the features of particular importance (from settlement pattern to materials used) within the Conservation Area, all of which should be taken into account should any plans/ strategies relate to these areas.</p>
<p>Andover Town Centre Masterplan, 2020</p> <p>[https://www.thinkandovertowncentre.co.uk/andovermasterplan]</p>	<p>The masterplan has been prepared in the context of engagement with the community. The vision for change seeks to ensure Andover town centre will be social & inclusive, green & ethical, creative &</p>	<p>This highlights one way that Andover town centre could be redeveloped whilst also providing key principles and actions to consider alongside this. The proposals could help</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	enterprising, and unique & independent. A spatial framework has been prepared for the town centre, along with more detailed masterplans for key areas of change. An action plan is also provided to supplement this.	to inform any approach to development as well as wider promotion and facilitating use of the town centre.
South of Romsey Town Centre Masterplan Report, 2020	The masterplan has been prepared in the context of engagement with the community in particular through Romsey Future. As part of the vision, the masterplan includes recognition of its role in enhancing Romsey's resilience, using the centre in a sustainable way, creating greater footfall and enhancing Romsey's unique character. The masterplan sets out how proposals to the south of the town centre could be brought forward, accounting for design principles and guidelines, looking at the short, medium and long term.	The proposals could help to inform any approach to development of this area of the town centre, with opportunities to promote wider connections.
Hampshire Children and Young People's Plan 2019 to 2021, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Children's Trust, 2019 [https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/childrenandfamilies/cypp]	This document establishes the vision and priorities at a strategic level linked to a shared commitment to improve the lives of children and young people in Hampshire. It establishes actions in relation to the	Whilst many of the actions / priorities do not directly relate to the Council, there may be opportunities to ensure that plans / strategies can

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	themes of health, staying safe, enjoyment and achievement, making a positive contribution and achieving economic wellbeing.	positively influence these areas.
<p>Housing Strategy 2020-2025, Test Valley Borough Council, 2020 (and associated delivery plan)</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/using/housing-strategies/test-valley-borough-council-s-housing-strategy-2020-2025]</p>	<p>Having regard to policy context and evidence, 4 priorities are identified, comprising enabling the delivery of new homes that people can afford and meeting different types of need in our communities; improving access to and quality of existing housing; meeting the challenge of an ageing population; and preventing and relieving homelessness and rough sleeping. The latter links to the below strategy. In relation to each priority, a series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the priority areas and associated actions within the delivery plan when preparing plans / strategies.</p>
<p>Preventing Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2020-2023, Test Valley Borough Council, 2020 (and associated delivery plan)</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/using/housing-strategies/preventing-homelessness-rough-sleeping-strategy-2020-2023]</p>	<p>Four interdependent themes have been identified that form the basis for the strategy; namely improving health & wellbeing, building on skills, empowering communities to thrive; driving innovation across public services through partnership working; supporting people to remain in their homes or move into the right accommodation at the right time; and developing local</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the priority areas and associated actions within the delivery plan when preparing plans / strategies.</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	partnerships to ensure no-one has to sleep rough. A delivery plan supports the strategy to help achieve the themes.	
<p>A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018 – 2030, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-02/Strategic%20Economic%20Plan%202018.pdf]</p>	<p>This document includes a commitment to drive a clean, low carbon economy. It outlines 5 priorities in order to achieve growth, these include: high value sectors for a globally facing economy, enterprise and innovation for scaling up high productivity small and medium enterprises, skills for high value, high growth economy, connectivity for a 21st century advanced digital and low carbon economy and dynamic communities and sustainable growth corridors.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the approach being taken by the LEP and opportunities to support the areas of focus and interventions identified.</p>
<p>World Class Skills: Developing a workforce for the future – Skills and Employment Strategy 2014- 2020, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2014</p> <p>[https://www.lepnetwork.net/media/1109/enterprise-m3-sep.pdf]</p>	<p>This strategy has taken an evidence led approach to review the demand for and supply of skills. As a result it has identified 3 work streams, relating to skills, employability, and collaboration & skills brokerage. An action plan accompanies this strategy.</p>	<p>Whilst many of the actions identified do not relate directly to Council activities, plans / strategies should consider whether there are opportunities to improve skills linked to the evidence identified.</p>
<p>Economic Development Strategy 2017-2019 and beyond, Test Valley Borough Council, 2017</p>	<p>This sits beneath the Council's Corporate Plan and establishes specific priority areas including</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should have regard to the priority areas identified and opportunities to</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/business/businessgrantsandsupport/test-valley-economic-development-strategy-2016-19]	supporting vibrant businesses, securing the right scale of strategic infrastructure, skills, improving town centres, being open for business, and tourism. In relation to each area, consideration is given to the evidence base and actions that will be taken.	contribute towards their delivery.
Hampshire School Places Plan 2020 – 2024, Hampshire County Council, 2020 [https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/schoolplacesplan]	This document sets out the level of need that has been identified for additional mainstream school places in primary and secondary sectors. This takes account of population changes and anticipated new development, then sets out the methodology for calculating the requirement for places. This helps to inform future needs.	The capacity of schools should be taken into account when developing any plans / strategies, also having regard to whether there is capacity for additional places to be provided.
Towards a Healthier Hampshire: A Strategy for Improving the Public's Health 2016-2021, Hampshire County Council, 2016 [http://documents.hants.gov.uk/public-health/TowardsahealthierHampshireastrategyforimprovingthepublicshealth2016-2021.pdf]	This Strategy aims to improve health across Hampshire, including helping people to look after their own health and wellbeing and ensuring the right services are delivered where they are needed. The 5 priorities for public health in Hampshire are healthy, happy, resilient, thriving communities, and protect. The strategy goes on to provide a high level review of the expected	Plans/strategies should have regard to the background information and proposed actions to seek opportunities to support their delivery. Areas of relative health inequality are identified in the Borough. Whilst many of the areas for further action may fall beyond the remit of the Council, there may be scope

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	changes in services and proposed outcomes.	for plans / strategies to help achieve the objectives through other mechanisms e.g. availability of open space / recreational facilities, and other indirect measures that may promote healthy lifestyles.
<p>Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025, Hampshire County Council, 2015</p> <p>[http://documents.hants.gov.uk/countryside/HampshireCountrysideAccessPlan2015-2025.pdf]</p>	<p>This plan primarily seeks to provide a mechanism to address issues including the condition of the rights of way network, their connectivity, information provision, accessing the countryside from urban areas and impacts on land management. Objectives include focusing resources on routes that provide the most benefit, enabling a greater response to local needs and ensuring information on finding paths and using them responsibly is widely available and easily understood. A series of actions are identified.</p>	<p>Plans / strategies can consider the issues identified and opportunities to help deliver them e.g. looking at access to the countryside and connectivity of routes.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), UE Associates for PUSH, 2017-2034 (and associated Implementation Framework, 2019)</p>	<p>The documents aim to recognise the existing access to green infrastructure within South Hampshire and the advantages</p>	<p>There is an opportunity to support the delivery of this strategy, through any emerging plans and</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
[https://www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/green-infrastructure-flooding-water-management/]	such facilities can provide. They identify areas where improvements / enhancements can be made to the green infrastructure network, to include proposals within Test Valley, such as a forest park.	strategies. The importance of green infrastructure and the access to natural green spaces should be recognised.
Green Infrastructure Strategy for Test Valley 2014 - 2019, Test Valley Borough Council, 2014 [https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/planning-policy-guidance]	The aims of the strategy are to enhance biodiversity & the quality of the natural environment, maximise opportunities for the public to enjoy the environment, support the response to climate change, support the wellbeing of residents and the economic prosperity of the Borough. Contextual information is provided along with opportunities to support the delivery of the aims.	Plans / strategies have scope to support the delivery of these objectives and actions identified within the strategy. There should be consideration of such issues including in relation to biodiversity and enjoyment of the environment. Area based sections within the strategy can be used as a focus.
Green Spaces Strategy, Test Valley Borough Council, 2007 https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure	This document aims to ensure that the green spaces of the Borough are of a high quality and to guide their improvement through management measures, This document identifies a range of strategic priorities. The document is in the process of being updated.	Plans / strategies can recognise the importance of existing open spaces and support their long term management, as well as trying to ensure appropriate access to open spaces serving different purposes.
Playing Pitch Strategy, Continuum on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council, 2020	This reviews the availability of pitches relative to existing and forecast population to assess the level of need as well as changes	Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support delivery on the identified actions and bear in

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure	required in relation to the quality of provision. As a result of this, a series of actions are identified. The strategy focuses on pitches for football, rugby, cricket and hockey.	mind the recommendations for existing sites, as well as the need for additional provisions.
Sport Facilities Strategy, Continuum on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council, 2020 https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure	This reviews the supply and demand for a variety of sport and recreation provisions in relation to a range of indoor and outdoor sports including swimming, athletics, tennis, cycling and netball. It identified a series of actions to ensure needs are met, this includes through enhancements to existing sports facilities.	Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support delivery on the strategic actions in relation to existing facilities and the need for enhancements to provisions.
Forest Park Implementation Framework, Test Valley Borough Council, 2014 [https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/planning-policy-guidance]	This document focuses on a specific project, identifying a series of objectives in relation to its delivery – these comprise providing accessible green infrastructure, reducing pressure on sensitive sites, and enhancing biodiversity. In addition a series of principles for delivery are identified.	Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support the delivery of this project in line with the implementation framework.
River Anton Enhancement Scheme: A Partnership Strategy for Protecting and Improving the River Anton, 2008 http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/	This strategy identifies key issues and identifies actions seeking to improve the River Anton and its associated environment. The document focuses on four broad	Regard should be given to the important features identified and the opportunities for improvement.

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/river-anton-enhancement-scheme]	objectives, improve the river and its value for wildlife; improve public access along the river; involve the community in projects to improve the river; and ensure the full potential of the River Anton as a chalk river habitat is realised and secured for the future.	
Romsey Waterways and Wetlands Enhancement Strategy, 2013 [https://testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/romsey-s-waterways-and-wetlands]	Provides contextual information on the waterways within Romsey and opportunities for improvements (with actions identified). The partners involved in the strategy identified 6 objectives, namely, improve public access; improve ecology of the rivers; improve the heritage features associated with the waterways; improve awareness and appreciation of the waterways; improve co-ordination of flood defences; and improve landscape setting of the waterways.	Regard should be given to the important features identified and the opportunities for improvement – plans may have scope to support the delivery of identified actions.
Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Hampshire County Council, 2013 [https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]	This provides a long term strategy and shorter term implementation strategy to support delivery. The 3 main priorities identified are to support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network;	There may be a role in supporting the delivery of the priority areas identified, but also in terms of making sure that appropriate consideration is given to how any new development links with the

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	providing a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network; and management of traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time reliability and reducing emissions.	existing network and its available capacity.
<p>Hampshire Walking Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]</p>	The strategy focuses on 4 key aims, namely providing a clear statement on aspirations for supporting walking in the short, medium and long term; providing a framework to support local walking strategies; provide a means to prioritise funding to the best value for money; and helping to realise additional funding opportunities. This links to a vision that by 2025, walking will be the travel mode of choice for short trips and the most popular & accessible means of recreation.	Plans / strategies may have a role in reflecting on the challenges identified and providing a means of encouraging walking e.g. through creating new links, making sure routes feel safe, and improving the usability of existing routes.
<p>Hampshire Cycling Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]</p>	The vision for this strategy is that by 2025 cycling will be a convenient, safe, healthy, affordable and popular means of transportation and recreation. Linked to this, a series of challenges and related objectives are identified, including in relation to	Plans / strategies may have a role in reflecting on the challenges identified and providing a means of encouraging cycling e.g. improving connectivity of routes / links to key destinations, and considering

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	safety and encouraging regular cycling.	the availability of cycle storage.
<p>Cycle Strategy and Network Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/cyclingwalking/cyclestrategyspd]</p>	<p>This aims to lay out how to deliver the opportunity for increased cycling routes and improve their safety. It also identifies how cycling should be considered in new developments.</p>	<p>This provides a framework as to how to improve the cycling network within the Borough. Strategies / plans should have regard to the routes identified and scope to support their delivery.</p>
<p>Andover Town Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/atap]</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility in Andover and identifies a series of measures to improve accessibility (with some delivery mechanisms identified).</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the town – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.</p>
<p>Romsey Town Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/romsey-town-access-plan-spd-rtap]</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility in and around Romsey and identifies a series of measures to improve accessibility (with some delivery mechanisms identified).</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the town – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.</p>
<p>Test Valley Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility for the Borough in</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the</p>

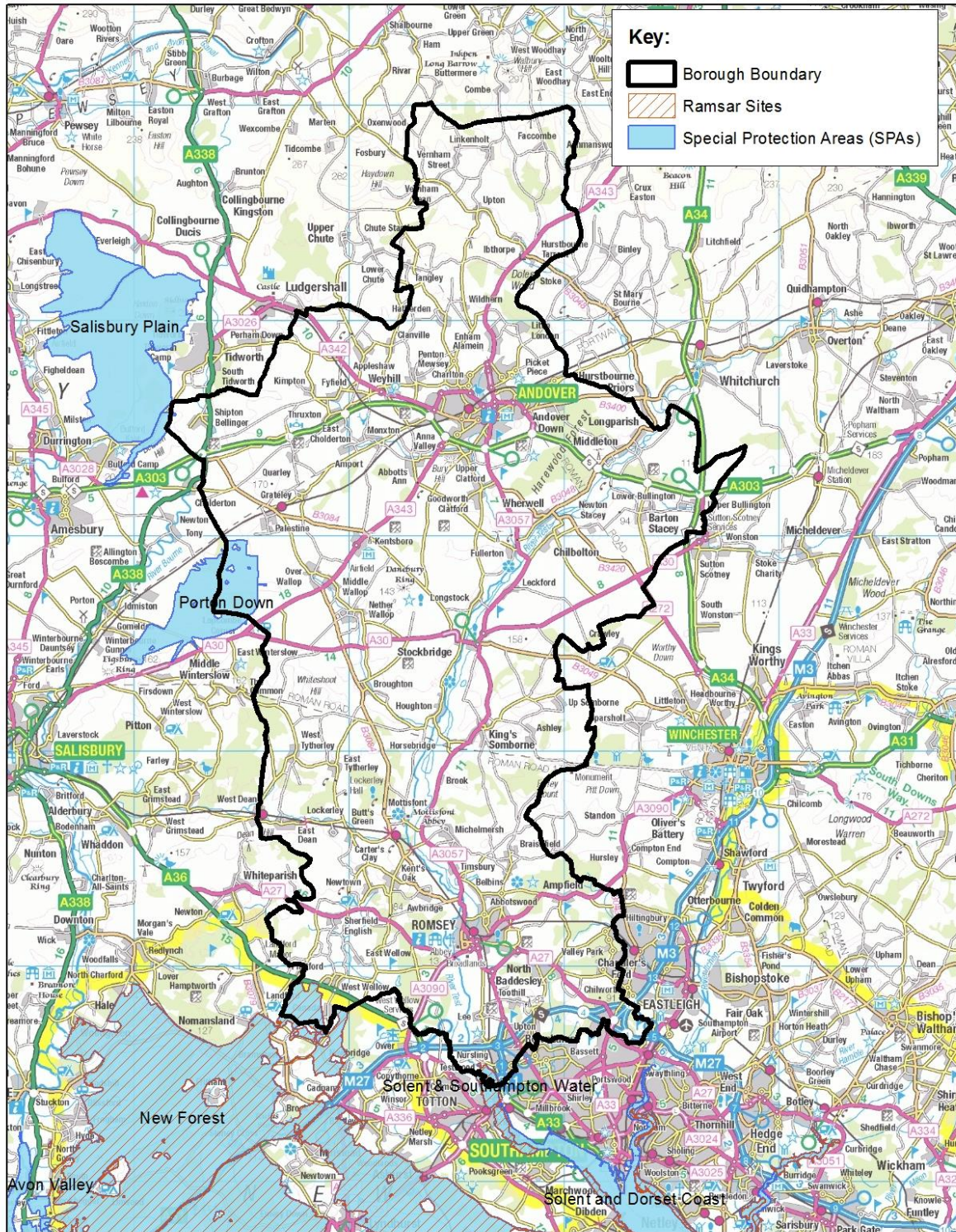
Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
[https://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/test-valley-access-plan-spd]	the areas outside Romsey and Andover. It goes on to identify a series of issues, and in some cases measures to improve accessibility by Parish.	Borough – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.

Appendix 3: Maps to Support Baseline Information (Task A2)

Maps within this appendix –

- A. Location of international nature conservation designations – Special Protection Areas and Ramsar sites
- B. Location of international nature conservation designations – Special Areas of Conservation
- C. Location of SSSIs and SINCs
- D. Location of Ancient Woodland
- E. Local Ecological Network
- F. Index of Multiple Deprivation
- G. Highest Level of Qualification Attained
- H. Heritage Designations
- I. Agricultural Land Classification
- J. Location of North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and New Forest National Park
- K. Landscape Character Areas
- L. Flood Risk from Rivers and Sea

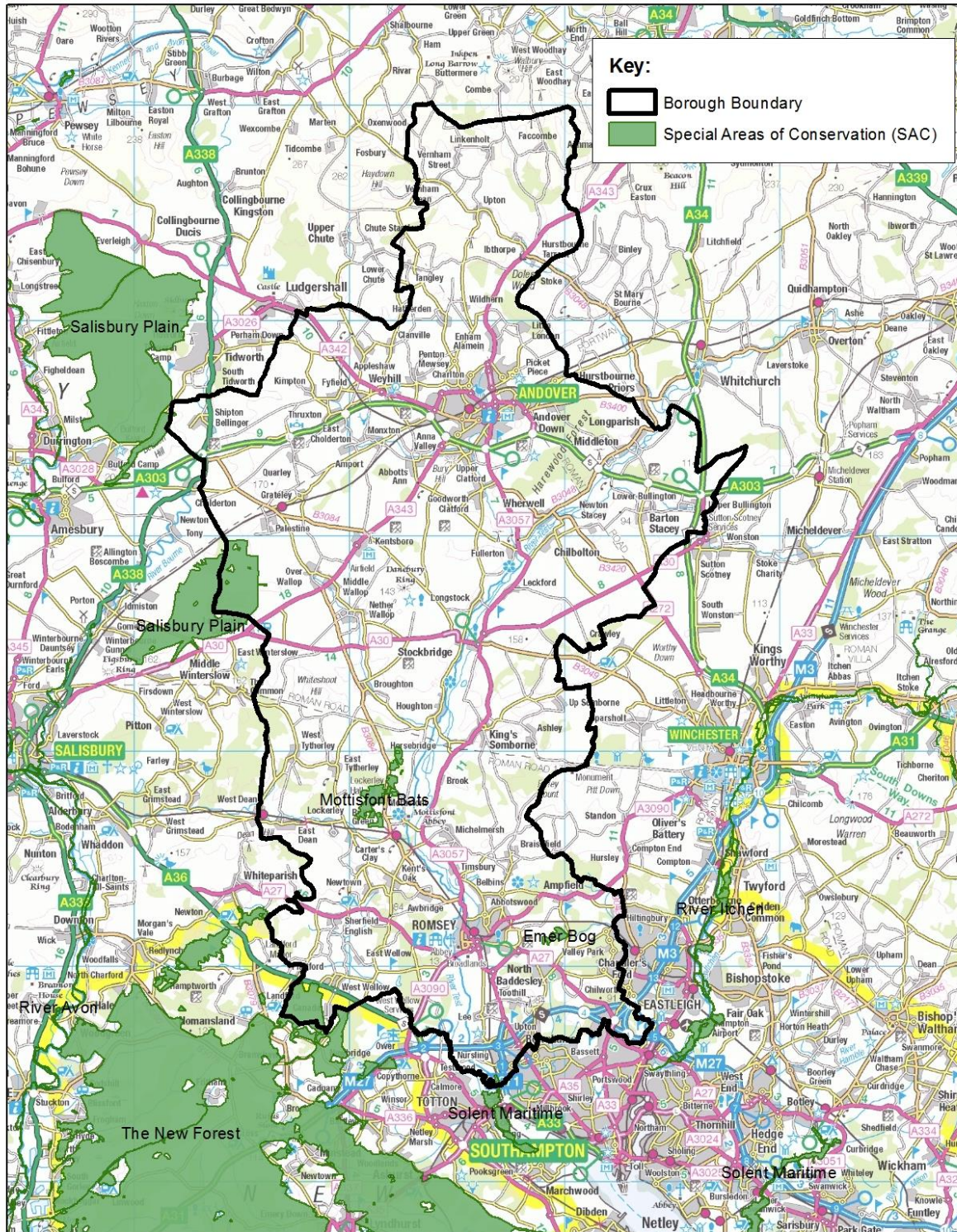
Please be aware, in many cases the data shown on maps is clipped to the Borough of Test Valley, so does not show for the wider area.



Location of international nature conservation designations - Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites

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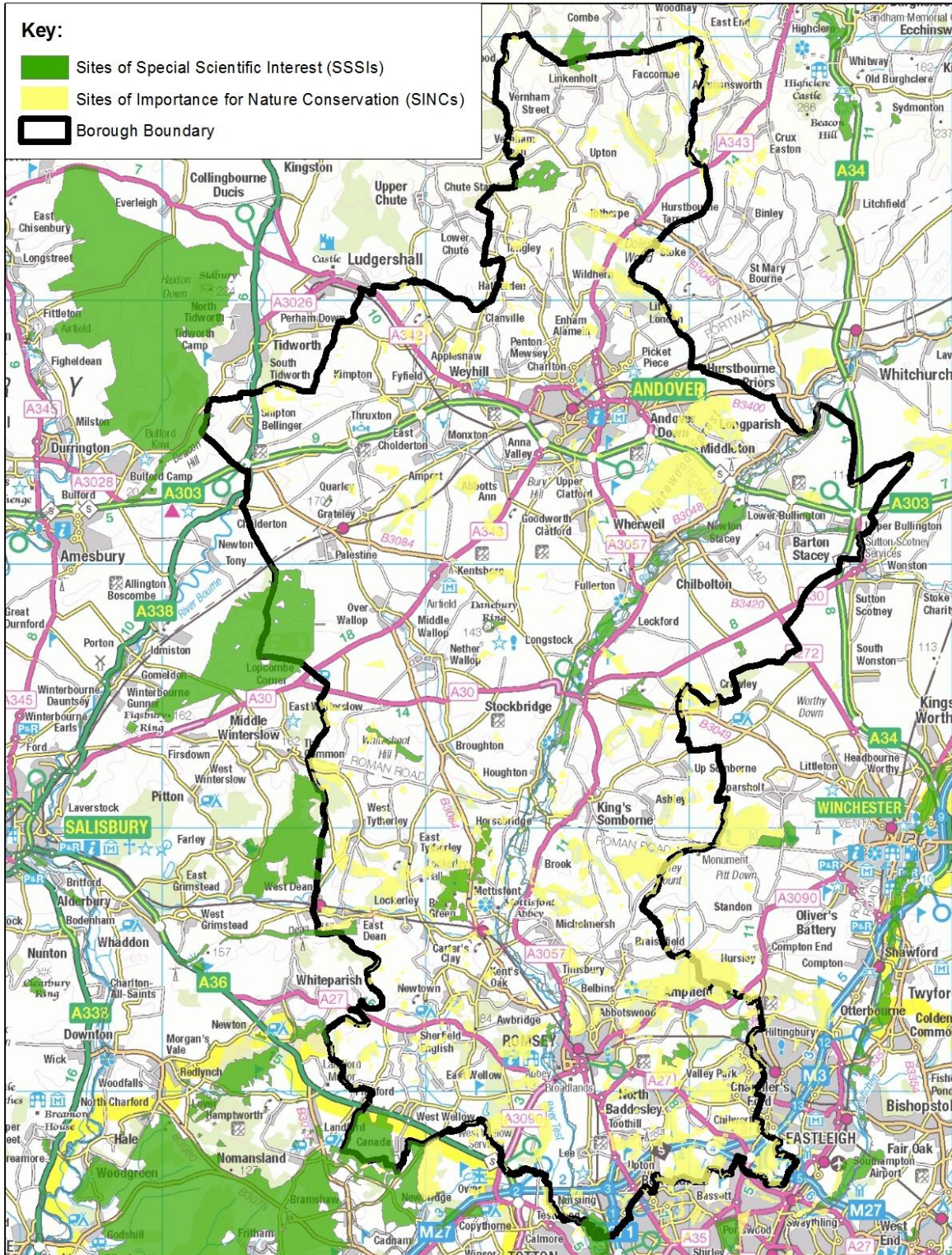




**Location of international nature conservation designations -
Special Areas of Conservation**

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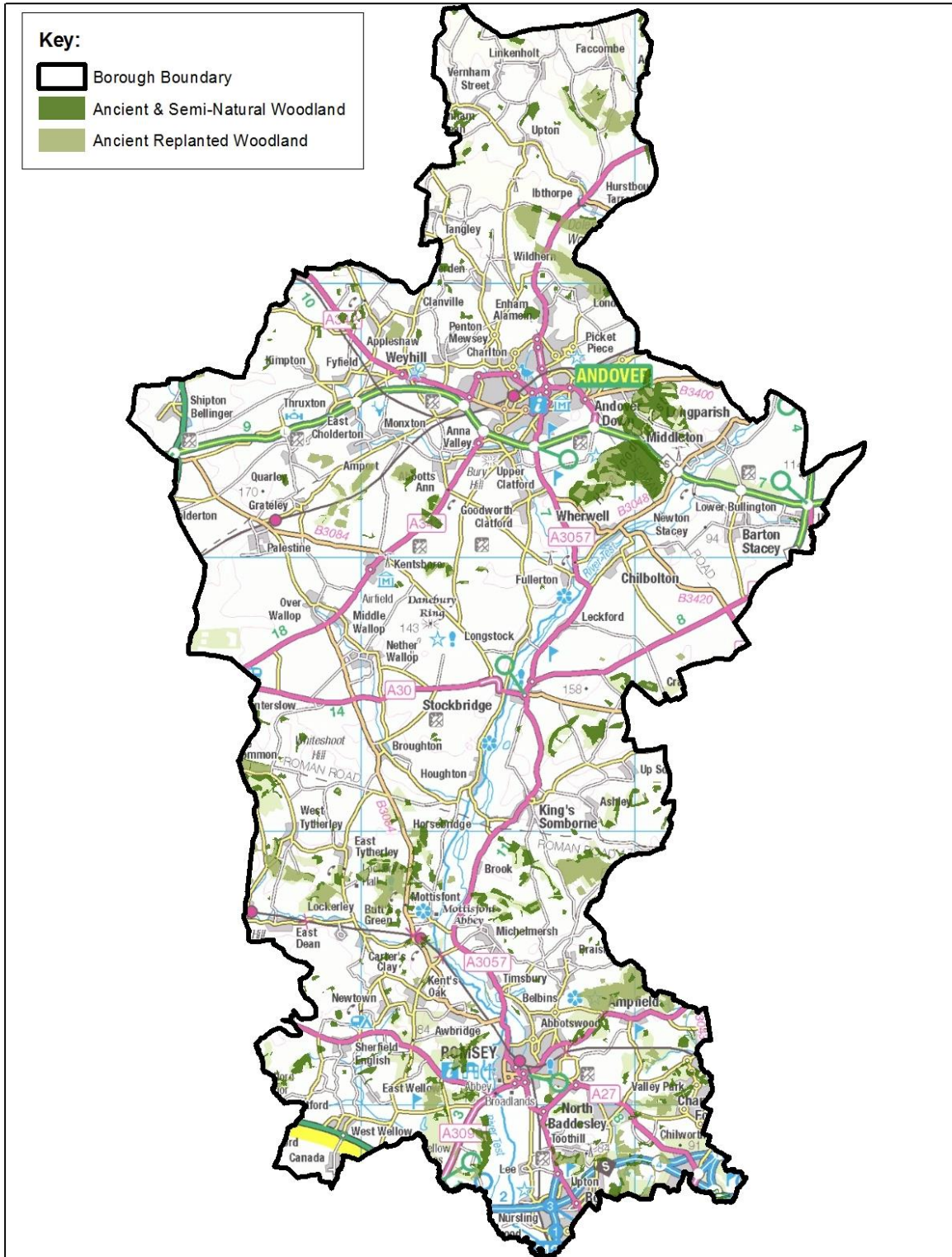




Location of SSSIs and SINCs

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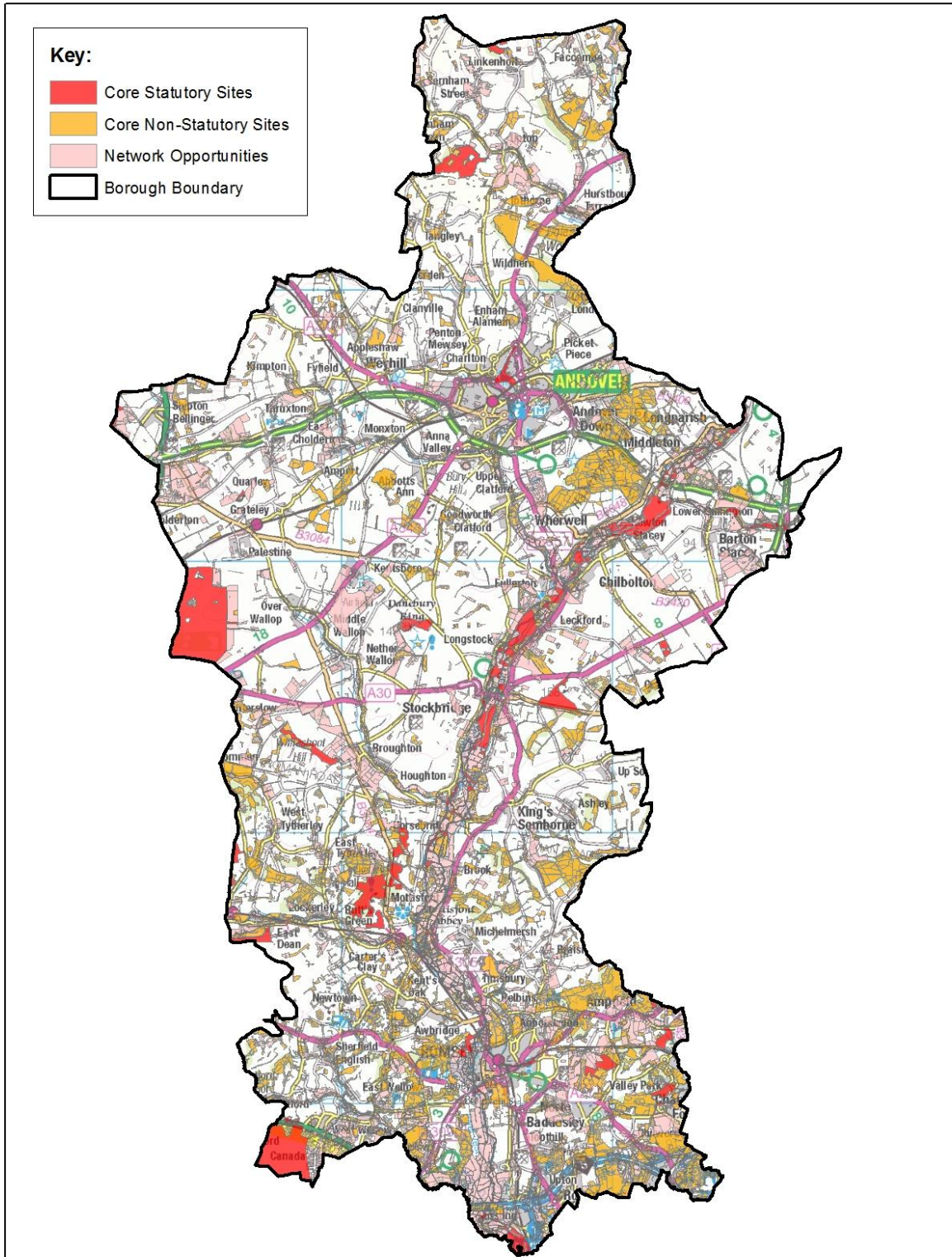




Location of Ancient Woodland

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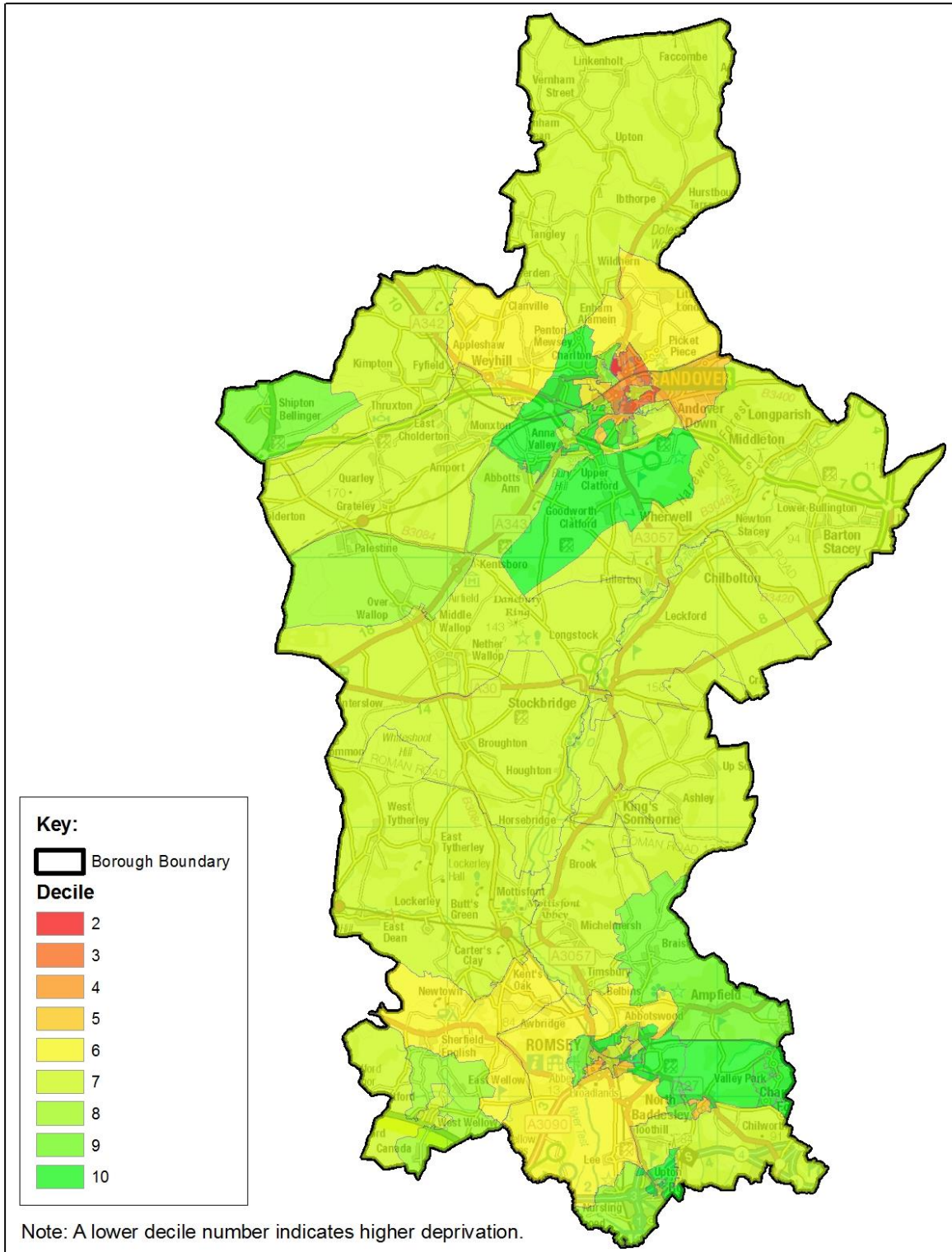




Local Ecological Network

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Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019

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Highest Level of Qualification Attained - 2011 Census - People Age 16+

Overview of Qualification Levels -

Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills;

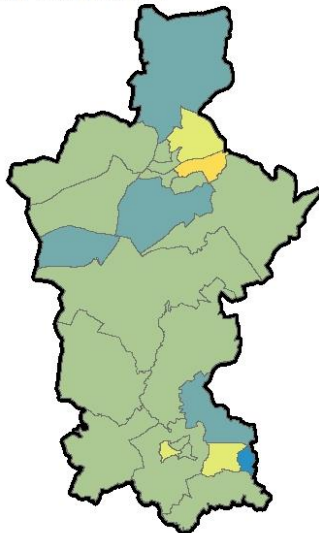
Level 2: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma 13 Apprenticeship;

Level 3: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3;

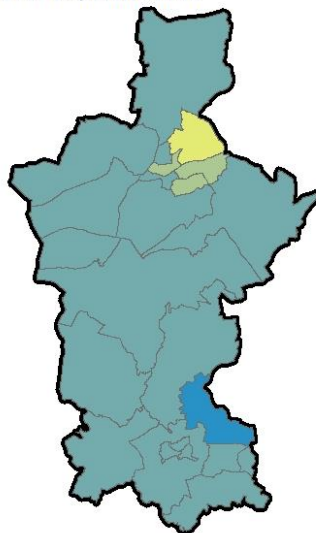
Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma;

Level 4: Degree, Higher Degree (MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Professional Qualifications.

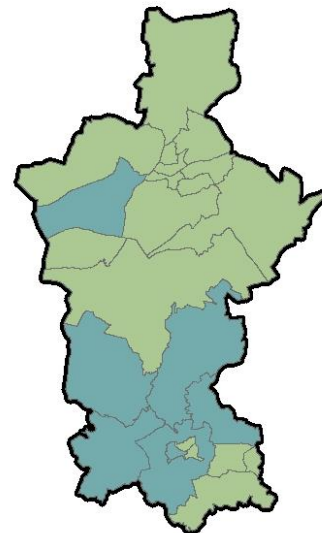
No Qualification



Level 1 Qualification



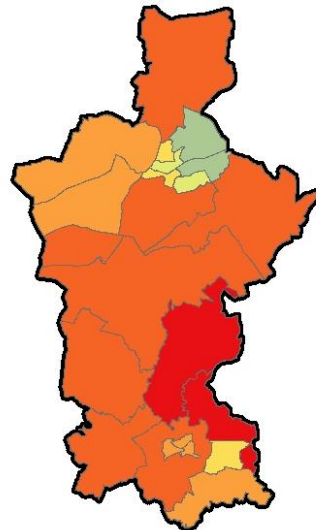
Level 2 Qualification



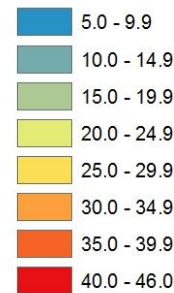
Level 3 Qualification



Level 4 Qualification

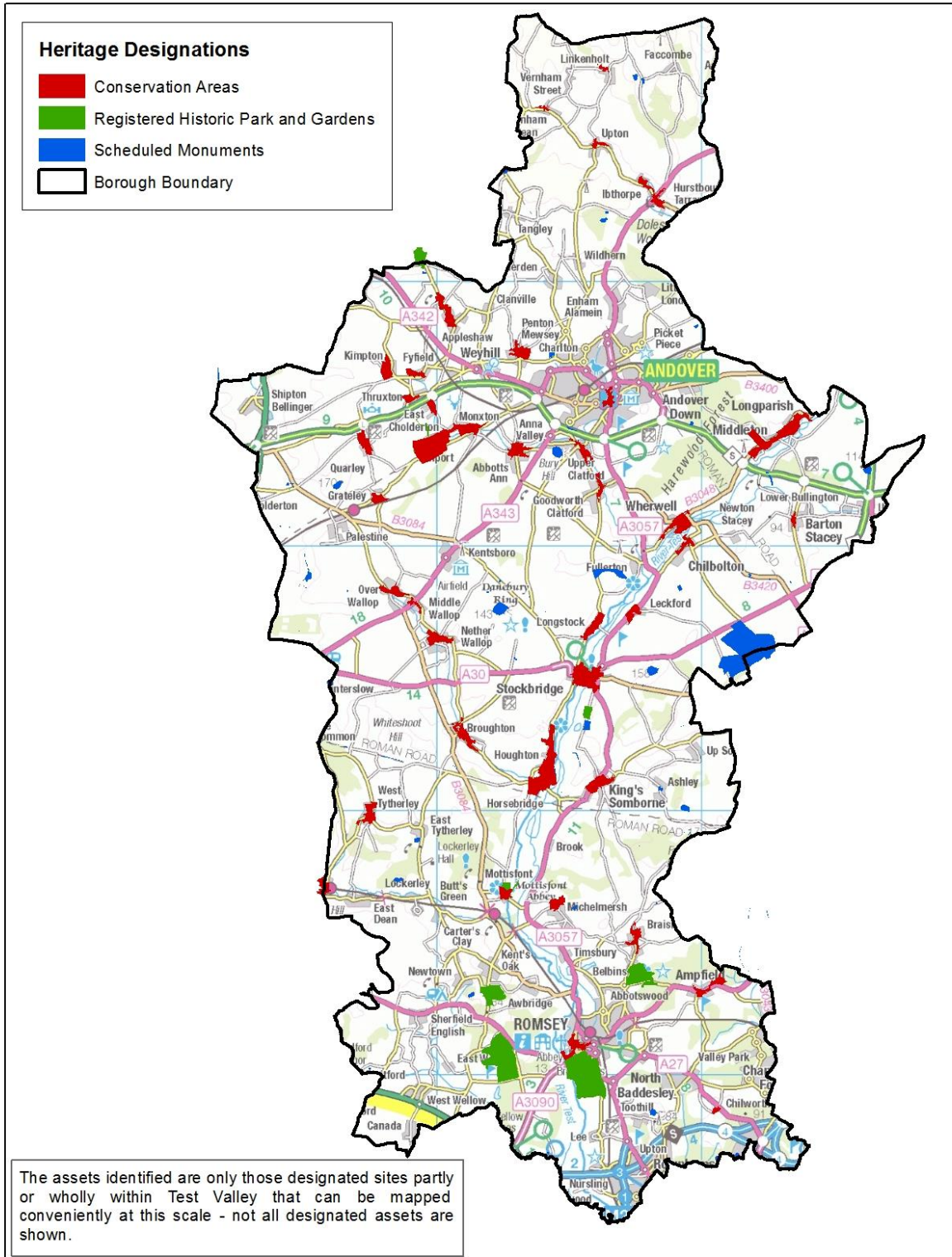


Key
Percent of Population
Attaining Specified Level



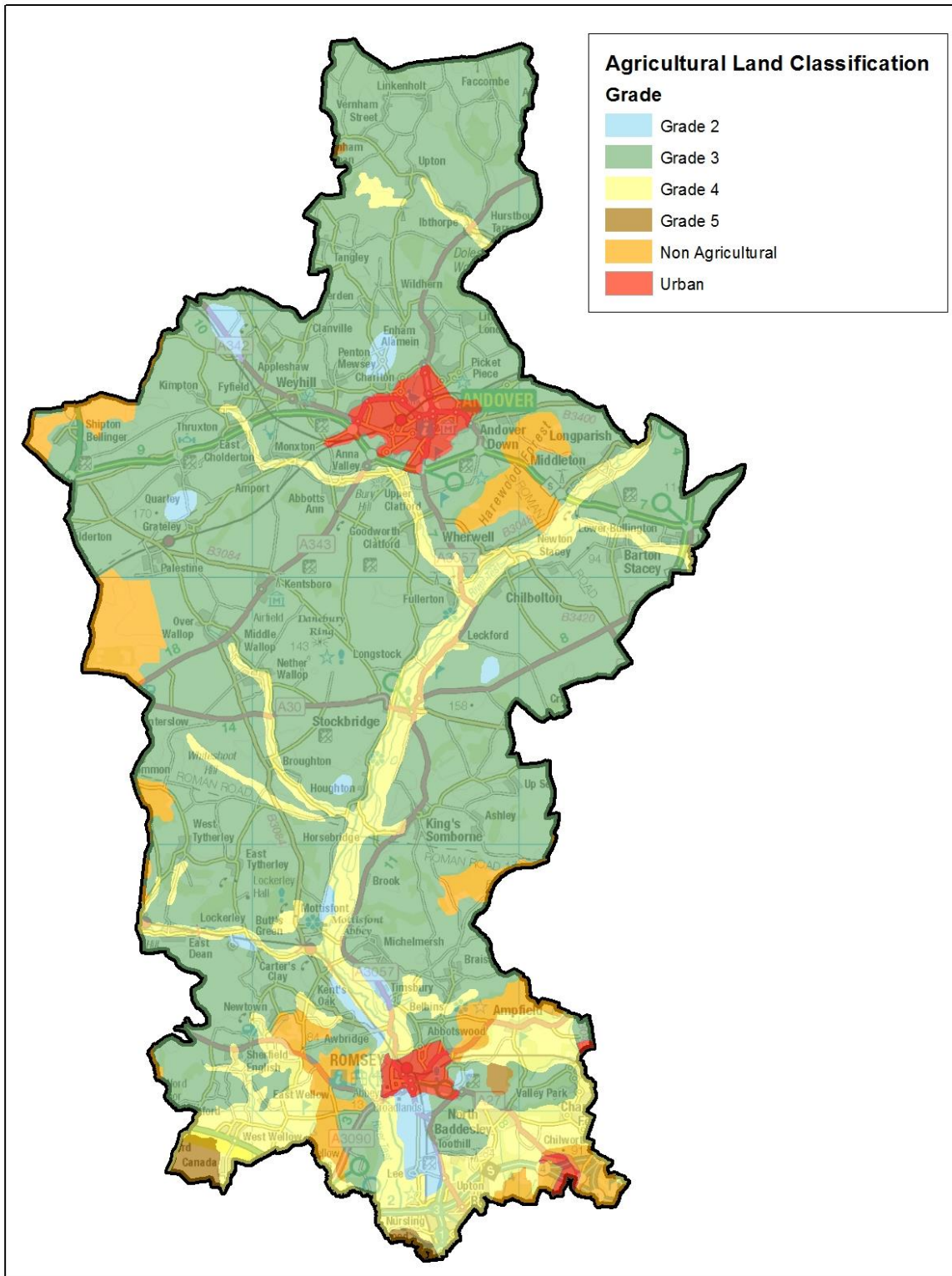
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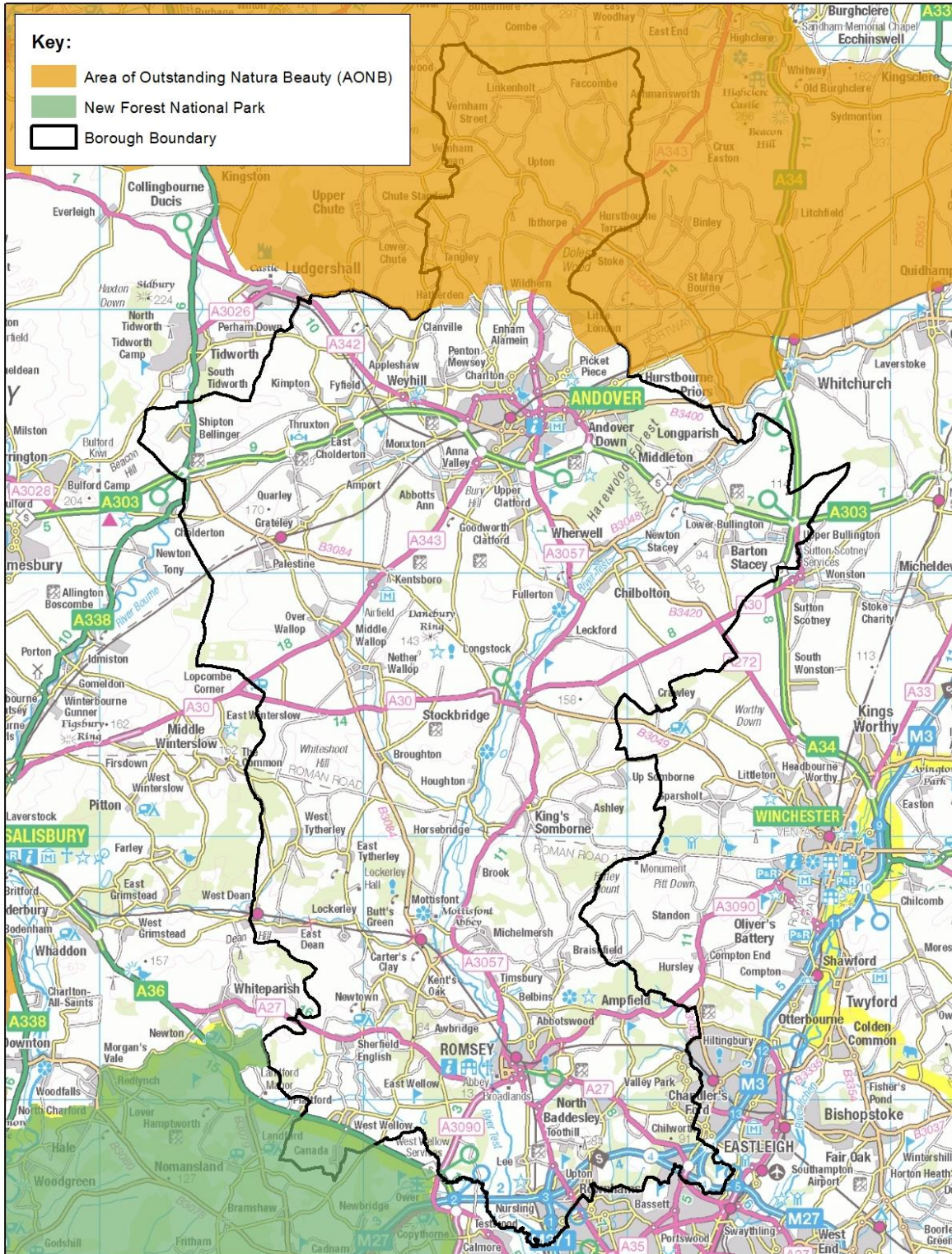
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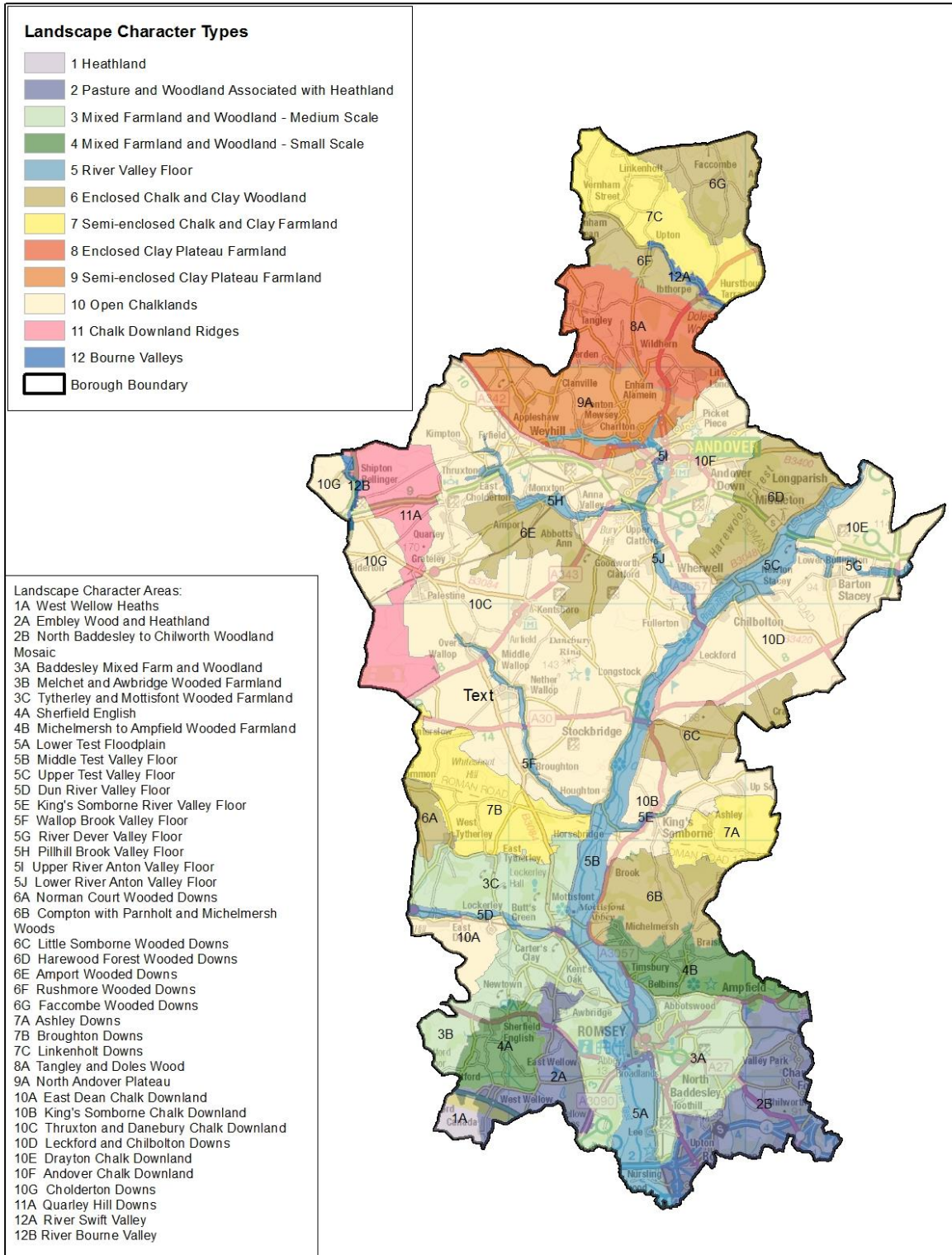




Location of AONB and New Forest National Park

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Landscape Character Areas

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