



Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)



2012 - 2013

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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.

Building for Life:

A government endorsed assessment benchmark developed by Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) at the Design Council. This assessment has been designed to ensure that new housing development meets the criteria described for housing quality in national guidance.

BREEAM:

A Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) uses recognised measures of performance, which are set against established benchmarks, to evaluate a building's specification, design, construction and use. The measures used represent a broad range of categories and criteria from energy to ecology. They include aspects related to energy and water use, the internal environment (health and well-being), pollution, transport, materials, waste, ecology and management processes (www.breeam.org).

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL):

Is 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 Strategy:

Local authorities are required by the Local Government Act 2000 to prepare these, with the aim of improving the social, environmental and economic wellbeing of their areas. Through the Community Strategy, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of local public, private, voluntary and community sectors. Responsibility for producing Community Strategies may be passed to Local Strategic Partnerships, which include local authority representatives. The Sustainable Communities Act 2007 formally changed the name of community strategies into Sustainable Community Strategies.

Local Plan:

This document sets out the long term spatial vision for the local authority area and the objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision. The Local Plan will have the status of a Development Plan Document. The Test Valley Local Plan also includes development management policies and strategic site allocations.

Development Plan:

The Development Plan comprises the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework and the Minerals and Waste Plan Local Plan 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):

Planning documents that are subject to independent examination and form part of the overall Development Plan. For Test Valley the Development Plan Documents formerly included the Core Strategy & Development Management DPD and Designations DPD. The Core Strategy DPD and the Designations DPD will now be consolidated to form one document entitled 'Local Plan'. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a DPD can be reviewed independently from other DPDs. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Documents in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

Environment Agency:

Agency responsible for environmental protection in England and Wales. A statutory environmental body.

English Heritage:

Agency for the protection and enhancement of historic buildings and monuments. A statutory environmental body.

HBIC:

Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre. The HBIC Partnership includes local authorities, government agencies, wildlife charities and biological recording groups.

Localism Act 2011:

The Localism Bill gained Royal Assent on 15 November 2011. The Localism Act delivers a key part of the Government's priority agenda for decentralisation and democratic engagement, as outlined in the coalition agreement, by giving new powers to councils, communities, neighbourhoods and individuals.

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP):

a working document that provides a framework for the maintenance and enhancement of the biodiversity of the Borough. The document includes actions for a number of organizations operating within Test Valley.

Local Development Document:

This is the collective term for Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents and the Statement of Community Involvement.

Local Development Scheme:

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable the Council will follow in its preparation and adoption of planning policy documents. The LDS 2013-2017 was adopted in January 2013 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

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.

National Planning Policy Framework:

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published on 27 March 2012 and supersedes Planning Policy Statements (PPS). The NPPF is a more concise document and one that follows the Government's pro-growth agenda.

Natural England:

Agency for the conservation and enhancement of the natural environment. Established in 2006 and bringing together the Countryside Agency, English Nature and the Rural Development Service. It is a statutory environmental body.

Neighbourhood Planning:

The Localism Act 2011 introduced the legal framework for neighbourhood planning and the preparation of Neighbourhood Development Plans (NDP) and Neighbourhood Development Orders by Parish Councils and Town Councils, with the community they represent, for all or part of their area. Neighbourhood Planning is the government's initiative to empower local communities with the opportunity to shape the future of the places where they live and work.

Northern Test Valley:

This relates to the area of the Borough outside Southern Test Valley and the New Forest National Park.

Previously Developed Land:

Previously developed land is that which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure (often referred to as 'brownfield land') (definition taken from NPPF: CLG, March 2012)

Preferred Approach Document: Produced as part of the preparation of the Development Plan Documents, and is issued for formal public participation as required by Regulation 18

Pre-submission document: Also produced as part of the preparation of the Development Plan Documents and is issued for formal public participation as required by Regulation 19, prior to submission to the Secretary of State.

Proposals Map:

The adopted proposals map illustrates on a base map (reproduced from, or based upon a map base to a registered scale) all the policies contained in Development Plan Documents, together with any saved policies. It must be revised as each new Development Plan Document is adopted, and it should always reflect the up-to-date planning strategy for the area. Proposals for changes to the adopted proposals map accompany submitted development plan documents in the form of a submission proposals map.

Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH):

This is an organisation comprising East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hampshire County Council, Havant, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester Councils. They have come together to improve the economic performance of South Hampshire and enhance it as a place to live and work.

Registered Provider:

Registered Providers (RPs) are independent housing organisations registered with the Homes & Communities Agency under the Housing Act 1996. Most are housing associations, but there are also trusts, co-operatives and companies.

Saved Policies or Plans:

This relates to certain policies within the Development Plan (Borough Local Plan 2006) as saved by a Direction of the Secretary of State in May 2009 which continue to be relevant in the consideration of planning applications until new policy documents are in place.

Site Specific Allocations:

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

Southern Test Valley:

This comprises the seven parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey Extra, Romsey Town and Valley Park – these are within PUSH.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI):

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

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA):

This is a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD):

These provide 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 which can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

This is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic considerations). All Development Plan Documents are subject to a sustainability appraisal.

The Regulations:

This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 as amended by 2008, 2009 and 2012 Regulations.

Executive Summary

1 Introduction

- 1.1** This document is the ninth AMR produced by the Council. It covers the recording period of the 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013.

2 Background

- 2.1** The Annual Monitoring Report has been replaced by the Authority's Monitoring Report in line with section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. The requirement to submit an AMR to the Secretary of State under the regulations of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 has been removed. However, the duty to monitor remains. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis and these reports will be made publically available. Part 8 of the 2012 Regulations sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 2.2** AMRs are designed to monitor the performance of planning policies on the area in which they apply. It also includes an update on meeting the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS), the timetable for introducing a Revised Local Plan to replace the adopted Local Plan.
- 2.3** The AMR is formed of two main elements; monitoring the progress of the LDS and monitoring the performance of the planning policies in the Borough. These are discussed in the following sections.
- 2.4** The document covers the period to 31st March 2013. Since this time there have been important developments within the Borough. Therefore the document also includes a summary update on the key topics that have occurred between 31st March and 1st October 2013.

3 Monitoring the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 3.1** The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2012. Prior to this date, the Public Open Space Audit was published in March 2012.
- 3.2** Within the reporting period, the Regulation 18 Revised Local Plan Document was scheduled for consultation, this deadline was met.
- 3.3** The production of the Revised Local Plan has been deferred as a result of updating the evidence base, taking account of draft national guidance, public comments and how Inspectors are applying national guidance at Examination and public inquires.

4 Monitoring the Local Plan

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

Core Indicators

Business Development

- 4.2** The core indicators relate to the amount of land developed for employment uses, the amount which is on previously developed land, and the amount of land available (i.e. that with permission).
- 4.3** In the reporting period 115, 052m² of employment floorspace was completed, of which 19% was on previously developed land. This indicator fluctuates over time as large sites significantly influence the completions such as Adanac Park and Andover Commercial Park, both predominately Greenfield sites.
- 4.4** There are 103.3 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, an increase from 80 ha in the last AMR as permissions have been built.

Housing

- 4.5** The Core Indicators record housing completions, percentage on previously developed land (pdl), net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) and affordable housing completions.
- 4.6** In 2012/13, 664 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 462 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 202 in Southern Test Valley (STV). The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2011/12 when 523 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 439 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 84 in Southern Test Valley (STV).

Environmental Quality

- 4.7** The indicators relate to flooding, water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.
- 4.8** The Borough historically has permitted few applications where there have been objections from the Environment Agency (EA) on flooding or water quality (2 objections in 2005/06 and one objection in 2006/07). In the reporting period, there was a total of 91 planning

permissions granted which involved comments from the EA. However, there were no permissions granted where there was an outstanding objection from the EA. One application was approved after the submission of an acceptable flood risk assessment. Work with the EA has continued with respect to development proposed where flood risk is an issue.

- 4.9** Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides information on biodiversity change in Hampshire. It is difficult to measure on an annual basis as impacts and effects are often only identified in long term trends. However, in 2012/13 Test Valley showed a slight increase in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'unfavourable (recovering)' from 88.5% to 90.31% of total area (and 'unfavourable declining' remaining at 6.8%).
- 4.10** Building Control records show 131 installations of solar panels in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a significant decrease in the number of solar panel installations, with 503 installations in 2011/12.

Local Indicators

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

Public Open Space

- 4.12** The Council has received £460,086.085 in financial contributions towards future provision. This figure has increased from £342,566.40 which was obtained in the reporting period 2011/12. Contributions were also received for the swimming pool (£347,536) and Multi Use Games Area (£154,824).
- 4.13** This year £135,827.18 was paid out to 16 Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, which is a significant increase from £18,070.58 paid out in 2011/12.

Waste

- 4.14** The percentage of household waste recycled in the Borough has decreased during this reporting period from 34.7%(2011/12) to 33.8% Nationally there has been a downward trend in recycling rates and it is generally agreed that the decrease is due to the effects of the recession i.e. consumers are being careful about what they purchase which affects what they consequently throw away or recycle.

Primary Shopping Areas

- 4.15** The AMR monitors the use of units in the Primary Shopping Areas of Andover and Romsey Town Centre

Andover Primary Shopping Area

- 4.16** The shop frontage monitoring reveals that all areas apart from Union Street continue to be within the target for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Food & Drink, A4: Drinking Establishments & A5: Hot Food Takeaways) the Primary Shopping Area. Overall, there has been a constant trend in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting period 11/12 and 12/13.
- 4.17** For this reporting year (2012/13) the number of vacant units remains at 19, representing 10% of the total units.

Romsey Primary Shopping Area

- 4.18** Shop frontage monitoring reveals that Market Place and Bell St still exceed the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses, with the other two zones on or close to the threshold.
- 4.19** The number of vacant units in Romsey has increased from 5.3% (9/169) in 2011/12 to 5.9%(10/169) in 2012/13
- 4.20** Given the current economic climate it is considered that the Council has performed well in terms of the number of retail units in the town centres.

5 Summary

- 5.1** Despite the on going economic circumstances, the Borough has seen an increase in the number of housing completions and housing permissions compared to the previous reporting year. The Council has performed well with regards to renewable energy installations, parking standards and availability of employment land Borough wide.

Part One: Introduction

1 The Authority's Monitoring Report

- 1.1** The Annual Monitoring Report has been replaced by the Authority's Monitoring Report in line with section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. The requirement to submit an AMR to the Secretary of State under the regulations of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 has been removed. However, the duty to monitor remains. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 1.2** Local Authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. This report is the ninth AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2012 to 31 March 2013.
- 1.3** The Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) states that "Member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Annual Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance with the SEA Directive.
- 1.4** A key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (a timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online: (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/lfs/>).
- 1.5** The AMR includes three types of indicator:
- 1. Contextual Indicators** which help describe the general context of the local authority area e.g. resident population;
 - 2. Core Output Indicators** which must be reported on by all local authorities to give a consistent assessment of the impact of planning policy implementation;
 - 3. Local Output Indicators** which are specific to the local authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.
- 1.6** The core output indicators are identified by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG). The Core Output Indicators are highlighted in bold and italics. They are set out within the section of the report that relates to the most relevant Local Plan chapter. Core Indicators are labelled 'C(number)'.

- 1.7** Local output indicators (identified by the Council) are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L(number)'. The Government recommend that Local Output Indicators are built up incrementally to help develop a more comprehensive assessment of policy implementation.
- 1.8** Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.
- 1.9** To assist with monitoring each target within the AMR will have a traffic light system to indicate how well the Council have done in achieving targets.

Traffic light colour	Trend
	Off target
	Fluctuating
	On/above target
	No data available

Core Output Indicators	Result	Trend
Business Development		
BD1 Amount of land developed for employment by type	115,052 m2	Increasing
BD2 Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	19%	Decreasing
BD3 Employment Land Available by type	103.3 net Ha	Increasing
BD4 Total Amount of Floorspace for 'town centre uses'	0	Same
Housing		
H1 Plan period and housing targets	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8	Increasing
H2 Housing Trajectory showing: a) net additional dwellings – previous years; b) net additional dwellings – reporting year; c) net additional dwellings – future years; and d) managed delivery target	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8	
H3 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	28%	Increasing
H4 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	
H5 Affordable housing completions	360	Increasing
H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	
Environmental Quality		
E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	0	Same
E2 Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9,370 Ha	Decreasing
E3 Renewable Energy Generation	131 applications	Decreasing
Minerals		
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)	No data available	
Waste		
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)	Ndata available	

Local Output Indicators		
Local Development Scheme Milestones		
L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	2	Increasing
L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	360	Increasing
L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	3	Increasing
L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	Fluctuating
L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	Same
L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	33.8%	Decreasing
L7 (formally 1e) Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	0.0461	Decreasing
L8 (formally 1f) Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0	Decreasing
L9 (formally 2c) Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
(i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare;	16.3	Decreasing
i) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	67.3	Increasing
ii) above 50 dwellings per hectare.	16.3	Increasing
L10 (formally 3a) Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework		
L11 (formally 3b) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No data available	
L12 (formally 4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	2445 m2	Decreasing
L13 (formally 4c) Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	3	Same
L14 (formally 8) now part of E2. 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	9,370 Ha	Decreasing

1.10 The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information which will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the Council's Local Plan. It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.

2 Format of the Report

- 2.1** The Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) is the statutory development plan for the Borough. This AMR follows the same format as the adopted Local Plan and mirrors previous reports to assist readers. Each chapter of Part Two of this document is headed by one of the six objectives which underpin the Local Plan and the Sustainable Community Strategy produced by the Local Strategic Partnership (Test Valley Partnership). The Local Plan objectives are highlighted in bold text.
- 2.2** The content of the report is presented where possible such that it can be related to the chapter of the Local Plan.
- 2.3** A glossary of terms used in this AMR is provided at the front of the report
- 2.4** The Council also produces an annually updated Borough Profile drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been widely used for this AMR. The profile is available online at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-test-valley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile/>
- 2.5** The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.6** The AMR reports the position as at 31 March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. During this 9 month period a number of significant developments may have occurred in terms of LDF development and/or progression of major sites. This has had the benefit of minimising the period between the end of the reporting period (31 March 2013) and the date of publication. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March 2012 to October 2013 will be presented in a text box beneath the text for the current reporting period. The contents presented in this AMR are accurate at the time of completing the report as at November 2013.

How to find out more

- 2.7** In preparing this monitoring report, the Council has referred to information provided by a number of other agencies. The source of this information has been given wherever it is quoted in the report (otherwise the information comes from the Council's Planning Policy and Transport Service).
- 2.8** A useful source of further statistical data on the Borough is the Audit Commission Area Profiles, available online at:

<http://www.audit-commission.gov.uk/performance-information/using-performance-information/Pages/area-profiles-people-and-place.aspx>

2.9 Should you have any queries or wish to make any comments please contact the Planning Policy Team:

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

Tel: 01264 368946

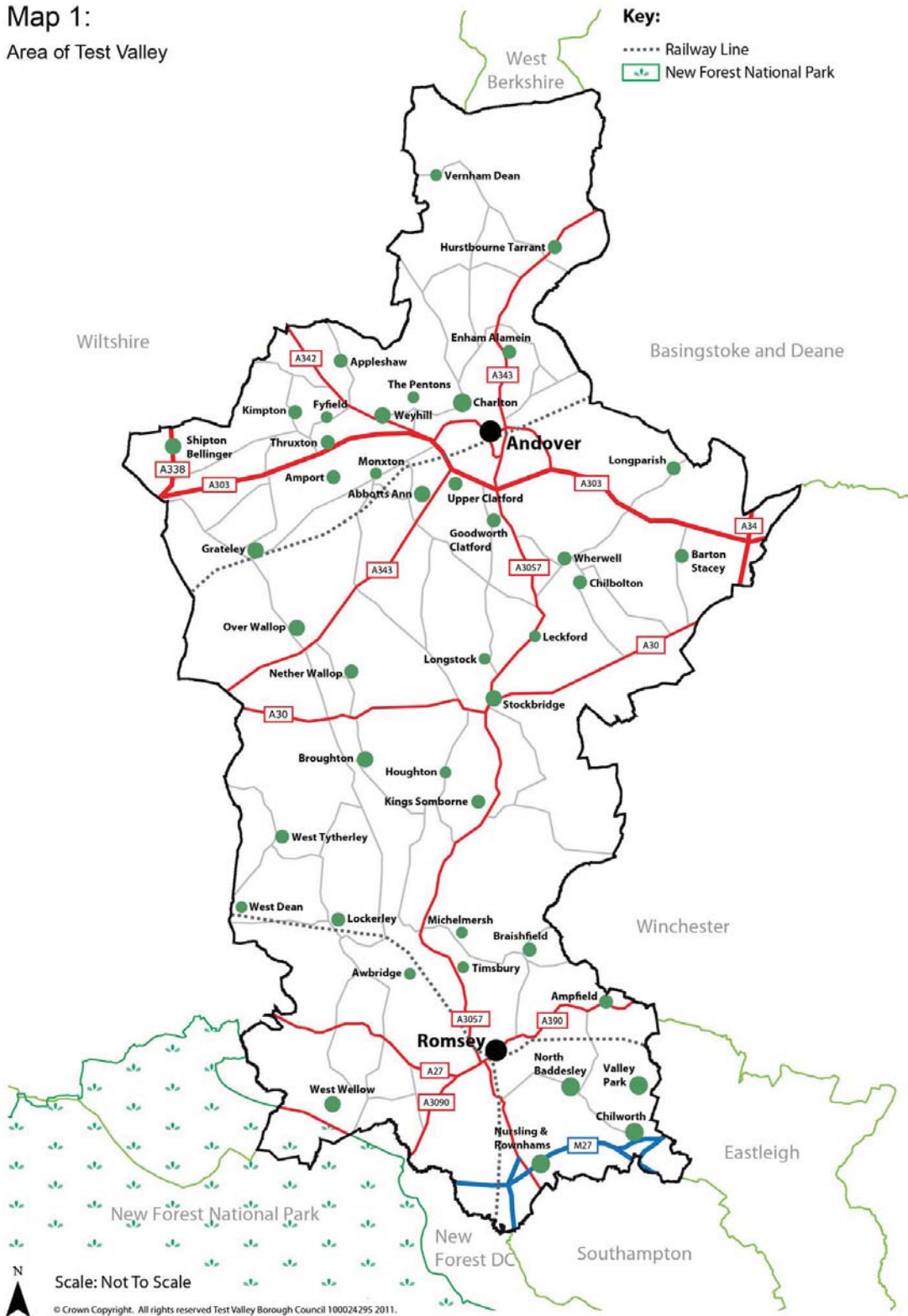
Email: planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk

Website:

<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/>

3 About Test Valley

Map 1:
Area of Test Valley



- 3.1** The Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 628 square kilometres¹ with a population of approximately 116,400. It is predominantly rural in character with around 4% described as urban.
- 3.2** Much of the countryside is of a high landscape quality; the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covers much of the Borough north of Andover. To the south west, the New Forest National Park (formally designated in March 2005) extends into the Borough and through the centre runs the River Test, one of the Country's most important chalk water courses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough are covered by a local, national or international ecological or landscape designation.
- 3.3** The built environment is also of a high quality. There are 36 designated Conservation Areas, 2,252 listed buildings, and 123 scheduled ancient monuments². The Borough has 57% of the total number of Cob buildings in Hampshire and 38% of the total number of thatched buildings. At 54% of the total, it also has the majority of the Hampshire's Cob buildings with thatched roofs³.
- 3.4** Farming is a very significant part of the Borough's environment and economy. In 2010, there were 366 farm holdings covering 43,508 hectares in Test Valley. In 2011, approximately 897 people were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing⁴. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Romsey and Andover.
- 3.5** According to Census (2011) data, the population of the Borough is approximately 116, 400⁵ and it is forecast to increase by 4.8% between 2011 and 2018⁶. Most growth is forecast in the population aged 45 and over⁷.
- 3.6** The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover 40,412 and Romsey 18,044⁸. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 20,877⁹. These are located on the edge of Southampton and Eastleigh. In total these settlements account for 60% of the Borough's population. The remaining 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.
- 3.7** The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley in January-March 2013 was £278,205 which was above the regional average of £273,766 and considerably above the England and Wales figure of £238,976¹⁰.

1 Source: GOSE (<http://www.go-se.gov.uk/497648/docs/170192/179006/179015/TestValley.pdf>)

2 Test Valley Borough Council. (2013). A profile of Test Valley 2013.

3 Source: The Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record, Hampshire County Council.

4 ONS(2013) Census 2011..

5 ONS. (2013) Census 2011.

6 HCC. (2013). Demographic facts & figures for Test Valley.

7 HCC. (2013). Demographic facts & figures for Test Valley.

8 This figure includes the parish population of Abbey, Cupernham, Tadburn and Romsey Extra.

9 Census 2011 ONS 2013.

10 HM Land Registry 2013

- 3.8** The 2011 Census recorded 92.6% of the population as being white British. Of the remaining 7.4% the larger ethnic groups were white other, Asian or of mixed ethnicity or Asian-British and Chinese.
- 3.9** The health of people in Test Valley is generally better than the England average. Life expectancy for women (84 years) and men (79 years) is higher than the England average¹. Over the last ten years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. The early death rate from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is better than the national average. Deprivation is lower than average, however, approximately 2,500 children live in poverty². There is a 6.5 year difference between the life expectancy of men living in our most deprived ward compared to most affluent, highlighting that inequalities exist within the Borough³.
- 3.10** The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national average.

Table 1- Unemployment in Test Valley (April 2012 to March 2013)

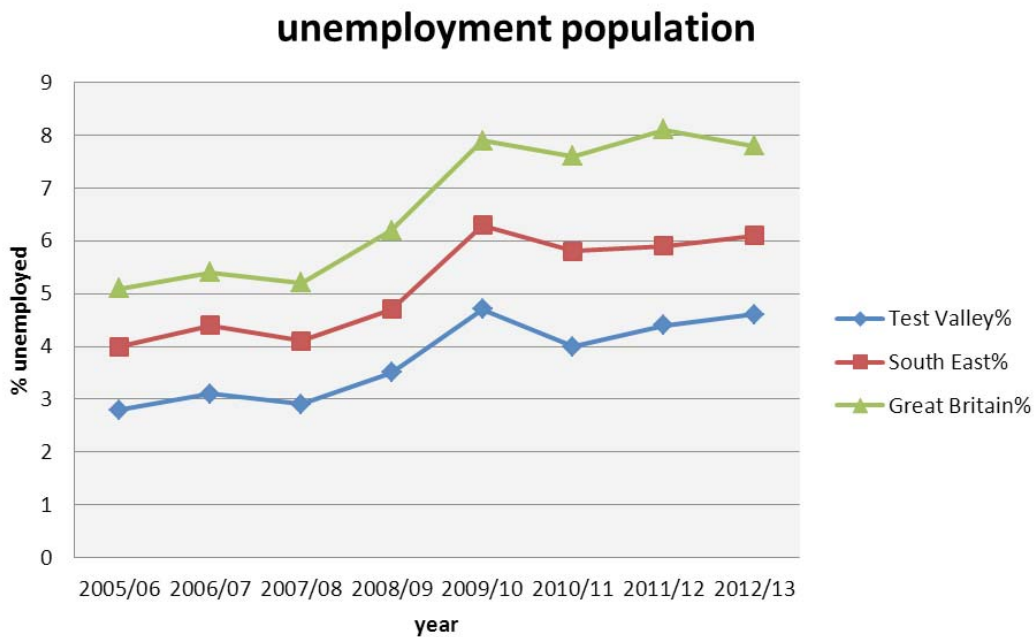
Unemployment in Test Valley (all people)				
	Test Valley (numbers)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
12/13	2,600	4.6	6.1	7.8
11/12	2,500	4.4	5.9	8.1
10/11	2,500	4.0	5.8	7.6
09/10	2,800	4.7	6.3	7.9
08/09	2,300	3.5	4.7	6.2
07/08	1,900	2.9	4.1	5.2
06/07	2,000	3.1	4.4	5.4
05/06	1,700	2.8	4.0	5.1

Source: ONS: Annual Population Survey (quoted from www.nomisweb.co.uk) (Accessed August 2012)

1 numbers are for those aged 16 and over, % are for those of working age (16-64)

- 3.11** The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has increased this reporting year (see Figure 2 below). However, this reflects a national trend and the Borough still benefits from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

1 English Public Health Observatories. (2013). Public Health England Health Profile 2013: Test Valley.
 2 English Public Health Observatories. (2013). Public Health England Health Profile 2013: Test Valley.
 3 Test Valley Borough Council. (2013). A profile of Test Valley 2013.



4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme

South East Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

4.1 The South East Plan (SEP) was published IN May 2009. This document set out a housing requirement of 10,020 dwellings to be completed in Test Valley in the period 2006 – 2026 (Policy H1). On the 14 February 2013 the Secretary of State announced the Government’s decision to revoke the South East Plan. The South East Plan partial revocation came into force on the 25 March 2012. It is now the responsibility of the Council to determine its own housing requirement.

Local Development Scheme 2013-2017

4.2 One of the functions of the AMR is to monitor progress of the Council’s Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Council’s first LDS was prepared for the period 2005 – 2008 and approved in July 2005.

4.3 In reviewing the LDS, the Council sought to devise a timetable which was realistic and delivered the development requirements identified in the South East Plan 2006-2026. However, following a number of events, the LDS was revised on 3 further occasions to reflect progress on key documents with a new agreed LDS being published in January 2013.

4.4 For the year April 2012-March 2013, a number of documents were scheduled to be progressed. Performance in terms of progress ac achieved on each of these documents is set out below.

Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006

- 4.5** The plan was formally adopted by the Council in June 2006 a month ahead of the timetable set out in the then LDS. Many of the key proposals set out in the Plan are now being implemented particularly housing and employment allocations.
- 4.6** The Plan policies had been formally saved for three years to 2009 and therefore remained extant as part of the Development Plan until the reporting year 2009/10. In May 2009, the Council received direction from the Secretary of State that a number of policies could be saved for a further period. A copy of the letter is available on our website, and those policies not listed expired on the 2 June 2009.

Development Plan Documents

Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document

- 4.7** On the 22nd February 2013 the Council agreed to publish for public consultation the Revised Local Plan Preferred Approach (Regulation 18) document. Public consultation was undertaken from the 8th March to 26th April 2013. Following on from this consultation the Council has been reviewing the comments received.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2013

Since March 31st, the Council has been reviewing the representations submitted during the public consultation of the Revised Local Plan and Maps. The council is preparing the Pre-Submission Local Plan document and is intending to consult on the draft document in 2014.

The Council is currently reviewing the Local Development Scheme taking into account an updated evidence base and changing national guidance.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 4.8** During the reporting year no further documents have been adopted.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2013

Since 31st March 2013, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted the following documents:

- Statement of Community Involvement in Planning Matters (September 2013)

- 4.9** A full list of adopted Supplementary Planning Documents can be found on the Council's website: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/supplementary-planning-documents/>

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 4.10** The Localism Act 2011 creates the legal framework for the preparation of a new type of policy document, the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Test Valley is fully parished therefore only parish councils can produce a NDP. Subject to satisfying the necessary regulation and processes the NDP will, upon adoption, form part of the Development Plan.
- 4.11** Within the reporting period, the Council has not received any submitted Neighbourhood Area applications or has made a Neighbourhood Development Order.
- 4.12** The Council has prepared a Frequently Asked Questions document on Neighbourhood Planning which can be viewed as follows:

<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityledplans/neighbourhoodplanning/>

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 4.13** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on development that allows Local Authorities in England to raise funds to support infrastructure requirements as set out in an infrastructure (reg 123) list. It usually takes the form of a charge per unit area of floor space and may vary between type of development and geographical area.
- 4.14** The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) came into force on 6 April 2011. On the 1st April 2015, s106 pooling will be restricted and more powers given to CIL meaning that developer contributions will be limited if CIL is not in place. It is hoped that CIL will be implemented by early 2015..
- 4.15** During the reporting period, the Council has not reached the stage of preparing a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (b).

Update: CIL 1st October 2013

A viability report has been commissioned to establish the rates at which CIL can be charged which will help inform the Charging Schedule.

Duty to Co-operate

- 4.16** 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 Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and Hampshire County Council on evidence base studies in support of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Council is also working with neighbouring authorities on strategic priorities.

Update: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) October 2013

As part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, the Council has commissioned a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) which was undertaken jointly with other PUSH authorities. Undertaking this work jointly has supported the Council with regard to Duty to Co-operate.

5 New Forest National Park Authority

- 5.1** The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005 and the National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. Appendix 9 presents a map identifying the small area of the Borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park. The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.
- 5.2** Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.

Part Two: Monitoring the Local Plan

1 Shaping the Settlement Pattern (Chapter 3)

Local Plan Objective

To shape the settlement pattern by concentrating development in and around existing built-up areas and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development.

- 1.1** The two key elements of the objective are concentrating development in and around existing built-up areas (Policy SET 01) and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development (Policy SET 03). It is these two policies of chapter 3 which this AMR has focused on. To inform the monitoring of existing policies, a review of appeal decisions where a particular policy has been an issue is included in this AMR as the appeal process provides a measure of public and external scrutiny.

Policy SET 01 (Housing within Settlements)

Policy SET 03 (Development in the Countryside)

- 1.2** The analysis of appeal decisions 2012-2013 shows that policy SET 03 featured in 11 appeals, of which 2 were allowed and 9 were dismissed.

Agriculture

Policy SET 08 (Farm Diversification)

- 1.3** This policy did not appear in any Appeals during the reporting period. The Council will continue to consider developing a local indicator to monitor the performance of this policy.

2 Conserving the Environment (Chapter 4)

Local Plan Objective

To protect and conserve the Borough's natural and built environment, including wildlife, landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage.

- 2.1** The objective comprises a number of elements. This section of the AMR focuses on wildlife, natural resources and cultural heritage. The former is a core indicator and the latter information is readily available to provide a measure of performance.

Policy ENV 01 (Biodiversity and Geological Conservation)

Policy ENV 02 (Internationally Important Wildlife Sites)

Policy ENV 03 (Sites of Special Scientific Interest)

Policy ENV 04 (Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation)

Policy ENV 05 (Protected Species)

- 2.2** At the present time it is extremely difficult to report on actual changes to habitats or species. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) are addressing these monitoring requirements and produce an annual report to assist local authorities: Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: For Local Development Framework Monitoring Reports (HBIC, October 2013).

C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

- 2.3** The purpose of Core Indicator E2 is to show losses or additions to biodiversity habitat. This is shown in Table 2 below. (Please note that some definitions have been changed from the previous reporting period and therefore are unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures). Table 2 and figure 3 show the change in areas of biodiversity importance since 2007.

BAP Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Area in Hants (ha)	TVBC 07/08	TVBC 08/09	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete data. Figures only show 'notable species' SINCS on arable land where there is data - for rare arable plants or birds. Other areas may exist.	95	18	18	18	18	21.5	26
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive.	2,171	762	771	770		759	767
Lowland Heathland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.	11,642	87	25	29	29	23	19
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath.	3,664		62	62	62	62	68
Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Wood-Pasture and Parkland.	1,541	225	219	199	199	194	166
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1456	45	65	107	107	107	131
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive.	1,902	0	0	4	4	3	3
Reedbeds	EA data to be verified / NE data to be added & verified.	249	-	39	41	41	45	45
Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh from survey data. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	9,816	-	18	1,984	1,984	1,947	1928
Coastal Saltmarsh	EA data to be verified.	896	0	0	0	0	2	2
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	EA data to be verified.	42	0	0	0	0	0	
Intertidal Mudflats	EA data to be verified.	449	0	0	0	0	0	
Seagrass Beds	EA data to be verified and data to be added back in.	82	0	0	0	0	0	
Saline Lagoons	EA data verified & saloon lagoons added back in.	55	0	0	0	0	0	

Sheltered Muddy Gravels	No comprehensive information yet available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtidal Sands & Gravels	No comprehensive information yet available.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	EA data to be verified.	228	0	0	0	0	0	
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data to be verified.	51	0	0	0	0	0	
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Further work is needed as currently all semi-natural deciduous woodland (both ancient and non-ancient) has been included yet not all of it has been surveyed for the qualifying NVC types. Includes some Lowland Beech & Yew Woodland yet to be separated out.	36,291	6,826	6,690	6,687	6,687	6,042	5879
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Further work is needed to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland.	198	-	-	19	19	19	28
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Further work is needed to identify additional areas.	1,204	-	111	111	111	105	
Wet Woodland	Other areas may exist that have yet to be surveyed for qualifying NVC types.	2,051	135	176	176	176	190	221
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to incorporate areas recently identified by PTES under contract to NE.	1	-	-	-	-	-	0.36
Eutrophic Standing Waters	Comprehensive data not available	44						8
Ancient Hedgerows	No comprehensive information yet available.	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Ponds	No comprehensive data yet available.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer.	634	-	182	182	182	182	182

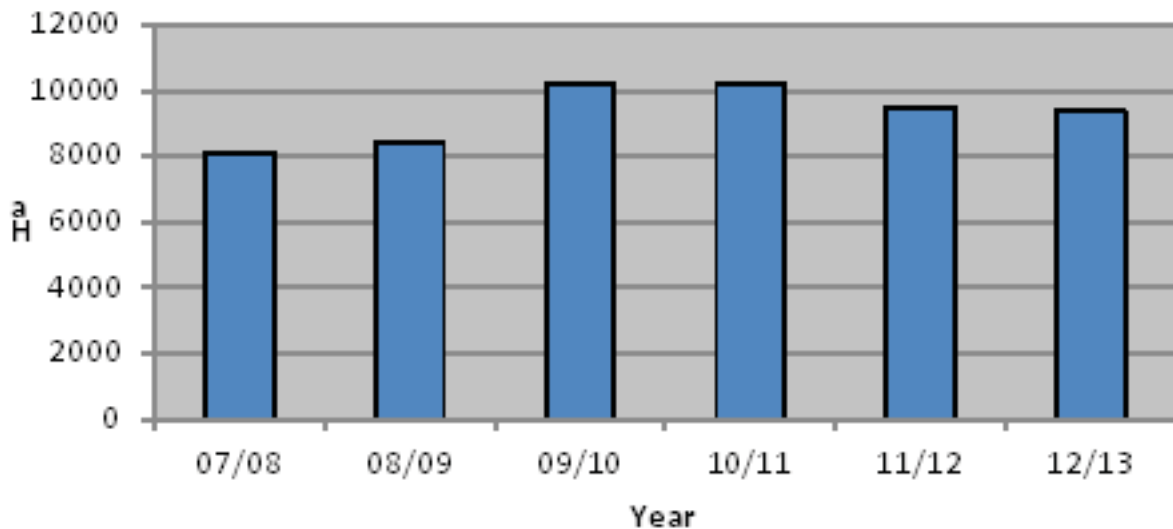
Notes:

1. The Hampshire and district totals of Priority habitat are the sum of the individual Priority habitat types (excluding Arable Field Margins and Rivers). This is not the total area of land covered by Priority habitat within Hampshire and each district because some Priority habitat types overlap and hence are double
2. Because the total area of Priority habitat may include areas where habitats overlap the % of the district area covered by Priority habitat may be slightly over-exaggerated.
3. Minor changes in area might not always reflect real change, but are results of a rounding of figures.

2.4 The Hampshire BAP identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 38 of these have been identified in Test Valley. They are listed in Appendix 3.

Figure 3- C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance

C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance



**Table 3- Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley and Hampshire
(as at 31st March 2013)**

Designation	Combined Hants sites (no)	Combined Hants area (ha)	Combined Hants area (%)	TVBC sites (no)	TVBC area (ha)	TVBC area (%)	2011/12 TVBC area (ha)	Change (ha)
LNR	67	2,365	1	4	102	0.16	102	-
NNR	11	2,173	1					-
RAMSAR	6	36,993	10	1	52	0.08	52	-
SAC	13	37,093	10	5	788	1.26	788	-
SPA	10	41,791	11	3	599	0.96	599	-
SSSI	131	50,555	13	26	1,869	3.00	1,869	-
Stat Sites Combined	238	51,335	13	39	1,928	3.09	1928	-
SINC	3,981	35,693	9	564	5,527	8.93	5,518	9

1. There were no changes to statutory sites during 2012/13.

2. The areas total for 'Statutory sites combined' may not equal the total for each of the individual statutory site designations because there is often an overlap between statutory designations

Source: Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Species and Designated Areas: For Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports 2011/12 (HBIC, October 2013).

2.5 The locations of the international designations, and status of the SSSIs, are listed in Appendix 2.

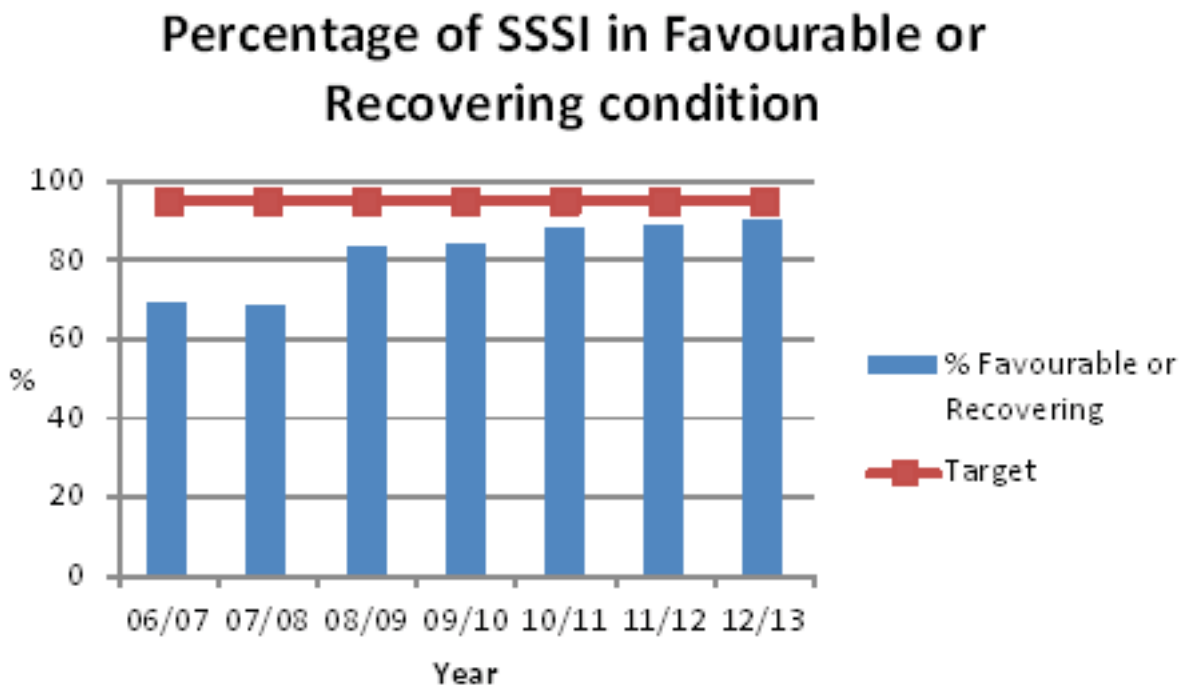
2.6 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs is shown in table 4 and figure 4. Natural England's target is for 95% of sites to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. As at March 2013, 90.31% of SSSIs in Test Valley were in the top two categories, a small improvement on the previous AMR (88.5 %) and still significantly above 2006 (61%). A small proportion (6.8%) show signs of declining condition; this remains the same as the previous year. There are no sites (or parts of) recorded as having been destroyed.

2.7 The total amount of SSSI in Hampshire in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition remains at 96.7%.

Table 4- Status of SSSI Designations within Test Valley (as at 31st March 2013)

Year		2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Favourable	Area (ha)	612.91	508.37	529.45	429.63	467.7	450.48	459.5
	Area %	29.1	28.3	28.3	23	25	24.1	24.6
Unfavourable Recovering	Area (ha)	836.8	726.51	1,030.40	1,147.16	1,183.50	1,203.72	1,227.98
	Area %	39.7	40.4	55.1	61.4	63.3	64.4	65.7
Unfavourable no Change	Area (ha)	201.91	136.2	212.8	89.54	86.9	87.26	54.21
	Area %	9.6	7.6	11.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.9
Unfavourable Declining	Area (ha)	454.22	427.81	95.88	202.21	130.4	127.08	126.86
	Area %	21.6	23.8	5.1	10.8	7	6.8	6.8
Part Destroyed	Area (ha)	0.46	0.46	0	0	0	0	0
	Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destroyed	Area (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Area (ha)	2,106.30	1,799.35	1,868.54	1,868.54	1,868.50	1,868.54	1,868.54

Figure 4-Percentage of SSSI in favourable or Recovering status (March 2013)



The Test Valley ESA Land Management Scheme

- 2.8** The River Test is designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) which seeks to maintain and enhance the pastoral landscape character of the river, its associated nature conservation interest and historic resources. For more information see:
<http://www.naturalengland.gov.uk/ourwork/farming/funding/closedchemes/esa/testvalley.aspx>

Water Resources

Policy ENV 09 (Water Resources)

- 2.9** The Environment Agency (EA) manages water resources including groundwater and river catchments in the Borough. The EA have produced an abstraction licensing strategy (March 2013) for the River Test and Itchen. The strategy focuses on managing water resources sustainably. The majority of the River Test is classified as “restricted water available for licensing”. The River Anton which flows through Andover is classified as “water not available for licensing”. In previous strategies, there were Water Resource Management Units (WRMUS), however, this strategy focuses on the whole catchment area with data collected from specific gauging stations.
- 2.10** The full report is available from the Environment Agency Website:
<http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/topics/water/132669.aspx>

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

- 2.11** In the reporting period, there was a total of 91 planning permissions granted which involved comments from the Environment Agency. However, there were no permissions granted where there was an outstanding objection from the EA. Work with the EA has continued with respect to development proposed where flood risk is an issue. Table 5 gives the historic figures for this core indicator:

Table 5- Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds (2004 to 2013)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of planning permissions where EA made comments	56	85	151	146	111	120	90	117	91
Number of planning permissions where EA had objected	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

- 2.12** Policy ENV 09 forms the basis for minimising the demand for water and in future reviews the Council will consider including a local indicator regarding the number of dwellings and non-residential development schemes where the BREEAM Very Good standard (or above) has been achieved.

Cultural Heritage

Policy ENV 11 (Archaeology and Cultural Heritage)

Policy ENV 12 (Demolition of Listed Buildings)

Policy ENV 13 (Alterations to Listed Buildings)

Policy ENV 14 (Demolition in Conservation Areas)

Policy ENV 15 (Development in Conservation Areas)

Policy ENV 16 (Registered Historic Parks and Gardens)

Policy ENV 17 (Settings of Conservation Areas, Listed Buildings, Archaeological Sites and Historic Parks and Gardens)

- 2.13** Within the Borough, the Romsey War Memorial and Waterloo Memorial were listed in the summer of 2012. One building was removed from the list which means there are now 2252 listed buildings.

Waste Management

- 2.14** Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific policies on waste issues in the Borough Local Plan.
- 2.15** As part of the environmental context of the Borough the following table records recycling performance. It is the Council's target to reach the national target of 40% in the future. The target for the reporting year is 35% as a result of changing guidelines on composting leaves collected from highway land. Collected leaves had to be disposed of as waste. This has had an impact on the recycling rate of the borough.
- 2.16** The recycling rate for this reporting year was 33.8%. This figure has decreased from the previous reporting period result of 34.7% (table 6). At a national level there has been a downward trend in recycling rates and it is generally agreed that the decrease is due to the effects of current economic situation i.e. consumers are being careful about what they purchase which affects what they consequently throw away or recycle etc.
- 2.17** It is important to note that the performance indicator was only off target by 1.2% and the Council is working hard to meet its target for 2012/13 (36.5%) despite the on-going economic situation. Projects include targeting areas which are poor at recycling and improving communications. It is hoped the new Recycling Stars campaign will assist in achieving this.

For more information please visit: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/wasteandrecycling/recycling-stars/>

L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley

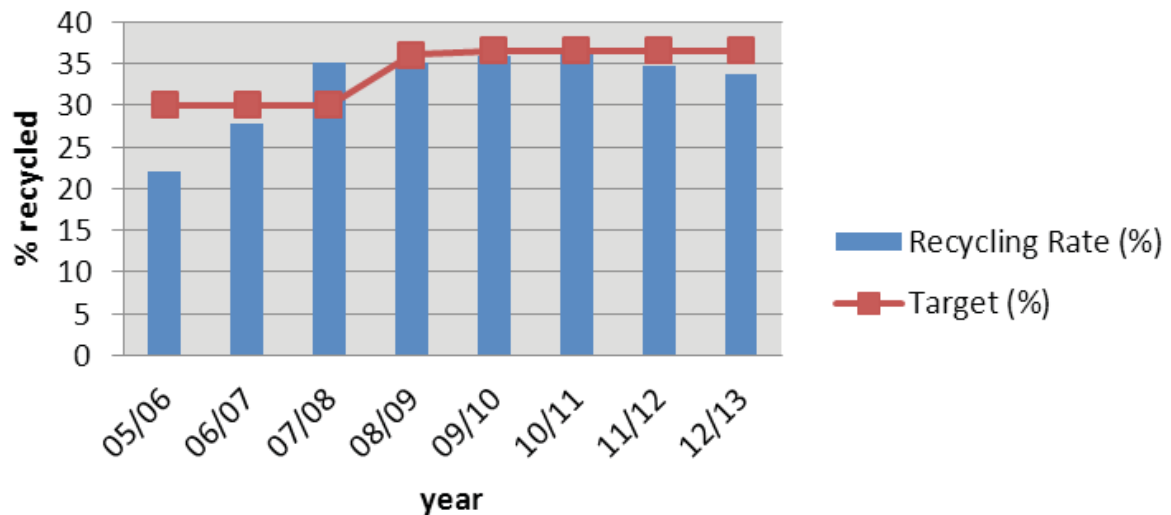
Table 6-Recycling Performance, Test Valley (2005 to 2013)

Year	Target (%)	Recycling Rate (%)
2012/13	36.5	33.8
2011/12	36.5	34.7
2010/11	36.5	36.4
2009/10	36.5	35.8
2008/9	36	35.14
2007/8	30	35.09
2006/7	30	27.80
2005/6	30	22

Source: Environmental Services (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4295>)

Figure 5- Percentage of Waste recycled in Test Valley

L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



3 Avoiding Hazards (Chapter 5)

Local Plan Objective

To ensure that proposed development is not at risk from natural or man-made hazards and will not cause or increase the risk of hazards to existing development, human health or the wider environment.

Policy HAZ 01 (Unstable Land)

Policy HAZ 02 (Flooding)

Policy HAZ 03 (Pollution)

Policy HAZ 04 (Land Contamination)

Policy HAZ 05 (Hazardous Installations)

Flooding

- 3.1** Surface water and ground water flooding is a key concern within the Borough. It is also a core indicator (See C(E1) above). The Environment Agency manages flood risk and drainage issues. Further information can be found on their website: www.environment-agency.gov.uk.

Air Quality

- 3.2** Air quality is monitored within the Borough by the Council's Housing and Environment Health Service. To date, Test Valley Borough Council has not identified any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and the most recent monitoring data in the Borough's Air Quality Progress Report (April 2011) has not identified any potential areas which may exceed current Air Quality Objectives.

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

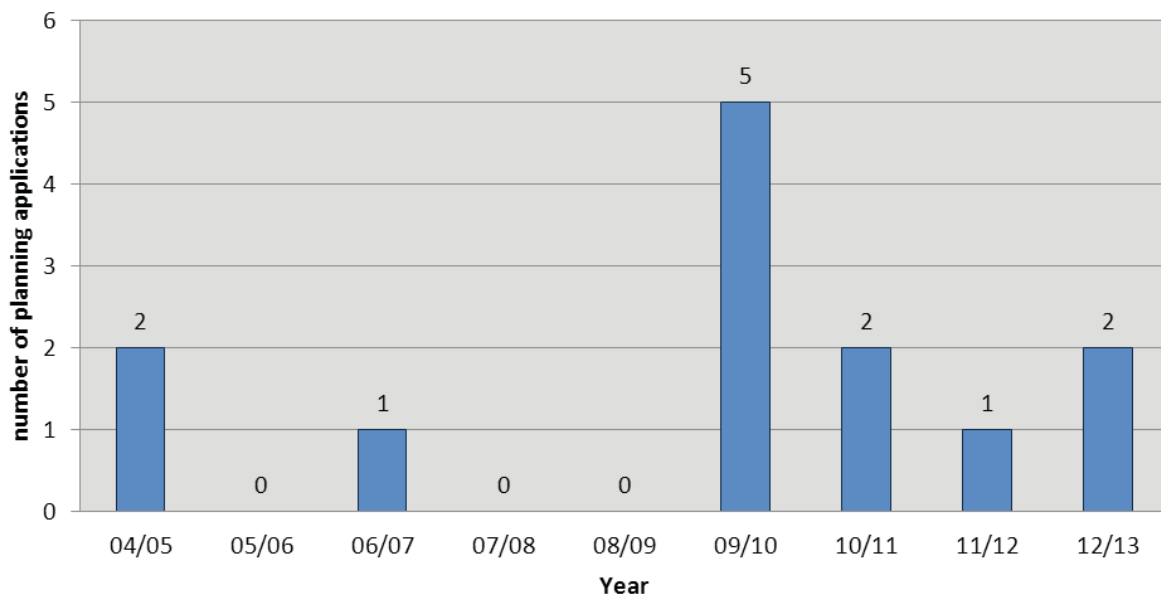
- 3.3** During the reporting period, there were two planning applications assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration (Source: Housing and Environmental Health Service, Test Valley Borough Council):
- Tesco development , Fairground , Romsey 12/01934/FULLS Demolition of six Class C3 dwellings and the erection a Class A1 retail foodstore, with associated access, parking and landscaping arrangements
 - Plot 5, Andover Business Park, Andover 13/00034/FULLN Erection of Business Park development on Plot 5 comprising storage and distribution (Class B8), ancillary office accommodation, Vehicle Maintenance Unit, security gatehouse, access, parking and servicing areas, landscaping, acoustic fencing and associated works

Table 7- Number of Planning Permissions where Air Quality was assessed as a Material Consideration (2004 to 2013)

	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Number of planning permissions where Air Quality was assessed as a material consideration	2	0	1	0	0	5	2	1	2

Figure 6- Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration

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



Water Quality

- 3.5** The Environment Agency (EA) monitors water quality in the rivers in the Borough. The most recent information from the EA states: 'Both the River Test & River Itchen are regarded as two of the finest Chalk streams in the world with their crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities. Both are classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout their courses, with the Itchen additionally designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ¹⁴.

¹⁴ Test & Itchen Abstraction licensing strategy Environment Agency, March 2013

4 Meeting Economic and Social Needs (Chapter 6)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in ways that support viable communities maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the Borough.

Housing

- 4.1** Test Valley Borough is located within the South East region. The delivery of new dwellings is a key element of the Local Plan. The strategic requirement for the Borough is set out in the South East Plan and comprises two components. Northern Test Valley (NTV) covers the majority of the Borough north of Romsey and Southern Test Valley South (STV) includes the town of Romsey and the south-eastern parishes of the Borough.
- 4.2** The South East Plan for the period 2006-2026 was published in May 2009, and required 6,100 dwellings to be provided in NTV and 3,920 in STV (10,020 dwellings collectively). The South East Plan was partially revoked on 25th March 2013. The Council will be setting its own housing target within the Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document.
- 4.3** The National Planning Policy Framework states that Local Authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs and should prepare a strategic housing land availability assessment (SHLAA) to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability, and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.
- 4.4** The New Forest National Park Authority assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the national park boundary on 1 April 2006. 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.

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets

C(H2) Net additional dwellings

- 4.5** These Core Indicators were set by CLG. The data is presented in the Test Valley Housing Trajectory, in Appendices 6, 7 and 8 of this report for the Borough and includes:
- a) *Net additional dwellings in previous years*
 - b) *net additional dwellings for the reporting year (2011/12)*
 - c) *net additional dwellings in future years (estimated)*
 - d) *managed delivery target*
- 4.6** Additional Housing Trajectories for Northern and Southern Test Valley housing requirements are also included in Appendices 5 and 6 respectively.

Commentary on Housing Trajectory

- 4.7** The Housing Trajectories include figures from 2006/07 until 2025/26 i.e. the 20 year period covered by the South East Plan. Three Housing Trajectories are provided for the separate housing requirements:
- Borough as a whole,
 - Northern Test Valley (NTV) (within Rest of Hampshire/Central Hampshire and New Forest) and,
 - Southern Test Valley (STV)¹⁵ (within South Hampshire sub-region)

Refer to Appendix 4 to view a map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley.

- 4.8** The Housing Land Supply requirements shown as annualised, reflect policy SH5 (Scale and Location of Housing Development 2006 – 2026) and AOSR2 (for Rest of Hampshire Outside Sub-Regions) of the South East Plan.
- 4.9** The trajectories represent the position with regard to allocated sites and their phasing at 1 April 2013 taking account of updating the SHLAA.
- 4.10** The projections for unallocated sites included for the 5 year period 2012/13 - 2016/17 includes specific identified windfall sites (identified capacity) which are considered deliverable within 5 years and as listed in the SHLAA. A windfall allowance is included to be compliant with the NPPF. Beyond the 5 year period, from 2016/17 onwards, the residual requirement has been classified as “To be identified” to be met through potential allocations in the Local Plan coming forward.
- 4.11** In 2012/13, 664 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 462 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 202 in Southern Test Valley (STV). The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2011/12. 523 dwellings were completed in Test Valley in 2011/12, 439 in Northern Test Valley and 84 in Southern Test Valley.
- 4.12** The high completions in Northern Test Valley are primarily due to the continued delivery of significant housing in Andover from the Greenfield allocations of East Anton and Picket Twenty. The significant increase in dwelling completions for STV relate to dwelling completions at Abbotswood.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2013

The South East Plan was abolished in March 2013, within this reporting year. Local authorities will now have the responsibility in setting their own housing requirements. The next AMR for 2013/14 will assess housing completions against the new target proposed within the Revised Local Plan, after the completion of a whole reporting year.

¹⁵ Southern Test Valley comprises the parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey, Romsey Extra and Valley Park (created April 2007).

Housing Land Supply

- 4.13** Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires a buffer of 5% to be applied to the supply of housing. The buffer should be increased to 20% where there is a persistent record of under delivery.

Northern Test Valley 5 Yr Housing Land Supply

- 4.14** Table 8 illustrates the housing completions based on the South East Plan annual figure. Against an uncertain economic climate, housing has continued to be delivered in Northern Test Valley to date. The South East Plan target for NTV has been exceeded each year since 2011 with 144% for 2011/12 and 151% for 2012. It is noted that there is a record of under delivery prior to 2010. Housing completions for 2009/10 only misses the South East Plan annual figure by 8 units. Factors contributing to under delivery within 2008/09 have been outside of the Council's control taking into account of the economic climate. An additional factor is that the Borough Local Plan was only adopted in 2006 and this resulted in a delay in Greenfield allocations being brought forward and completions being achieved.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2013

In Northern Test Valley permission was granted at appeal, in August 2013, for 150 dwellings at land at Harewood Farm, Andover (12/01611/OUTN).

- 4.15** At the Harewood Farm Appeal (August 2013) the inspector identified that for Northern Test Valley a 5% buffer should be applied to the land supply.

Southern Test Valley 5 Yr Housing Land Supply

- 4.16** Since 2007, there has been a record of under delivery with housing completions not achieving the South East Plan annual figure of 196 units as shown in Table 8. However, in 2012/13 the figure for the south of the borough reached 202. Factors outside of the Council's control have hindered the delivery of housing. For instance, the current economic climate has had an impact on the provision of housing with sites such as Abbotswood, Redbridge Lane and Romsey Brewery. An earlier appeal decision at Halterworth, recognised the impact of market conditions affecting completion rates.

Table 8- Housing Completions (2006 – 2013)

Year	Northern Test Valley (annual figure 305)	Southern Test Valley (annual figure 196)
2006/07	59 (19%)	229 (117%)
2007/08	222 (73%)	117 (59%)
2008/09	93 (30%)	54 (28%)
2009/10	295 (97%)	143 (73%)
2010/11	369 (121%)	19 (10%)
2011/12	439 (144%)	84 (43%)
2012/13	462 (151%)	202 (103%)
Total	1939	848

4.17 Information regarding large housing sites completed this year is given in table 9 below. It shows that of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions from private development and by Registered Providers. Table 9 shows the mixture of private development and registered providers on the strategic sites.

Table 9 - Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in report year) (March 2012 to April 2013)

Address	Application Ref	Private/RP	Gain	Loss
East Anton Parcels F And G1	10/01870/RESN	Mix	132	0
East Anton Parcels G2, H and I	09/01267/RESN	Private	39	0
Former Jewson Site Mylen Road	10/00637/FULLN	RP	45	0
Former Jewson Site, 12 Junction Road	10/00634/FULLN	RP	7	0
Picket Twenty Phase 1B	11/00284/RESN 11/	Mix	74	0
Picket Twenty part of Phase 1A	08/02940/RESN	Mix	44	0
Picket Twenty Phase 1A	08/02496/RESN	Mix	60	0
Abbotswood Parcel H	10/01238/RESS	Mix	42	0
Abbotswood Parcel D	10/02055/RESS	Mix	53	0
Abbotswood Parcel E	10/03049/RESS	Mix	44	0
Abbotswood Parcel M	11/00829/RESS	Mix	81	0

Source: Dwelling Completions, Hampshire County Council, 2013

New Homes Bonus

- 4.18** The New Homes Bonus commenced in April 2011. It is a financial allocation to Local Authorities from central government and is based on past increases in housing supply. 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.
- 4.19** Details for the 2013/14 NHB award, based on the period of October 2011 to October 2012. The Council expects to receive £788,648 in 2013/14. The total amount receivable this year was £869,400).
- 4.20** For further information, please see the Department for Communities and Local Government website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-number-of-available-homes/supporting-pages/new-homes-bonus>.

C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

- 4.21** A key indicator to measure the 'design quality' of new housing developments is the Building for Life Criteria. Building for life is led by CABI at the Design Council, Design for Homes and The Home Builders' Federation.
- 4.22** The previous assessment based on ratings against 20 questions has been amended. There are now twelve questions which align more with the NPPF. The assessment is based on a traffic light system, a development with more green criteria is considered of a higher quality.
- 4.23** The supporting documents submitted for the above applications do not include detailed assessments in relation to Building for Life criteria. In the absence of this, the Council do not currently wish to make that assessment for each site without the confirmation or acceptance of the applicant.
- 4.24** For further information, please see the Design Council website:

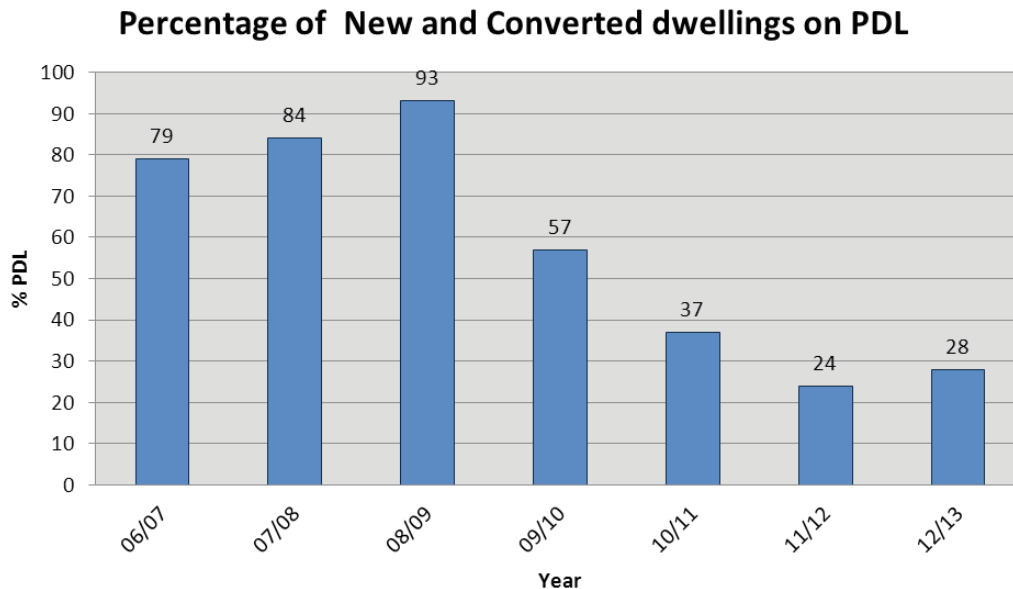
<http://www.designcouncil.org.uk/our-work/CABI/Our-big-projects/Building-for-Life/>

C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

- 4.25** The 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 assumes that significant development will take place on 'greenfield' sites. Less than 5 per cent of the Borough is classified as 'urban', therefore it would be unrealistic to locate large scale development on such a small area.

4.26 The increase in percentage of dwellings on PDL since 2006/07 is explained by the phase in the Local Plan period: no 'greenfield' allocations came forward for development during this period so a higher proportion of dwellings have come through brownfield redevelopment and intensification. As shown in figure 7, the percentage has dropped significantly since 2009/10 as greenfield sites came forward for development.

Figure 7- percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land



4.27 This was no longer a key indicator. However, this information is of use to the Local Authority and will continue to be reported.

Table 10- Percentage of new dwellings by density (2005 to 2013) (2 or more dwellings)

Density (dwellings/ha)	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<30	122	37	94	44	229	48.8	89	20.4	139	25	114	16.3
30-50	24	7	55	26	213	45.4	277	63.4	342	61.4	470	67.3
>50	180	55	63	30	27	5.8	71	16.2	76	13.6	114	16.3
Total	326	99	212	100	469	100	437	100	557	100	678	100

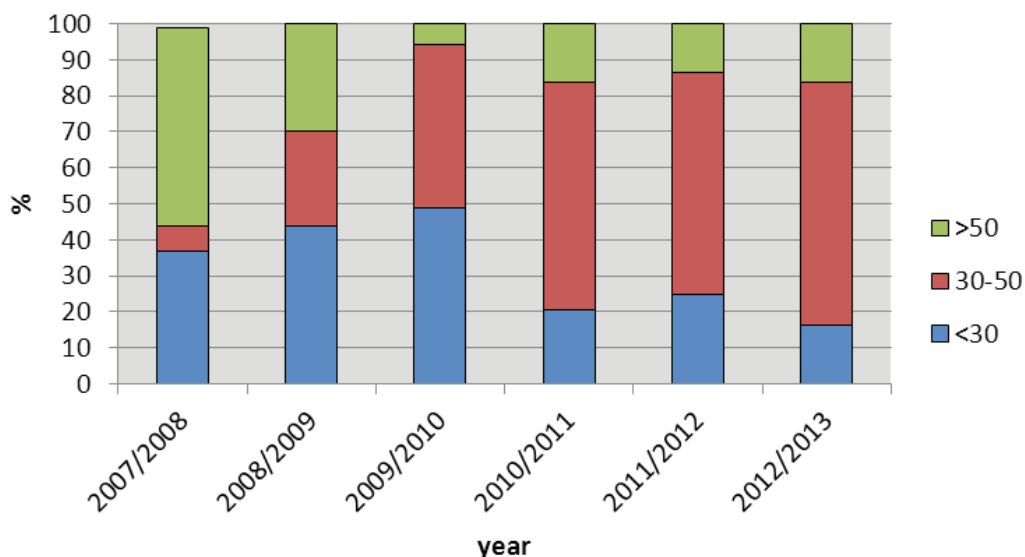
Note 1: densities are calculated by dividing the number of dwellings by the site area. However, in some cases the net developable area was not known, therefore the whole 'red-line' area was used. These calculations are therefore based on best available information.

Note 2: single dwelling developments in most cases can be expected to skew the density figures towards the lower density category. Therefore, these developments have been excluded from the calculations. The figure in brackets includes all gross completions.

4.28 Table 10 shows that in the reporting year 67% of new dwellings came from schemes with a density of between 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. This reflects the completions on the large sites at East Anton, Picket Twenty and Abbotswood. Figure 8 shows the record of new dwellings by density since 2007/08.

Figure 8- percentage of new dwellings by density

L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density



Outstanding Permissions

Table 11- Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2013)

	Large (10 or more)			Small (1 to 9)			TOTAL
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
NTV	4750	31	4719	369	76	293	5012
STV	1242	1	1241	88	17	71	1312
TV NFNP	0	0	0	2	1	1	1
TOTAL	5992	32	5960	457	93	364	6325

4.29 At 1 April 2013, planning permission had been granted for 6325 net additional dwellings which will provide for a future supply of housing completions in subsequent years (1242 less than last year). 5012 of these permissions are within NTV reflecting the two large permissions at East Anton (2,500) and Picket Twenty (1,200), 1312 additional dwellings in STV comprise of 800 at Abbotswood, 210 at Romsey Brewery and 350 at Redbridge Lane.

Affordable Housing

Policy ESN 04 (Affordable Housing in Settlements)

Policy ESN 05 (Rural Exception Affordable Housing)

4.30 A significant proportion of the affordable housing provision will be provided as part of the Borough's New Neighbourhoods developments at East Anton and Picket Twenty, as well as Abbotswood, Romsey. The Council has sought a significant level of affordable housing as part of these schemes which can be seen below.

C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions

4.31 For the period 2012/2013 a total of 360 affordable homes have been delivered in the Borough (including conversions, refurbishments and new dwellings) as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. This is an increase from 200 in the last reporting year. The Council has exceeded its affordable housing target within the reporting period.

L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year

Table 12- Annual delivery of Affordable Housing in Test Valley (2001 to 2013)

Year	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Number of affordable housing	103	110	107	53	122	234	220	360

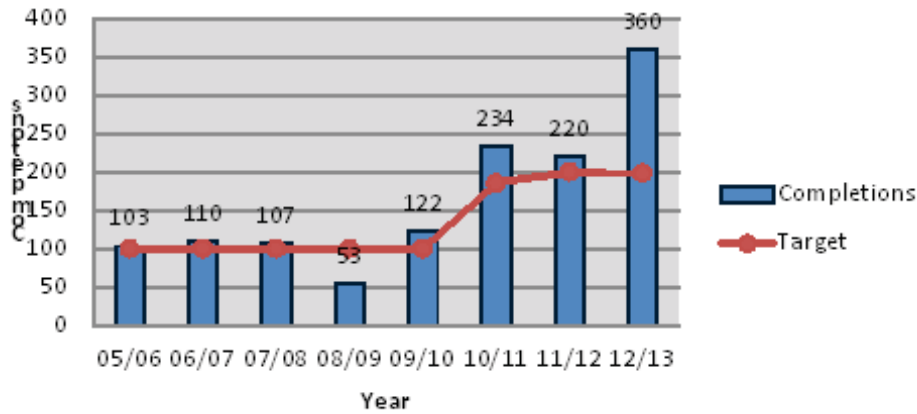
Source: Housing and Environmental Health, Test Valley Borough Council

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

4.33 These figures vary from the County Council who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

Figure 9-Affordable Housing

**C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions
L2 Deliver 100 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012**



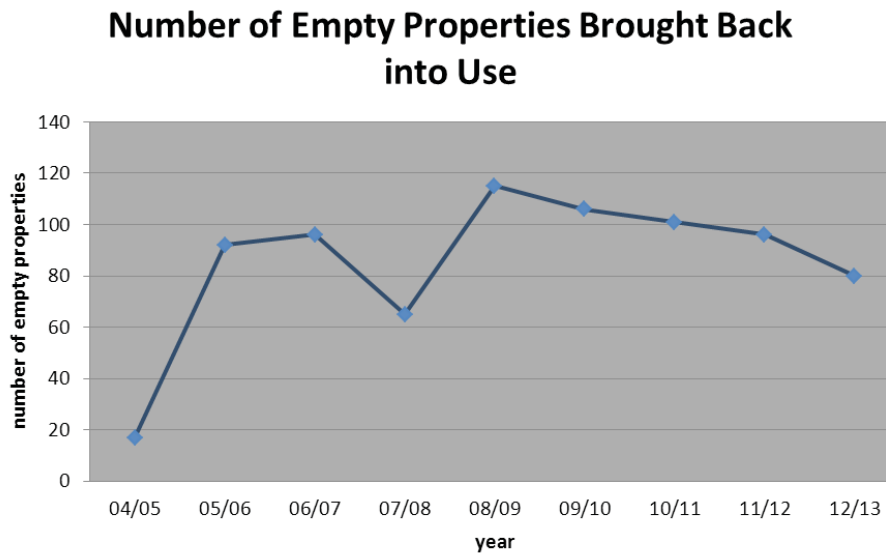
Empty Properties

4.34 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 table 13, 80 empty properties have been brought back into use, which is a marginal decrease from 2011/12.

Table 13- Number of Empty Properties Brought Back into Use in Test Valley (2004 to 2013)

Year	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
Number of affordable housing	103	110	107	53	122	234	220	360

Source: Housing and Environmental Health, Test Valley Borough Council

Figure 10-Empty Properties Brought back into use

Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Policy ESN 13 (Sites for Gypsies and Travellers)

4.35 The Council has, within the adopted Local Plan (2006), a criteria-based policy that will provide a basis for which applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites within the Borough can be assessed. This approach is to be continued within the Revised Local Plan.

4.37 A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, on behalf of eleven authorities in Hampshire has been completed. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information which will enable the local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of the Gypsies and Travellers. Once the number of spaces has been agreed each Local Authority will have to identify an approach to meet that need. A Gypsy and Traveller document will be produced alongside the Revised Local Plan DPD.

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

4.38 During the reporting period, two applications were refused permission for gypsy and traveller pitches:

- 12/02697/FULLS Upton Lane, Nursling. Change of use of land to site one static caravan and one touring caravan for one gypsy family.
- 12/02318/FULLS Bridle View, Timsbury. The use of land for the stationing of caravans for residential purposes for 1 gypsy pitch together with the formation of additional hard standing and building to provide utility/dayroom ancillary to that use.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2013

The application at Bridle View Timsbury, for one gypsy pitch is currently at appeal.

Public Open Space

Policy ESN 22 (Public Recreational Open Space Provision)

4.39 Policy ESN 22 enables the Council to seek contributions from residential development towards public open space provision in the Borough. Table 14 records, by open space category (as set out in policy ESN 22), the monies collected during the report period.

Table 14- Public open space contributions collected under policy ESN 22, by open space category (£) (2006 to 2013)

Year	Public Open Space Category				
	Sports Ground (£)	Parkland (£)	Informal recreation (£)	Children's Play (£)	Total (£)
2012/13	216,676.16	68,949.72	42,579.83	131,881.14	460,086.85
2011/12	162,038.81	35,201.90	39,340.10	105,985.59	342,566.40
2010/11	114,496.59	21,116.88	69,525.22	76,178.67	281,317.36
2009/10	179,920.72	43,569.88	81,770.75	73,448.04	378,709.39
2008/09	233691.37	87,180.16	88922.54	64063.23	473,857.30
2007/08	365505.08	34,107.62	18125.85	20831.17	438,69.72
2006/07	80455.28	16,933.38	9407.42	15557.52	122,353.6

Notes:

- Contributions are taken from developments where there is a net gain in dwellings
- Contributions are only taken where provision cannot be made in the development itself
- Contributions are only taken where the Council has a record of a deficit of that open space category in the parish/ward
- Contributions towards parkland provision are only taken from the urban settlements (greater than 3000 population)
- Contributions for children's play space are not taken for one-bed dwellings

4.40 This year a total of £135,827.18 was paid out to 16 Parish Councils, a large increase from £18,070.58 paid out in 2011/12. The significant increase suggests that more parish councils are finding suitable projects to fund.

Employment

Policy ESN 15 (Retention of Employment Land)

Policy ESN 16 (Employment Development within Settlements)

Policy SET 10 (Expansion of Existing Employment Sites)

4.41 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 Local Plan to support the economic success of the Borough.

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

Table 15- Net Employment Completions (April 2012 to March 2013)

TYPE	Net Gains (m2)		
	NTV	STV	TV
B1	43,979	26,989	70,968
B1a	-	680	680
B1b	-	-	-
B1c	571	-	571
B2	3148	-	3148
B8	13,343	15708	29051
B1-8	10,081	553	10,634
TOTAL	71122	43930	115,052

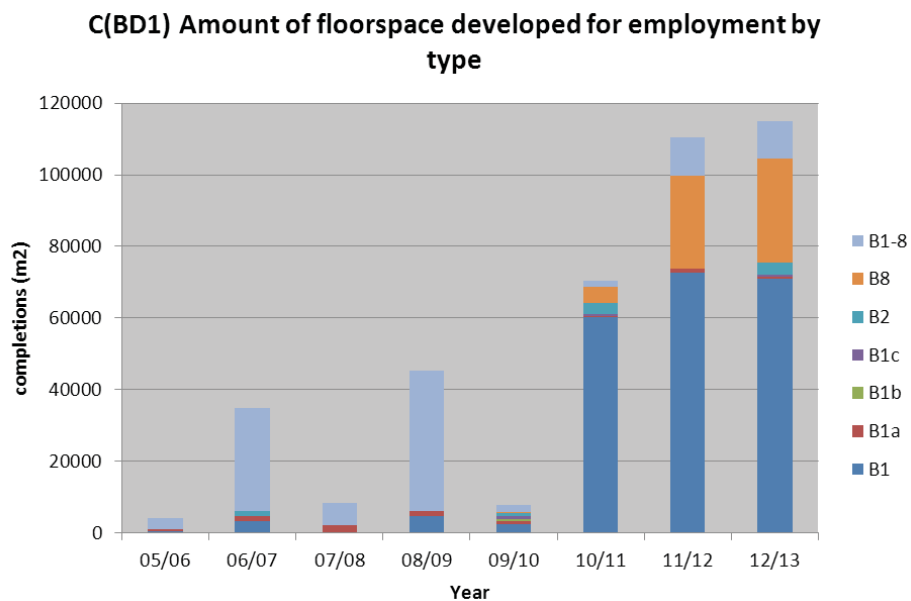
Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions 2013, Hampshire County Council

Notes:

1. NTV = Northern Test Valley; STV = Southern Test Valley
2. Excludes sites less than 200m²
3. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

4.42 As shown in figure 11, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuate significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites which when developed, significantly influence the annual return.

Figure 11-Amount of floor space developed for employment by type



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

Table 16- percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land

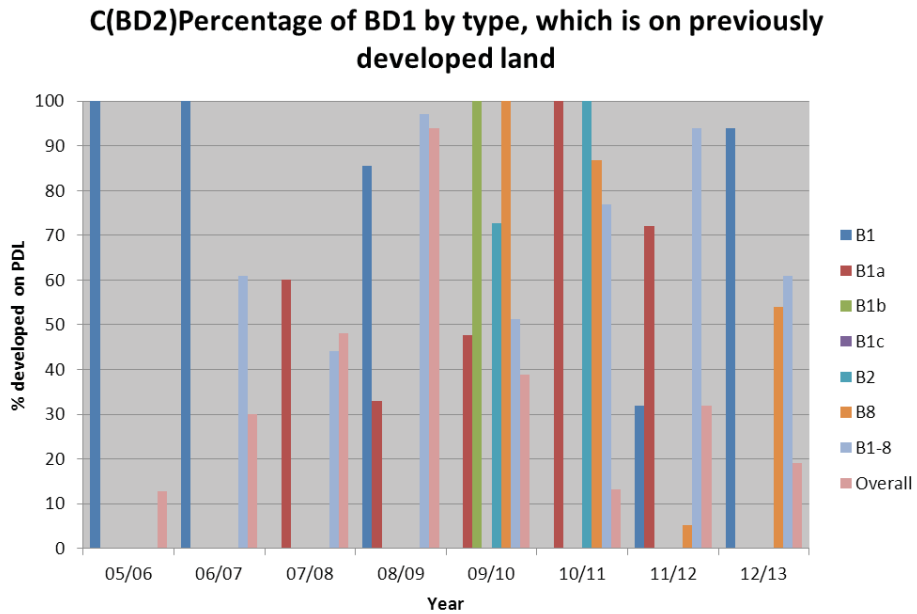
TYPE	Percentage of net gains		
	NTV	STV	TV
B1	94%	-	94%
B1a	-	-	-
B1b	-	-	-
B1c	-	-	-
B2	-	-	-
B8	54%	-	54%
B1-8	61%	-	61%
TOTAL	19%	-	19%

Source (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions 2013, Hampshire County Council*

- Notes:
1. NTV = Northern Test Valley; STV = Southern Test Valley
 2. Excludes sites less than 200m2
 3. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

4.43 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the Use Classes Order. B1 is classified as ‘business’ and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace. B2 is classified as general industrial floorspace and B8 as storage and distribution space.

Figure 12- percentage of BD1 by type which is on previously developed land



4.44 The fluctuation in the level of completions is also reflected in the floorspace developed on previously developed land.

C(BD3) Employment land supply by type

4.45 As at 1st April 2013 there were 103.3 net hectares of available employment land (fig.16). Figure 13 shows the type of land that was available during the reporting year. Figure 14 shows employment by type. (Source: calculated from Industrial and Office Land Supply Schedule, Hampshire County Council 2013).

Figure 13- Available employment land

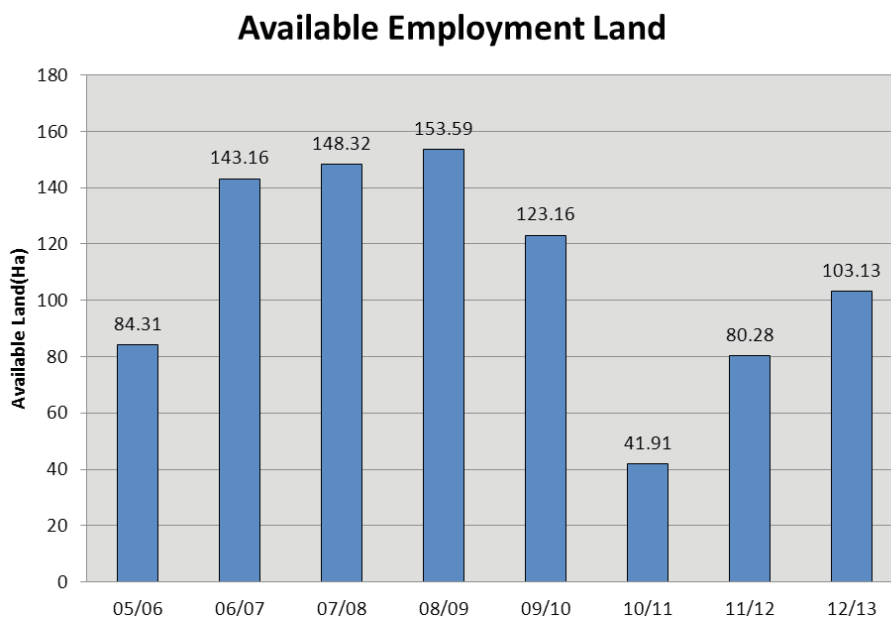
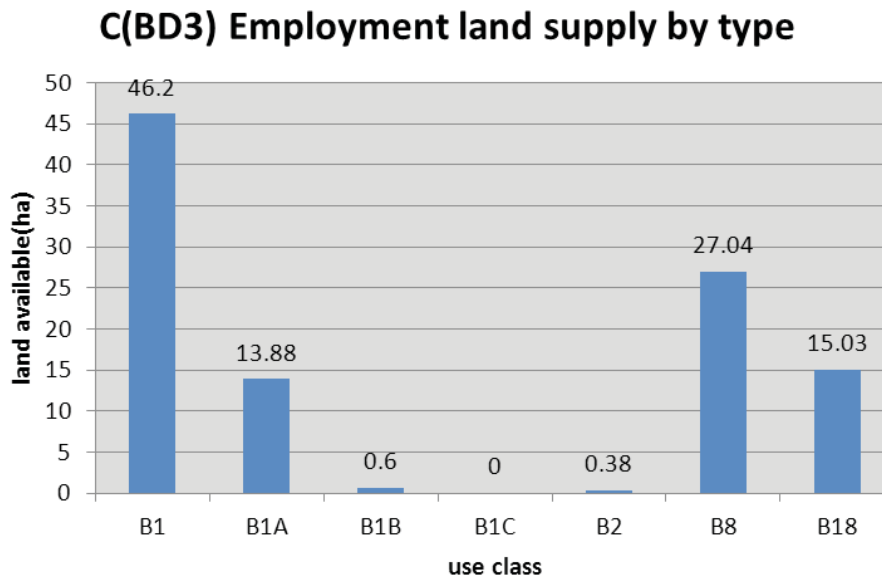


Figure 12- percentage of BD1 by type which is on previously developed land



L7 Losses of employment land

4.46 Table 17 shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development in 2012/13. This is no longer a key indicator but is included to identify local trends.

Table 17- Loss of employment land, Test Valley

APPLICATION REF	LOCATION	PROPOSAL	EXISTING LANDUSE	NET LOSS (ha)
11/02479/FULLN	Unit H The Alexander Bell Centre Hopkinson Way Andover	Change Of Use From Storage Or Distribution (Class B8) To Dance And Fitness Studio (Class D2)	D2	0.0461
Total Employment Land Lost				0.0461

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2013, Hampshire County Council

4.47 Figure 15 shows losses of employment land. This data is provided by Hampshire County Council, which has taken a strict interpretation of what constitutes loss of employment land.

Figure 15- Losses of employment land

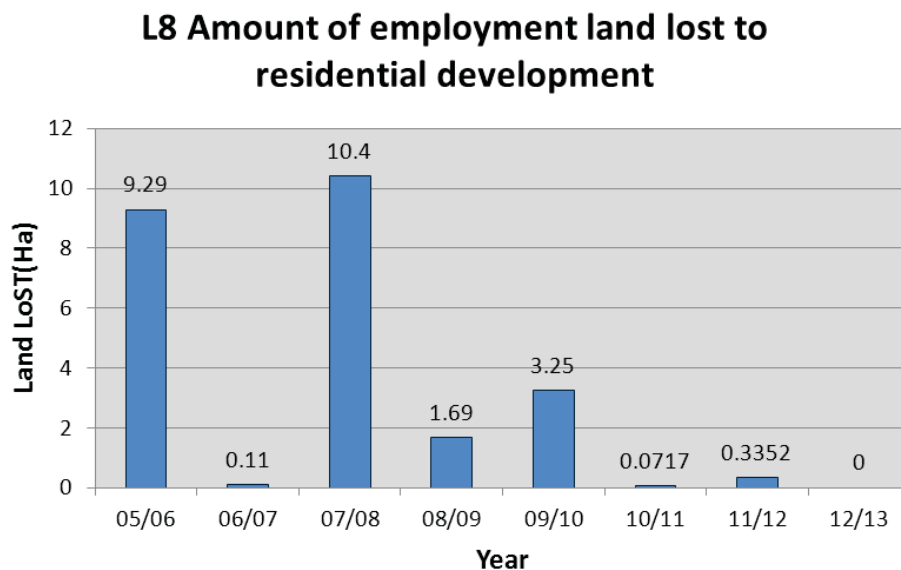


4.48 None of this land was from development or regeneration areas as there are no such allocations in the adopted Local Plan (2006).

L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

4.49 Of the 0.0461 hectares of employment land lost, none of this was redeveloped into a residential use. Figure 16 shows the historic record of losses to residential development.

Figure 16-Amount of employment land lost to residential development



Local Services

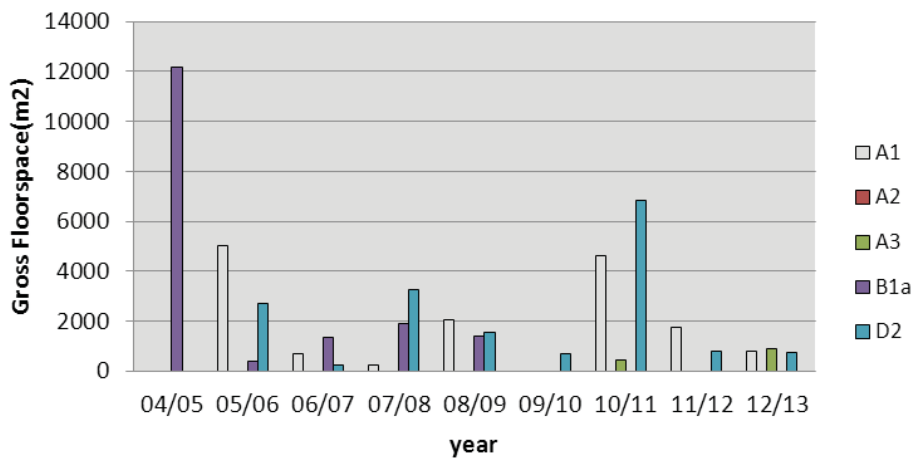
L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively

Use class	District total floor space (m2)								
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
A1	0	5035	713	240	2048	0	4620	1751	782
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	910
B1a	12188	406	1356	1909	1414	0	0	0	0
D2	0	2696	240	3274	1528	684	6823	809	753

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2013, Hampshire County Council

Figure 17- Amount of completed retail office and leisure development respectively

L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively



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

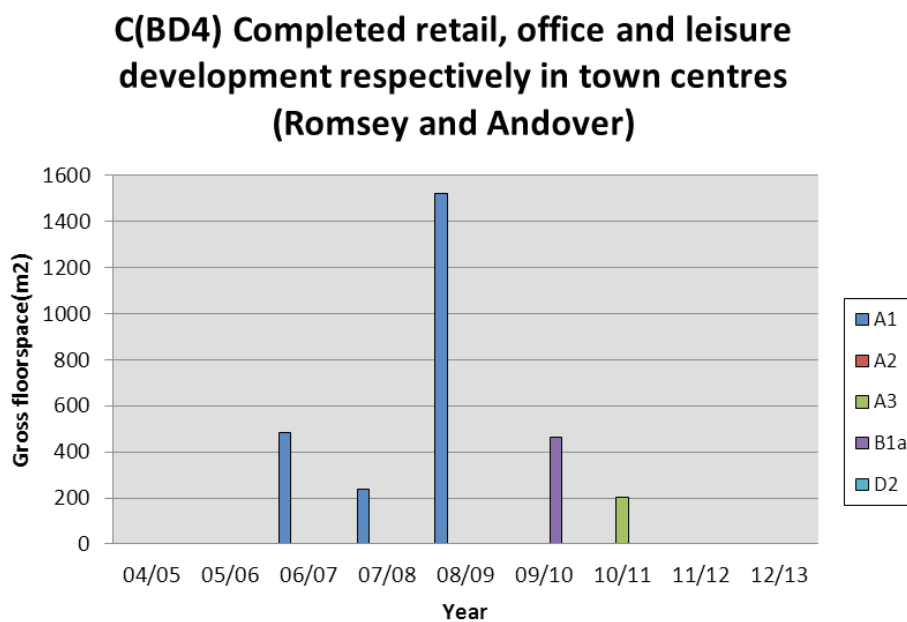
Table 19- Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres Test Valley (April 2012 to March 2013)

Use class	District total floor space (m2)								
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
A1	0	5035	713	240	2048	0	4620	1751	782
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	910
B1a	12188	406	1356	1909	1414	0	0	0	0
D2	0	2696	240	3274	1528	684	6823	809	753

Source: (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2013, Hampshire County Council

4.50 The low level of completions within the reporting year as shown in table 18 and 19 has influenced the results for this indicator.

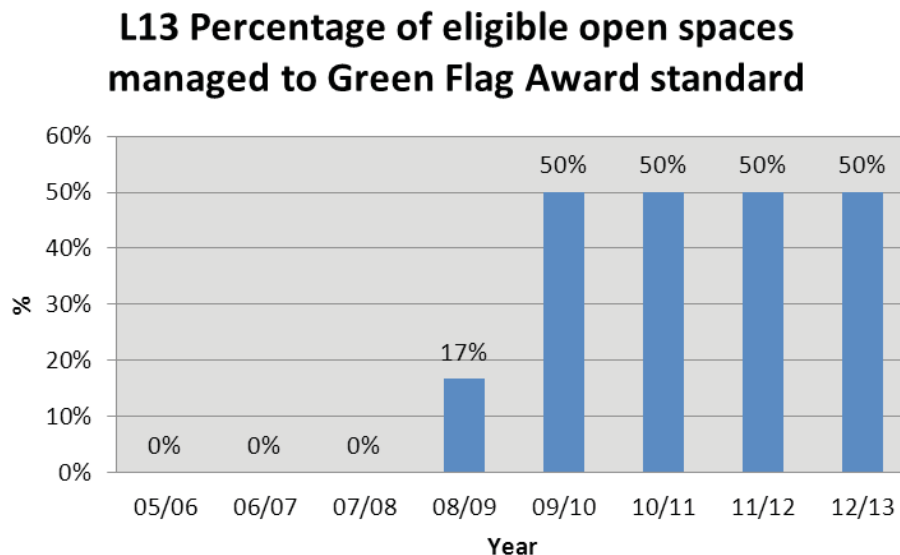
Figure 18-Amount of completed retail office and leisure development respectively in town centres



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

4.51 In 2012/13, the following open spaces retained Green Flag Award status; War Memorial Park, Romsey, Rooksbury Mill, Andover and Valley Park Woodlands, Valley Park. Figure 19 shows that 50% of open spaces are managed to Green Flag standard.

Figure 19-percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard



Local Biodiversity Action Plan

4.52 Three major projects have been delivered in 2012/13 which meets the requirements of the LBAP.

1. Jubilee Woodland- the creation of a 45 acre community woodland north of Andover with 7 acres being managed by Andover Trees United a local schools project.
2. Winning Ways for Wildlife Project- A Hampshire Wildlife Trust led initiative looking at how landowners in North West Hampshire can work together to provide landscape scale conservation projects. Two key species are the Duke of Burgundy butterfly and the Willow Tit.
3. Romsey Waterways Strategy- projects focusing on how to improve the ecological condition of the various waterways are being scoped as well as ways to reconnect people with various rivers. 17 people have been trained in bat surveying.

C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

4.53 Building Control records show that there were 131 applications for solar panel installations in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a significant decrease in the number of solar panel installations, with 503 applications being submitted in 2011/12. This decreasing trend reflects the changes taking place with regards to eligibility for Feed in Tariffs (Government subsidy launched in April 2010) designed to act as a financial incentive to install renewable micro - generation facilities up to 5MW.

5 Integrating Transport and Land Use (Chapter 7)

Local Plan Objective

To achieve a pattern of land use and a network of transport links that reduce the need to travel through the location and design of development and by encouraging the use of alternatives to the car.

Policy TRA 01 (Travel Generating Development)

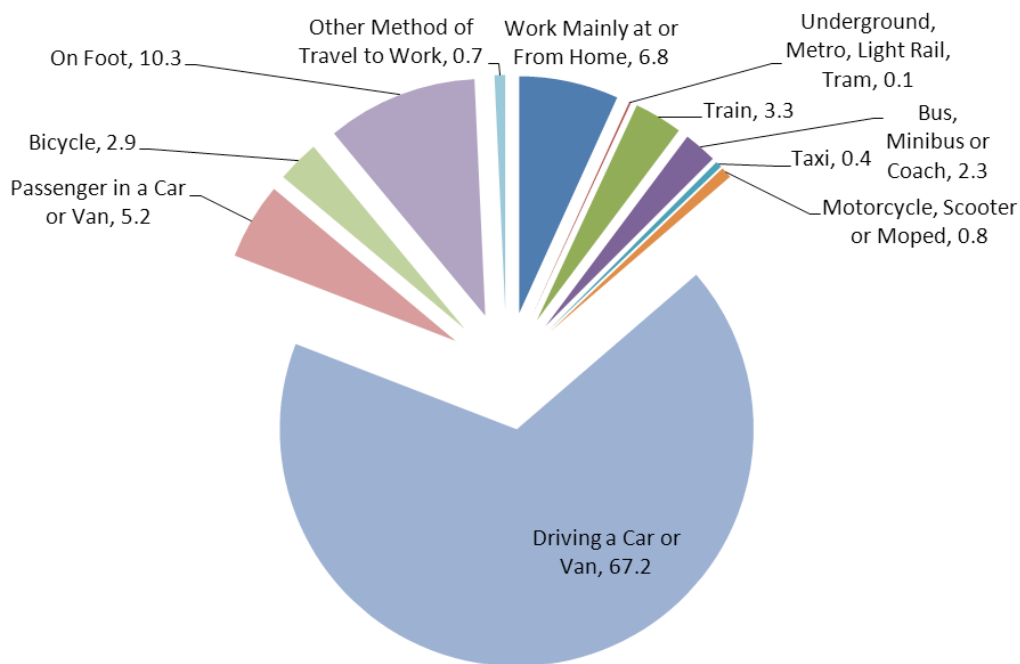
Policy TRA 02 (Parking Standards)

Policy TRA 03 (Public Transport Infrastructure)

Policy TRA 04 (Financial Contributions to Transport Infrastructure)

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

Figure 20-Mode of transport used for commuting (Test Valley Borough)



- 5.2** Figure 20 illustrates that a large majority of the Borough's population travel to work by car. Use of public transport is limited whilst walking to work is the second most common method.

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

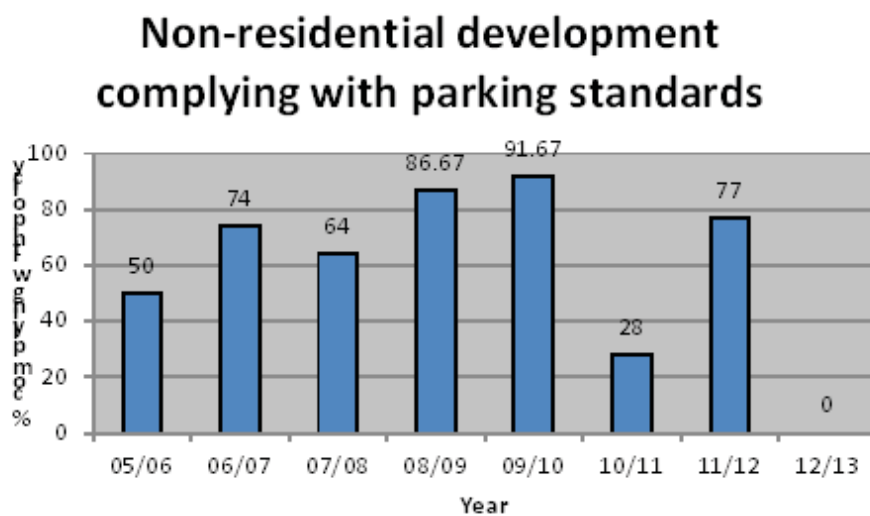
Table 20- Non-residential development complying with parking standards, Test Valley (April 2012 to March 2013)

Number of non-residential sites completed during 2012/13	5
Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year which comply with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards	0
Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year where there was an under-provision of car parking standards	3
Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year which exceeded car parking standards	0

5.3 Table 20 shows that of the non-residential sites completed during the recording period, none of these complied with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards. This is a significant decrease compared to 2011/12, in which 77% of sites complied with the car parking standards.

5.4 No sites were found to exceed car parking standards during the reporting year (figure 21). Three sites were found to under-provide car parking standards but this was accepted as informal parking arrangements were available within the vicinity of the sites.

Figure 21-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

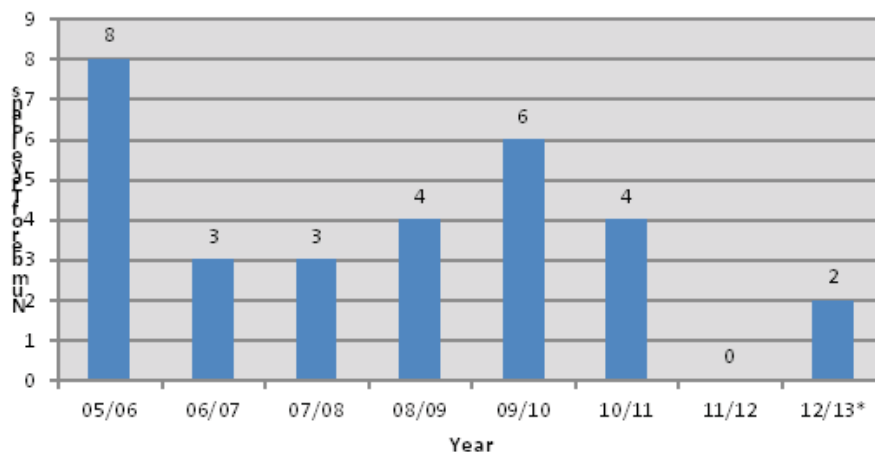
- 5.5** This information is provided from Hampshire County Council and due to staff shortages was not available for inclusion within the AMR. The Council is reviewing other sources of data for future AMRs.

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

- 5.6** During the reporting period, two draft travel plans were approved as shown by figure 23.

Figure 22-Number of new travel plans

L3 - Number of travel plans for new development likely to have a significant traffic generating impact



6 Design (Chapter 8)

Local Plan Objective

To enhance the quality of design of the built environment by ensuring that new development is visually attractive, locally distinctive, legible, safe and secure.

Policy DES 01 (Landscape Character)

Policy DES 02 (Settlement Character)

Policy DES 03 (Transport Corridors)

Policy DES 04 (Route Networks)

Policy DES 05 (Layout and Siting)

Policy DES 06 (Scale, Height, and Massing)

Policy DES 07 (Appearance, Details and Materials)

Policy DES 08 (Trees and Hedgerows)

Policy DES 09 (Wildlife and Amenity Features)

Policy DES 10 (New Landscape Planting)

Policy DES 11 (Shop Fronts)

Policy DES 12 (Signs)

Policy DES 13 (Shutters)

- 6.1** It is difficult to objectively assess the performance of design policies.
- 6.2** A review of the appeal decisions involving design issues has been undertaken. In 2012/13 there were 35 appeals against planning refusals involving design issues (policy DES 01 to DES 07 of the adopted Borough Local Plan 2006). 24 of these were dismissed and 11 were allowed.
- 6.3** A total of 68% of determined appeals were dismissed

7 Safeguarding Amenity (Chapter 9)

Local Plan Objective

To ensure that the Borough's residents can enjoy their homes and public spaces without undue disturbance or intrusion from neighbouring uses.

Policy AME 01 (Privacy and Private Open Space)

Policy AME 02 (Daylight and Sunlight)

Policy AME 03 (Artificial Light Intrusion)

Policy AME 04 (Noise and Vibration)

Policy AME 05 (Unpleasant Emissions)

- 7.1** It is difficult to objectively assess the performance of amenity policies. A review of the Appeal decisions during the year shows that amenity policies AME 01, AME 02 and AME 04 featured in 15 appeals, of which 12 were dismissed and 3 were allowed.
- 7.2** Therefore, of the appeals determined 80% were dismissed.
- 7.3** For those appeals which include policy AME01, 72% were dismissed.

8 Proposals for Andover (Chapter 10)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in Andover in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the area.

- 8.1** The town centre serves not only the town itself but a large and mainly rural catchment area. The population of the area is approximately 70,000. In relation to convenience shopping Andover achieves a high level of expenditure, reflecting the long distances to other major centres. For comparison goods, however, the town is less successful with competition from neighbouring centres such as Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton.
- 8.2** The Local Plan chapter for Andover sets out a number of policies which are concerned with the allocation of land for development.

Ground floor uses in Andover Town Centre

Policy AND 07.2 (Ground Floor Uses in the Andover Primary Shopping Areas)

- 8.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 21 shows Local Plan targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) at floor level in Andover town centre, against the actual percentage. The policy is to limit the amount of non-retail uses in the Primary Shopping Areas so as to avoid "dead frontages" in the main shopping streets.

L4 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)

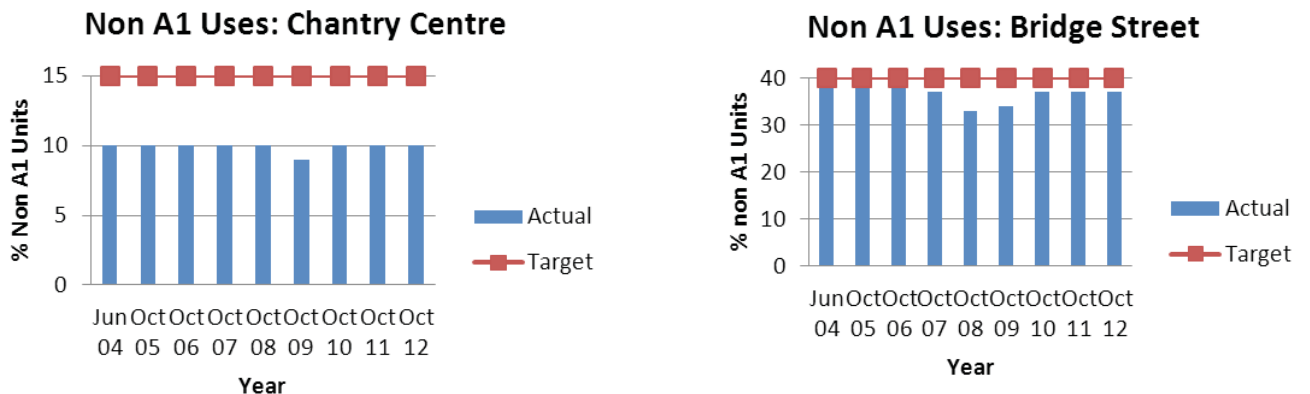
Table 21- Percentage non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Andover's Primary Shopping Area (October 2012)

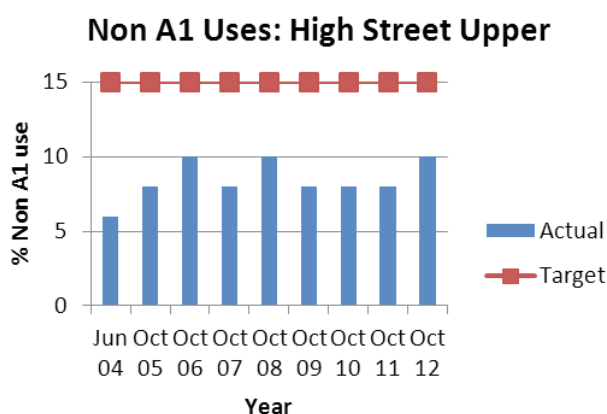
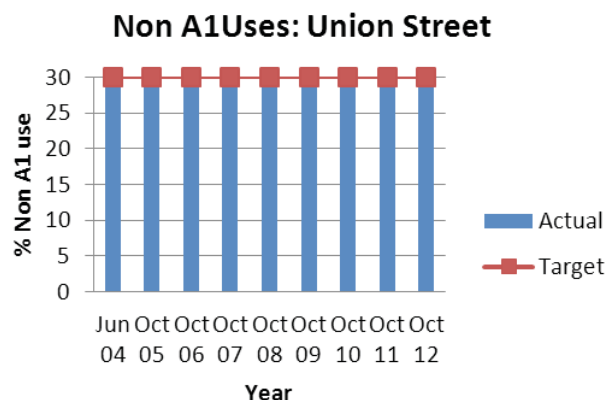
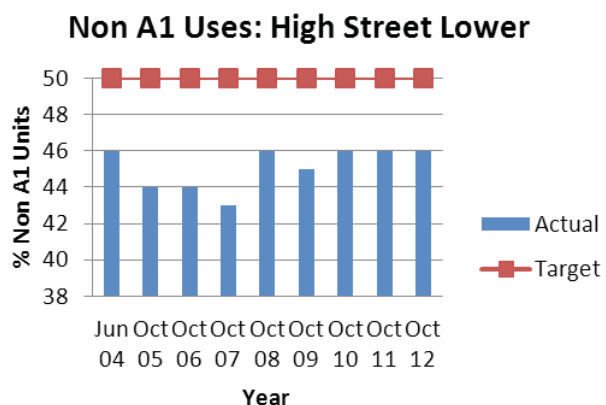
	Oct-05	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	
Bridge St (W)	Target 40								
Actual	40	40	37	33	34	37	37	37	
Chantry Centre	Target 15								
Actual	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	
High St - Lower	Target 50								
Actual	44	44	43	46	45	46	46	46	
Union St	Target 30								
Actual	34	35	35	39	39	40	40	40	
High St - Upper	Target 15								
Actual	8	10	8	10	8	8	8	10	

8.4 The shop frontage monitoring reveals that all areas apart from Union Street continue to be within the target for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Food & Drink, A4: Drinking Establishments & A5: Hot Food Takeaways) the Primary Shopping Area.

8.5 Overall, there has been a constant trend in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting period 11/12 and 12/13 (figure 23). As at October 2013, non A1 use remains the same in all of the units except for Chantry Centre where non A1 use has increased to 12% .

Figure 23- Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)



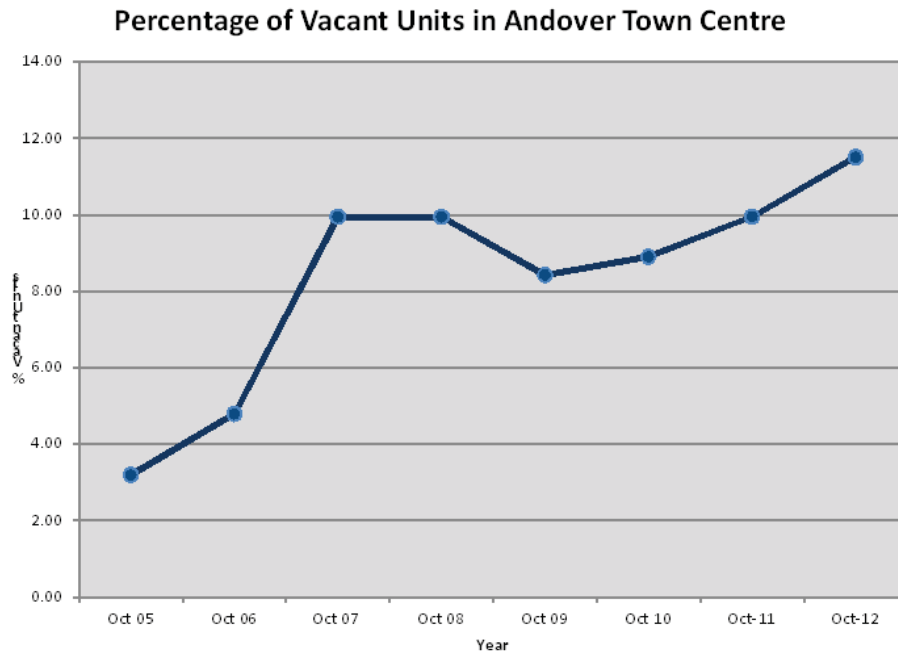


Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre

8.6 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in the town centre, normally twice per annum. This helps to assess the vitality of the town.

Table 22-Monitoring number of vacant units in Andover Town Centre (October 2012)

Local Plan Primary Shopping Zone	Oct-05	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12
1 Bridge Street	2 (20)	1 (20)	5 (19)	5 (18)	4 (18)	4 (19)	5 (19)	5(19)
2 Chantry Centre	4 (52)	4 (52)	3 (52)	4 (52)	7 (53)	8 (53)	9 (53)	10(53)
3 High Street Lower	0 (42)	3 (42)	5 (47)	4 (48)	2 (47)	0 (47)	0 (47)	0(47)
4 Union Street	0 (23)	0 (23)	3 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)	2 (23)	0 (23)	0(23)
5 High Street Upper	2 (51)	1 (51)	3 (50)	6 (50)	3 (49)	3 (49)	5 (49)	7(49)
Total	6 (188)	9 (188)	19 (191)	19 (191)	16 (190)	17 (191)	19 (191)	22(191)

Figure 24- Percentage of Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre (2003 to 2012)

- 8.7** 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, for example, but this data does give a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.
- 8.8** In the reporting year (2012/2013) the total number of units unoccupied has increased to 22 representing 11% of all units (table 22 and figure 24). As at October 2013, there are 23 vacant units.

9 Proposals for Southern Test Valley (Chapter 11)

Local Plan Objective

To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in Southern Test Valley in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the area.

- 9.1** The local plan chapter for Southern Test Valley sets out policies which are concerned with the allocation of land for development.

Romsey Town Centre

- 9.2** The town centre serves the town of Romsey itself plus the wider, predominantly rural, area to the north east and west. The population of the catchment area is approximately 47,600¹⁶. 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.

Ground floor uses in Romsey Town Centre

Policy STV 08.2 (Ground Floor Uses in the Romsey Primary Shopping Areas)

- 9.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 23 shows Local Plan targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) at floor level in Romsey town centre, against the actual percentage. The policy is to limit the amount of non-retail uses in the Primary Shopping Areas so as to avoid "dead frontages" in the main shopping streets.

16 Based on Small Area Population Forecast, Hampshire County Council 2004

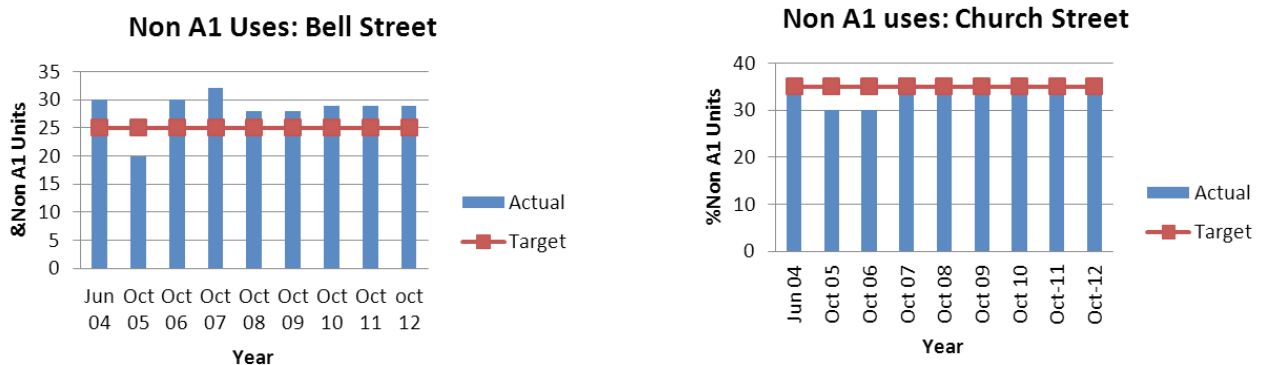
L5 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)

Table 23- Percentage of non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Romsey's Primary Shopping Areas

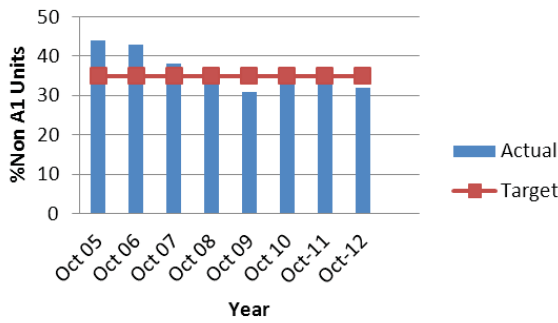
		Oct-05	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12
Bell St	Target 25								
	Actual	20	30	32	28	28	29	29	29
Church St	Target 35								
	Actual	10	10	10	10	9	10	10	10
Latimer St	Target 35								
	Actual	44	44	43	46	45	46	46	46
Market Pl	Target 55								
	Actual	34	35	35	39	39	40	40	40
The Hundred	Target 25								
	Actual	8	10	8	10	8	8	8	10

9.4 Table 23 indicates that in October 2012, two of the areas (Bell Street & Market Place) still exceeded the Local Plan target, with the other three zones on or close to the threshold. As at October 2013, non A1 use remains the same in all of the zones except for Latimer Street which has increased to 35% non A1 use. Figure 25 shows the historic record of shop frontages for each zone.

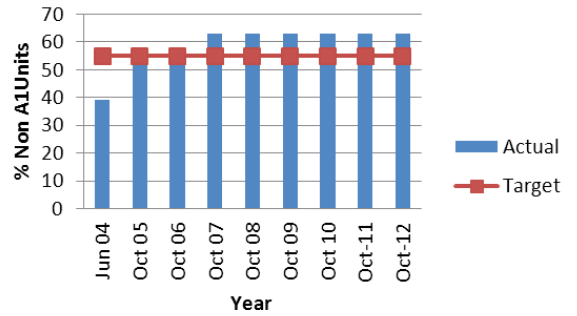
Figure 25- L5- Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)



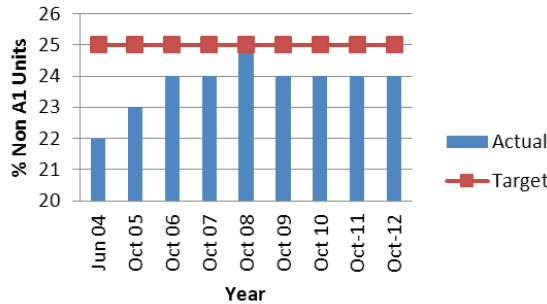
Non A1 Uses: Latimer Street



Non A1 Uses: Market Place



Non A1 Uses: The Hundred

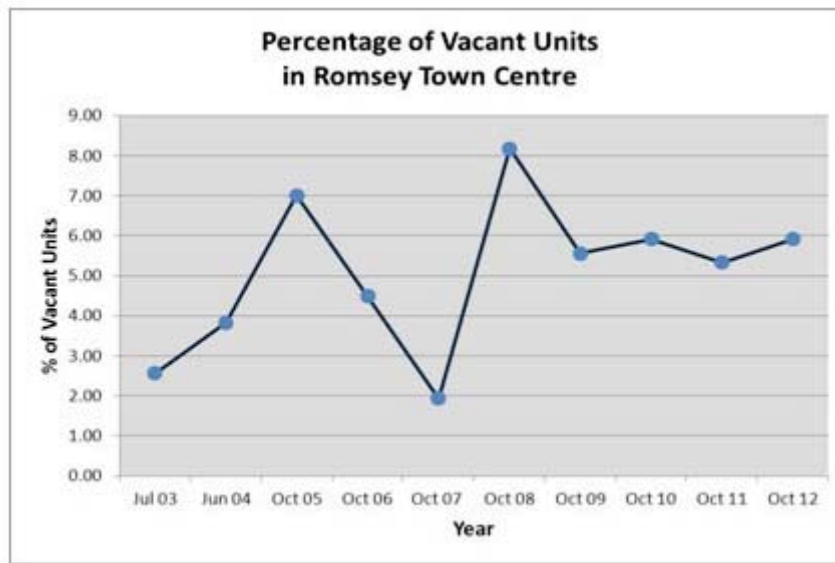


Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre

9.5 The Council annually monitors the number of vacant units in the town centre. This helps to assess the vitality of the town's shopping centre.

Table 24- Monitoring number of Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre (October 2012)

Local Plan Primary Shopping Zone	Jul-03	Jun-04	Oct-05	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12
Middlebridge St/ Bell St/ Dukes Mill/ Tee Court	2 (41)	2 (41)	2 (38)	0 (38)	1 (38)	3 (39)	4 (39)	5 (46)	4 (46)	6(46)
Market Place/ Church St/ Abbey Walk	1 (23)	1 (23)	2 (23)	0 (23)	0 (23)	2 (23)	0 (23)	1 (23)	2 (23)	1(23)
Latimer St/ Victoria Place	0 (24)	2 (25)	2 (25)	3 (23)	1 (26)	3 (30)	3 (32)	2 (31)	2 (31)	1(31)
Market Place/ Bell St	0 (19)	0 (19)	0 (19)	1(19)	1 (19)	1(19)	1(19)	1 (19)	1 (19)	1(19)
Market Place/ The Hundred/ Cornmarket	1 (49)	1 (49)	5 (52)	3 (50)	0 (49)	4 (48)	1(49)	1 (50)	0 (50)	1(50)
Total	4 (156)	6 (157)	11 (157)	7 (156)	3 (155)	13 (159)	9 (162)	10 (169)	9 (169)	10 (169)

Figure 26- Percentage of Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre (2003-2012)

- 9.6** The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant, some units might be split in to two or more units or new units developed, for example, but this data does give a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.
- 9.7** The number of vacant units in Romsey has increased slightly from 5.3 in 2011/12 to 5.9% at 2012/13 (table 24 and figure 26). As at October 2013, there are 14 vacant units in Romsey Town Centre.

Conclusion

- 10.1** This report is the ninth AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon eight previous reports which highlighted some difficulties in collecting relevant information for the core output indicators. The Council has again worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 10.2** There are a few omissions in the AMR from assessments that are no longer carried out by partner organisations, or the Council is still putting more detailed monitoring procedures in place. It is expected that these will be fully included in the next AMR.
- 10.3** This latest AMR has continued the contextual indicators and also the retained removed core output indicators to better describe the general context of the Borough. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.
- 10.4** The AMR may be expanded in the coming years to meet the monitoring requirements of the DPDs and SPDs prepared for the Council's Development Plan.
- 10.5** Despite the on going economic circumstances, the Borough has seen an increase in the number of housing completions and housing permissions compared to the previous reporting year as well as availability of employment land Borough wide. The Council has also performed well in the collection and distribution of Public Open Space funds. However, there has been a decrease in the number of renewable energy installations.

Appendices

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

Core Output Indicators	Result	Page
Business Development		
BD1 Amount of land developed for employment by type	115,052	51
BD2 Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	19%	52
BD3 Employment Land Available by type	103.3	53
BD4 Total Amount of Floorspace for 'town centre uses'	0m2	57
Housing		
H1 Plan period and housing targets	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8	40 & Appendices 6, 7 & 8
H2 Housing Trajectory showing: net additional dwellings – previous years; net additional dwellings – reporting year; net additional dwellings – future years; and managed delivery target	See Appendices 6, 7 & 8	40 & Appendices 6, 7 & 8
H3 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	28%	44
H4 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	0	49
H5 Affordable housing completions	360	47

H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	44
Environmental Quality		
E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	0	35
E2 Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9370 ha	29
E3 Renewable Energy Generation	131 applications	58
Minerals		
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)	-	-
Waste		
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)	-	-
Local Output Indicators		
L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	2	38
L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	360	47
L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	2	61
L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	64
L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	69
L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	33.8%	37

L7 (formally 1e) Losses of employment land in (i) development/ regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	0.0461	54
L8 (formally 1f) Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0	55
L9 (formally 2c) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30 dwellings per hectare; between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	16.3 67.3 16.3	42
L10 (formally 3a) Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	77 %	60
L11 (formally 3b) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No data available	61
L12 (formally 4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	2445m2	56
L13 (formally 4c) Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	3	58
L14 (formally 8) now part of E2. 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	9370 ha	26 & Appendices 2 & 3

Appendix 2: International Wildlife Designations in Test Valley

Designation	Locations
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (European)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emer Bog, Baddesley Common • Mottisfont Bats, Mottisfont • The New Forest • Salisbury Plain • Solent Maritime, Lower Test Valley
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (European)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Forest • Porton Down • Salisbury Plain • The Solent and Southampton Water
Ramsar Sites (International)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Forest • The Solent and Southampton Water
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (National)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baddesley Common and Emer Bog • Bransbury Common • Brickworth Down & Dean Hill • Brockley Warren • Broughton Down • Chilbolton Common • Danebury Hill • Dunbridge Pit • East Aston Common • Lower Test Valley • Mottisfont Bats • The New Forest • Porton Down • Quarley Hill Fort • Ratlake Meadows • River Test • Rushmore & Conholt Downs • Stockbridge Common Marsh • Stockbridge Down • Stockbridge Fen • Trodds Copse

Source: Data taken from Natural England, Condition of SSSI Units, November 2012 (<http://www.sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1019>)

Appendix 3: Distribution of Hampshire BAP Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2000 to 2011

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	great crested newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus humilis</i> ¹⁷	brown-band carder bee	Bees	x
<i>Lucanus cervus</i>	stag beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	dark-bellied brent goose	Birds	✓
<i>Caprimulgus europ.</i>	nightjar	Birds	✓
<i>Lullula arborea</i>	woodlark	Birds	✓
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	Birds	✓
<i>Emberizac alandra</i>	corn bunting	Birds	✓
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	grey partridge	Birds	✓
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	Birds	✓
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	Birds	✓
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler	Birds	x
<i>Tringa tetanus</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	x
<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	lagoon sand shrimp	Crustacea	x
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	Dragonfly	✓
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	hornet robberfly	Flies	✓
<i>Carex divisa</i>	divided sedge	Flw Plants	x
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	chamomile	Flw Plants	x
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	green flow. helleborine	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Gentiana pneumon.</i>	marsh gentian	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	corn 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	x
<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	narrow leaved lungwort	Flw Plants	x

17 Species is under-recorded.

<i>Thesium humifusum</i>	bastard toadflax	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Zostera marina</i>	eelgrass	Flw Plants	x
<i>Poronia punctata</i>	nail fungus	Fungi	x
<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	rufous grasshopper	Grasshopper	x
<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 rostralis</i>	buttoned snout	Moths	✓
<i>Minoa murinata</i>	drab looper	Moths	✓
<i>Shargacucullia lychnitis</i>	striped lychnis	Moths	✓

Notes:

1. '✓' means the particular species occurs ¹⁸ in the District (post-1999), deduced from records held by HBIC and those received from the species groups. Where HBIC doesn't hold data a qualitative assessment has been made.

¹⁸ 'Occurs' means possible/confirmed breeding or regular sightings in the area. 'Anomalous' records are discounted where possible.

Appendix 4: Map illustrating Northern Test Valley and Southern Test Valley



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Scale: Not To Scale



Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory Guidance Note Summary

HOUSING TRAJECTORY

- Row A** Total past completions for past years, from allocated sites
- Row B** Total past completions for past years, from unallocated sites
- Row C** Total past completions for past years $C = A+B$
- Row D** Total projected completions for current year and future years
- Row E** Cumulative completions for each given year (sum of completions for given year and all previous years)
- Row F** PLAN figure – overall requirement divided by the number of years which it covers. If no phasing, this is the same for each year throughout the plan period.
- Row G** MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions at each given year above or below the cumulative annualised requirement PLAN figure (F). Where cumulative completions are above the total annualised requirement to date then the figure is positive (and the strategy is ahead of the annualised delivery with a surplus), where it falls below then this figure is negative (and is under delivering with a shortfall).
- $G = E - (F \times \text{number of years})$
- Row H** MANAGE figure – number of future completions needed if the outstanding requirement is to be met by the end of the plan period on an equal annualised basis. This is the remaining annual requirement as reflected over the remaining years of the plan period, taking account of any shortfalls or surplus from both previous and future years i.e. any surplus or shortfall against the annualised requirement PLAN figure (F) is spread over the remaining plan period.

For the first year H is identical to F. For other years, it is the cumulative requirement, less cumulative completions, divided by the number of years remaining i.e. for year 2 on the basis of completions in year 1 and for year 3 on the basis of cumulative completions for years 1 and 2.

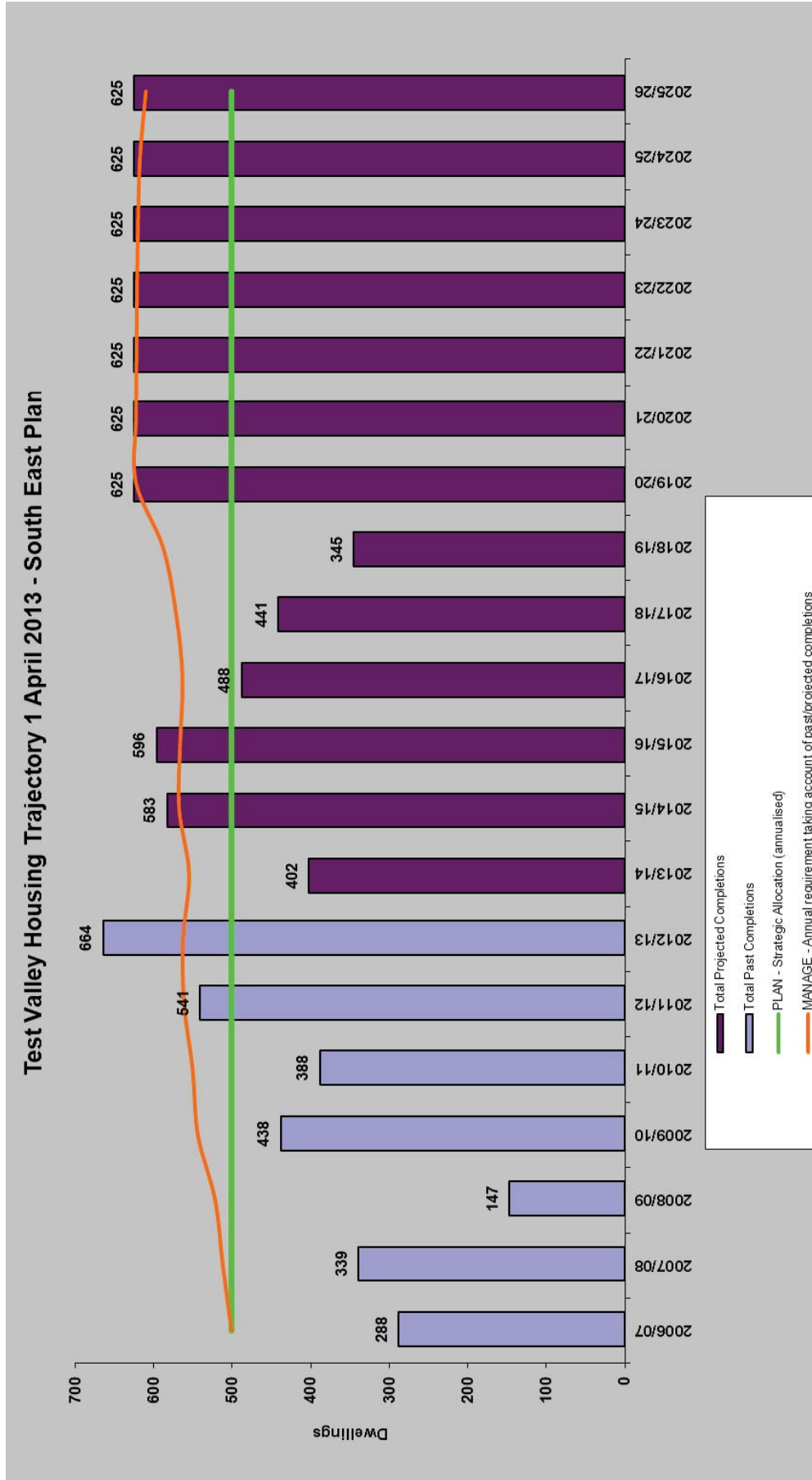
Year 1 $H = F \div \text{number of years remaining}$

Year 2 onwards $H = [(F \times \text{number of years completed}) - E] \div \text{number of years remaining}$

Chart Comprises two graphs:

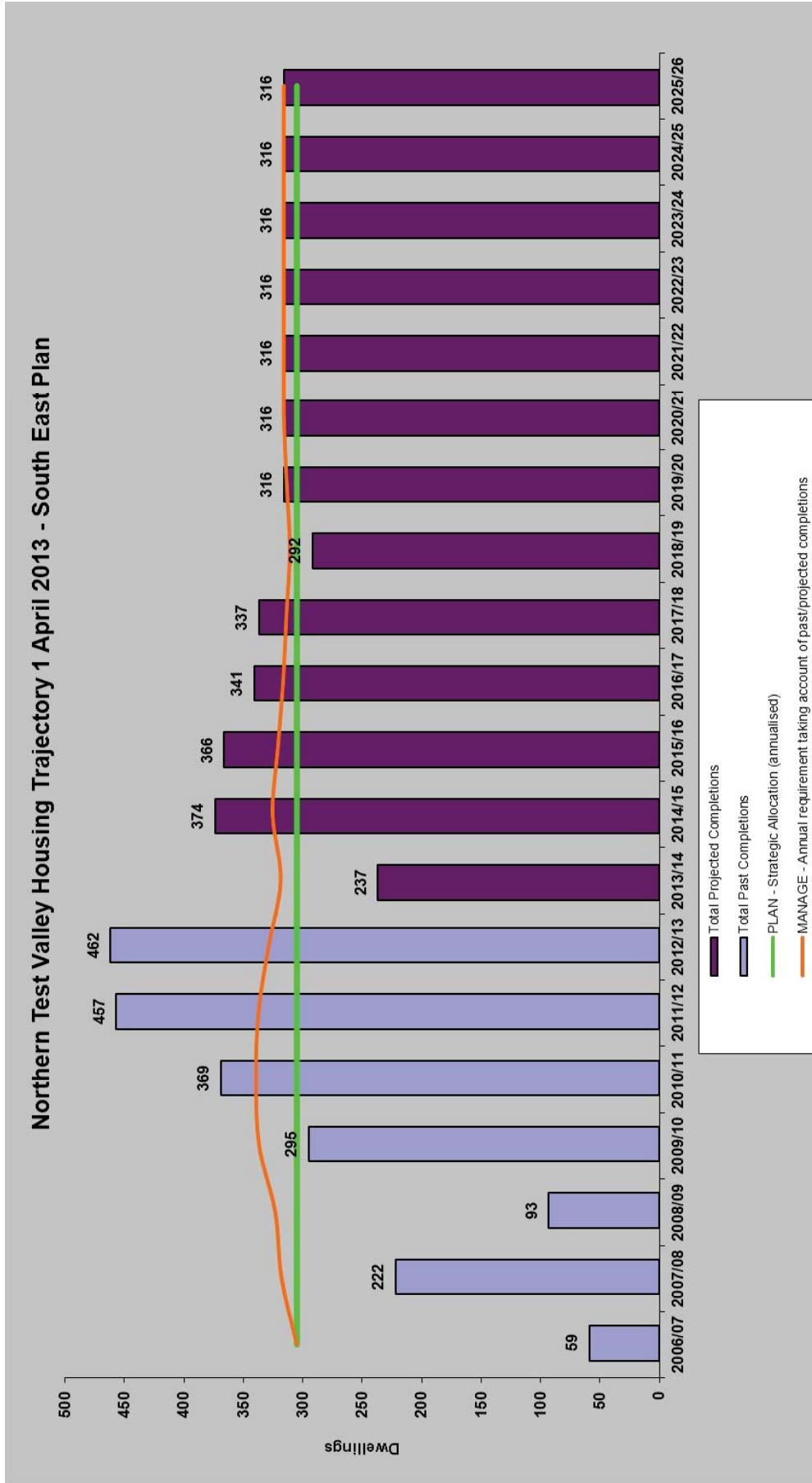
- Total past completions and total projected future completions by year as a bar chart. Includes PLAN figure (F) and MANAGE (H) figure as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.
- MONITOR figure (G) as a line graph

Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory (South East Plan) 2006 – 2026 (as at 1st April 2013)



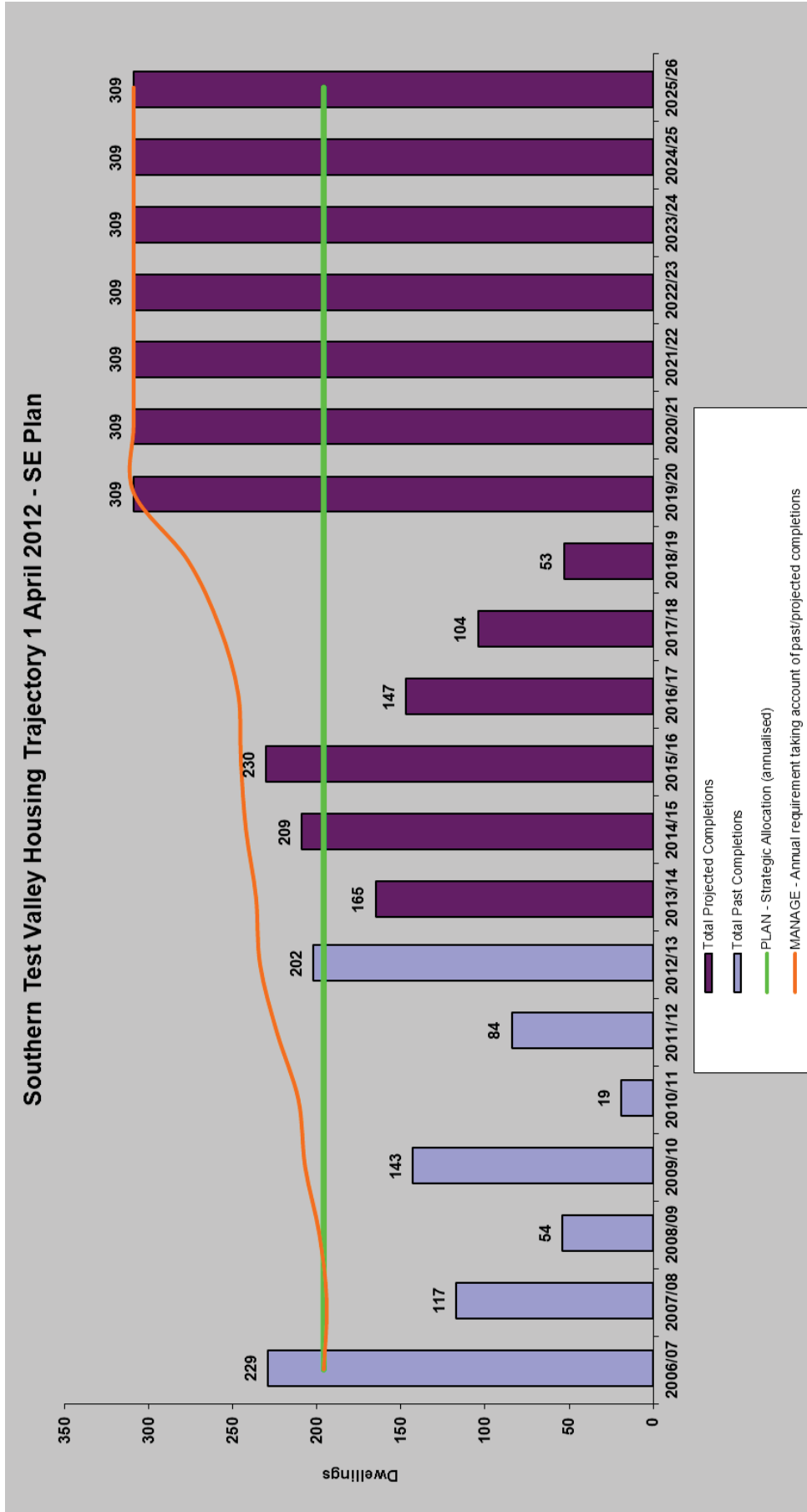
Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2013 - South East Plan													TOTAL									
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	A	B
Past Completions - Allocated Sites	138	35	184	257	298	557															1469	
Past Completions - Unallocated Sites	150	304	147	254	131	243	107														1336	
Projections - Allocated Sites	94	35						386	410	487	438	395	345	625	625	625	625	625	625	625	6836	
Bordens/AEP																						
Romsey Brewery	44					8		10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10		
Abbotswood						30	190	155	137	143	94	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
East Anton			184	257	121	181	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111		
Picket Twenty						147	178	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	75	40						
Picket Piece								20	70	70	70	71	70	70	70	20						
Redbridge Lane								22	43	43	43	43	43	40	40	30						
(To be identified)*														291	319	354	454	504	504	504		
Projections - Unallocated Sites								16	173	109	50	46	0									
Total Past Completions	288	339	147	438	388	541	664															
Total Projected Completions	288	627	774	1212	1600	2141	2805	3207	3790	4306	4874	5315	5660	6205	6910	7535	8160	8705	9410	10035	10035	
Cumulative Completions	288	627	774	1212	1600	2141	2805	3207	3790	4306	4874	5315	5660	6205	6910	7535	8160	8705	9410	10035	10035	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	501	
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-213	-375	-729	-905	-905	-865	-702	-801	-719	-624	-637	-697	-853	-729	-605	-481	-357	-233	-109	15		
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	501	512	522	544	551	561	563	555	568	566	563	572	588	623	623	622	621	620	618	610	-15	
Years Remaining	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
SEP Requirement	100/20	95/19	90/18	85/17	80/16	75/15	70/14	65/13	60/12	55/11	50/10	45/09	40/08	35/07	30/06	25/05	20/04	15/03	10/02	5/01	(50)p.a.)	
100/20 comprises; 3920 Southern Test Valley (within South Hampshire sub-region) & 6100 Northern Test Valley (within Central Hampshire & New Forest / Rest of Hampshire), excluding the part of the Borough within the New Forest National Park																						
* This supply will also include unallocated, windfall sites																						

Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory 2006 – 2025/26 (Northern Test Valley) (as at 1st April 2013)



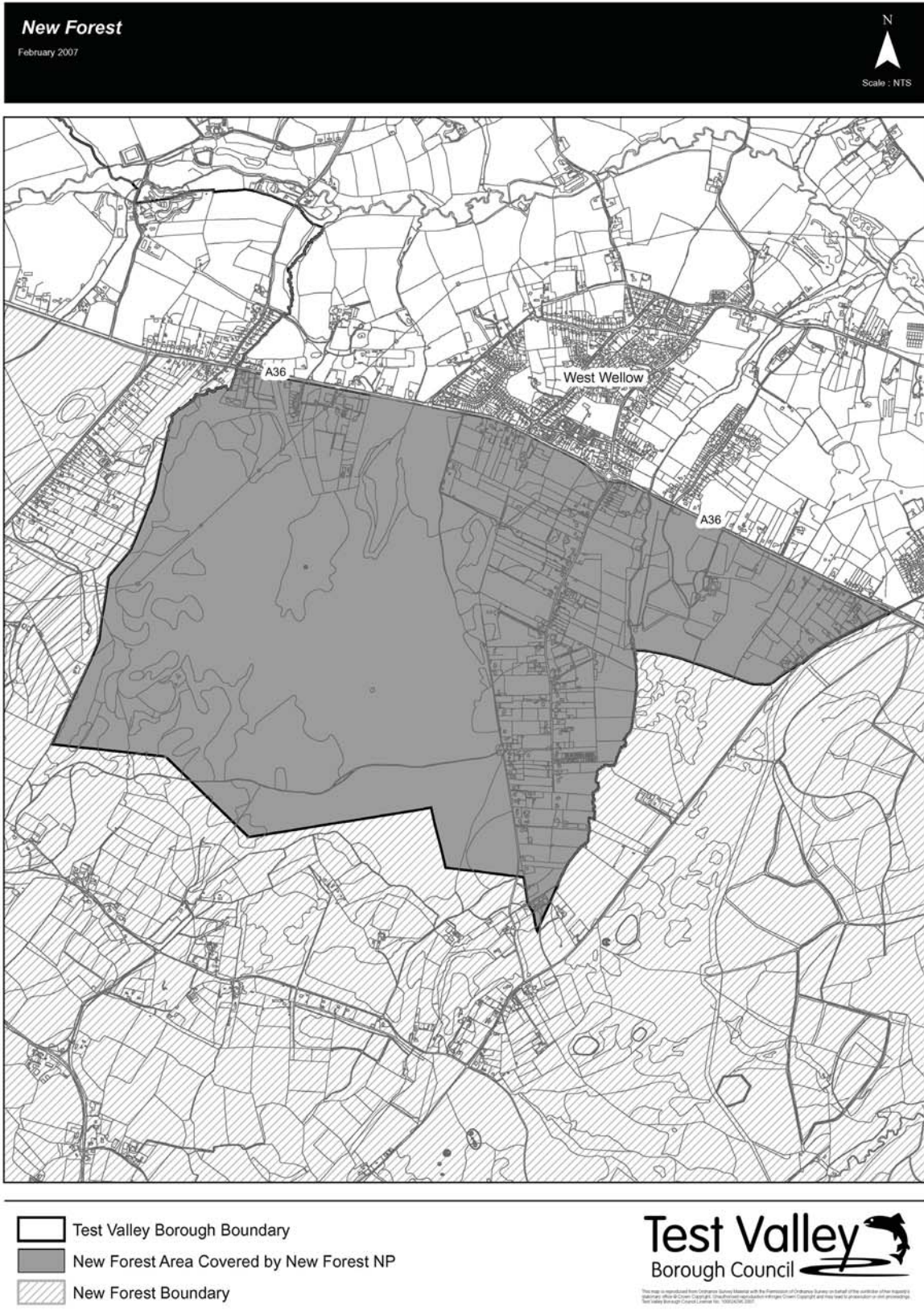
Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2013 - South East Plan																						
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	TOTAL	
Past Completions - Allocated Sites	59	222	93	184	257	268	359														1068	
Past Completions - Unallocated Sites							103															889
Projections - Allocated Sites				184	257	121	181	221	241	291	291	291	292	316	316	316	315	316	316	316	316	3838
East Anton						147	178	110	110	110	110	110	110	100	75	40						
Picket Twenty														70	70	20						
Picket Piece														70	70							
(To be identified)*														35	60	95	184	205	205	205		
Projections - Unallocated Sites								16	133	75	50	46	0									320
Total Past Completions	59	222	93	295	369	457	462															
Total Projected Completions	59	281	374	669	1038	1495	1957	2194	2568	2934	3275	3612	3904	4220	4536	4852	5168	5484	5800	6116	6116	6116
Cumulative Completions	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305	305
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	-246	-329	-541	-551	-487	-335	-178	-246	-177	-116	-80	-48	-61	-50	-39	-28	-17	-6	5	16	6100	6100
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	305	318	323	337	339	337	329	319	326	321	317	314	311	314	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions																						
Years Remaining	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		
SEP Requirement	6100	5795	5490	5185	4880	4575	4270	3965	3660	3355	3050	2745	2440	2135	1830	1525	1220	915	610	305	305	305
6100 Northern Test Valley (within Central Hampshire & New Forest / Rest of Hampshire)																						
Excluding the part of the Borough within the New Forest National Park																						

Appendix 8: Housing Trajectory 2006 – 2031 (Southern Test Valley) (as at 1st April 2013)



Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2013 - South East Plan																					
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	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	TOTAL
Past Completions - Allocated Sites	138	35				30	198														401
Past Completions - Unallocated Sites	91	82	54	143	19	54	4														447
Projections - Allocated Sites								165	169	196	147	104	53	286	286	286	286	286	286	286	2836
Bordens/AEP	94	35																			
Romsey Brewery	44						8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Abbotswood						30	190	155	137	143	94	51									
Redbridge Lane									22	43	43	43	43	40	40	30					
(To be identified)*														233	236	236	246	276	276	276	
Projections - Unallocated Sites								0	40	34	0	0	0								
Total Past Completions	229	117	54	143	19	84	202														
Total Projected Completions								165	209	230	147	104	53	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	3919
Cumulative Completions	229	346	400	543	562	646	848	1013	1222	1452	1599	1703	1756	2065	2374	2683	2992	3301	3610	3919	
PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	3920
MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	33	-46	-188	-241	-418	-530	-524	-555	-542	-508	-557	-649	-792	-679	-566	-453	-340	-227	-114	-1	
MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	196	194	199	207	211	224	234	236	242	245	247	258	277	309	309	309	309	309	309	309	1
Years Remaining	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
SEP Requirement	3920	3724	3528	3332	3136	2940	2744	2548	2352	2156	1960	1764	1568	1372	1176	980	784	588	392	196	196p.a.)
In Test Valley (within South Hampshire sub-region)																					
* This supply will also include unallocated, windfall sites																					

Appendix 9: Area of overlap between the New Forest National Park Boundary and Test Valley Borough boundary



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