

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

1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021
December 2021



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Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the 2004 Act. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently of other Development Plan Documents.

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

Evidence Base: The evidence and information used to inform Development Plan Documents. It should be as up to date as possible.

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

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

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

Local Development Scheme (LDS): This sets out the programme for preparing planning guidance. The Council's LDS was approved in September 2021 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Local Plan: This sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision through development management policies and strategic site allocations. The next Local Plan will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

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

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

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

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): Through the Localism Act 2011, town and parish councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan via a neighbourhood development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out national planning guidance for plan making and decision taking. The NPPF was published in 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):) Areas that have been identified as being of international importance for the habitats and species they support through the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulation 2017 (as amended).

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

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This sets out the standards which authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of plan making and development management decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document. The Test Valley SCI was adopted in 2017 and can be viewed on the Planning pages of the Council's website. In June 2020 an addendum to the SCI was approved covering temporary revised consultation arrangements to apply whilst coronavirus restrictions are in place.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This is a term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the fields of housing and land use.

Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHEELA): The SHEELAA provides information on potential housing and/or employment sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

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

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

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

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

The Regulations: This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended.

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

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

Executive Summary

1 Background

- 1.1 The Authority's Monitoring Report has been prepared in line with section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (as amended). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for the public information on an annual basis (in December). These reports will be made publicly available.
- 1.2 AMRs are designed to monitor the progress in meeting the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the performance of the planning policies that apply in the Borough. These are discussed in the following sections.
- 1.3 The document covers the period 1st April 2020 to 31st March 2021.

2 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 2.1 The LDS was updated in January 2020 to set out the timetable for the production of the Next Local Plan DPD and the Gypsy and Traveller DPD however this has been updated by a new LDS being approved by the Council in September 2021. The Council brought this new LDS into effect from this date. The Council is required to prepare and publish a Local Development Scheme (LDS) and to keep it under review. The LDS sets out the approach and timetable the Council will follow in the preparation and adoption of planning policy documents. Copies of the document can be obtained from the Planning Policy and Economic Development Service at the address below. It is also available on the Council's website.
- 2.2 The Refined Issue and Options Local Plan document was published for public consultation in July 2020, with amended consultation arrangements in light of restrictions brought on by the Covid 19 pandemic. This 'Refined Issues and Options' document sought to build upon the outcomes of the initial consultation from 2018. This document took into account key changes and trends to those that live and work in Test Valley and any changes they will face in the future, together with how best to deal with them. The public consultation period ran till the end of August and the Council is considering the responses.
- 2.3 An updated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report has been published for consultation between 24 July and 4 September 2020 and approved on 4 November 2020, this takes into account the requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The Scoping Report has been prepared by

the Council as part of the sustainability appraisal, and seeks to cover the scope of most emerging DPDs and SPDs.

- 2.4 An Affordable housing SPD was adopted in September 2020 following consultation between August and October 2019. The purpose of this Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) is to provide advice on how the Council's affordable housing policy, as set out in Policy COM7 and COM8 of the adopted Local Plan is to be implemented.
- 2.5 The Council's Corporate Plan 'Investing in Test Valley' 2019-2023 and beyond set an objective of investing in communities. This is being actioned through supporting Parishes to undertake neighbourhood planning and other forms of community planning, and to provide opportunities for communities to work more closely with the Council in the review of the Local Plan. The Council's Corporate Plan can be found here:
<https://testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/corporate-planfor-2019-to-2023>.

3 Monitoring of the Local Plan

- 3.1 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) enables Local Authorities to choose the targets and indicators to include in their monitoring report whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and 'retained EU law' which is now part of domestic legislation. Part Two of the AMR is structured to follow the Local Plan chapters for ease of reference. Within these there are a number of performance indicators which are reported. These are comprised of Core Indicators and Local Indicators. These are continued in the current AMR for consistency. The general themes which emerge from the indicators are set out below. Please see Appendix 1 for the list of all core indicators and the latest performance position.

Core Indicators

Housing

- 3.2 The core indicators relating to housing are the number of housing completions, the percentage of completions on previously developed land (PDL), net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) and affordable housing completions.
- 3.3 In 2020/21, 879 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 542 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 337 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Overall housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2019/21. There were 948 dwellings completed in Test Valley in 2019/20 with 669 in NTV and 279 in STV. The 2020/21 figures are above the annual average housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan.

Business Development

- 3.4 The core indicators regarding business development assess the amount of land developed for employment uses, the amount which is on previously developed land, and the amount of land available (i.e. that with permission).
- 3.5 During the reporting period, 23,526sqm of employment floor space was completed, which was higher than the previous reporting period. Of this development, 66% was on previously developed land; this figure is higher than last year's total of 50.7%.
- 3.6 There are 60.66 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, a reduction from 75.06 hectares in the last AMR.

Environmental Quality

- 3.7 The Indicators used to assess environmental quality consist of flooding, water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.
- 3.8 Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides information on biodiversity change in Hampshire. Change is difficult to measure on an annual basis as variables and effects are often only identified in long term trends. The proportion of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'favourable (recovering)' has remained the same as the last reporting year at 88.85%.
- 3.9 Building Control records show that in 2021 there were 34 Competent¹ Persons applications for solar panels and in 2020 there were 46 Competent Persons applications for solar panels. In 2021 there have been 3 Thermal systems installed in the borough this is 3 more than the number of installations in 2019/20

Local Indicators

Public Open Space

- 3.10 The Council hasn't received any developer s106 financial contributions towards future provision of public open space, a reduction from the £215,273 received in 2019/20 This is due to the trigger points of applications not being reached or failure to notify the council of such triggers.
- 3.11 This year £5950.34 was paid out to Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, compared to £75,674.18 in the previous reporting year.

¹ A competent person can self-certify certain works, (Electric, Gas, Heaters etc.) if they work in the building trade as an installer. Instead of getting building regulations approval.

These figures exclude CIL contributions to the Borough and Parish which may also be allocated to public open space.

Waste

- 3.12 The percentage of household recycling in the Borough has increased from 35.5% in 2019/20 to 36.9% in 2020/21 (March 2021 figure) surpassing the target of 36%. The percentage during the pandemic from April 2021 has not yet been published therefore we are unable to assess the impact of the pandemic on the recycling rate (if any). During 20/21, there were no changes to the Council's waste and recycling collection service. We are continuing with our behavioural change work, encouraging everyone to recycle more of the right things, to waste less and to reduce contamination. Our garden waste collection service has also remained popular with increasing numbers of subscribers.

Primary Shopping Areas

- 3.13 The AMR monitors the use of units within the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey Town Centres.
- 3.14 In the Andover Primary Shopping Area, the number of vacant units has increased from 37 in October 2020 to 41 in October 2021. The monitoring takes place annually in May and October. This data is therefore taken outside of the reporting period, however it is included as it offers the most up to date data.
- 3.15 The current Use Classes were last updated on 1 September 2020. Class A was revoked from 1 September 2020. Class A 1/2/3 were effectively replaced with Use Class E(a,b,c). A4/5 uses were not covered by Use Class E and became defined as 'Sui Generis'. B1 Business was revoked from 1 September 2020. It is effectively replaced with the new Class E(g) Class D was revoked from 1 September 2020. D1 was split out and replaced by the new Classes E(e-f) and F1. D2 was split out and replaced by the new Classes E(d) and F2(c-d) as well as several newly defined 'Sui Generis'. Find the full list of new and revoked use classes at [Use Classes | Change of use | Planning Portal](#)
- 3.16 The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the percentage of non-A1 uses (Including A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Restaurants & Cafés, A4: Drinking Establishments and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Andover Primary Shopping Area exceeded the Local Plan target.
- 3.17 In the Romsey Primary Shopping Area, the number of vacant units reduced from 9 in October 2020 to 7 in October 2021.
- 3.18 Shop frontage monitoring reveals that the percentage of non-A1 uses remains in excess of the Local Plan target which sets a maximum percentage.

Stockbridge Local Centre

- 3.19 Although Stockbridge Local Centre is not defined as a primary shopping area, it has been included in the AMR since 2016, reflecting a specific policy (LE15) in the Adopted Local Plan (2016). Stockbridge was included reflecting its position in the middle of the Borough, its tourist role as well as serving a local population.
- 3.20 There were two vacant units in Stockbridge in October 2021 and four in October 2020.

4 Highlights

- 4.1 The Borough is continuing to perform well in a number of areas. Housing completions for 2020/21 have decreased compared to 2019/20 but continue to be significant above the requirement. There has been a decrease in the amount of Public Open Space funding that was received by Parish Councils, however this reflects the implementation of CIL. The available employment land in the Borough has decreased, relative to the previous AMR, and the completed employment floor space has increased.

1 Introduction & Background

- 1.1 The Test Valley AMR has been prepared in line with section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring report to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publicly available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within the AMR.
- 1.2 Local Authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and 'retained EU law' which is now part of domestic legislation. This report is the seventeenth monitoring report for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.
- 1.3 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) states that an authority that prepares a plan that is subject to the provisions of the Regulations "shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan ... with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action." The Authority Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance these Regulations
- 1.4 The key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (a timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online:
<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/lids>
- 1.5 The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information which will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the Local Plan. It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies. Section 12 of the Revised Local Plan sets out the approach for monitoring.
- 1.6 The AMR includes three types of indicator:
 - Contextual Indicators which help describe the general context of the local authority area e.g. resident population.
 - Core Indicators were identified by the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (Now Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) to be reported on by all local authorities to give a

consistent assessment of the impact of planning policy implementation. Whilst no longer required to report against these indications, they continue to be used to enable comparison with previous AMRs, and as they are helpful in monitoring the Local Plan.

- Local Indicators which are identified by the Council as they are specific to the local authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.

1.7 Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.

2 Format of the Report

2.1 As set out in Section 1, the AMR provides information on the delivery of the Local Development Scheme and the performance of the Council's policies (Section 4). In considering the Council's policies, the AMR is formatted using the chapter headings of the Adopted Revised Local Plan.

2.2 A Glossary of Terms used in the AMR is provided at the start of this report.

2.3 The Core Output Indicators are highlighted in bold and italics and they are set out within the section of the report that relates to the most relevant Local Plan chapter. The Core Indicators are labelled 'C (number)' and the Local Output Indicators are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L (number)'.

2.4 The AMR reports the position as at 31st March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. During this 9 month period a number of significant developments may have occurred such as in terms of Local Development Framework (LDF) development and/or progression of major sites. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March to October 2021 will also be included as more recent updates, as relevant. The contents presented in the AMR are accurate at the time of completing this report as at December 2021.

2.5 In preparing this monitoring report, the Council has referred to information provided by a number of other agencies. The source of this information has been given wherever it is quoted in the report (otherwise the information comes from the Council's Planning Policy Team).

How to find out more

- 2.6 The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.7 Should you have any queries or wish to make any comments please contact the Planning Policy Team:

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

Tel: 01264 368000

Email: planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk

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

3 Test Valley Profile

- 3.1 Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares 132,452². It is predominantly rural in character, with around 4% described as urban.
- 3.2 According to the 2021 Test Valley Profile, the population is forecast to increase by 5.1% by 2027. Most growth is forecast in the population group aged 65 and over.
- 3.3 The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover and Romsey, with populations of 50,063 and 21,145 respectively. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 21,207. These are located on the edge of Southampton and Eastleigh (see Map 1). In total these settlements account for 71% of the Borough's population. The remaining population is spread across a large number of small villages in the rural part of the Borough. Stockbridge acts as a centre for a number of rural communities.
- 3.4 Much of the landscape is of a high landscape quality; the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers much of the Borough north of Andover. The New Forest National Park (formally designated in March 2005) extends into the south-west of the Borough. Through the centre of the Borough runs the River Test, one of the country's most important chalk

² *Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF)* (HCC, 2019)

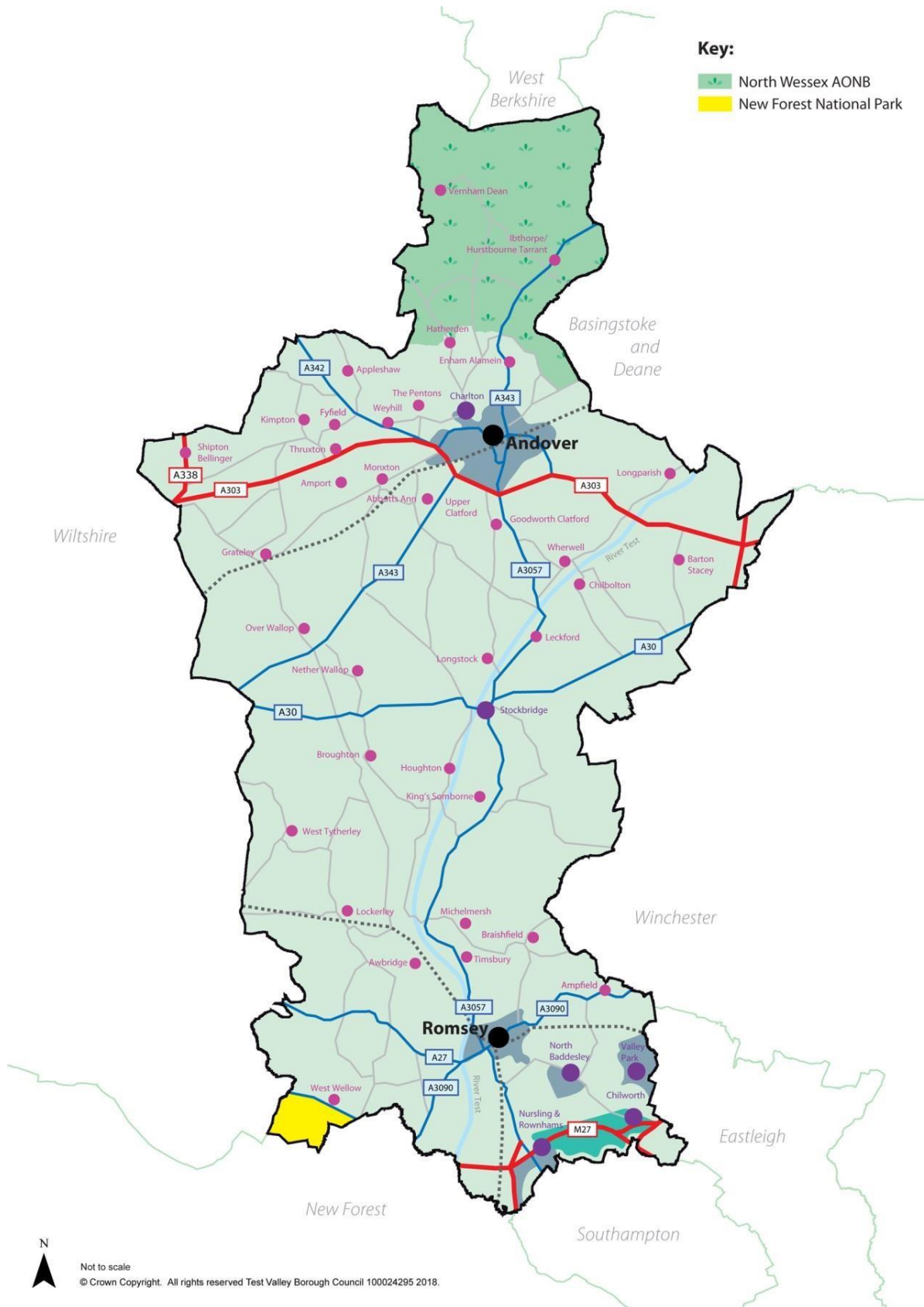
water courses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough are covered by local, national or international ecological or landscape designations. The extent of the AONB and National Park designations within the Borough is shown in Map 1.

- 3.5 Test Valley has a rich built heritage, with just under 2,100 listed buildings, over 30 conservation areas and just fewer than 100 scheduled ancient monuments. There are also many heritage assets which are not subject to any statutory designation.³
- 3.6 The Council also regularly produces an updated Borough Profile, drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been used within this AMR. The most recent profile is available online at:

<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-testvalley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile>

³ Source: Test Valley Borough Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Summary, Test Valley Council website

Map 1: Area of Test Valley



- 3.7 Farming is a significant part of the Borough's environment and economy. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Romsey and Andover.
- 3.8 The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley as of March 2021⁴ was £335,573 which was above the regional average of £330,708 and considerably above the England figure of £271,640. Table 1 shows the breakdown of average property prices for the different dwelling types available throughout the Borough.

Table 1: Average house prices in Test Valley

Test Valley average property prices	
All dwelling types	£355,044
Detached	£544,100
Semi-detached	£325,156
Terrace	£267,338
Flat	£178,612

- 3.9 The health of people in Test Valley is generally better than the England average. Estimated rates of adult physical activity are higher than the England average, with rates of early deaths from cardio-vascular diseases are also lower than the England average. Deprivation is lower than the England average and the average life expectancy is 84 for women years and 81 for men; both these figures are above the national average⁵.
- 3.10 The Government publishes figures on carbon dioxide emissions (CO₂) emissions by local authority area. This data does not cover all emissions but is a readily available source. Table 2 sets out the reported emissions that occurred within Test Valley, as well as the per person figures. For comparison, the per person emissions for Hampshire in 2019 was 4.7 tonnes, and for England in 2019 was 4.9 tonnes.

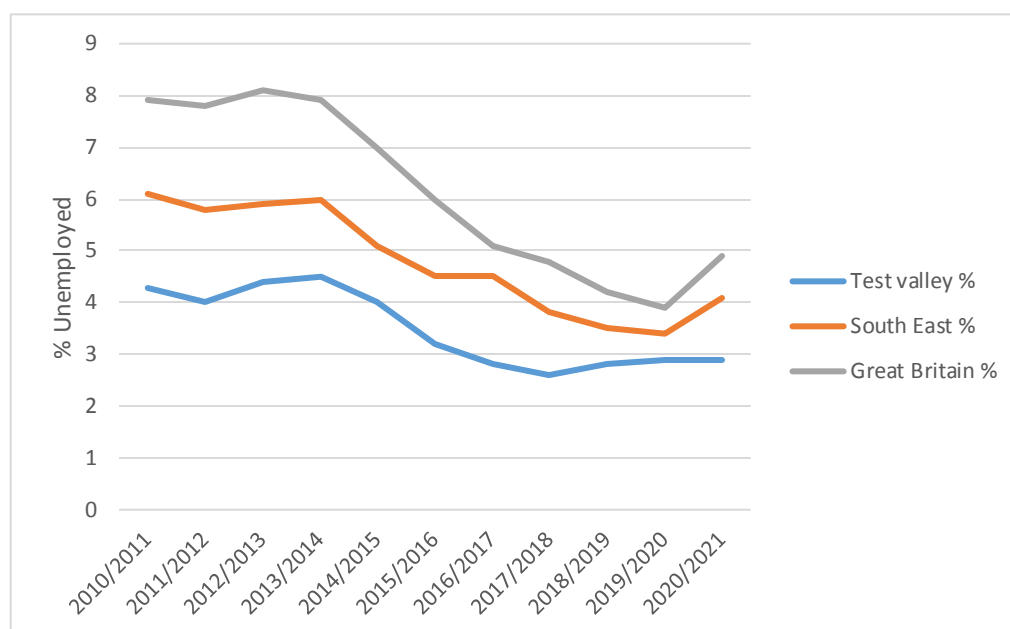
⁴ Land Registry House Price Index, 2020 (<http://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/explore>) ⁵ *Public Health England, Health Profiles 2019: Test Valley* (Public Health England) <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data#page/1/gid/1938132696/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/201/are/E07000093>

Table 2: Carbon dioxide emissions within Test Valley (BEIS, 2021)⁵

Year	<i>CO₂ emissions estimates (kt CO₂, using full dataset)</i>							<i>Per Person CO₂ Emissions (tonnes CO₂)</i>
	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Commercial</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Domestic</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Land Use, Land-use Change & Forestry Net Emissions</i>	<i>Total</i>	
2016	133.2	55.9	20.9	207.4	464.5	-36.9	845.0	6.9
2017	121.6	50.3	14.9	192.7	471.6	-39.5	811.7	6.5
2018	116.4	66.9	19.5	194.8	461.8	-40.2	819.3	6.5
2019	114.0	55.8	20.4	188.6	454.2	-40.1	792.8	6.3

⁵ Source; <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2019>

Figure 1: Comparison of unemployment levels between Test Valley, the South East and Great Britain (2010 – 2021)⁶

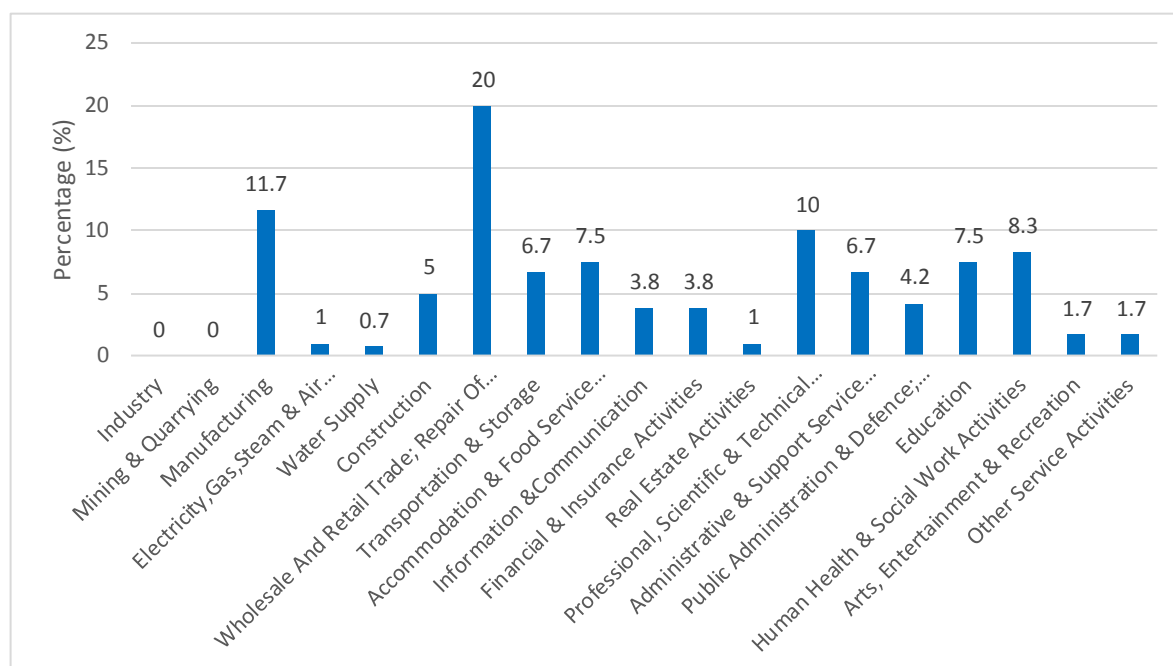


3.11 The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national rates. The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has slightly increased again this reporting year. Following the covid pandemic, the unemployment rate rose slightly and as of April 2021 there were 2400 unemployed people claiming state benefits on the furlough scheme in Test Valley and 31,845 in Hampshire as well as 2,503,160 in the United Kingdom. The role out of the furlough scheme in spring 2020, increased the number of people counted as unemployed simply due to covid restrictions in place at the time and therefore may have influenced this increase. The employment rate in the borough is relatively high at 81.4% (June 2020-June 2021) compared to 77.4% in the South East and 74.4 in Britain. More information is provided in Appendix 2, displaying unemployment levels in Test Valley (2010-2021). Job density is described as the level of jobs per resident aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. The number of residents aged 16-64 figures used to calculate jobs densities are based on the relevant mid-year population estimates. For test valley, the job density as at 2019 was 0.96 compared to 0.90 in the South East and 0.87 in Britain.

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

- 3.12 For this reporting year, we have included statistics on the employee jobs by sector or industry from the 2019 data set provided by the NOMIS. This is the most current data available. This is shown in figure 2 below.

Figure 2; Employee jobs by Sector in Test Valley (2019)



- 3.13 From the figure above we can see that the highest percentage of employees are employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade in Repair Of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles and the lowest in Industry and Mining.

Part One: Local Development Scheme and Community Infrastructure Levy Monitoring

4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 4.1 One of the functions of the AMR is to monitor the progress of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a public statement of the Council's programme for the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The LDS sets out the time lines for the production of documents including gathering data, consultation, examination and its adoption.
- 4.2 The Test Valley LDS applies to the Borough outside of the National Park. The New Forest National Park is responsible for the planning of the part of the Borough which lies within the Park (see Appendix 3) and will have its own LDS. Under the Planning Act 2008 there is no need for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be included within the LDS however the Council will continue to produce SPDs when appropriate.

- 4.3 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) was approved in January 2020, including an update to the timetable for preparing planning policy documents. An updated Local Development Scheme was approved by the Cabinet on 29 September 2021. The Cabinet report is available on the website here; [Local Development Scheme \(LDS\) | Test Valley Borough Council](#).
- 4.4 Preparation of the Next Local Plan DPD has commenced with, as the first stage, an issues and options consultation undertaken between 6 July and 14 September 2018. However, the preferred options consultation on the Next Local Plan was not undertaken in line with the timescales envisaged within the January 2020 LDS which indicated a refined options/ stepping stone document in 2020 Q1. Consultation on the refined issues and options was undertaken in 2020 Q3 with amended consultation arrangements in light of coronavirus. The Refined Issue and Options document was published for public consultation in July 2020. The public consultation period ran till the end of August and Council is now considering the responses.
- 4.5. There are currently 15 designated neighbourhood areas in the Borough. The Goodworth Clatford Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' following the resolution of the Council on 23 January 2019 and the positive referendum on 12 March 2019. The West Dean and West Tytherley Neighbourhood Plan is at Independent Examination, and Houghton Neighbourhood Plan is awaiting Examination.

Summary Update: April 2021 – October 2021

The Borough now has five 'made' neighbourhood plans: Goodworth Clatford, Thrupton, Upper Clatford, Chilbolton and Charlton Neighbourhood Plans, which were all approved following community referenda. The Thrupton, Upper Clatford, Chilbolton and Charlton Neighbourhood Plans were all approved on 06/05/21.

- 4.6 The Council has published its Corporate Plan 'Investing in Test Valley' 2019 - 2023 and beyond⁷. This document has highlighted that our priorities are growing the potential of: Town centres, Communities, People and The Local Environment. Within this document the Council stated that "*We will renew our key housing strategies to focus on new ways of working that will support people to build upon their strengths, to help resolve their housing issues.*" This is being actioned by working with communities and partners to help identify and deliver the supply of homes which reflects current and future housing needs.
- 4.7 The Refined issue and options Local Plan document was published for public consultation in July 2020, with amended consultation arrangements, in light of coronavirus. The public consultation period ran till the end of August and the

⁷ <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/corporate-plan-for-2019-to-2023>

council are now considering the responses. An Affordable Housing SPD was produced in September 2020 after consultation took place between 8 August and 11 October 2019. An updated Local Development Scheme [Test Valley LDS - Annex.pdf](#) was approved by the Cabinet on 29 September 2021. The Cabinet report is available on the councils website.

- 4.8 Consultation was undertaken on a Village Design Statement for Hurstbourne Tarrant (18 September – 30 October 2020). An updated Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was published for consultation between 24 July and 4 September 2020 and approved on 4 November 2020, this takes into account the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
- 4.9 The Council is reviewing its evidence base and has commissioned an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) on the current level of need.
- 4.10 We are continuing to update the evidence base, including working with neighbouring authorities and through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). Work is also progressing through the Andover Vision and Romsey Future initiatives, including master planning for Andover town centre and south of town centre. Both the Romsey and Andover masterplans were approved as material planning considerations in September 2020.

5 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 5.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a mechanism that allows local planning authorities to levy a charge on new development in order to contribute to the cost of infrastructure projects that are, or will be, needed to support new development.
- 5.2 Test Valley Borough Council implemented the adopted CIL Charging Schedule on 1st August 2016. The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the charge per square metre for each category of development that is liable for CIL. There are four residential charging zones across the Borough ranging from £70 to £175 per square metre of floorspace. Large Scale Retail floorspace is also charged at £180 per square metre across the Borough.
- 5.3 The use of Section 106 agreements remains as a way of mitigating the impact of development and co-exists with CIL but on a much smaller scale. Section 106 agreements may still be used to secure mitigation for specific impacts of a development to make development acceptable in planning terms provided that any infrastructure sought is in line with Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 5.4 The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that a 'meaningful proportion' of CIL receipts be passed to the local parish or town council for the area in which development took place. The proportion to be passed to the local parish

council is 15% of the relevant CIL receipts with a maximum cap of £100 per Council Tax dwelling within the parish in each financial year. Where a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is in place the 'meaningful proportion' will rise to 25% with no maximum cap specified. Parish Councils will receive their 'meaningful proportion' of CIL in April and October each year.

- 5.5 The Council, as the Charging Authority is required under Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) to prepare a report for any financial year in which it collects CIL. The Council is also required to report on collection and application of CIL in an Infrastructure Funding Statement, published in December each year. The table below sets out financial details as required by the Regulations.
- 5.6 The CIL Spending Protocol is the authority's approach to allocating CIL funds for infrastructure projects. Bids made for CIL funds for an infrastructure project undergo a technical, criteria-based assessment by officers and will be recommended to Cabinet each year.
- 5.7 The Council accepted bids for CIL funds between 1st April and 30th June 2020. A total of £131,500 was awarded to 2 schemes at Cabinet on the 10th of March 2021. 15% of total CIL receipts will be passed to Parish Councils for development that has occurred in their parish in April and October each year.

Table 3: CIL financial details for the year 2020/21

Details	£
Total CIL Receipts for 2020/21	1,178,334.31
Expenditure on infrastructure	173,750.98
Amount of CIL applied for to repay money borrowed and items of infrastructure funded	0.00
Amount of CIL applied to Administrative Expenditure	58,916.71
Amount of CIL passed to a Town/Parish Council	102,828.13
Total CIL Expenditure 2020/21	335,495.83
Amount of CIL Receipts Retained at 31/03/2021	2,882,337.74

6 Duty to Co-operate

- 6.1 The Regulations with regard to Duty to Co-operate came into force on 6 April 2012. In recognition of Part 8, Regulation 34 (6) the Council has jointly worked with the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH), neighbouring authorities and authorities across Hampshire on evidence based studies in support of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. PfSH has commended the preparation of an updated evidence base to inform a new statement of Common Ground (SOCG) to supersede its Spatial Position Statement. This includes preparation of evidence base studies on employment

needs and potential strategic development opportunity areas (SDOA). The Council is also working with neighbouring authorities on strategic priorities.

- 6.2 PfSH also considers and makes formal comments on individual authorities' Development Plan Documents. A PfSH protocol is now in place; representations are prepared by the PfSH Planning Officers Group, are seen by Members of the Housing and Planning Delivery Panel, before being signed-off by the Joint Committee Chairman (following consideration by the Joint Committee if necessary). Joint working through PfSH is undertaken in the context of the PfSH Spatial Position Statement (PfSH SPS) prepared to inform future Local Plans.
- 6.3 As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association (HIOW) there is an established structure of meetings at a chief planning officer level (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Planning Officers group – HIPOG). There are also three main sub groups that support HIPOG:
- Development Control Practitioners Group
 - Planning Research Liaison Group (PRLG)
 - Development Plan Group (DP Group)
- 6.4 The Council is a member of these groups and attends meetings during the year. The Council has been working with a group of neighbouring local authorities and other organisations to update evidence on recreational disturbance on the New Forest international nature conservation designations. The reports were published in May 2020.

7 New Forest National Park Authority

- 7.1 The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005. The National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. A map identifying the small area of the Borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park can be found in Appendix 3 (also see Map 1 for wider context). The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.
- 7.2 Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.
- 7.3 The Council is represented by one member of the NPA, which meets regularly. Officers liaise with officers of the NPA, particularly planning officers on planning strategy/policy matters. The NPA has prepared and adopted a number of Local Development Framework (LDF) documents and a statutory Management Plan for the National Park. The Council has a duty to take account of the purposes of

the National Park designation in its decision making. The Council is represented on the management plan group.

Part Two: Monitoring the Revised Local Plan (RLP)

8 Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011 - 2029

- 8.1 The Revised Local Plan for Test Valley forms the main part of the Development Plan for the Borough. The document sets out a vision and broad objectives for the future development of the Borough. It includes the core objectives which underpin the policies and proposals which form the spatial strategy. The Local Plan will guide future development within the Borough of Test Valley over the plan period 2011-2029.
- 8.2 The Local Plan draws upon other strategies of the Council, especially the Corporate Plan, and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land. It identifies the strategic locations for housing and employment based on a settlement hierarchy. The document contains policies which are used in determining planning applications. The document sets out the boundaries for the settlement hierarchy and town centre boundaries and identifies those areas that prevent coalescence between settlements and areas of local distinctiveness. This document was subject to a sustainability appraisal to ensure that sustainable development has been promoted. Please refer to the Appendix 4 for a table identifying the saved policies from the adopted Test Valley Borough Local Plan (BLP) (2006) which were entirely replaced by the policies in the Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan (RLP) DPD.

9 Delivering Sustainable Development

RLP Policies (Chapter 4)	
Policy SD1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 9.1 Delivering Sustainable Development relates to Chapter 4 of the RLP. At the centre of the Council's Spatial Strategy is the principle of sustainable development. Sustainable development is at the core of planning and in making the right decisions for current and future generations. The three elements of sustainable development are; social, economic and environmental and need to be considered jointly, not in isolation.
- 9.2 The Local Plan has been written to provide the starting point for guiding growth and creating and delivering sustainable development. This echoes the approach of Government guidance set out in the NPPF (2012) within paragraph 11 at the time the plan was prepared (now NPPF 2019). This Plan, following advice from Government, includes a policy which sets out the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

- 9.3 A review of appeal decisions, involving issues surrounding the delivery of sustainable development has been undertaken. As the Local Plan reached the five year anniversary of its adoption on 27 January 2021, a review was undertaken in accordance with Regulation 10A The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended). Its purpose is to ensure that the plan and its policies remain effective and to identify any areas which need to be reviewed. The review considered whether there has been a significant change in circumstances which affects the plan's strategy and whether it remains up to date and consistent with current national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019. This review was undertaken as a self-assessment using relevant parts of the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Local Plan Route Mapper Toolkit. The assessment was then reviewed by independent consultants appointed by PAS. The review was approved by Cabinet on 10 March 2021 and comprises three documents:
- Toolkit Part 1 - Whether any significant changes affecting the plan's spatial strategy
 - Toolkit Part 2 – Consistency of the plan's policies with NPPF 2019
 - Advisory Note – Reviewing the assessment which has been undertaken
- 9.4 Part 1 assessment concluded that, the spatial strategy is considered to remain sound and plan policies remain up to date and continue to provide a robust basis for decision making in the determination of planning applications. Part 2 assessment concluded that NPPF 2019 requirements necessitate some new or additional policy, or revision of the current policy approach being considered to address these, or which will be taken into account and considered in preparing the next Local Plan, or which could alternatively be addressed through Supplementary Planning Documents or other additional guidance. However, these are not considered to mean that the adopted Local Plan is out of date or unsound. Recent appeal decisions have also confirmed the adopted Local Plan is consistent with the current NPPF 2019.

10 Local Communities

RLP Policies (Chapter 5)	
Policy COM1	Housing Provision 2011-2029
Policy COM2	Settlement Hierarchy
Policy COM3	New Neighbourhood at Whitenap, Romsey
Policy COM4	New Neighbourhood at Hoe Lane, North Baddesley
Policy COM5	Residential Development at Park Farm, Stoneham
Policy COM6	New Neighbourhood at Picket Piece, Andover
Policy COM6A	New Neighbourhood at Picket Twenty, Andover
Policy COM7	Affordable Housing
Policy COM8	Rural Exception Affordable Housing

Policy COM9	Community Led Development
Policy COM10	Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
Policy COM11	Existing Dwellings and Ancillary Domestic Buildings in the Countryside
Policy COM12	Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
Policy COM13	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Policy COM14	Community Services and Facilities
Policy COM15	Infrastructure

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

Housing Delivery

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets C(H2) Net additional dwellings

- 10.3 The data presented in the Test Valley housing trajectories, in Appendix 6 and 7 of this report for the Borough, and includes:
- Net additional dwellings in previous years
 - Net additional dwellings for the reporting year
 - Net additional dwellings in future years (projected)
 - Managed delivery target
- 10.4 Local Authorities are required to set their own housing targets. The housing trajectories include figures from 2011/12 to 2028/29 which covers the period of the Revised Local Plan. Housing Trajectories are provided for separate housing requirements: Northern Test Valley (NTV), and Southern Test Valley (STV). Please refer to the Appendix 8 to view a map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley.

Table 4: Housing completions against Revised Local Plan requirements (2013-2021)

	STV	% of RLP requirement	NTV	% of RLP requirement	TVBC Total
2013/14	183	94	359	91	542
2014/15	212	109	668	170	880
2015/16	338	174	666	169	1004
2016/17	240	124	651	165	891
2017/18	194	100	599	152	793
2018/19	249	128	560	142	809
2019/20	279	144	669	170	948
2020/21	337	174	542	137	879
Total	2032	-	4714	-	6746

- 10.5 In 2020/21, 879 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 542 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 337 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Overall housing completions have decreased this year compared to 2019/21. There were 948 dwellings completed in Test Valley in 2019/20 with 669 in NTV and 279 in STV. The 2020/21 figures are above the annual average housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan.
- 10.6 The annualised average for the number of dwellings to be built for the period were 394 in NTV and 194 for STV; this is a Borough wide figure of 588 per annum. When the delivery and requirement figures are compared for the reporting year, this reveals a surplus of 148 dwellings for NTV, and a surplus of 143 for STV.

Housing Land Supply

- 10.7 Paragraph 73 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that on an annual basis, Local Planning Authorities should identify and update the supply of specific and deliverable sites, sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirements; with an additional buffer of 5%. If there has been significant under delivery of housing over the past three years, then a buffer of 20% should be applied.
- 10.8 The Council undertakes annual updates of Housing Land Supply to provide an accurate picture of the supply situation. The Council has prepared a

Housing Implementation Strategy, which incorporates the latest 5 Year Housing Land Supply position as at 1st April 2021⁸. Please see Appendix 5 for the housing trajectory.

Five Year Housing Land Supply: Northern Test Valley

- 10.8A The Housing Land Supply figure for Northern Test Valley (NTV) is 5.72 years as at 1st April, 2021.

Five Year Housing Land Supply: Southern Test Valley

- 10.8B The Housing Land Supply figure for Southern Test Valley is 7.18 years as at 1st April, 2021.

- 10.8C For the 2021 calculation, the figures now also include Use Class C2 self-contained accommodation, in addition to Use Class C3 dwellings. Following a change in definition, self-contained units which are akin to dwellings, but which provide a degree of supported living or extra care are classified as Use Class C2. Since these are included within the private household population used to determine the adopted Local Plan housing need, they are included as they contribute to meeting this requirement. Therefore, Use Class C2 self-contained completions for 2020/21 are included, as are future supply from 2021/22 onwards. Use Class C2 residential institutions (bedspaces in nursing and care homes) remain excluded, as these are communal accommodation and not part of the private household population

Housing Completions and Losses

Table 5: Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in reporting year)

Address	Application Ref	Private/ Affordable	Gain	Loss
East of Rowhams Lane	18/00666/RESS	Private	40	0
Land At Redbridge Lane	15/01763/FULLS	Mixed	63	0
The Local Centre And Part Parcels K1 And J1 Abbotswood	14/01836/RESS	Affordable	27	0

⁸ <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/guidance/housing-land-supply>

Land West Of Cupernham Lane	19/00373/RESS	Mixed	27	0
Ganger Farm Ganger Farm Lane	14/01090/FULLS	Mixed	36	0
Ganger Farm Ganger Farm Lane	19/00499/VARS	Private	10	0
Picket Twenty Extension Site London Road	16/03120/FULLN	Private	152	0
Land Adjacent 10 Walworth Road Picket Piece	18/01968/RESN	Private	25	0
Land At Picket Twenty	17/03027/FULLN	Mixed	17	0
East Of Rownhams Lane	18/00666/RESS	Private	42	0
Land At East Anton Parcels C, D And E Smannell Road	16/01816/RESN	Mixed	33	0
Land At East Anton Parcels Q And T Smannell Road	18/01255/RESN	Mixed	120	0
Surplus Secondary School Site - East Anton Smannell Road	18/03140/RESN	Mixed	50	0
Land At East Anton Parcel L Smannell Road	18/01991/RESN	Mixed	38	0
Land At Ex School Site Picket Piece And Ox Drove	16/02013/RESN	Mixed	13	0
land North Of Walworth Road	18/01119/RESN	Mixed	15	0

Stanbridge Earls Stanbridge Lane	16/02967/FULLS	Private	107	0
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- 10.9 The table above shows that, of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions for private/open market and by Registered Providers. In 2020/21 there was a net gain of 815ha, an increase from 2019/20 which had 823ha. This year, there was also an increase of 4 sites compared to 2020/21.

Table 6: Cumulative completions on strategic sites as at March 2021

Abbotswood	East Anton	Picket Piece	Picket Twenty	Redbridge Lane	Ganger Farm
790	2,303	544	1,219	283	219
		Picket Piece Extension	Picket Twenty Extension		
		174	352		

- 10.10 There has been an increase of 530 in cumulative completions from 5,354 in 2019/20 to 5,884 in 2020/21. Every strategic site has decreased in cumulative completions from last year.

Outstanding Housing Permissions

Table 7: Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2021)

	Large sites (10 or more)			Small sites (less than 10)			Total
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
NTV	953	0	953	296	49	247	1200
STV	1455	3	1452	92	13	79	1531
TV NFNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2408	3	2405	388	62	326	2731

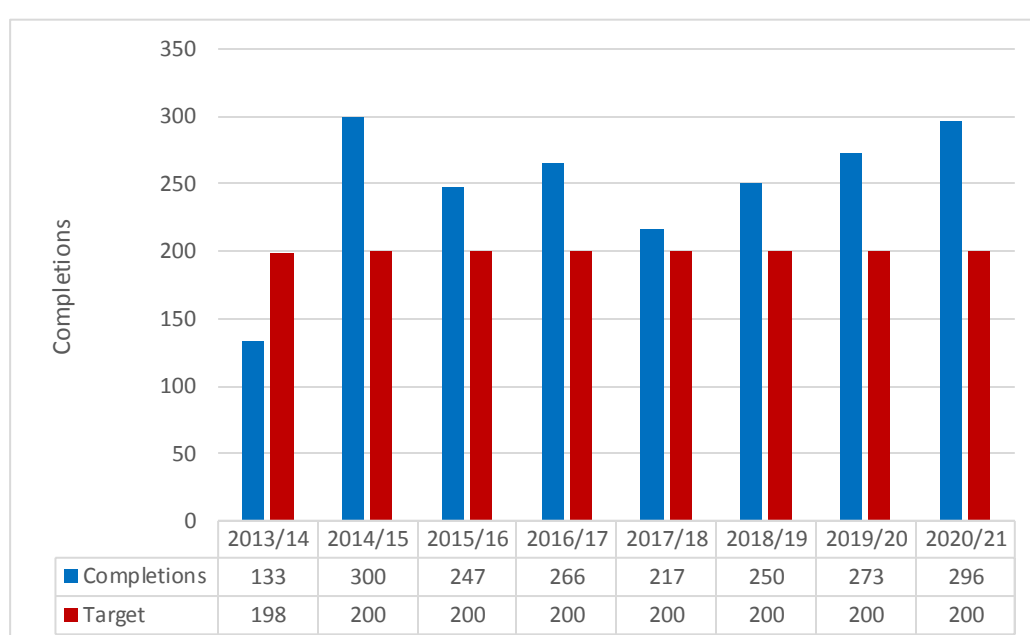
- 10.11 At 1st April 2021, planning permission was outstanding for 2,732 net additional dwellings (103 more than the previous reporting period). 1,200 of these permissions were within NTV (down 404 from 2019/20) and 1,531 in STV (up 507 from 2019/20)

Affordable Housing

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

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

Figure 3: Affordable Housing Completions (2013-2021)

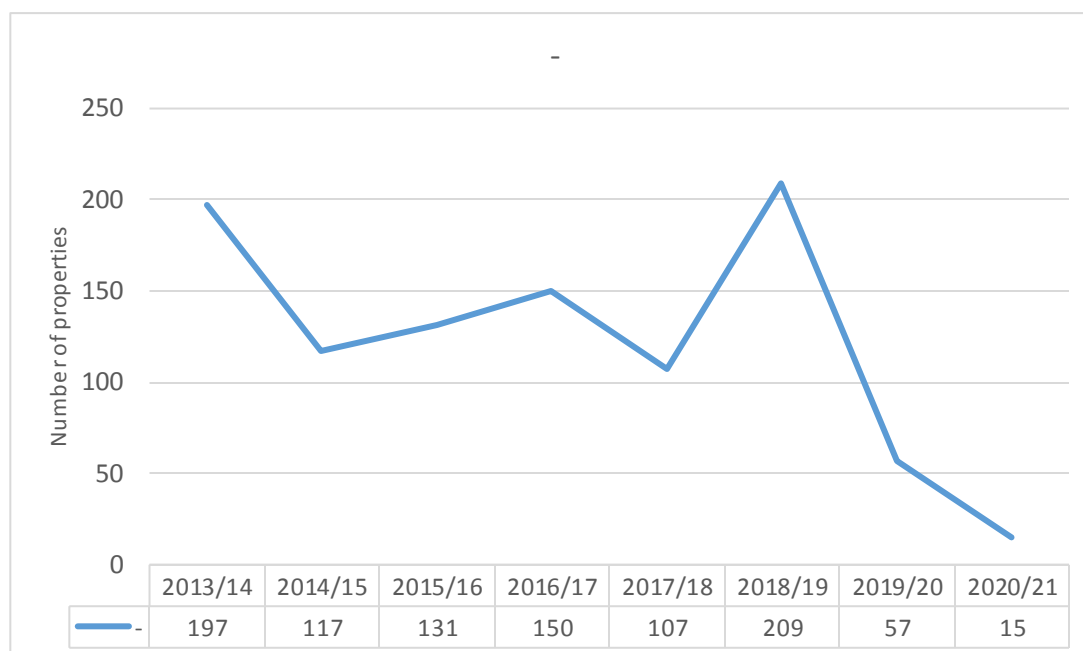


10.13 For the period 2020/21, a total of 296 affordable homes were delivered in the Borough as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. This is an increase from the 273 that were delivered in the last reporting year, and is higher than the annual target of 200 affordable homes.

10.14 Affordable housing figures vary from those provided by Hampshire County Council, who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

Empty Properties

Figure 4: Number of empty properties brought back into use in Test Valley (2013-2021)



10.15 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing and Environmental Health Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need. During the reporting year, as shown in the table above, 15 empty properties have been brought back into use. This is a decrease from the 57 properties which were brought back into use in the previous year 2019/20. This is due to the restrictions brought on by the covid pandemic and the new definition of empty properties as set out below.

10.16 Previously the AMR assessed empty properties that had been empty for six months or less. These properties are known as transactional empty properties and tend to be the result of a change in tenant or ownership. The vast majority of all empty properties are empty for less than six months and therefore considered transactional empty properties. A property does not have to be used all the time to be classed as occupied e.g. a second home, holiday home or property with pending planning permission. The empty property strategy is in the process of being updated and the Council's policy will become primarily concerned with long term empty properties (properties that have been empty for longer than two years). Following the new definition of empty properties, for this reporting period, there have been 48 properties in Test Valley that have been empty for 2 years or more.

New Homes Bonus

- 10.17 The New Home Bonus began in April 2011 and is a financial allocation from Government to Local Authorities based on the increases in council tax. These increases are based on new developments, conversions and long term empty properties brought back into use. The bonus will match fund the additional council tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years.
- 10.18 The 2020/21 grant income (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2018 and October 2019), was based on 849 homes, of which 843 were new properties and 6 were empty properties brought back into use and 192 affordable units.

Table 8: New Homes Bonus (2013-2021)

	Affordable Homes Premium	Main Grant	Other Grants	Total Grant
2020/21	£53,760	£939,598	£2,567,467	£3,560,825
2019/20	£59,080	£741,484	£2,987,617	£3,788,181
2018/19	£33,040	£741,349	£3,062,222	£3,836,661
2017/18	£46,200	£946,314	£3,923,564	£4,916,078
2016/17	£90,160	£1,180,554	£3,522,237	£4,792,951
2015/16	£41,720	£807,324	£2,723,193	£3,572,237
2014/15	£1,065,158	£907,518	£1,658,035	£2,723,193
2013/14	£61,320	£727,328	£17,633	£806,281
Cumulative Total				£27,966,407

- 10.19 The total grant receivable for 2020/21 is £993,358. This comprises of £53,760 Affordable Homes Premium (192 properties x £350 x 80%) and £939,598 as the main grant. Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £3,560,825 in New Homes Bonus in 2020/21.
- 10.20 The total grant receivable for 2021/22 is £992,979. This comprises of £85,400 Affordable Homes Premium (305 properties x £350 x 80%) and £907,579 as the main grant. Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £2,567,932 in New Homes Bonus in 2021/22.

Self-Build & Custom Housebuilding

- 10.21 Under the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act, the Council has a duty to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the Borough, in order to build houses for the individuals to occupy as homes.

- 10.22 Self-build and custom housebuilding registers provide information on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the Borough, which can support development opportunities for this type of housebuilding by increasing awareness of the demand amongst landowners, builders and developers.
- 10.23 Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 there were 37 valid requests by individuals and associations of individuals to be added to the Test Valley Self Build Register.
- 10.24 The preferences of those on the register are as follows:
- Generally plots of 0.25+ acres are being sought;
 - Plots are sought for individual, predominantly detached dwellings
 - Plots are generally sought within semi-rural or rural areas, within relatively close proximity to Romsey or Andover, or other villages within the Borough.

Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

- 10.25 The Revised Local Plan does not include a specific target with regard to the percentage of dwellings to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL). The strategic housing requirement for the Borough involves significant development taking place on greenfield sites.

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

Figure 5: C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (2013-2021)

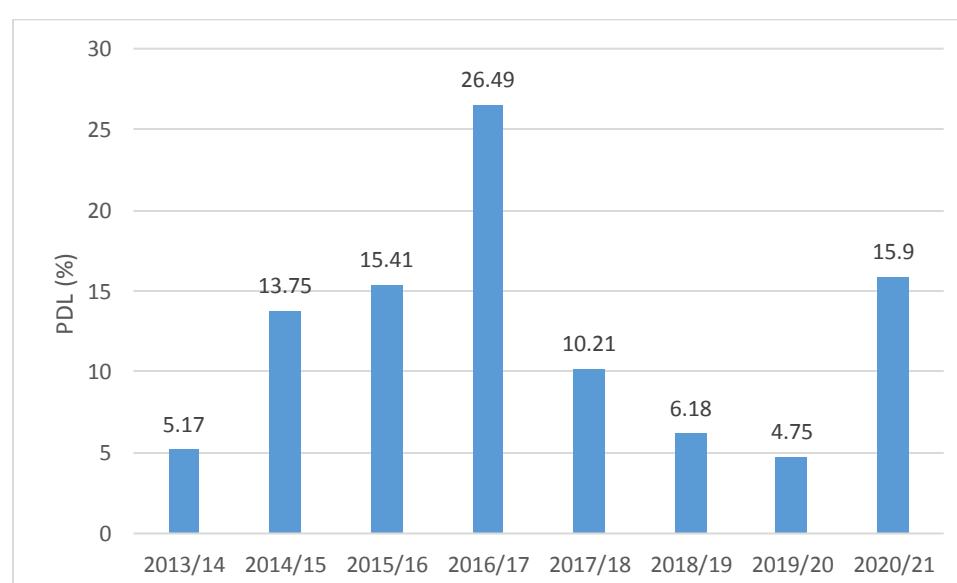


Table 9: Number of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (2013- 2021)

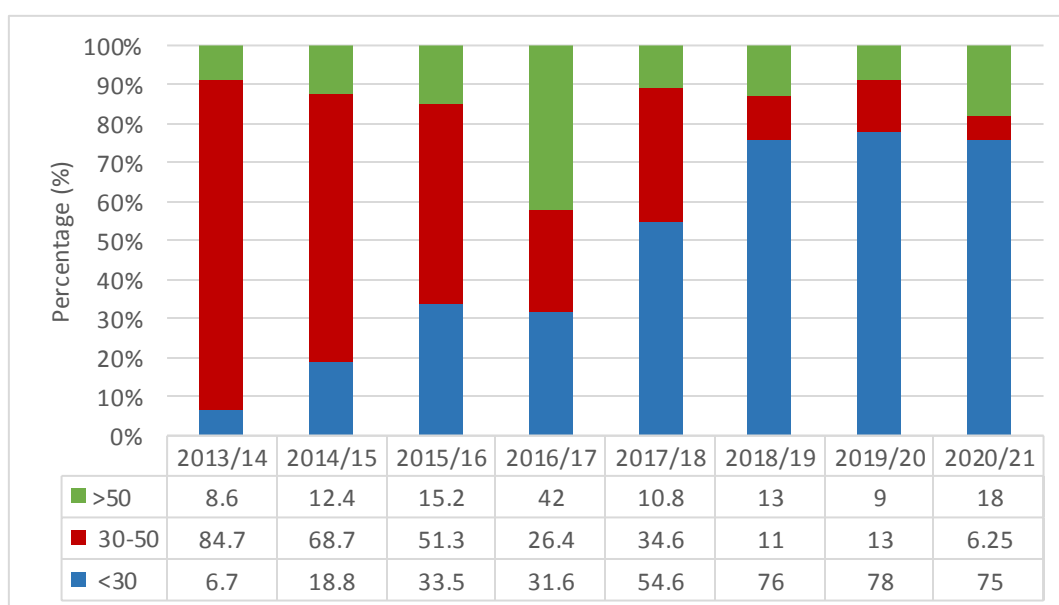
Year	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Net Gain (PDL)	28	121	152	236	81	50	45	140
Net Gain (ALL)	542	880	1004	891	793	809	948	879

10.26 The figures above display that since 2015/16 the number of dwellings on PDL has been fluctuating. However, this reporting year, the total number of dwellings and percentage on previously developed land is higher than in the previous reporting year.

New dwellings by Density

L9 Percentage of new dwellings by Density

Figure 6: L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings) (2013-2021)



10.27 Figure 6 provides the details for housing density. The data is split into 3 bands: less than 30, between 30 and 50, and more than 50 dwellings per hectare (dph). In the raw data, provided by Hampshire County Council for all of the individual sites, the density figures are a mix of net and gross. Most of the densities below 30ha in the raw data were for single dwellings and the

remaining data was amended to reflect this. The percentage of dwellings at a density of 50+dph has increased in the last year but has been fluctuated, and less than 30 is the stayed similar in recent years. Please refer to the Appendix 9 to view a table illustrating the percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings) (2012-2021).

Sites for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

- 10.28 The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities should have access to appropriate accommodation to meet their needs, therefore sufficient sites are identified. These sites can be either in the defined settlement boundary or within the countryside provided that they are in locations where facilities and services, such as schools and local shops, are accessible.
- 10.29 Following government guidance emphasising the need for local authorities to co-operate, the Council joined with ten other authorities in Hampshire to commission a Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA, 2017), in order to quantify the level of need for traveller sites in the area.

Summary Update ; April 2021-November 2021

The Council is reviewing its evidence base and has commissioned an updated Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) on the current level of need.

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

- 10.30 There were no permissions granted for Gypsy and Traveller sites between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021.
- 10.31 There were no sites that were refused planning permission between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 for both Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Show people sites.

Design Quality

C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

- 10.32 Building for Life 12 Criteria has been renamed to Building for a Healthy Life or (BHL) which is a Design Code to help people improve the design of new and growing neighbourhoods. The new guidelines are published by Design for Homes and Urban Design Doctor and were officially launched in July 2020. The design toolkit covers the priorities for creating healthier communities, including improved walking, cycling and public transport links, with reduced carbon emissions and better air quality.

- 10.33 None of the supporting documents for any of the major applications received by the Council included detailed assessments in relation to the Building for Life or Building for a Healthy Life criteria. In the absence of this, the Council do not currently wish to make that assessment for each site without the acceptance or confirmation of the applicant.
- 10.34 For further information on Building for a Healthy Life, please see the Urban Design Group Website;
[14JULY20 BFL 2020 Brochure_3.pdf \(udg.org.uk\)](#)

11 Local Economy

RLP Policies (Chapter 6)	
Policy LE1	University of Southampton Science Park
Policy LE2	South Benham Campus, University of Southampton Science Park
Policy LE3	Land at Whitenap, Romsey
Policy LE4	Land South of Brownhill Way, Nursling
Policy LE5	Land at Bargain Farm, Nursling
Policy LE6	Land at Adanac Park, Nursling
Policy LE7	Nursling Estate
Policy LE8	Extension to Walworth Business Park
Policy LE9	Andover Airfield Business Park
Policy LE10	Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites
Policy LE11	Main Town Centre Uses
Policy LE12	Ground Floor Uses in Romsey
Policy LE13	Ground Floor Uses in Andover
Policy LE14	Mixed Development at George Yard/Black Swan Yard
Policy LE15	Stockbridge Local Centre
Policy LE16	Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
Policy LE17	Employment Sites in the Countryside
Policy LE18	Tourism

- 11.1 Test Valley is a prosperous and attractive place which is seen as a 'pull factor' to establish a workforce and attract those to work in a quality environment.
- 11.2 The existing employment sites make a major contribution towards the growth, strength and diversity of the local economy and provide a significant proportion of job opportunities. It is important to retain and promote a successful local economy in both the towns and rural areas of the Borough as well as providing local job opportunities.

- 11.3 The Council wants to maintain and grow a successful and healthy local economy that provides a range of employment opportunities for its residents. Its approach to addressing the economic issues of the Borough is to increase the opportunities to work and live within the Borough, to make best use of existing employment sites and to improve the range of skills available within the Borough.

Employment Land

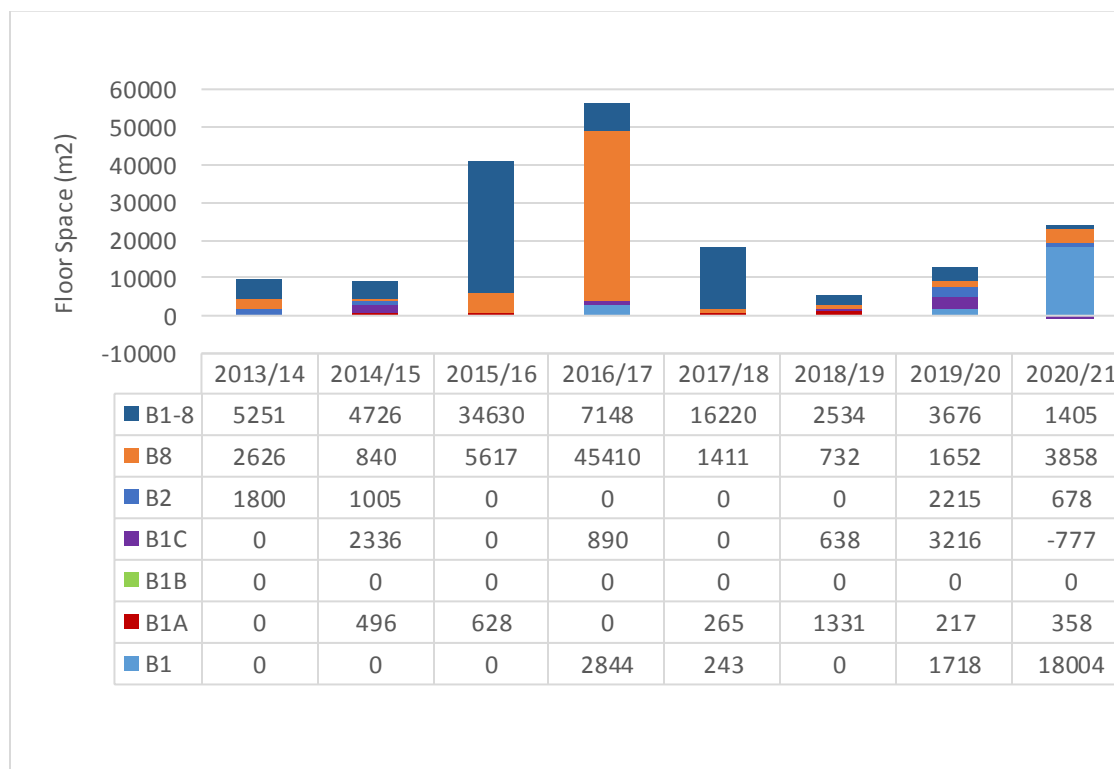
- 11.4 The Council's overall approach is to retain existing employment sites and encourage new employment development within settlements. New allocations are set out in the Revised Local Plan to support the economic success of the Borough.

C(BD1) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land

- 11.5 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the former Use Classes Order. Class B1 is classified as Business and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace⁹. B2 is classified as General Industrial Floorspace and B8 as Storage and Distribution Space.

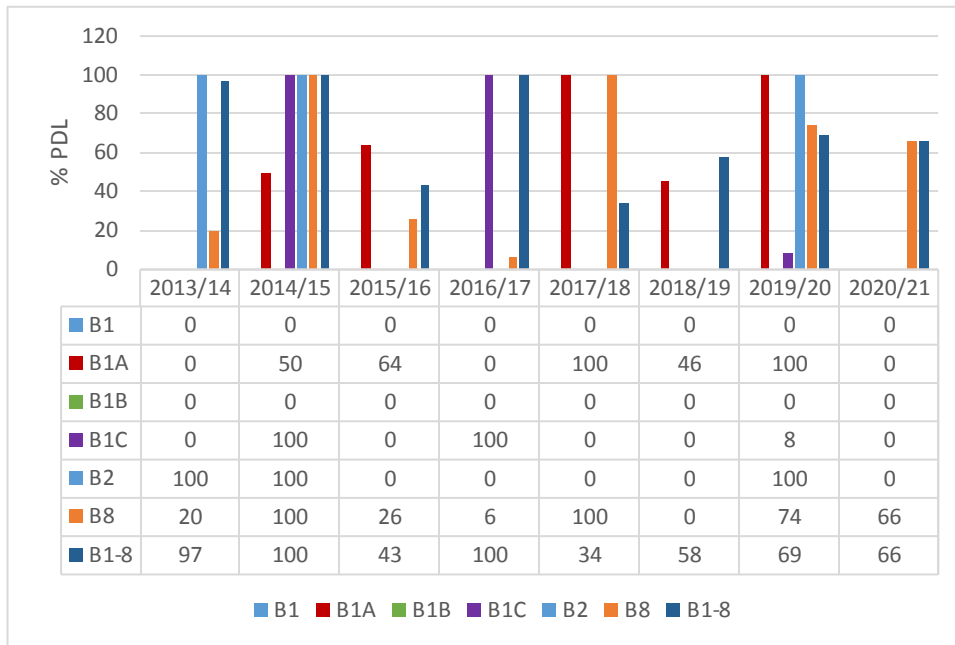
⁹ For additional information: B1a – Office other than a use within Class A2; B1b – Research and development of products or processes; B1c – For any industrial process (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity area)

Figure 7: C(BD1) Amount of floor space developed for employment by type (2020-2021)



11.6 Figure 7 sets out the amount of floorspace completed by employment type. It does not include sites that have been developed with floorspace that measures less than 200m². As shown above, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuates significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites that, when developed, significantly influence the annual return. As displayed above, the amount of floorspace developed for employment has increased by 10,832m² from 12,694m² in 2019/20 to 23,526m² in 2020/21.

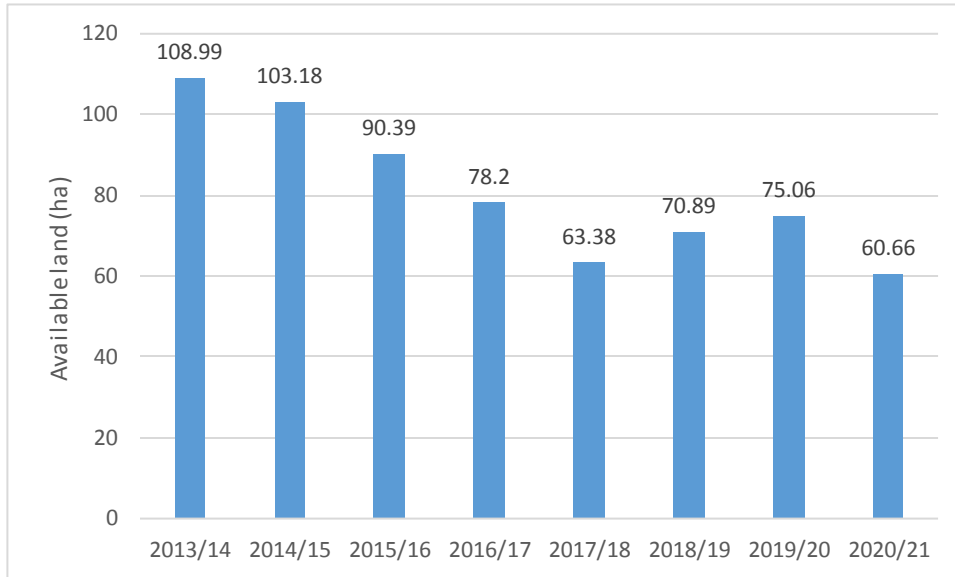
Figure 8: C(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land (2013-2021)



11.7 As shown in Figure 8, the percentage of BD1 on previously developed land, has reduced in some uses and remained consistent in B8 and B1-8 uses. The overall percentage on PDL was 66% in 2020/21.

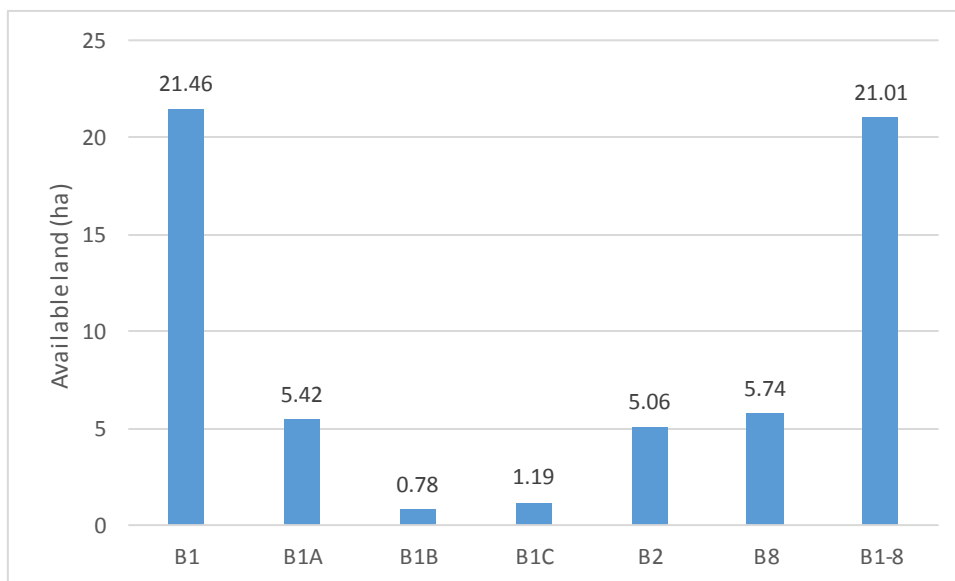
C(BD3) Employment Land Supply by Type

Figure 9: Available Employment Land (2013-2021)



11.8 As shown in Figure 9, there was 60.66 net hectares of available employment land, a decrease of 14.4 ha when compared with 2019/2020.

Figure 10: C (BD3) Amount of employment land available according to type (April 2020 – March 2021)

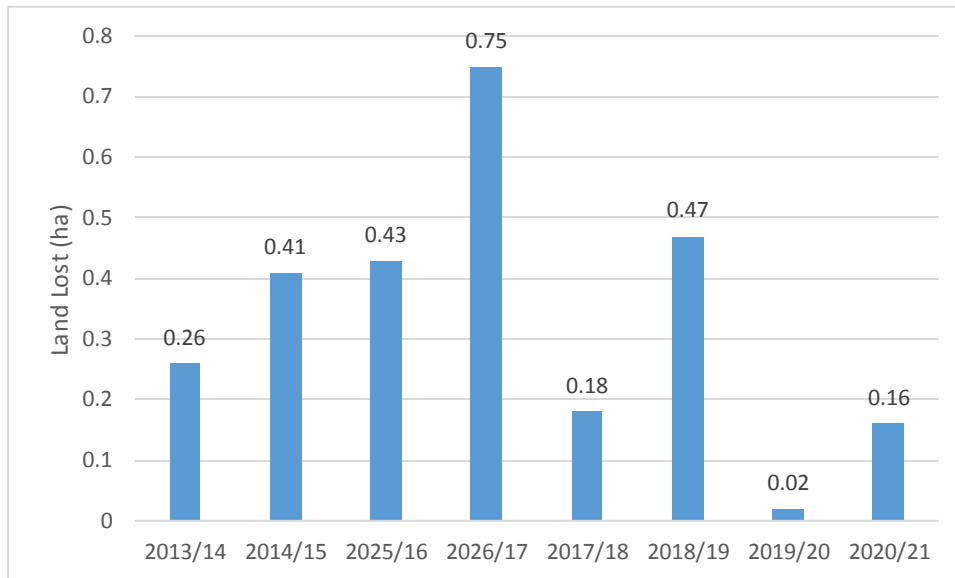


11.9 As demonstrated in Figure 10, the largest amount of employment land available for 2020/21 is B1-8 Use Class. Use Class B1A has increased by 3.2 ha, B1C has reduced by 0.05ha, B2 has reduced by 0.2 ha and B8 has reduced by

10.51 ha. Use Class B1B has remained the same. B1 use class has decreased by 4.6 ha since the last reporting year.

L7 Losses of Employment Land

Figure 11: L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley (2013-2021)



11.10 Figure 11 shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development from 2013/14 to 2020/21. For 2019/20, 0.02 ha of employment land was lost, and for this period 2020/21 0.16 ha of employment land was lost to and mixed use including D2 use, this related to one application. Please see Appendix 10 for a breakdown of the applications resulting in the loss of employment land in 2020/21

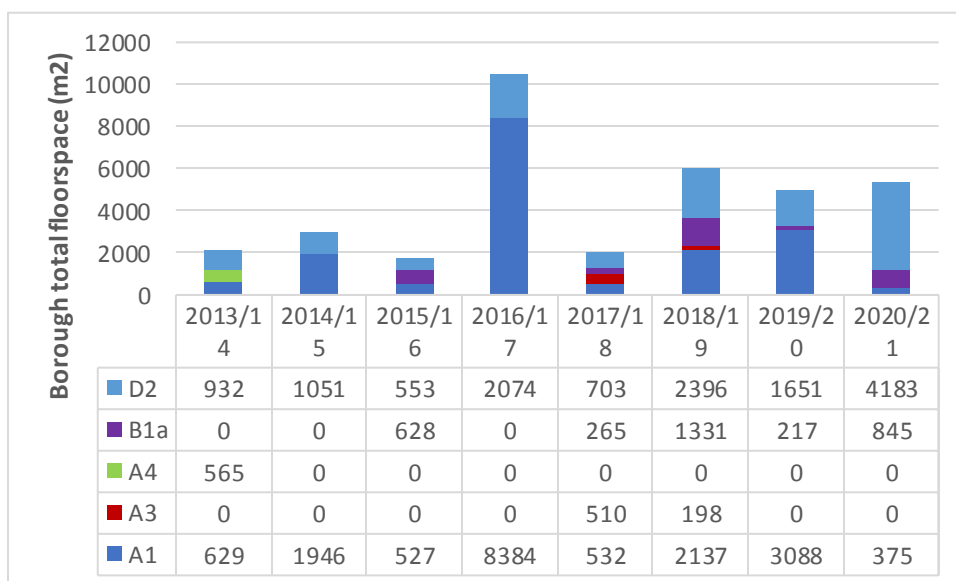
L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

11.11 Of the 0.16 hectares of employment land lost during this period, and 100% of it was changed in use to D2. This is higher than the amount of land lost during the last reporting period.

Local Services

L12 Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

Figure 12: Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley (2013-2021)¹⁰

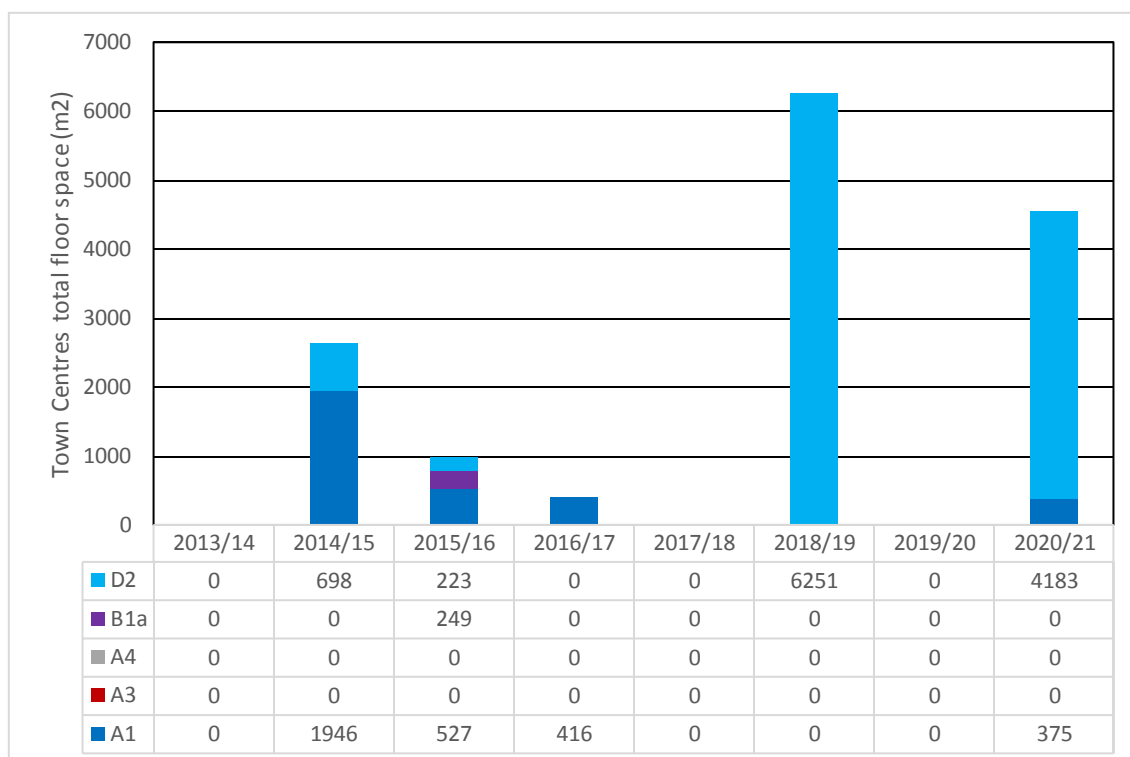


11.12 As shown in Figure 12, there has been an increase in the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development compared to the last reporting year. The total completed retail, office and leisure development for 2020/21 is 5403 m² compared to the previous period of 4,596 m² in 2019/20. The biggest change in total floor space has been within A1 shops and D2 facilities.

¹⁰ For additional information: A1 Shops (Shops, retail warehouses, post offices, ticket and travel agencies, sale of cold food for consumption off premises, hairdressers, funeral directors, hire shops, dry cleaners, internet cafes; A3 Food and drink (Restaurants and cafes); A4 Drinking establishments (Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments); D2 – Assembly and leisure (Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls, dance halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other areas for indoor and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms).

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

Figure 13: C (BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley (2013-2021)



11.13 There has been an increase in total floor space completed in town centres within Test Valley of 4,558sqm.

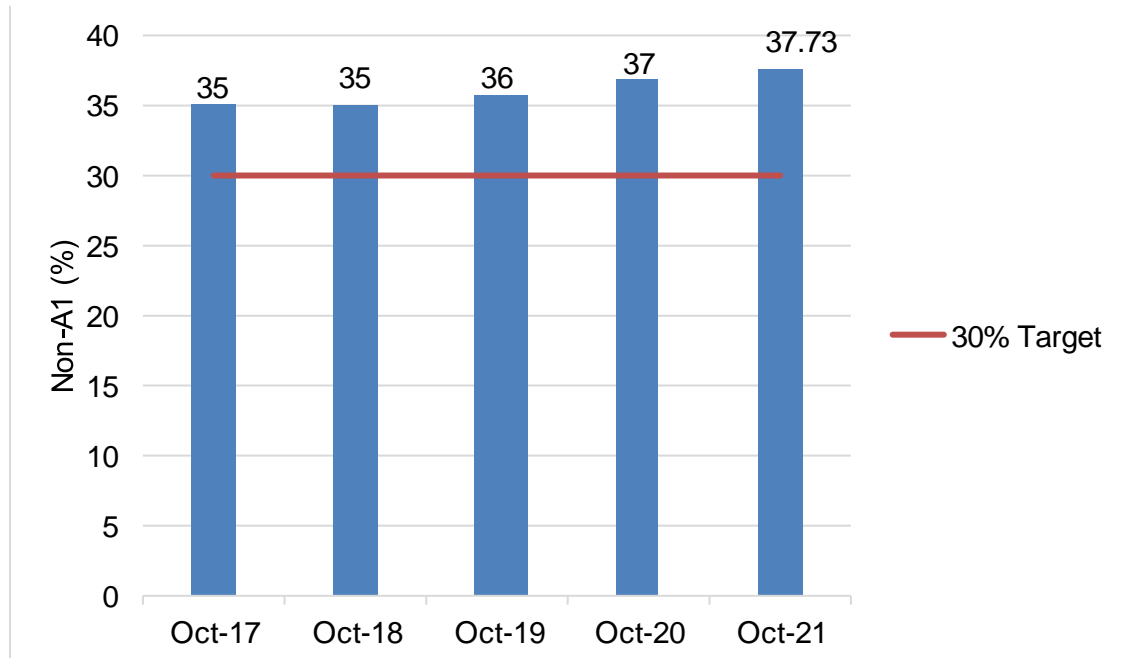
Ground Floor Uses within the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey

11.14 Although the figures below also show data from outside of reporting period (April 2020-March 2021), October 2021 has been included as the latest available data.

11.15 Andover town centre serves not only the town itself but a large and mainly rural catchment area. The population of the area is approximately 50,887 (Andover Town Profile 2021 by TVBC). In relation to convenience shopping, Andover achieves a high level of convenience expenditure reflecting the long distances to other major centres. For comparison goods, however, the town is less successful with competition from neighbouring centres such as Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton, as well as out of centre retail parks

L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)

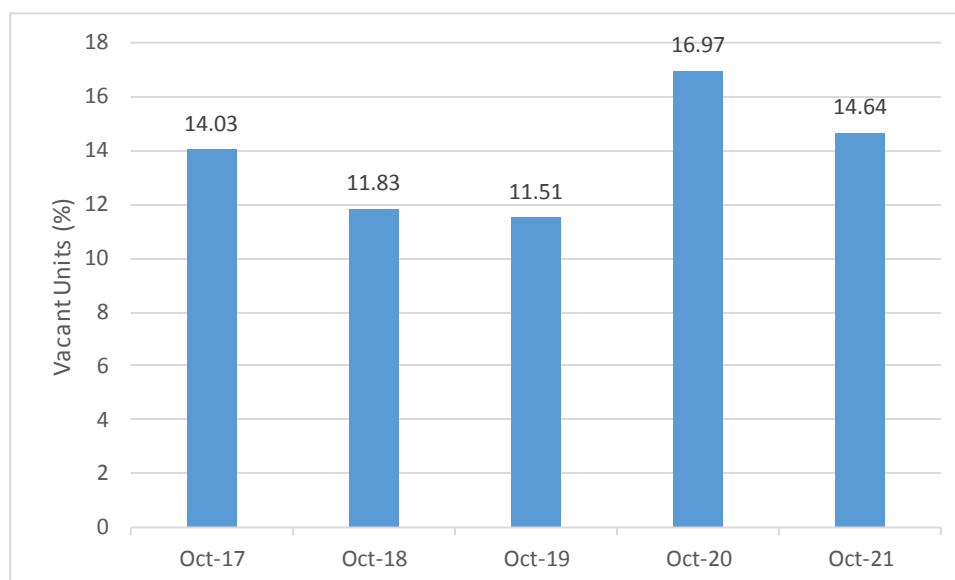
Figure 14: L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover) (2017-2021)



11.16 The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Figure 14 compares targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) in ground floor use within Andover town centre based on policy LE13, against the actual percentage. In the primary shopping area, it is desirable to maintain a high proportion of retail (class A1 use) and restrict other uses. An over concentration of non-A1 uses may lead to less active frontages and make areas less attractive to shoppers, thus causing an impact on the existing retail units. As displayed above, the shop frontages within Andover have exceeded the target of 30%, for the last five years. For 2020/21, the primary frontage area total has increased by 0.73%, from 37% in 2019/20 to 37.73% in 2019/20.

Vacant Units in Andover

Figure 15: Vacant units in Andover town centre (2017-2021)

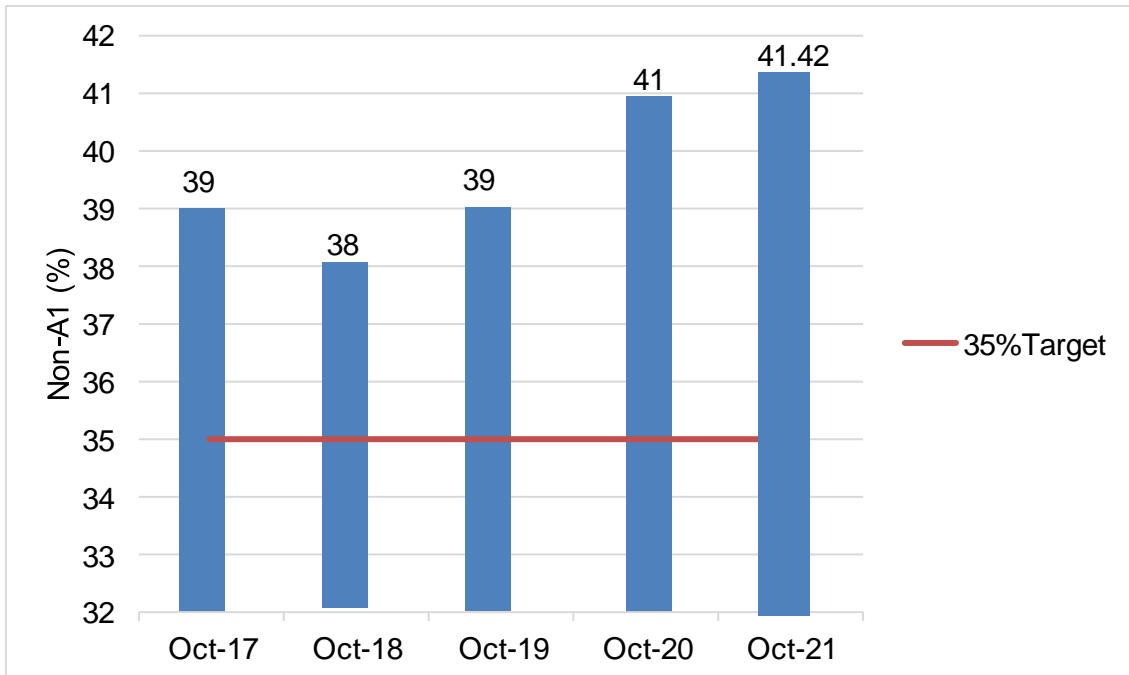


11.17 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Andover town centre, usually twice per annum. This aids in assessing the vitality of the town. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre. The percentage of vacant units has reduced from 2020 to 2021 by 2.33%.

L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

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

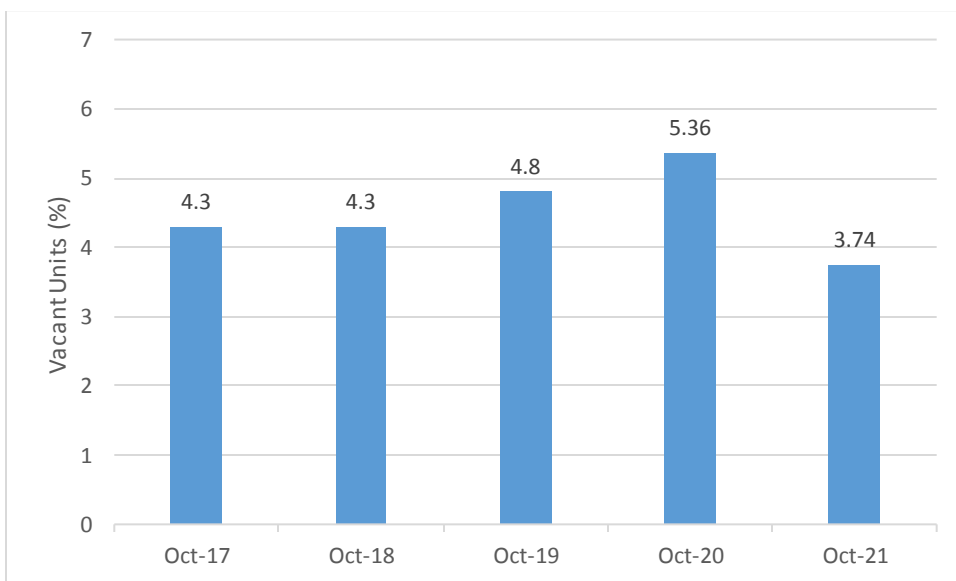
Figure 16: L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey) (2017-2021)



11.19 The percentages of shop frontages in Romsey have exceeded the 35% target for the past five years. Non-A1 uses have increased by 0.42% in Romsey from 41% in 2020 to 41.42% in 2021.

Vacant Units in Romsey

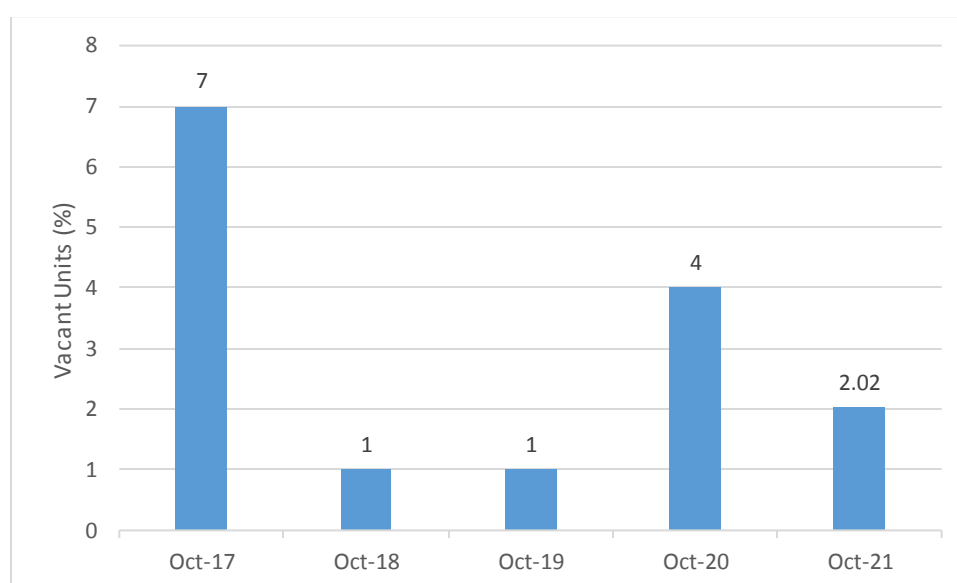
Figure 17: Vacant units in Romsey town centre (2017-2021)



11.20 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Romsey town centre, usually twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town's shopping centre. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be split into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre. The percentage of vacant units reduced by 1.62% in Romsey, from 5.36% in 2020 to 3.74% in 2021.

Stockbridge Local Centre

Figure 18: Vacant Units in Stockbridge Local Centre (2017-2021)



11.21 Since 2016, the Council has included the monitoring of shop frontages in the Stockbridge local centre reflecting a specific policy about the centre in the Adopted Local Plan. As of October 2021, there were 2 vacant units, there has been a decrease since October 2010. The percentage of Non-A1 shop fronts in Stockbridge is 69.70% as of October, 2021.

12 Environment

RLP Policies (Chapter 7)	
Policy E1	High Quality Development in the Borough
Policy E2	Protect Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
Policy E3	Local Gaps
Policy E4	Residential Areas of Special Character
Policy E5	Biodiversity
Policy E6	Green Infrastructure
Policy E7	Water Management

Policy E8	Pollution
Policy E9	Heritage

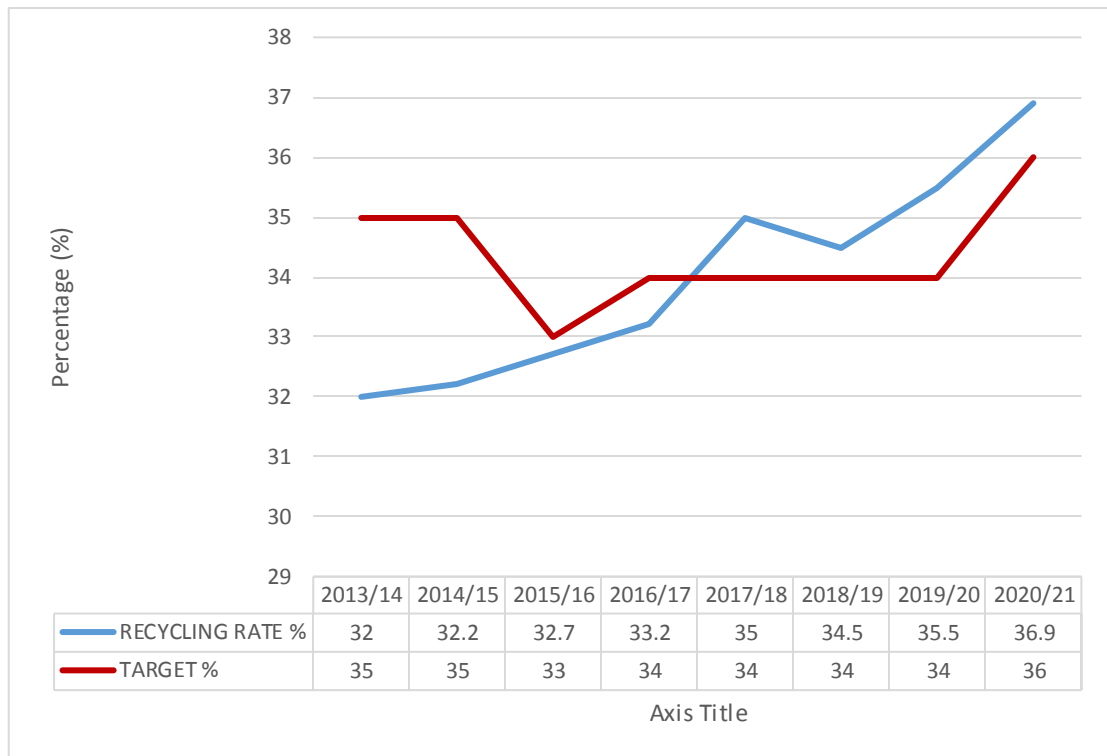
- 12.1 The protection and enhancement of the Borough's environment and its resources under the wider objective of delivering sustainable development are key issues for the Local Plan. How the natural and built environment is managed has a significant impact on the character of the Borough.
- 12.2 Approximately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

Waste and Recycling

L6 Percentage of Waste Recycled in Test Valley

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

Figure 19: L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley (2013-2021)



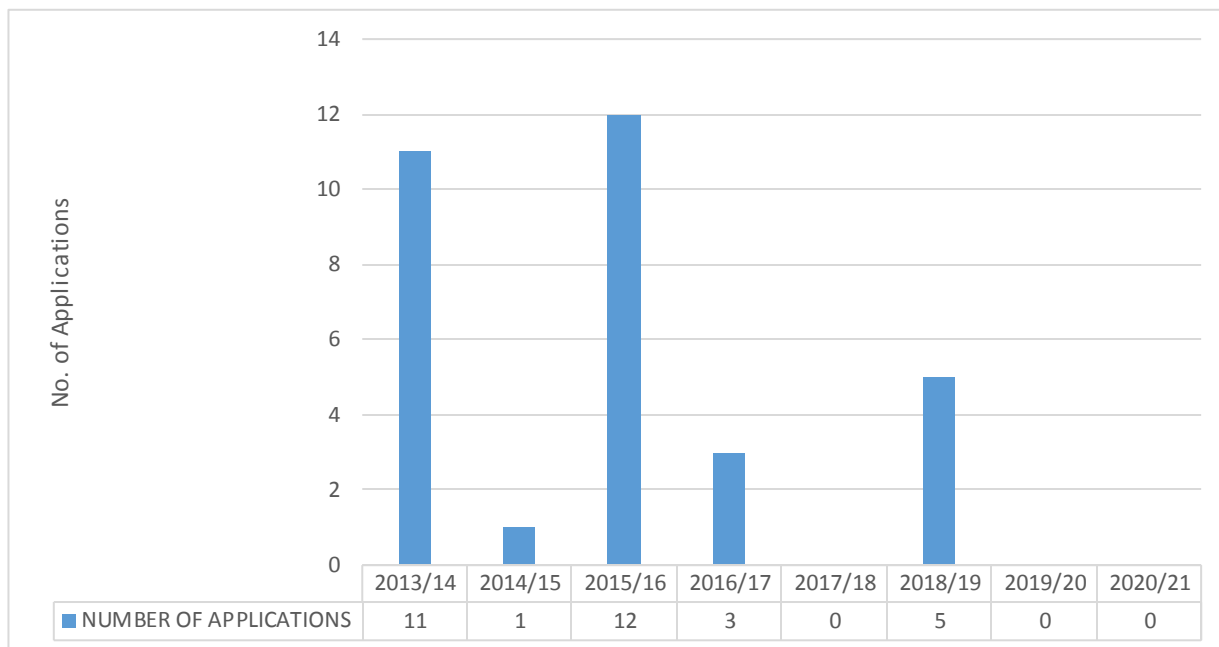
12.5 The recycling rate for the 2020/21 recording period within the Borough is 36.9% which has increased from the previous rate of 35.5% for 2019/20. The recycling target for the Borough for 2020/21 was 36%, meaning the target has been surpassed for the recording period.

12.6 The Council's Recycling Stars campaign is continuing to grow and develop and it is hoped that this, combined with an improving economic situation and an improved garden waste collection service, will continue to increase the recycling rate in 2020/21.

Air Quality

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

Figure 20: L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration (2013-2021)



12.8 During the reporting period there were no planning applications assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration.

Renewable Energy

C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

12.9 Building Control records show that there were 34 Competent Persons ¹¹applications for solar panels in 2021 compared to 2020 which had 46 Competent Persons applications for solar panels. There have been 3 Thermal systems installations in this reporting period in Test Valley.

Flood Risk and Water Quality

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

12.10 The Environmental Agency has confirmed that the total number of planning applications in Test Valley where the Environment Agency has objected to was 11 for this reporting period. The Total number of applications in Test Valley that the EA made comments on: 60

¹¹ A competent person can self-certify certain works, (Electric, Gas, Heaters etc.) If they work in the building trade as an installer. This is instead of getting building regulations approval.

Table 10: C(E1) List of applications objected to by the Environment Agency

EA Reference	Response Date	Test Valley Reference	Development Type/Description	Objection Reason
HA/2020/122413/01	08/10/2020	20/01369/FULLS	Other - Minor	No FRA ¹²
HA/2020/122424/01	22/07/2020	20/01673/PDPAS	Change of use light industrial to residential	No FRA
HA/2020/122736/01	03/12/2020	20/02828/FULLS	Change of use from agricultural to residential	Inadequate FRA flood risk mitigation measures inadequate
HA/2020/122798/01	08/12/20220	20/01552/FULLN	Change of use from agricultural to residential	No FRA
HA/2020/122778/01	09/12/2020	20/02902/AGNN	erection of agricultural storage barn	Inadequate FRA
HA/2020/122785/01	21/12/2020	20/03007/FULLN	Demolition and replacement of dwelling	Insufficient FRA
HA/2020/122413/02	20/07/2020	20/01369/FULLS	Other-Minor changes to existing permission	Inadequate use in flood zone 3b

¹² FRA; Flood Risk Assessment

- 12.11 The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the water quality of the rivers in the Borough. The most recent information from the EA states: “*The River Test is regarded as one of the finest chalk streams in the world with crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities*”. The river is classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout its entire course. The geology of the catchment is dominated in the north by chalk, which provides the groundwater upon which the river is dependent. The major urban locations in this part of the catchment are Andover and Romsey. In contrast, the geology of the southern part of the catchment is dominated by clay, and demonstrates very different stream characteristics. Major urban areas here are concentrated along the coast, such as Southampton and Totton. It is a highly managed and modified system, with many sections divided into main river and carriers, which historically served a network of mills and water meadow systems¹³.

Biodiversity

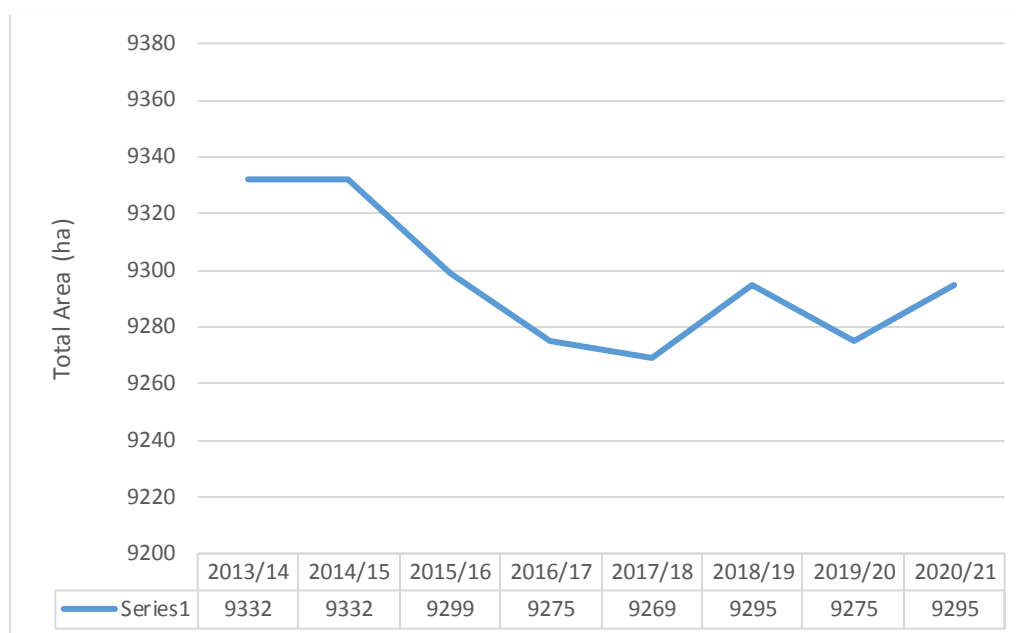
C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

L14 Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance

- 12.12 The purpose of core indicator E2 is to show losses or additions to a biodiversity habitat. Please note that some definitions have changed from former reporting periods and are therefore unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures.
- 12.13 At the present time it is extremely difficult to report on definitive changes to habitats or species. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) is produces an annual report to help assist local authorities: *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: For Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports*. The changes are shown in Table 11 below.

¹³ [Catchment Data Explorer](#) Environment Agency, August 2019

Figure 21: C(E2) Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance (2013-2021)



12.14 Figure 21 demonstrates that change in areas of importance has fluctuated and gone down by 37 hectares over 8 years, showing losses to habitats. However the figure for this reporting year is 20 hectares up from the previous reporting year.

12.14A Whilst for most Priority habitats (Table 11) there continues to be small changes in extent as a result of new field survey or aerial photographic interpretation, for several habitats there have been more significant changes in the most recent update.

Table 11: Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (in hectares) (2013-2021)

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2020/21 Total	TVBC 2013/14	TVBC 2014/15	TVBC 2015/16	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21
Grasslands										
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2,028	768	768	763	764	762	757	757	759
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,607	64	64	64	64	64	65	65	34

Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Woodland-	1,537	167	167	152	127	127	127	128	136
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Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2020/21 Total	TVBC 2013/14	TVBC 2014/15	TVBC 2015/16	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21
	Pasture and Parkland									
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Costal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,568	132	132	134	134	134	136	136	138
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types.	35,574	5,870	5,870	5,854	5,853	5,846	5,852	5,831	5,699
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are qualifying types.	2,195	182	182	176	177	179	184	184	187
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat with historic parkland.	5,420	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete. Figures only show SINC on arable land designated for rare arable plants.	[93.9]	[23.54]	[23.54]	[22.74]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]

Hedgerows	No comprehensive information for Priority Hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16,448]	-	-	[2741]	[2741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES under contract to NE.	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2020/21 Total	TVBC 2013/14	TVBC 2014/15	TVBC 2015/16	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21
Eutrophic Standing Waters	No comprehensive data yet available	64	8.3	8.3	8	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.4	25.9
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (k	[587]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[180]
Wetlands										
Costal Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	9,348	1928	1928	1925	1925	1,925	1,941	1,941	1,968
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive	1,901	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5
Reedbeds	Not Comprehensive	248	45	45	45	45.2	45.2	45.5	45.5	30
Coastal										
Coastal Saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	895	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intertidal Mudflats	EA data partly verified	4,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saline Lagoons	Comprehensive	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

12.15 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 39 have been identified in Test Valley and are listed in Appendix 11.

Table 12: Status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Designations within Test Valley (2013-2021)

			13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21
Status	Favourable	Area (Ha)	448	447	453	452	452	452	357	325
		Area %	23.97	23.9	24.24	24.2	24.2	24.2	19.14	17.38
	Unfavourable Recovering	Area (Ha)	1,240	1,214	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,302	1,335
		Area %	66.35	64.98	64.64	64.65	64.65	64.65	69.71	71.47
	Unfavourable No Change	Area (Ha)	163	190	190	191	191	191	191	191
		Area %	8.74	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21
	Unfavourable Declining	Area (Ha)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
		Area %	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
	Part Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
	Total	Area (Ha)	1869	1869	1869	1868	1869	1869	1,868	1,869

12.16 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs in the Borough is shown in Table 12. As at March 2021, 88.85% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

12.17 Initiatives delivering in 2020/21 that met the LBAP requirements are:

Test Valley Dormouse Project

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

12.19 The aim of the project is to continue the partnership with landowners to adopt dormouse friendly management techniques and to improve linkages through hedgerow planting and restoration. Greater connectivity and a well-managed wooded habitat within Northern Test Valley, will allow a healthy population of dormice to thrive.

12.20 The project area has approximately 2,235 ha of woodland, much of which is small and fragmented. Through the creation of natural pathways, the project, with the support the local landowners, hopes to create a stronger habitat network which will support existing and future populations. To date:

- 25.5km of hedgerow and 24 woodlands have been assessed to identify potential for restoration of dormice;
- Landscape features were digitised to identify connectivity between suitable linear features and woodland areas; and
- An event was hosted to encourage private landowners to engage with the project, 16 landowners in the project area attended.

12.21 The Test Valley Dormouse Project in the north of the borough is ongoing and aims to Connect habitats across private land linking known population of dormice. This is a partnership project between TVBC, FWAG, Peoples Trust for Endangered Species and Hampshire Dormouse Group. The work is now in its fifth year of mapping the location of dormouse and working with private landowners to create woodland corridors and hedgerows to connect suitable habitat. Over the past 12 months two new National Dormouse Monitoring Project sites (NDMP) have been established. 100 footprint tunnels have been positioned over a number of other local sites. A further landowner engagement day has been held and we are hoping to engage with a number of farm clusters to look for opportunities to establish planting projects

Fishlake Meadows Nature Reserve

12.22 Fishlake Meadows is a 60 hectare wildlife rich wetland site situated to the north of Romsey, in the valley of the River Test SSSI. The site was pump drained to facilitate mixed agricultural use but this ceased in the 1990s leaving the site to effectively re-wild. Today the site is a mosaic of open water, reed bed, flood grazing marsh, fen and flower rich grassland. In 2016, Fishlake Meadows was secured in perpetuity by the Council through a legal agreement, along with £1.4 million pound for long term management. Following a tender exercise, the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust were awarded a 15 year contract to manage the site. Significant emphasis has been placed in encouraging sustainable access to the site with new paths constructed and viewing screens erected. Cattle were introduced onto the site in 2018 with extensive grazing across the drier areas. Over the last twelve months the Trust have undertaken significant habitat management works including extensive scrub management and reed bed works. Volunteer's engagement has been extremely positive with well over 2000 hours recorded.

Positive management of Borough SINC's

12.23 The Council is responsible for 15 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's). The Council seeks to promote biodiversity and the positive management of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC's). There has been Positive management of Borough SINC's and nature reserves, promoting volunteer conservation opportunities across borough sites with weekend conservation work parties.

Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space

12.24 In 2019 the council purchased 13 hectares of land at Mill Lane in Sheffield English to manage as Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG). Mill Lane is positioned to the south of Sheffield English, Romsey. Previously used for agriculture, the site has now been opened for dog walking and informal recreation and is a designated SANG with the aim of taking pressure off the New Forest. This site is a mixture of wetland and grassland bordered by large veteran oaks.

12.25 Negotiations to secure additional land to fulfil the Council's SANG obligation are currently underway.

Abbotswood Nature Reserve

12.26 A new nature reserve was taken on in 2019. Secured through a Section 106 agreement, the Abbotswood site in Romsey is home to a large population of Great Crested Newts. The site was transferred to the Council with a commuted sum to fund its ongoing management. The funding has provided the resources

to employ a full time officer to manage the habitat management, ecological survey as well as community education and engagement.

Access to the Countryside

- 12.27 The Council is working with Persimmon Homes to deliver improvement to countryside access around Andover. The project will see land secured for access as well as ecology, creating a series of linked spaces and corridors into the countryside. A sum of just under £2 million has been received to secure land and cover habitat and access management over a twenty year period. The Council is in the process of purchasing land near Upper Clatford for the public to use. Situated to the south of Bury Hill, the land is currently used for agriculture, and covers around 38 acres. Once the council completes the purchase towards the end of 2021, it will begin working towards opening up the space for the public to enjoy, with the aim of making it available for use in autumn 2022 to revert to nature and for countryside access. It is also planning to plant around 7,500 trees at the site, adding to the 11,000 it will be planting this autumn and winter across the borough. TVBC has also

13 Leisure, Health and Wellbeing

RLP Policies (Chapter 8)	
Policy LHW1	Public Open Space
Policy LHW2	Ganger Farm, Romsey
Policy LHW3	Forest Park
Policy LHW4	Amenity

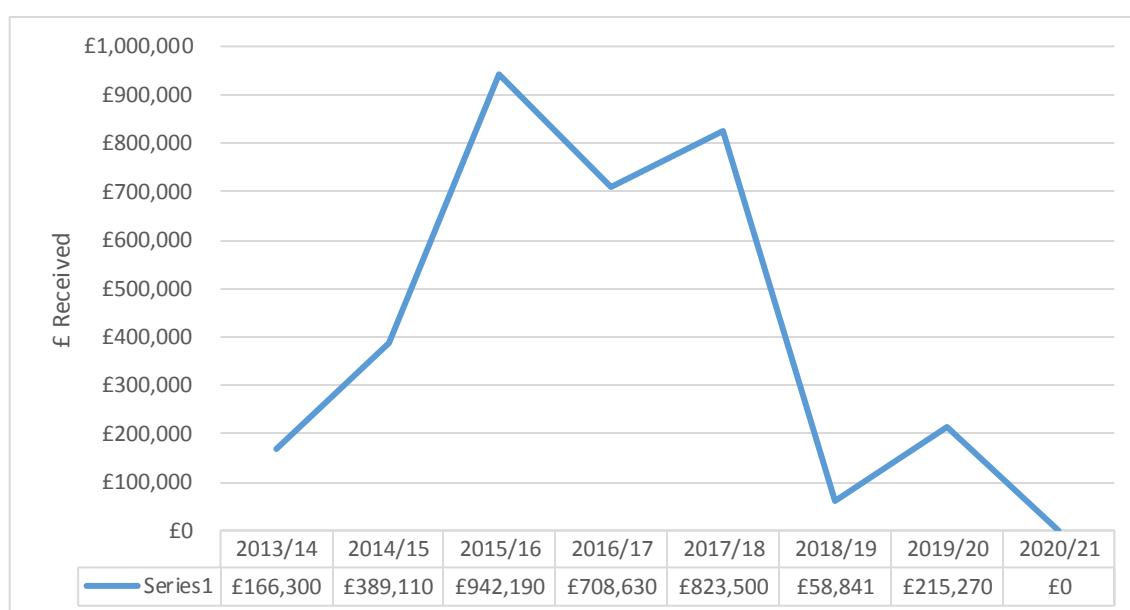
- 13.1 The residents of the Borough are active in terms of exercise when compared with the rest of the country. Test Valley is ranked 8th out of 354¹⁴ authorities in terms of the percentage of its population exercising three times a week.
- 13.2 However there are a number of areas of concern, especially obesity, within the Borough. The Local Plan aims to support the promotion of a healthy lifestyle through access and provision to a range of high quality leisure facilities, including formal and informal recreation facilities and the promotion of walking and cycling by enhancing the existing network of routes. A new Places for Leisure sports facility opened in Andover on 1st April 2019 after a two-year build. The centre, along with other facilities are being managed in association with the Council, to improve sporting facilities across the borough.

¹⁴ Sports England Active People: <https://activelives.sportengland.org/>

Public Open Space

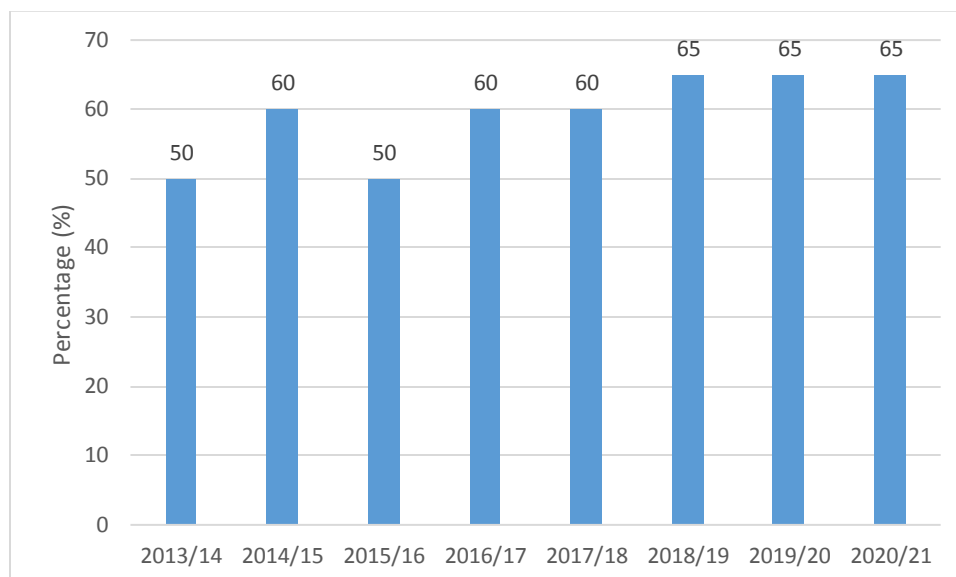
- 13.3 Policy LHW1 sets out the standards required where new housing development will result in a net increase in the population. It requires a provision of at least 3 hectares per 1000 population comprising:
- Outdoor sports facilities 1.0 hectares
 - Parks and public gardens 0.4 hectares
 - Informal recreation areas 0.8 hectares
 - Provision for children and teenagers 0.6 hectares
 - Allotments 0.2 hectares
- 13.4 Since 2013/14, £3,303,841 in Public Open Space contributions have been collected, as shown in the graph below. Following the introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy this figure is likely to continue to decline.

Figure 22: Public open space contributions (2013-2021)



- 13.5 This year a total of £5950.34 was paid out to Parish Councils, £2,470.04 – Barton Stacey PC and £3,480.30 to Ampert PC a decrease from the 2019/20 payment of £75,674.18.
- 13.6 The funding available relates to development sites meeting their triggers for payments received through a specific legal agreement, rather than Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 13.7 There were no public open space contributions for this reporting year and this was due to the trigger points of applications not being reached or failure to notify the council of such triggers

Figure 23: L13 Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard (2013-2021)



13.8 In 2020/21 the percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Standards has remained at its highest in nine years with 65%.

13.9 In 2020/21 the following open spaces retained their Green Flag status;

- Rooksbury Mill, Andover - retained
- Valley Park Woodlands, Chandlers Ford - retained
- War Memorial Park, Romsey – retained

13.10 The Borough's revised Green Space Strategy was considered by the Councils Cabinet on 9th September 2020 with an action to achieve a further 2 green flag awards taking the total to 5 sites in the next 10 years. The consultation on the draft document ran between from September and October 2020.

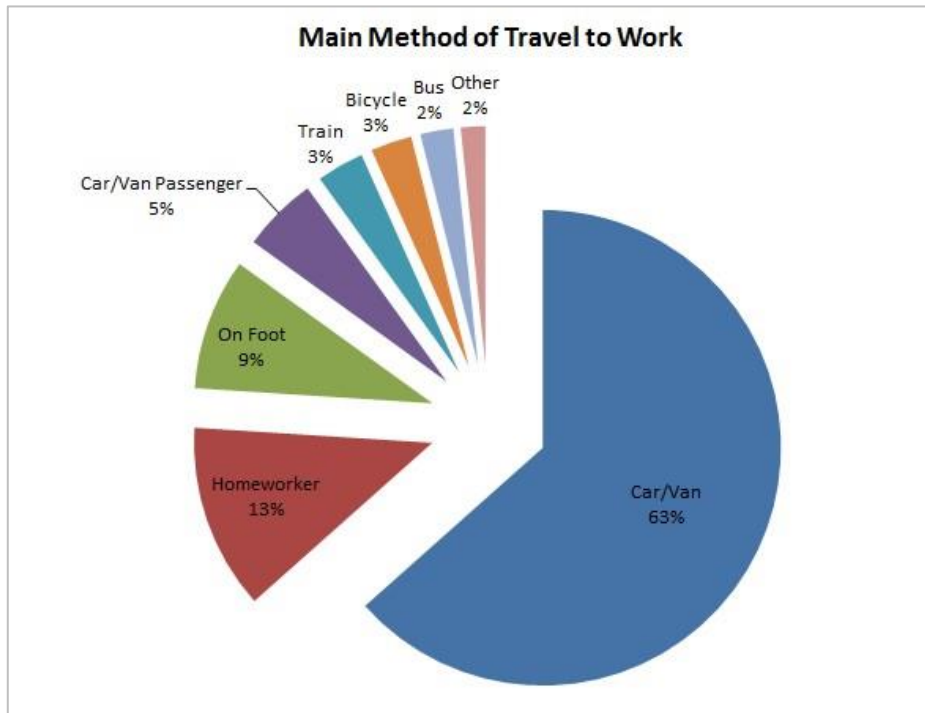
14 Transport

RLP Policies (Chapter 9)	
Policy T1	Managing Movement
Policy T2	Parking Standards
Policy T3	Park & Ride at Bargain Farm, Nursling

- 14.1 The majority of residents located in the Borough have good access via the transport network to destinations both within and outside of the Borough. The M3 and M27 motorways, A303(T), A34(T), A36(T) and the main rail links provide access to London, the south coast, West Country and Midlands respectively. The good network to destinations outside of the Borough is reflected in the level of out-commuting, particularly from rural Test Valley. Access to facilities within the urban areas of the Borough is generally good. Andover has a high level of self-containment and Southern Test Valley, despite its location (close to other large urban centres), has a significant number of people living and working in the area.
- 14.2 The Borough is a relatively affluent area where car ownership and use is higher than the national average. In rural parts of the Borough, where the availability of frequent public transport services is limited, reliance on the private car is high.

Mode of transport used for commuting

Figure 24: Mode of transport used for commuting in Test Valley Borough¹⁵



- 14.3 Figure 24 illustrates that the majority of the Borough's population (63%) commute to work ¹⁵by using their own private vehicle whether it be car or van. The second most common method was walking (9%), but this is considerably lower. Homeworking is on the increase in Test Valley, with 4% more people working at home than walking to work. Public transport use in the Borough is limited; the number of journeys by train has increased, however the number of bus journeys has fallen.

Professional consultation advice on planning applications for Highways and Transport matters is undertaken by Hampshire County Council. The data for these indicators is not currently available.

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

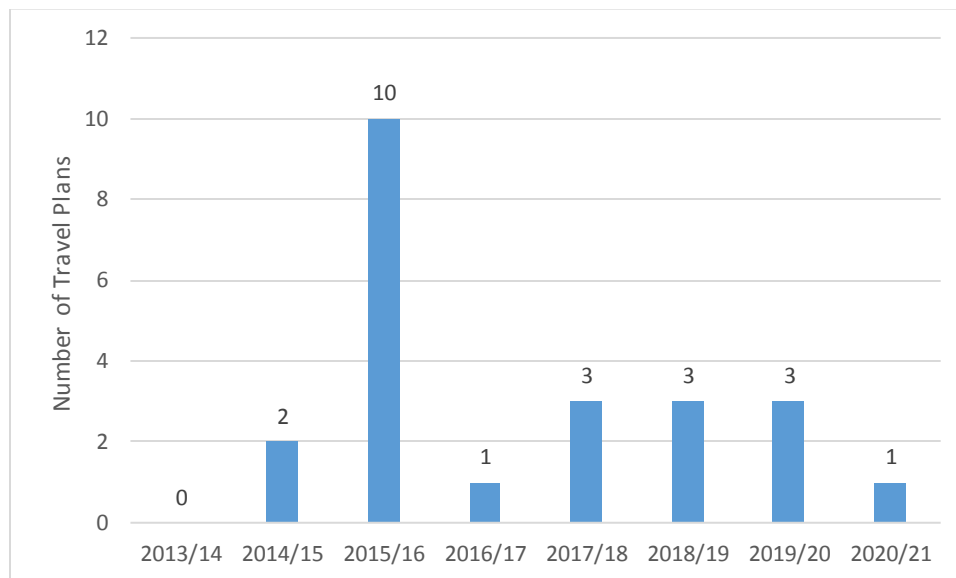
L11 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services

¹⁵ Mode of transport used for commuting in Test Valley Borough (Census, 2011)
<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/Economy/TestValleyCommuterFlows.pdf>

14.4 Hampshire County Council has now got responsibility for seeking and monitoring travel plans. The Council is reviewing how best to monitor this indicator in the future. However, Policy Objective 12 of the *Hampshire Local Transport Plan – Part A: Long-Term Strategy (2011-2031)* calls for investment in sustainable transport measures, including walking and cycling infrastructure. This is principally for urban areas, to provide a healthy alternative to the car for local short journeys to work, local services or schools.

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

Figure 25: L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have a significant traffic generating impact (2013-2021)



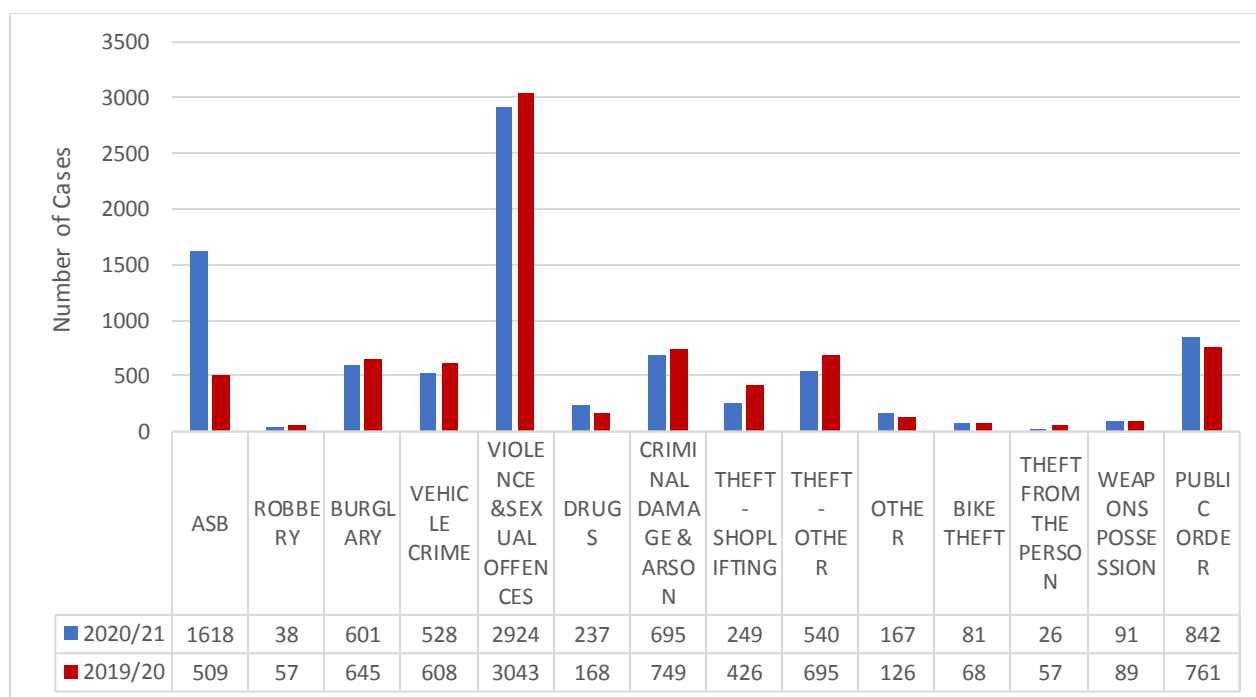
14.5 In this reporting year, 1 travel plan at Bargain Farm is likely to have a significant traffic generating impact.

15 Community Safety

RLP Policy (Chapter 10)	
Policy CS1	Community Safety

- 15.1 Crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour can all have negative impacts upon community wellbeing and the quality of life. The Local Plan includes an objective of ‘creating high quality, low crime environments and spaces’.
- 15.2 Test Valley experiences relatively low levels of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) when compared to national statistics¹⁶. Figure 25 shows the breakdown in crime statistics for the Borough, with violence and sexual offences coming out as the highest reported issue within Test Valley for the 2020/21 reporting period. There has been a decrease in types of crime overall, in comparison to 2019/20.

Figure 26: Crime statistics for Test Valley (2019-2021)



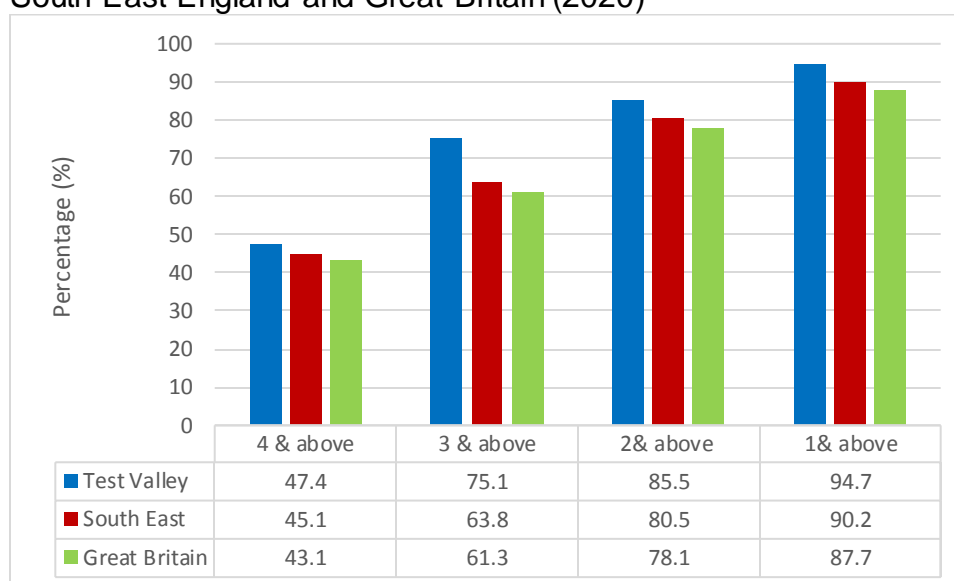
¹⁶ UK Crime Stats, Test Valley (<http://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/DIS/2332/>)

16 Education and Learning

RLP Policy (Chapter 11)	
Policy ST1	Skills and Training

- 16.1 Where a development has a significant impact on the labour market, contributions towards the enhancement of skills training and the provision of apprenticeships within the local community will be required. There were 4 economic skill plans secured up to this point.
- 16.2 The Long Term Economic Strategy (LTES)¹⁷ identified people and their skills as one of the three key elements of the Borough's economy, the other two being enterprise and places. The Community Plan recognises that educational attainment and skills of the Borough compare well with the County and national averages with regard to qualifications.

Figure 27: Percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley, South East England and Great Britain (2020)¹⁸



- 16.3 Test Valley Borough has a greater percentage of its population possessing qualifications at NVQ¹⁹ level 1 & above and NVQ level 2 & above compared to the South East and Great Britain. Test Valley Borough has a higher percentage

¹⁷ Source: Test Valley Borough Council, evidence base (available: <https://testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/2589/EB-LE-7-A-Long-Term-Economic-Strategy-Experian2012-Update.pdf>)

¹⁸ Source: NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics, ONS (available: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/>)

¹⁹ NVQ level 1 (similar to GCSE grades D–G), NVQ level 2 (similar to GCSE grades A*–C), NVQ level 3 (similar to an A Level), NVQ level 4 (similar to a Higher National Certificate (HNC)/Undergraduate)

of level NVQ level 3 & above and NVQ level 4 & above compared to Great Britain. Additionally, Test Valley has a higher percentage of Population with NVQ level 4 & above and NVQ level 3 & above qualifications. Please refer to the Appendix 12 for the full table percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley (2012-2019).

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

17 Conclusion

- 17.1 This report is the ninth AMR produced by Test Valley Borough Council. The Council has again worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 17.2 This latest AMR has provided contextual information and has also retained the core output indicators to enable comparison with reporting in previous years. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to help improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.
- 17.3 The AMR may be expanded in the coming years to meet the monitoring requirements of the DPDs and SPDs prepared for the Council's Development Plan.

Core indicators

- 17.4 *Housing:* The Borough has seen an increase in the number of affordable housing completed during the reporting year, this figure also remains above target. Housing completions have exceeded the Revised Local Plan the annualised average requirement.
- 17.5 *Business Development:* The availability of Borough-wide employment land has continued to fall and the amount of employment land being lost to residential

development has decreased. The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley has decreased by 447m² since 2019/20.

- 17.6 *Environmental Quality:* As at March 2020, 88.85% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories, 'Favourable and 'Un-favourable'. There has been no change since the previous reporting period.

Local indicators

- 17.7 *Public Space Contributions:* The amount of Public Space Contributions received has significantly decreased compared to the previous reporting year, although the amount paid to Parish Councils has decreased with £2,470.04 to Barton Stacey PC and £3,480.30 to Amport PC. These figures exclude CIL contributions to the Borough and Parish which may also be allocated to public open space.
- 17.8 *Waste:* The recycling rate has increased by 1.4%, and is still exceeding the recycling target.
- 17.9 *Primary Shopping Areas:* The Non-A1 percentage target has been exceeded in both Andover and Romsey.

Final note

- 17.10 Overall Test Valley is performing well in context to Output Indicators, as shown in Appendix 1. The Borough is performing well in terms of employment land and development as well as affordable housing completions, however there has been an increase in the diversity of uses beyond the use class A1. The Masterplans for Andover and Romsey Town Centres will shape their future including the potential for a greater diversity of uses.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Reference list of Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators

Off Target	Fluctuating	On Target	No Available Data/No Change

Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	26,080m ²	Increasing
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	73%	Increasing
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	60.66ha	Increasing
BD4	Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley	5403m ²	Increasing
Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	See Appendix 6&7	
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: Net additional dwellings – previous year; Net additional dwellings – reporting year; Net additional dwellings – future years; and Managed delivery target		
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	15.9%	Increasing
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	No change
H5	Affordable housing completions	296	Increasing
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	-
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	13	Decreasing

E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	9,275ha	Decreasing
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	0	Decreasing
Minerals			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
Waste			
Not Applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No Data	-
Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Local Development Scheme Milestones			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	0	Decreasing
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year	296	Exceeding Target
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	1	-
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	37.7%	Increasing
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	41.42%	Increased
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	36.9%	Increasing
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0.	No Change
		(ii) 0.16	Increasing
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.16ha	Decreasing
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	75.0%	Decreasing
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	6.25%	Decreasing
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	18%	Increasing
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	No Data	-

L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No Data	-
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	4558m ²	Decreasing
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	65%	No Change
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including: (i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	See Tables	Fluctuating

Appendix 2: Comparison of unemployment levels between Test Valley, the South East and Great Britain (2010–2021)²⁰

Inemployment in Test Valley age 16 and over				
	Test Valley Figure	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2010/11	2500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2011/12	2500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2012/13	2600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2013/14	2200	3.5	5.4	7.2
2014/15	2100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2015/16	1800	2.9	4.2	5.2
2016/17	1600	2.5	3.8	4.7
2017/18	1700	2.6	3.4	4.3
2018/19	1,800	2.9	3.3	4.1
2019/20	1,800	2.7	3.1	3.9
2020/21	2000	2.9	4.1	4.9

²⁰ Annual Population Survey (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/printable.aspx>)

Appendix 3: Area of the New Forest National Park that lies within the Borough of Test Valley



Appendix 4: Comparison of policies of the Borough Local Plan (BLP, 2006) and Revised Local Plan (RLP, 2016)

BLP (2006)	RLP (2016)
SET 01 Housing within Settlements	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
SET 02 Residential Area of Special Character	Policy E4: Residential Areas of Special Character
SET 03 Development in the Countryside	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
SET 04 Strategic Gaps	Policy E3: Local Gaps
SET 05 Local Gaps	Policy E3: Local Gaps
SET 06 Frontage Infill Policy Areas in the Countryside	Deleted
SET 07 Existing Employment Sites in the Countryside	Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside
SET 08 Farm Diversification	Deleted
SET 09 The Reuse of Buildings in the Countryside	Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
SET 10 Expansion of Existing Employments Sites in the Countryside	Policy LE17: Employment Sites in the Countryside
SET 11 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	Policy COM12: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
SET 12 The Alteration or Extension of Existing Dwellings in the Countryside	Policy COM 11: Existing Dwellings in the Countryside
SET 13 Buildings in Domestic Curtilages in the Countryside	Policy COM 11: Existing Dwellings in the Countryside
ENV 01 Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 03 Sites of Special Scientific Interest	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 04 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 05 Protected Species	Policy E5: Biodiversity
ENV 07 North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
ENV 09 Water Resources	Policy E7: Water Management
ENV 10 Groundwater Source Protection Zones	Policy E7: Water Management

BLP (2006)	RLP (2016)
ENV 11 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 12 Demolition of Listed Buildings	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 13 Alteration and Change of Use of Listed Buildings	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 14 Demolition in Conservation Areas	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 15 Development in Conservation Areas	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 16 Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy E9: Heritage
ENV 17 Settings of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeology Sites and Historic Parks and Gardens	Policy E9: Heritage
HAZ 02 Flooding	Policy E7: Water Management
HAZ 03 Pollution	Policy E8: Pollution
HAZ 04 Land Contamination	Policy E8: Pollution
HAZ 05 Hazardous Installations	Deleted
HAZ 06 Safeguarded Aerodromes and Technical Sites	Deleted
ESN 01 Retention of Existing Housing Stock	Deleted
ESN 02 Conversion to Residential Use	Deleted
ESN 03 Housing Types, Density and Mix	Policy COM1: Housing Provision 20112029
ESN 04 Affordable Housing in Settlements	Policy COM7: Affordable Housing
ESN 05 Rural Exception Affordable Housing	Policy COM8: Rural Exception Affordable Housing
ESN 06 Rural Development	Policy COM9: Community Led Development
ESN 07 Agricultural Worker's Dwellings	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
ESN 08 Removal of Agricultural Occupancy Conditions	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside

BLP (2006)	RLP (2016)
ESN 09 Housing for Key Workers in the Countryside	Policy COM10: Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
ESN 12 Change of Use or Redevelopment of Nursing or Residential Care Homes	Deleted
ESN 13 Sites for Gypsies and Travellers	Policy COM13: Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
ESN 14 Sites for Travelling Showpeople	Policy COM13: Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
ESN 15 Retention of Employment Land	Policy LE10: Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites
ESN 16 Employment Development within Settlements	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy
ESN 17 Major Retail Development and Other Key Town Centre Uses	Policy LE11: Main Town Centre Uses
ESN 18 Retention of Existing Local Shops and Public Houses	Policy COM14: Community Services & Facilities
ESN 19 Retention of Local Community Facilities	Policy COM14: Community Services & Facilities
ESN 20 New Local Shops and Community Facilities	Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy Policy LE16: Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
ESN 21 Retention of Recreational Areas and Facilities	Policy LHW1: Public Open Space
ESN 22 Public Recreational Open Space Provision	Policy LHW1: Public Open Space
ESN 23 Formal Recreation Facilities in the Countryside	Deleted
ESN 24 Noisy Sports	Policy E8: Pollution
ESN 25 The Keeping of Horses	Deleted
ESN 26 Tourism Development within Settlements	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 27 Tourism Facilities in the Countryside	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 28 Tourist Accommodation in the Countryside	Policy LE18: Tourism

BLP (2006)	RLP (2016)
ESN 29 Touring, Camping and Caravan Sites	Policy LE18: Tourism
ESN 30 Infrastructure Provision within New Development	Policy COM15: Infrastructure
ESN 31 Telecommunications	Deleted
ESN 32 Renewable Energy Developments	Deleted
TRA 01 Travel Generation Development	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 02 Parking Standards	Policy T2: Parking Standard
TRA 03 Public Transport Infrastructure	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 04 Financial Contributions to Transport Infrastructure	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 05 Safe Access	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 06 Safe Layouts	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 07 Access for Disabled People	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 08 Public Rights of Way	Policy T1: Managing Movement
TRA 09 Impact on the Highway Network	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 01 Landscape Character	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
DES 02 Settlement Character	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 03 Transport Corridors	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 04 Route Networks	Policy T1: Managing Movement
DES 05 Layout and Siting	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 06 Scale Height and Massing	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 07 Appearance, Details and Materials	Policy E1: High Quality Development in the Borough
DES 08 Trees and Hedgerows	Policy E2: Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
DES 09 Wildlife and Amenity Features	Policy E5: Biodiversity
DES 10 New Landscaping	Deleted
DES 11 Shop Fronts	Deleted
DES 12 Signs	Deleted

BLP (2006)	RLP (2016)
DES 13 Shutters	Deleted
AME 01 Privacy and Private Open Space	Policy LHW4: Amenity
AME 02 Daylight and Sunlight	Policy LHW4: Amenity
AME 03 Artificial Light Intrusion	Policy E8: Pollution
AME 04 Noise and Vibration	Policy E8: Pollution
AME 05 Unpleasant emissions	Policy E8: Pollution
AND 01 East of Icknield Way	Deleted
AND 02 Picket Twenty	Deleted
AND 03 Walworth Industrial Estate	Policy LE8: Extension to Walworth Business Park
AND 04 Andover Business Park	Policy LE9: Andover Airfield Business Park
AND 05 London Road	Deleted
AND 06 Ladies Walk	Deleted
AND 07 Andover Town Centre	Policy LE13: Ground Floor Uses in Andover
STV 01 University of Southampton Science Park	Policy LE1: University of Southampton Science Park
STV 03 Adanac Park	Policy LE6: Land at Adanac Park, Nursling
STV 04 Park & Ride, Nursling	Policy T3: Park & Ride, Nursling
STV 05 Nursling Estate	Policy LE17: Nursling Estate
STV 06 Romsey Brewery	Deleted
STV 07 Abbotswood	Deleted
STV 08 Romsey Town Centre	Policy LE12: Ground Floor uses in Romsey
STV 09 Ganger Farm	Policy LHW2: Ganger Farm, Romsey

Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory Guidance Note Summary

HOUSING TRAJECTORY	
Row A	Total completions for past years, from allocated sites
Row B	Total completions for past years, from unallocated sites
Row C	Total completions for past years, (sum of allocated sites plus unallocated sites)
Row D	Total projected completions for current and future years
Row E	Cumulative completions for each year (sum of completions for current and past years)
Row F	PLAN figure – annual strategic requirement (set out by the Local Plan)
Row G	MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions above or below the PLAN figure (F) ²¹
Row H	MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement ²²

CALCULATION

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

CHART

Comprises 2 graphs:

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

²¹ Where cumulative completions are above the total annual requirement to date, the figure is positive and there is a surplus (i.e. the strategy is ahead of its delivery); where the cumulative completions are below the annual requirement to date, the figure is negative and there is a shortfall (i.e. the strategy is under-delivering).

²² This is the remaining annual requirement as reflected over the remaining years of the plan period, taking account of shortfalls or surplus from previous years.

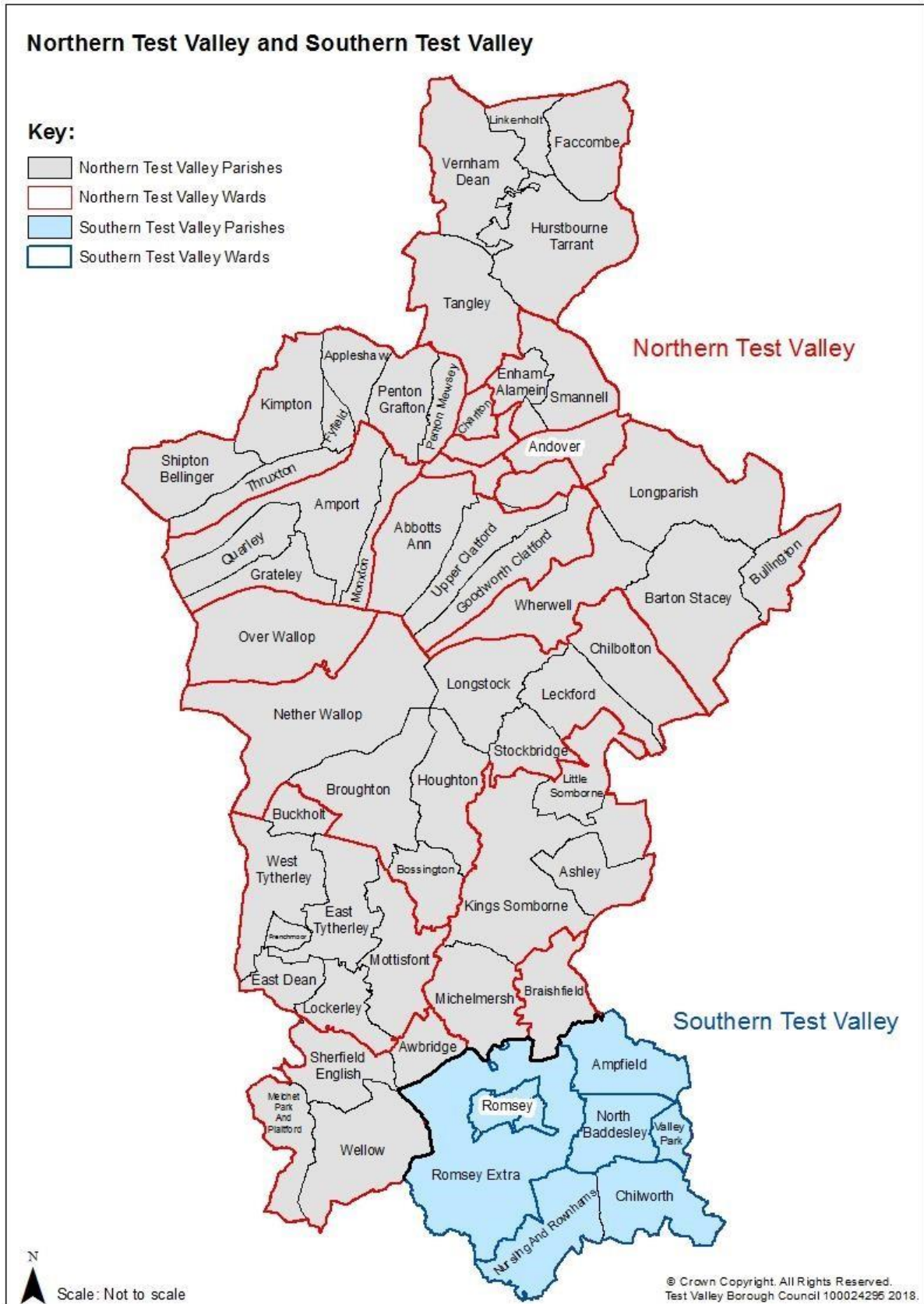
Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory 2011/12-2028/29 for Northern Test Valley (as at April 2021)

Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2021																			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
East Anton, Andover	103	181	135	229	146	184	162	239	279	242	145	48							2093
Picket Twenty, Andover	147	178	180	176	164	145	175	37		17									1219
<i>RLP (2016) Allocations</i>																			
Picket Twenty Extension								45	155	152	60	60	48						520
Picket Piece Extension				2	2	14	33	30	93	62	25	35	18	11		20	20	19	384
George Yard/Black Swan Yard																	30	30	60
Projections - Allocated Sites											230	143	66	11	0	20	50	49	
Completions - Allocated Sites	250	359	315	407	312	343	370	351	527	473									3707
Completions - Unallocated Sites	187	108	44	261	354	308	229	209	142	69									1911
Projections - Existing											136	139	144	96	124	20	21	0	680
Identified Capacity - SHELAA											0	0	14	74	153	57	50	30	378
Unplanned sites (windfall)												35	35	35	35	35	35	35	245
Total Past Completions	437	467	359	668	666	651	599	560	669	542									
Total Projected Completions											366	317	259	216	312	132	156	114	7490
Cumulative Completions	437	904	1263	1931	2597	3248	3847	4407	5076	5618	5984	6301	6560	6776	7088	7220	7376	7490	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	394	7092
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	43	116	81	355	627	884	1089	1255	1530	1678	1650	1573	1438	1260	1178	916	678	398	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	394	391	387	389	369	346	320	295	269	224	184	158	132	106	79	1	-64	-284	
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory 2011/12-2028/29 for Southern Test Valley (as at April 2020)

Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2021																			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
<i>BLP (2006) Allocations</i>																			
Romsey Brewery		8	5													10	10	10	43
Abbotswood, Romsey	30	190	157	114	152	90	20		10	27									790
<i>RLP (2016) Allocations</i>																			
Whitenap, Romsey															50	150	150	150	500
Hoe Lane, North Baddesley												51	107	103	39				300
Park Farm, North Stoneham													30	32					62
Projections - Allocated Sites												51	137	135	89	160	160	160	892
Completions - Allocated Sites	30	198	162	114	152	90	20		10	27									803
Completions - Unallocated	56	5	21	98	186	150	174	249	269	310									1518
Projections - Existing											375	185	181	143	88	22	0	0	994
Identified Capacity - SHELAA													44		30				74
Unplanned sites (windfall)												16	16	16	16	16	16	16	112
Total Past Completions	86	203	183	212	338	240	194	249	279	337									
Total Projected Completions											375	252	378	294	223	198	176	176	4393
Cumulative Completions	86	289	472	684	1022	1262	1456	1705	1984	1984	2359	2611	2989	3283	3506	3704	3880	4056	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	3492
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-108	-99	-110	-92	52	98	98	153	238	44	225	283	467	567	596	600	582	564	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	194	200	200	201	201	190	186	185	179	168	189	162	147	101	52	-5	-106	-388	
Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	

Appendix 8: Map illustrating extent of Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley



Appendix 9: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (2013/14-2020/21)

	2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
Density (Dwellings/ ha)	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<30	37	6.7	162	18.8	325	33.5	271	31.6
30-50	465	84.7	591	68.7	498	51.3	226	26.4
>50	47	8.6	107	12.4	148	15.2	360	42.0
Total	549		860		971		857	

	2017/18		2018/19		2019/20		2020/21	
Density (Dwellings / ha)	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<30	416	54.6	455	53.4	602	61.9	575	75
30-50	264	34.6	362	42.5	351	36.1	48	6.25
>50	82	10.8	35	4.1	19	1.99	138	18
Total	762		852		972		767	

Appendix 10: L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley (2020-2021)

Application Reference	Location	Proposal	Existing Land Use	Net Loss (m ²)
20/00248/FULLS	UNITS E1 AND E2 LAND AT ADANAC PARK NURSLING STREET NURSLING	CHANGE USE OF UNITS E1 AND E2 FROM B1C USE TO B1C AND D2 USE	MIXED INDUSTRY	1570
			Total	1570

Appendix 11: Distribution of Hampshire BAP Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2009 to 2020

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	grey crested newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus humilis</i>	brown-band. carder bee	Bees	
<i>Lucanus cerus</i>	stag beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	dark-bellied Brent goose	Birds	✓
<i>Caprimulgus europ.</i>	nightjar	Birds	✓
<i>Lallula arborea</i>	woodlark	Birds	✓
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	Birds	✓
<i>Emberizac alandra</i>	corn bunting	Birds	✓
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	grey partridge	Birds	✓
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	Birds	✓
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	Birds	✓
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler	Birds	✓
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	redshank	Birds	✓
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	lapwing	Birds	✓
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	silver-washed fritillary	Butterflies	✓
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	silver-spotted skipper	Butterflies	✓
<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	chalkhill blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	silver-studded blue	Butterflies	✓

<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	lagoon sand shrimp	Crustacea	
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	Dragonfly	
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	hornet robberfly	Flies	✓
<i>Carex divisa</i>	divided sedge	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	chamomile	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	Green-flowered helleborine	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Gentiana pneumon.</i>	marsh gentian	Flw Plants	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	field gromwell	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>	river water-dropwort	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Orchis morio</i>	green-winged orchid	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	small fleabane	Flw Plants	
<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	marrow leaved lungwort	Flw Plants	
<i>Thesium humifuum</i>	bastard toadflax	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Zostera marina/noltii</i>	eelgrass	Flw Plants	
Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Poronia punctate</i>	nail fungus	Fungi	
<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	rufous grasshopper	Grasshopper	
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	water vole	Mammals	✓
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine bat	Mammals	✓
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	brown hare	Mammals	✓

<i>Muscardinus avellan.</i>	dormouse	Mammals	✓
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail	Molluscs	
<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	festoon	Moths	✓
<i>Catocala promissa</i>	light crimson underwing	Moths	✓
<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>	broad-bord. Bee hawk	Moths	✓
<i>Hypena rostrialis</i>	buttoned snout	Moths	✓
<i>Minoa murinata</i>	drab looper	Moths	✓
<i>Shargacucullia lychnitis</i>	striped lychnis	Moths	✓
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	smooth snake	Reptiles	
		Total	39

Appendix 12: Percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley (2013-2020)

Qualification level					
	NVQ Level ²³	Test Valley (number)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2020	4 & above	35,700	47.4	45.1	43.1
	3 & above	56,600	75.1	63.8	61.3
	2 & above	64,500	85.5	80.5	78.1
	1 & above	71,300	94.7	90.2	87.7
2019	4 & above	30,900	41.2	43.4	40.3
	3 & above	46,100	61.6	62.1	58.5
	2 & above	59,700	79.8	79.1	75.6
	1 & above	70,600	94.2	88.8	85.6
2018	4 & above	27,900	38.1	42.2	39.3
	3 & above	46,200	63.1	61.8	57.8
	2 & above	59,100	80.7	78.9	74.9
	1 & above	69,800	95.4	89.2	85.4
2017	4 & above	27,700	38.5	41.4	38.6
	3 & above	52,400	72.8	61.1	57.2
	2 & above	62,800	87.2	78.6	74.7
	1 & above	67,300	93.4	89.5	85.4
2016	4 & above	31,700	44.5	41.4	38.2
	3 & above	46,600	65.4	60.2	56.9

	2 & above	56,400	79.2	77.5	74.3
	1 & above	66,500	93.4	88.8	85.3
2015	4 & above	31,100	43.2	39.7	37.1
	3 & above	42,000	58.3	58.8	55.8
	2 & above	57,300	79.6	76.8	73.6
	1 & above	67,700	94.1	88.5	84.9
2014	4 & above	31,900	44.2	39.1	36.0
	3 & above	45,300	62.9	58.8	55.0
	2 & above	58,500	81.1	77.1	73.3
	1 & above	66,600	92.4	89.2	85.0
2013	4 & above	34,100	46.2	38.2	35.1
	3 & above	49,000	66.2	57.7	53.9
	2 & above	62,900	85.0	76.5	72.4
	1 & above	70,300	95.0	88.4	84.3
	3 & above	45,800	64.2	56.6	53.1
	2 & above	56,800	79.7	75.4	71.8
	1 & above	63,100	88.5	87.7	83.9
Source: NOMIS Official Labour Market Statistics, ONS (available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/)					

²³ NVQ level 1 (similar to GCSE grades D–G), NVQ level 2 (similar to GCSE grades A*–C), NVQ level 3 (similar to an A Level), NVQ level 4 (similar to a Higher National Certificate (HNC)/Undergraduate)