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ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT (AMR)

1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012

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Test Valley Borough

December 2012

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Glossary of Terms

Annual Monitoring Report:

This is part of the Local Development Framework. The AMR will assess the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which policies in Local Development Documents are being successfully implemented.

Area Action Plan:

As of September 2011, the Council is no longer planning to produce Area Action Plans.

BREEAM:

A Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) assessment 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).

Building for Life:

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

Community Infrastructure Levy:

The community infrastructure levy is a new levy that local authorities in England and Wales can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The levy is designed to be fairer, faster and more transparent than the previous system of agreeing planning obligations between local councils and developers under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. In areas where a community infrastructure levy is in force, land owners and developers must pay the levy to the local council.

The charges are set by the local council, based on the size and type of the new development. The money raised from the community infrastructure levy can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want, like new or safer road schemes, park improvements or a new health centre. The Community Infrastructure Levy (Amendment) Regulations 2011 came into force on 6 April 2011.

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.

Development Plan:

The Development Plan comprises the Development Plan Documents contained within the Local Development Framework and the Minerals and Waste Plans produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities. It also includes Regional Strategies such as the South East Plan which the Government intends to revoke.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs):

Planning documents that are subject to independent examination and form part of the 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 Development Document:

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

Local Development Framework:

This is the collective term for the portfolio of documents including Development Plan Documents, Supplementary Planning Documents, Statement of Community Involvement, Local Development Scheme and Annual Monitoring Report. They provide the framework for delivering the spatial planning strategy for a local authority area and may also include local development orders and simplified planning zones.

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 2012 – 2016 was adopted in July 2012 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

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.

Local Strategic Partnership:

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 governments 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.

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)

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.

Regional Planning Body:

One of the nine regional bodies in England (including the Greater London Authority) responsible for preparing Regional Spatial Strategies. The South East England Partnership Board (SEEPB) was the relevant body for Test Valley during the reporting period. However, SEEPB was formally closed on 31st July 2010 as part of the Coalition Government's action to remove regional planning bodies.

Regional Strategy:

Formerly termed Regional Spatial Strategies (RSS), these set out the region's policies in relation to the development and use of land – they form part of the Development Plan for local planning authorities. The South East Plan is the RSS which applies to Test Valley. Through the Localism Act 2011, the Regional Strategies are to be abolished.

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:

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:

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:

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.

Sustainability Appraisal:

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

The Regulations:

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

Executive Summary

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This document is the eighth Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) produced by the Council. It covers the recording period of the 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

2 Background

- 2.1 The Council was required to publish an Annual Monitoring Report each year by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 113. The Localism Act 2011 has removed the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to Secretary of State; however, the Act retains the duty to monitor and for the Council to prepare a 'Monitoring Report' annually which is made available to the public. This report, which retains the title of 'Annual Monitoring Report', is intended to meet this revised statutory requirement for monitoring.
- 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 Local Development Framework (LDF) 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 2012. Since this time there have been important developments within the Borough. Therefore the document also includes a summary update on the key topics to the 1st October 2012.

3 Monitoring the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 3.1 The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2011. Within the period, the following documents were adopted:
- Romsey Town Access Plan SPD (adopted April 2011)
 - Updated Local Development Scheme 2011 – 2016 (September 2011)

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2012

Since 31st March 2012, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted the following documents:

- Updated Local Development Scheme 2012 – 2016 (adopted July 2012)
- Reviewed Test Valley Access Plan (adopted September 2012)
- Reviewed Andover Town Access Plan (adopted September 2012)

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 whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. The 'Monitoring of the Local Plan' section of the AMR is structured to follow the Local Plan chapters for ease of use. 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 110,493m² of employment floorspace was completed, of which 32% 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 80 ha of available employment land in the Borough, an increase from 42 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 2011/12, 523 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 439 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 84 in Southern Test Valley (STV). The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2010/11 when 388 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 369 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 19 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 117 planning permissions granted which involved comments from the EA. 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.
- 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 2011/12 Test Valley showed a slight increase in Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'unfavourable (recovering)' from 88.4% to 88.5% of total area (and a fall in 'unfavourable declining' from 7% to 6.8%).
- 4.10** Building Control records show 503 installations of solar panels in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a significant increase in the number of solar panel installations, with only 70 installations taking place in 2010/11.

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 £342,566.40 in financial contributions towards future provision. This figure has increased from £281,317.36 which was obtained in the reporting period 2010/11. In 2011/12, 42 development sites reached their trigger point for payment of POS contributions. In 2010/11, only 31 development sites reached their payment trigger.
- 4.13** This year £18,070.58 was paid out for the provision of public open space projects, which has decreased from £82,921.23 paid out in 2010/11. In 2011/12, the Council agreed to pay requests for contributions from only 6 Parish Councils, no single project cost more than £6,000. However, TVBC Communities and Leisure Service used £188,261.46 towards projects within Andover, Romsey and Nursling & Rownhams including £38,341.25 towards the Phoenix Park project and £125,000 towards the Charlton Sports Pitch improvements.

Waste

- 4.14** The percentage of household waste recycled in the Borough has decreased during this reporting period from 36.4% (2010/11) to 34.7%. 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.

Andover Primary Shopping Area

- 4.15** The AMR monitors the use of units in the Primary Shopping Areas. 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 10/11 and 11/12.
- 4.16** For this reporting year, the number of vacant units has risen slightly from 17 (2010/11) to 19 which represent 10% of all units.

Romsey Primary Shopping Area

- 4.17** It is considered that the Council has performed well in terms of the number of retail units in the town centres. The results show that the Market Place and Bell St still exceed the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses, with the others on or close to the threshold.
- 4.18** The number of vacant units in Romsey has decreased from the previous reporting period of 5.9% to 5.3% (2011/12) of all units.
- 4.19** 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 difficult 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.
- 5.2** For further information on specific results, please refer to Appendix 1 for the locations within the main document.

Part One: Introduction

1 The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.1 Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR's) are an important component of the planning system, which includes the replacement of the Borough Local Plan (2006) with a Local Development Framework (LDF). The Council is required to publish an AMR each year as a result of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. The Localism Act (2011) has removed the requirement for local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to Secretary of State; however, the Act retains the duty to monitor, so the Council will continue to produce monitoring information for public information on an annual basis. The Act enables Local Authorities 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 eighth AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012.
- 1.2 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.
- 1.3 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 (www.testvalley.gov.uk).
- 1.4 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 Development Framework (LDF). It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.
- 1.5 The requirement for the AMR to be submitted to the Secretary of State has been removed; however the AMR will be publicly available on the Council's website.

2 Format of the Report

- 2.1 The adopted Local Plan for the Borough is the Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006). 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 policies of each chapter of the Local Plan.
- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 The Core Output Indicators are identified by the department for 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)'.
- 2.5 Local Output Indicators (identified by the Council) are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L(number)'. In establishing these Local Indicators, the Council has had consideration of the GOSE Regional Priorities. The Government recommend that Local Output Indicators are built up incrementally to help develop a more comprehensive assessment of policy implementation.
- 2.6 A list of the Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators is presented in Appendix 1 with the page numbers to assist in locating the results in the report and a summary for quick reference. Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the Indicators used to in previous documents in order to identify long term trends.
- 2.7 A glossary of terms used in this AMR is provided at the front of the report.

- 2.8 The Council also produces an annually updated Borough Profile (available online at www.testvalley.gov.uk) drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been widely used for this AMR.
- 2.9 The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.10 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 2012) and the date of publication. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March 2011 to October 2012 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 October 2012.

How To Find Out More

- 2.11 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).
- 2.12 A useful source of further statistical data on the Borough is the Audit Commission Area Profiles, available online at: www.audit-commission.gov.uk/performance-information/using-performance-information/Pages/area-profiles-people-and-place.aspx
- 2.13 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

3 About Test Valley

Figure 1: Map of Test Valley



- 3.1** The Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 628 square kilometres¹ with a population of approximately 113,507. 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 9500 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, 2,251 listed buildings, and over 100 scheduled ancient monuments. 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 roofs².
- 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 total, approximately 1,128 people were employed (either full or part-time, or casually) in farming³. 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 116,400⁴ and it is forecast to increase by 4.8% between 2011 and 2018⁵. Most growth is forecast in the population aged 45 and over⁶.
- 3.6** The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover 37,851 and Romsey 17,792⁷. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 20,458⁸. 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.

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

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

3 DEFRA. (2010). Local Authority Level Key Land Areas.

4 ONS. (2012) Census 2011.

5 HCC. (2012). Demographic facts & figures for Test Valley.

6 HCC. (2012). Demographic facts & figures for Test Valley.

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

8 HCC. (2012). Population Forecast for all Parishes in Hampshire 2012.

- 3.7 The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley in the first quarter (April - June) was £243,000 (provisional 2011 median house prices) which was above the regional average of £217,000 and considerably above the England & Wales figure of £175,000.⁹
- 3.8 The 2001 Census recorded 98% of the population as being white British. Of the remaining 2% the larger ethnic groups were Asian 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 (84.4%) and men (80.4%) is higher than the England average. 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 poverty¹⁰. There is a 5.2 year difference between the life expectancy of men living in our most deprived ward compared to most affluent, highlighting that inequalities exist within the Borough¹¹.
- 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 2011 to March 2012)
(Earlier reporting years are in brackets)

| Unemployment in Test Valley (all people) ¹ | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | Test Valley (numbers) | Test Valley (%) | South East (%) | Great Britain (%) |
| Unemployed | 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)

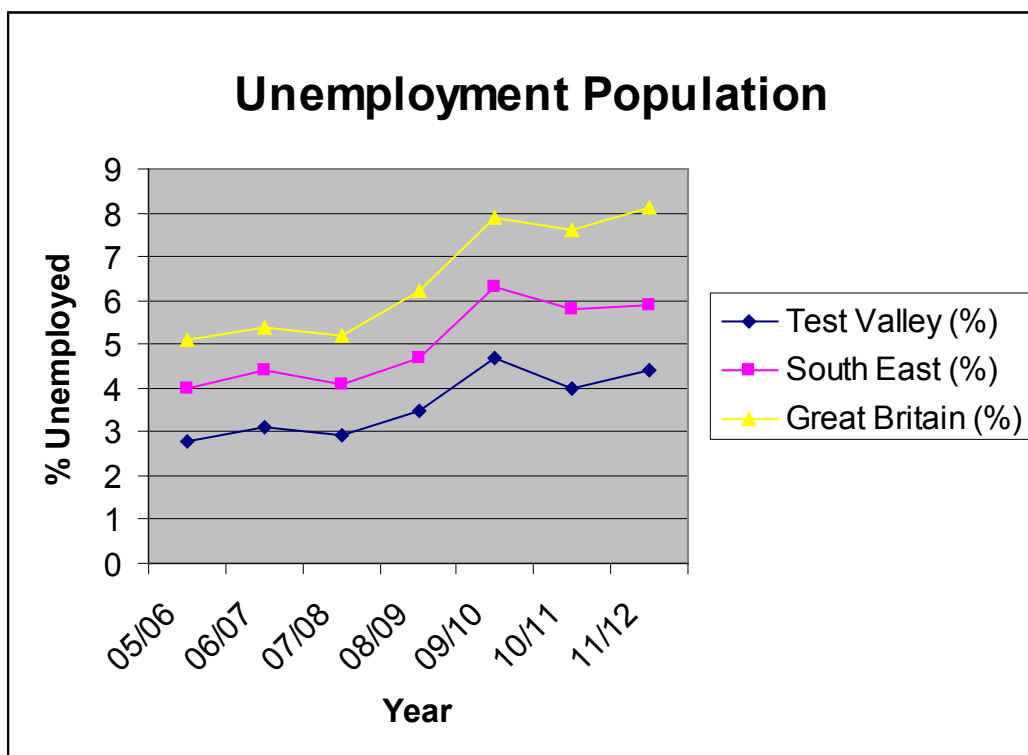
- 3.11 The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has increased this reporting year (see Figure 3 below), however, this reflects a national trend and the Borough still benefits from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

9 HM Land Registry. 2012.

10 English Public Health Observatories. (2012). Health Profile 2012: Test Valley.

11 Test Valley Borough Council. (2012). A profile of Test Valley 2012.

Figure 2: Unemployment Population



4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme

South East Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

- 4.1 In May 2010 the new Coalition Government announced its intention to abolish Regional Spatial Strategies subject to the outcome of environmental assessments. The South East Plan is the Regional Spatial Strategy for Test Valley. It would therefore be the responsibility of the Borough Council to determine its own housing requirement.
- 4.2 However, a legal challenge on the status of the RSS concluded that it still forms part of the Development Plan.

Local Development Scheme 2012-2016

- 4.3 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.

- 4.4 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 July 2012.
- 4.5 For the year April 2011 – March 2012, a number of documents were scheduled to be progressed. Performance in terms of progress achieved on each of these documents is set out below.

Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2006

- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 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

Test Valley Core Strategy DPD

- 4.8 On the 10th November 2011 the Council agreed to publish for public consultation the draft Core Strategy and Development Management DPD and the Designation DPD. Public consultation was undertaken from 6th January to 17th February 2012. Following on from this consultation, the Council has been reviewing the comments received and providing draft Officer responses.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2012

The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out the timetable the Council will follow in its preparation and adoption of planning policy documents. The Council is required to keep the LDS up to date. A revised Local Development Scheme 2012-2016 was approved at the Cabinet meeting on 10th July 2012 and adopted by the Council on the 26th July 2012. The revised LDS can be viewed on the Council's website.

Since 31st March 2011, the Council has been reviewing the representations submitted during the public consultation of the Core Strategy and Development Management DPD and the Designations DPD. It has been agreed to consolidate the Core Strategy DPD and the Designations DPD together to form one document and to be entitled 'Local Plan'.

The Government published revised guidance in March 2012 dealing with Gypsy, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. The guidance allows for local authorities to undertake their own needs assessments to quantify what provision should be made. The Council has jointly commissioned with other county authorities a needs assessments. The outcome of this study and the consideration of what approach to take would not be completed prior to the local plan's submission. In order not to delay the local plan the Council propose to produce a separate Gypsy and Traveller DPD.

The Council is currently reviewing the Local Development Scheme.

Supplementary Planning Documents

4.9 Two Supplementary Planning Documents were adopted during the reporting period.

- Romsey Town Access Plan SPD (adopted April 2011)
- Updated Local Development Scheme 2011 – 2016 (September 2011)

A full list of adopted Supplementary Planning Documents can be found on the Council's website.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2012

Since 31st March 2012, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted the following documents:

- Updated Local Development Scheme 2012 – 2016 (adopted July 2012)
- Reviewed Test Valley Access Plan (adopted September 2012)
- Reviewed Andover Town Access Plan (adopted September 2012)

Local Development Scheme Milestones



On Target



Neutral Trend

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 4.10** The Localism Act 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 been notified of any intention to submit an application to produce a NDP or has made a Neighbourhood Development Order.

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 4.12 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).

Duty to Co-operate

- 4.13 The 2012 Regulations¹² came into force on 6 April 2012 after the reporting period. However, 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.

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 The South East Plan includes a separate housing requirement for the National Park.
- 5.3 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.

12 Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 [S.I 2012 No 767] (The Regulations)

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 2011-2012 shows that policy SET 03 featured in 11 appeals, of which 2 were allowed, 1 part allowed – part dismissed and 8 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 2012).

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 3 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: Extent of BAP Priority habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (as of 31st March 2012)

| 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 |
|--------------------------------------|---|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 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. | 31 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 21.5 |
| Lowland Calcareous Grassland | Comprehensive. | 2,199 | 762 | 771 | 770 | 770 | 759 |
| Lowland Heathland | Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland. | 10,805 | 87 | 25 | 29 | 29 | 23 |
| Lowland Dry Acid Grassland | Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath. | 3,991 | | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Lowland Meadows | Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Wood-Pasture and Parkland. | 1,739 | 225 | 219 | 199 | 199 | 194 |
| Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures | Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh. | 381 | 45 | 65 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| Lowland Fens | Comprehensive. | 1,115 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Reedbeds | EA data to be verified / NE data to be added & verified. | 165 | - | 39 | 41 | 41 | 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. | 9,911 | - | 18 | 1,984 | 1,984 | 1,947 |

| 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 |
|----------------------------------|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Coastal Saltmarsh | EA data to be verified. | 1,727 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Maritime Cliff and Slopes | EA data to be verified. | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Intertidal Mudflats | EA data to be verified. | 3,618 | 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. | 58 | 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. | 276 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Coastal Sand Dunes | EA data to be verified. | 72 | 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. | 46,217 | 6,826 | 6,690 | 6,687 | 6,687 | 6,042 |
| Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland | Further work is needed to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland. | 71 | - | - | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| Wood-Pasture and Parkland | Further work is needed to identify additional areas. | 1,204 | - | 111 | 111 | 111 | 105 |

| 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 |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Wet Woodland | Other areas may exist that have yet to be surveyed for qualifying NVC types. | 1,948 | 135 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 190 |
| Traditional Orchards | Work to be undertaken to incorporate areas recently identified by PTES under contract to NE. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ancient Hedgerows | No comprehensive information yet available. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ponds | No comprehensive data yet available. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rivers | Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer. | 634 | - | 182 | 182 | 182 | 182 |

Summary:

1. Baseline figures for all habitats have changed due to the conversion of HBIC's 'Integrated Habitat System' (IHS) GIS dataset into a new OS MasterMap 'Habitat Framework' by the GeoData Institute during 2010-11. The conversion included adding in the New Forest LIFE data and the EA coastal dataset, of which the latter requires further verification

Notes:

1. The Combined total area of Hampshire (to LWM) & NF National Park is **388,467 ha**.

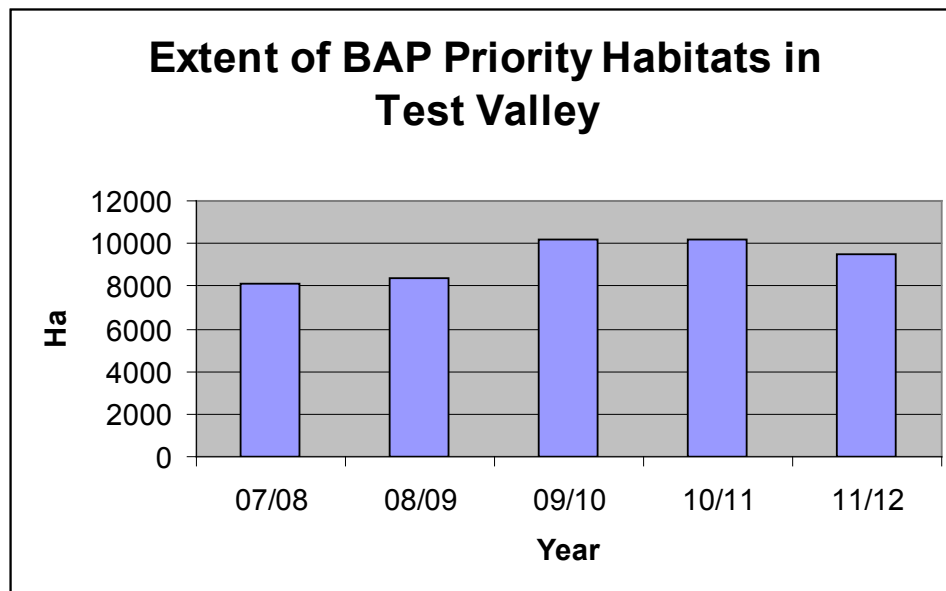
2. The Hampshire and district totals of Priority habitat are the sum of the individual Priority habitat types. This is not the total area of land covered by Priority habitat within Hampshire and each district because some Priority habitat types overlap and hence are double counted (e.g. Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh may overlap Lowland Meadows or Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures).

3. The conversion into the OS MasterMap 'Habitat Framework' and inclusion of New Forest LIFE data and EA coastal data has resulted in revisions to the extent of all Priority habitats. For some of the habitats these changes are have been fairly minor as habitat boundaries are re-aligned to OS MasterMap. However, some habitats have greater changes, most notably Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland where many narrow linear areas of deciduous woodland that border roads, railway lines, etc. have been removed/reclassified. Coastal habitats and habitats within the New Forest SSSI have also been affected. Many of these changes will be on-going due to further verification and as the backlog of HBIC field surveys are applied.

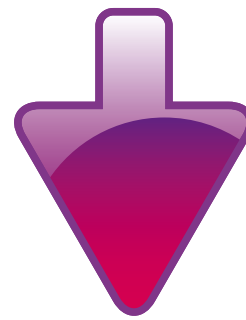
Source: Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Species and Designated Areas: For Local Development Framework Monitoring Reports 2011/12 (HBIC, October 2012).

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.

C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance



No Target



Negative Trend

1. The Annual Monitoring Report for 2009/10 had an original figure of 10,389 hectares recorded for C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance. However, the final confirmed figure was noted at 10,190 hectares.

Table 3: Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley and Hampshire (as at 31st March 2012)

| Designation | Combined Hants sites (no) | Combined Hants area (ha) | Combined Hants area (%) | TVBC sites (no) | TVBC area (ha) | TVBC area (%) | 2010/11 TVBC area (ha) | Change (ha) |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------|
| LNR | 66 | 2,357 | 1 | 4 | 102 | 0.16 | 63 | 39 |
| 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 | 237 | 51,325 | 13 | 39 | 1,928 | 3.09 | 1,902 | 25 |
| SINC | 3,943 | 35,510 | 9 | 560 | 5,518 | 8.85 | 5,517 | 1 |

Explanatory Notes:

1. One new LNR was declared during 2011/12; Danebury Hill Fort (39ha).
2. For details of any new, amended and deleted SINC's see tables 21G, H & I.

Notes:

1. 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 2012).

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

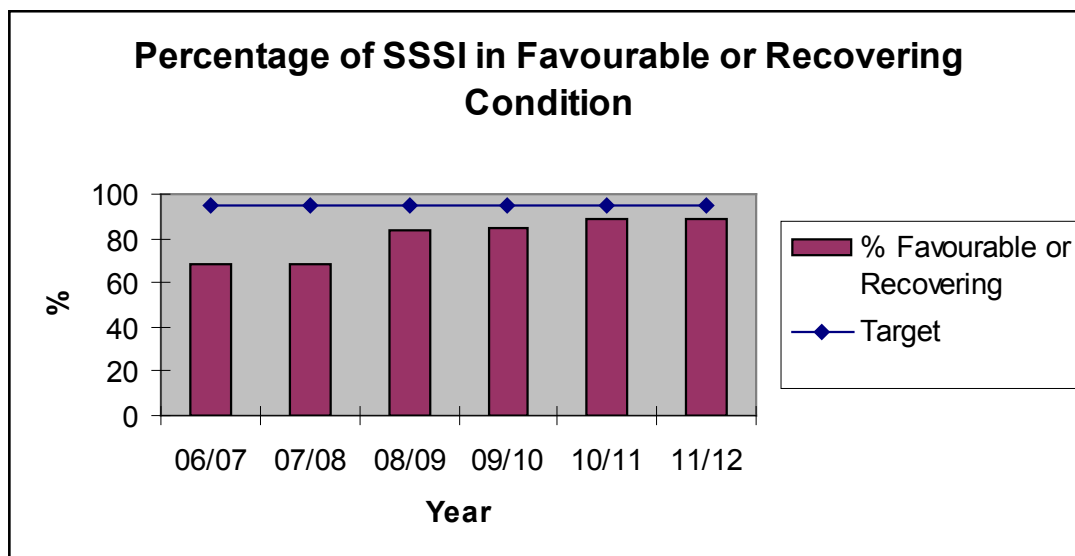
2.6 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs is presented below. Natural England's target is for 95% of sites to be in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. The Test Valley status is shown in Table 4 and Figure 3 below. As at March 2012, 88.5% of SSSIs in Test Valley were in the top two categories, a small improvement on the previous AMR (88.4 %) and still significantly above 2006 (61%). A small proportion (6.8%) show signs of declining condition, but this is lower than last year (7%) and there are still 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 lies at 96.7% a slight decrease from 96.8 % from 2010/11.

Table 4: Status of SSSI Designations within Test Valley (as at 31st March 2012)

| Year | | 11/12 | 10/11 | 09/10 | 08/09 | 07/08 | 06/07 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Favourable | Area (ha) | 450.48 | 467.7 | 429.63 | 529.45 | 508.37 | 612.91 |
| | Area (%) | 24.10 | 25.00 | 23.00 | 28.30 | 28.30 | 29.10 |
| Unfavourable Recovering | Area (ha) | 1,203.72 | 1,183.50 | 1,147.16 | 1,030.40 | 726.51 | 836.80 |
| | Area (%) | 64.40 | 63.30 | 61.40 | 55.10 | 40.40 | 39.70 |
| Unfavourable No Change | Area (ha) | 87.26 | 86.90 | 89.54 | 212.80 | 136.20 | 201.91 |
| | Area (%) | 4.70 | 4.70 | 4.80 | 11.40 | 7.60 | 9.60 |
| Unfavourable Declining | Area (ha) | 127.08 | 130.40 | 202.21 | 95.88 | 427.81 | 454.22 |
| | Area (%) | 6.80 | 7.00 | 10.80 | 5.10 | 23.80 | 21.60 |
| Part Destroyed | Area (ha) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.46 | 0.46 |
| | Area (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Destroyed | Area (ha) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Area (%) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Grand Total | Area (ha) | 1,868.54 | 1,868.50 | 1,868.54 | 1,868.54 | 1,799.35 | 2,106.30 |

Figure 3: Percentage of SSSI in Favourable or Recovering Status (March 2012)



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: 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 a Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy for the Test and Itchen Catchment (published March 2006). Several of the Water Resources Management Units (WRMUs) within this management plan cover parts of Test Valley Borough. The catchment is divided into 9 WRMUs, six of which cover the River Test. These units have been defined to enable the management of water resources and have been derived from the river reaches and associated Assessment Points and Groundwater Management Units used to assess Resource Availability Status for each of the WRMUs.

Table 5: Water Resource Assessment for River Test

| WRMU Number | WRMU Description | Main Catchment | Water Resource Assessment |
|-------------|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | Upper Test to Chilbolton | Test | No Water Available |
| 5 | Bourne Rivulet to Bourne | Test | No Water Available |
| 6 | River Anton to Fullerton | Test | Over-Licensed |
| 7 | River Blackwater to Testwood | Test | No Water Available |
| 8 | Lower Test from Timsbury to Redbridge | Test | Over-Licensed |
| 9 | Middle Test from Chilbolton to Timsbury | Test | No Water Available |

Source: The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy Final Strategy, Environment Agency, March 2006 (http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/pdf/GESO0306BKMB-e-e.pdf?lang=_e)

2.10 An update on the EA's Strategy Actions can be found here: www.environmentagency.gov.uk/static/documents/Research/ti_update__2031053.pdf

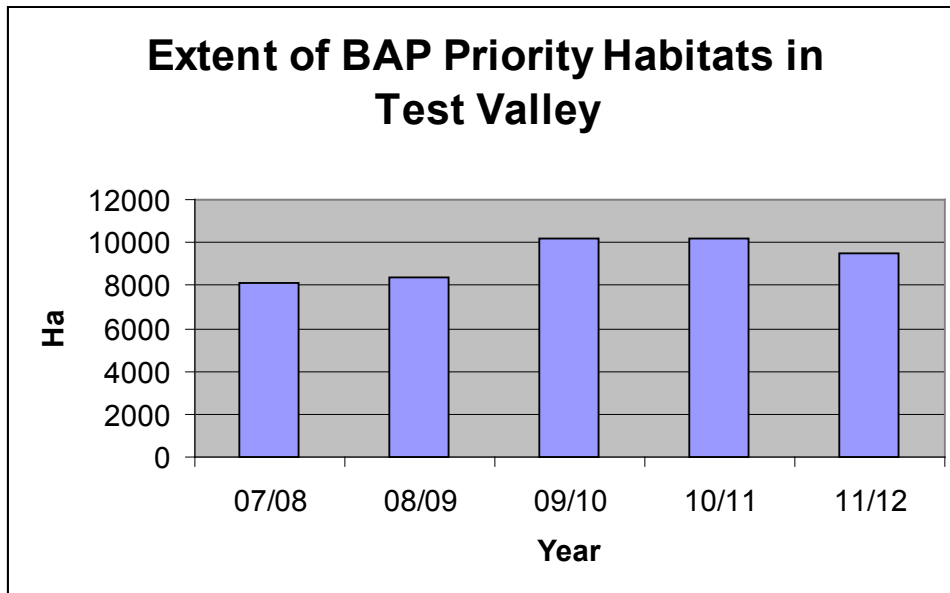
C(E1) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

2.11 In the reporting period, there was a total of 117 planning permissions granted which involved comments from the EA. 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. The following table gives the historic figures for this core indicator:

Table 6: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds (2004 to 2012)

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

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



No Target



Neutral Trend

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 there are 2,251 listed buildings. Two additional entries have been made during the reporting year.
- 2.14** In respect of the Building at Risk Register, which is held by HCC, there are now 31 entries. The County are no longer updating the register; however, the Council now maintains its own record of entries which can be reported each year.

Waste Management

- 2.15** Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific policies on waste issues in the Borough Local Plan.
- 2.16** 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. Therefore the target for the reporting period is 36.5% in order to build up to the national objective.
- 2.17** The result for this year was 34.7%, which has decreased from the previous reporting period result (36.4%), however, on a national level, there is 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 etc. The Council has not made any changes to its service provision that could have led to this performance indicator not being achieved.
- 2.18** It is important to note that the performance indicator was only off target by 1.8% and the Council is working hard to meet its target for 2012/13 (36.5%) despite the ongoing economic situation. Projects include targeting areas which are poor at recycling and improving communications.

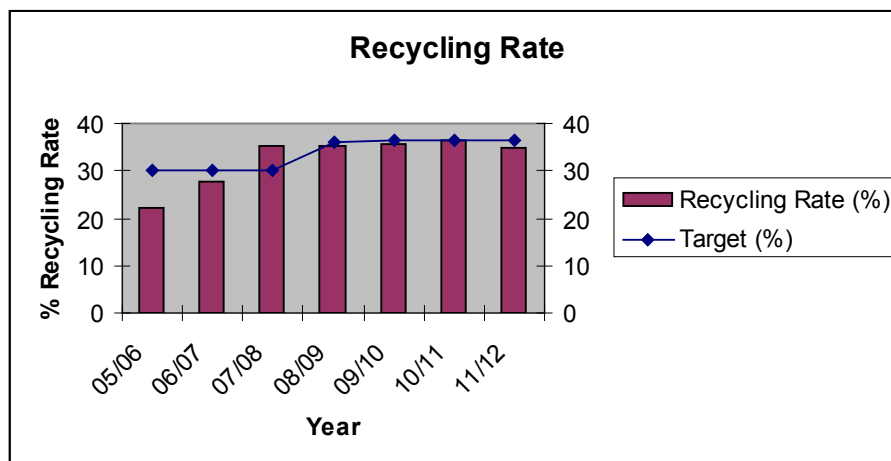
L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley

Table 7: Recycling performance, Test Valley (2005 to 2012)

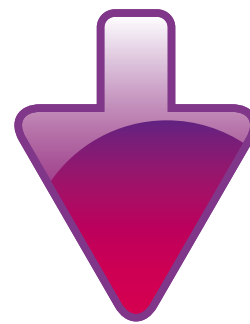
| Year | Target (%) | Recycling Rate (%) |
|---------|------------|--------------------|
| 2011/12 | 36.5 | 34.7 |
| 2010/11 | 36.5 | 36.4 |
| 2009/10 | 36.5 | 35.8 |
| 2008/9 | 36 | 35.14 |
| 2007/8 | 30 | 35.09 |
| 2006/7 | 30 | 27.80 |
| 2005/6 | 30 | 22 |

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

L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



Off Target



Negative Trend

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, Health and Communities 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 was one planning application assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration (Source: Housing, Health and Communities Service, Test Valley Borough Council):

Lidle UK, GmbH Regional Distribution Centre, Nursling

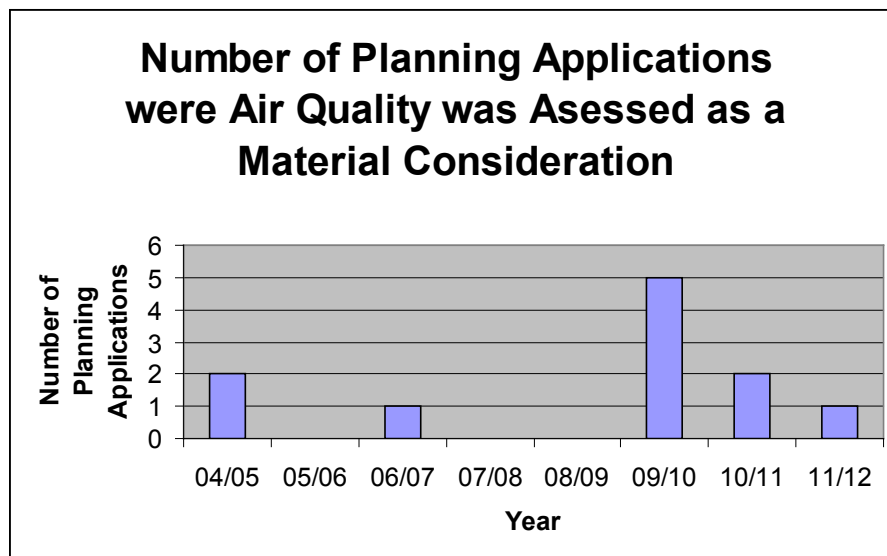
- Demolition of 6 residential properties and erection of a regional distribution centre (42,820 m2 gross area), 186 associated car parking spaces, HGV hardstanding, two sprinkler tanks and pump room and new peripheral landscaping - including the stopping up of Lower Redbridge Lane and diversion of a public footpath

Table 8: Number of Planning Permissions where Air Quality was assessed as a Material Consideration (2004 to 2012)

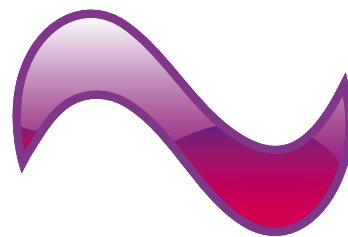
| | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of planning permissions where Air Quality was assessed as a material consideration | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 1 |

- 3.4** The air quality assessments submitted with the above applications indicated that there is no likelihood of a breach of any air quality objective should the development go ahead. The application has yet to be determined. Further information at: www.testvalley.gov.uk/pdf/April%202011%20Progress%20Report.pdf

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



No Target



Fluctuating Trend

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: ‘water quality...is of an excellent standard within the Test and Itchen catchment. Almost 90% of all river lengths have objectives to achieve water of a “very good quality” or water of “good quality” suitable for all fish species’. The River Test is described as a ‘classic’ chalk river because of its exceptionally species-rich aquatic flora and associated wildlife. It is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) along its entire length¹³.

13 The Test and Itchen Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy, Environment Agency, Final Strategy: March 2006

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 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 requires 6,100 dwellings to be provided in NTV and 3,920 in STV.
- 4.3 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

- 4.4 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:
- Net additional dwellings in previous years
 - net additional dwellings for the reporting year (2011/12)
 - net additional dwellings in future years (estimated)
 - managed delivery target

- 4.5 Additional Housing Trajectories for Northern and Southern Test Valley housing requirements are also included in Appendices 5 and 6 respectively.

Commentary on Housing Trajectory

- 4.6 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)¹⁴ (within South Hampshire sub-region)

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

- 4.7 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.
- 4.8 The trajectories represent the position with regard to allocated sites and their phasing at 1 April 2012 taking account of updating the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA).
- 4.9 The projections for unallocated sites included for the 5 year period 2011/12 - 2015/16 includes specific identified windfall sites (identified capacity) which are considered deliverable within 5 years and as listed in the SHLAA. No allowance is included for unidentified windfalls and sites of 1 - 4 dwellings are also excluded. Beyond the 5 year period, from 2016/17 onwards, the residual requirement has been as classified as “To be identified” to be met through potential allocations in the Local Plan coming forward.
- 4.10 In 2011/12, 523 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 439 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 84 in Southern Test Valley (STV). The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2010/11. 388 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 369 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 19 in Southern Test Valley (STV) in the reporting period 2010/11.

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

- 4.11 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.

Summary Update: March 31st – 1st October 2012

In Southern Test Valley permission was granted at appeal for 44 dwellings at Land of Nutburn Road and Botley Road, North Baddesley (11/01253/OUTS).

The Council published its Regulation 25 version of its Core Strategy and Development Management DPD in January 2012. This contained a revised housing requirement to take into account of the Government's proposals to revoke the South East Plan. As part of the consultation, objections were received regarding the proposed housing requirement. Following the guidance in paragraph 216 of the NPPF, limited weight can be applied. Appendices 6, 7 & 8 show the most up to date housing trajectory with the proposed housing requirement.

- 4.12 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

- 4.13 Table 9 illustrates the housing completions based on Policy AOSR2 of the South East Plan annual figure. Against an uncertain economic climate, housing has continued to be delivered in Northern Test Valley to date. It is evident that in the reporting period 2010/11 and 2011/12, housing completions exceeded the South East Plan annual average with 121% for 2010/11 and 144% for 2011/12. 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. With regards to paragraph 47 of the NPPF, It is considered that the 5% buffer is triggered for Northern Test Valley.

Southern Test Valley 5 Yr Housing Land Supply

- 4.14** Since 2007, there has been a record of under delivery with housing completions not achieving the South East Plan annual figure of 196 units. 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.
- 4.15** The Inspector of the Halterworth Appeal¹⁵ (16 November 2011) recognised that the limited housing completion is due to the failure of the housing market and not supply. The Inspector concludes that she is "not aware of what more the Council could do that would reliably assist the housing supply position; it seemed largely to be down to the developers taking a judgement on the economic viability of their site; their chance of completing and selling houses and deciding against proceeding – or proceeding at a cautious rate. All the main elements of these calculations are outside local authority control" (paragraph 18).
- 4.16** It is on this basis that only a 5% buffer is triggered.

Table 9: Housing Completions (2006 – 2012)

| 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%) |
| Total | 1477 | 646 |

- 4.17** Information regarding large housing sites completed this year is given in table 10 below. It shows that of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions from private development and by Registered Providers.

15 10/00623/OUTS - Outline Planning Application for the development of 59 units of residential accommodation

Table 10: Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in report year) (March 2011 to April 2012)

| Address | Application Ref | Private/RP | Gains | Losses |
|---|-----------------|------------|-------|--------|
| East Anton, Andover ¹ | TVN.09258 | Mix | 103 | 0 |
| Picket Twenty, Andover | TVN.09275 | Mix | 147 | 0 |
| Land At Hunter Close, Kings Somborne | 10/01104/FULLS | RP | 21 | 0 |
| Land At East Anton Phase 1a Smannell Road, Andover ² | 09/01662/FULLN | Mix | 18 | 0 |
| Allotment Gardens King George Road, Andover | 09/02552/FULLN | RP | 17 | 0 |
| The Merrie Monk, 34 New Street, Andover | 10/00058/FULLN | RP | 15 | 0 |
| Bradec House, Dene Road, Andover | 09/00085/RESN | Private | 14 | 0 |
| Land At Romsey Road, Awbridge | 10/01856/FULLS | RP | 10 | 0 |
| Abbotswood, Romsey | 08/00475/OUTS | Mix | 30 | 0 |
| 19 Former White Horse Hotel Car Park Market Place, Romsey | 10/02383/FULLS | Private | 12 | 0 |

Source: Dwelling Completions, Hampshire County Council, 2012

- 1 A further 27 dwellings were completed that are associated with East Anton, but located outside the original application site for 2500 dwellings. This includes the site noted with a superscript 2.

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets

See Trajectory (Appendix 6)

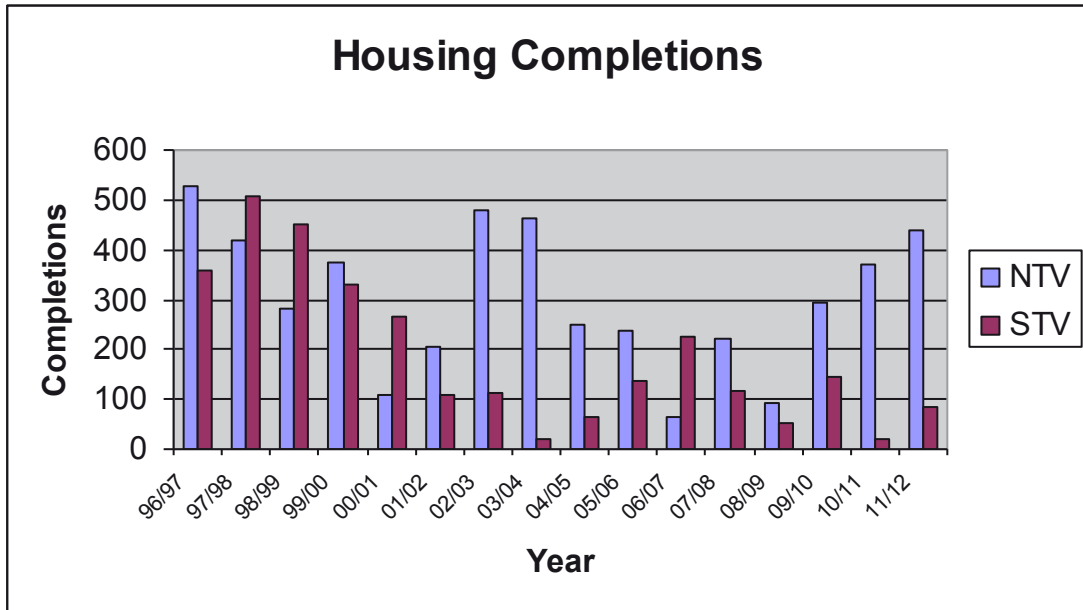


Off Target



Increasing Trend

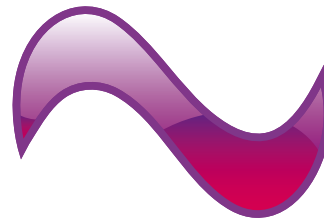
C(H2) Net additional dwellings



New Forest National Park (NFNP) within Test Valley included within Northern Test Valley (NTV) prior to 2006/07. Separate NFNP figures provided for information only and not included within NTV totals 2006/07 onwards.



Off Target



Fluctuating Trend

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 The Council received £409,800 in 2011/12 which was in respect of the additional houses between October 2009 and October 2010. The Council expects to receive £459,600 in 2012/13 in respect of October 2010 to October 2011 (total amount receivable for the year was £869,400).
- 4.20 For further information, please see the Department for Communities and Local Government website: www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-number-of-available-homes

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. The number and proportion of total new builds (of 10 or more) are assessed against 'very good', 'good', 'average' and 'poor' ratings based on 20 questions.
- 4.22 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. An officer has now undertaken the training required to become a Building for Life assessor and it is expected that a report can be made in the next AMR.

C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

No data



No Target

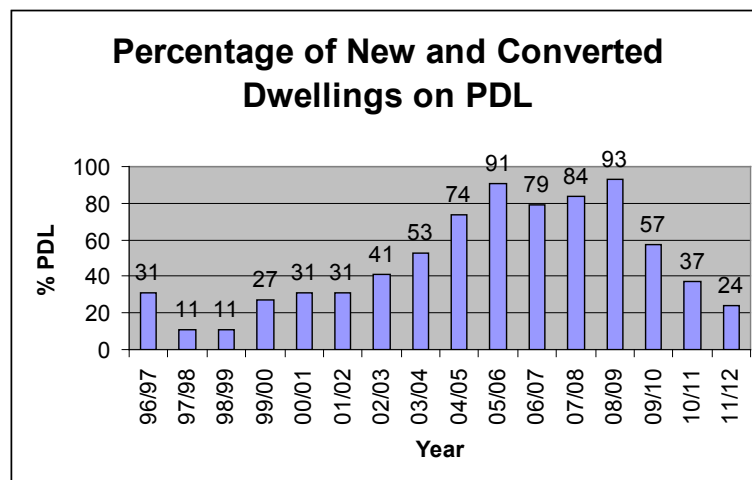


Not Applicable

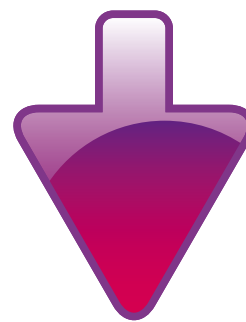
C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

- 4.23 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 in the South East Plan 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.
- 4.24 The increase in percentage of dwellings on PDL since 2001/2002 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. The percentage will drop significantly in the next phase as permitted greenfield sites come forward for development. This is shown in this years result.

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



No Target



Negative Trend

L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density

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

Table 11: Percentage of new dwellings by density (2005 to 2012)
(2 or more dwellings)

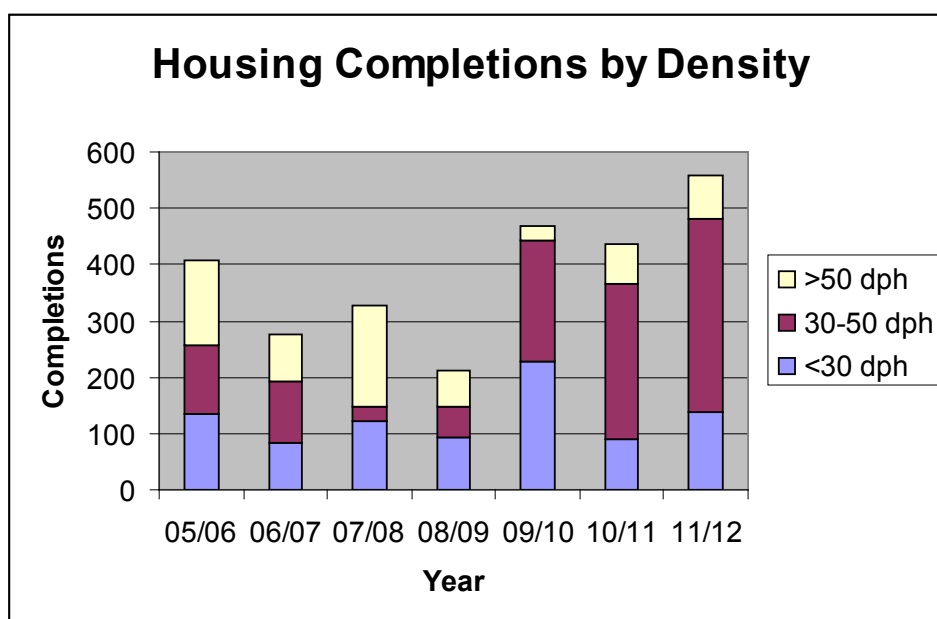
| Density (dwellings/ha) | 2007/08 | | 2008/09 | | 2009/10 | | 2010/11 | | 2011/12 | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
|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

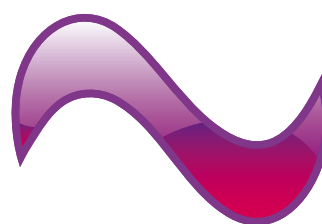
Note 2: single dwelling developments in most cases can be expected to skew the density figures towards the lower density category. Therefore, these developments have been excluded from the calculations. The figure in brackets includes all gross completions.

4.26 The percentage of dwellings completed below 30 dwellings per hectare (d.p.h) reflects the rural character of the Borough and the type of residential development which takes place. However, in the reporting year over 61% of development was between 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. This reflects the completions on the large site at East Anton, Picket Twenty and Abbotswood.

L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density



No Target



Fluctuating Trend

Outstanding Permissions

Table 12: Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2012)

| | Large (10 or more) | | | Small (1 to 9) | | | TOTAL |
|----------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|----------------|--------|-----------|-----------|
| | Gains | Losses | Net Gains | Gains | Losses | Net Gains | Net Gains |
| NTV | 5768 | 1 | 5767 | 99 | 20 | 79 | 5846 |
| STV | 1670 | 0 | 1670 | 67 | 18 | 49 | 1719 |
| TV NFNP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 7438 | 1 | 7437 | 168 | 39 | 129 | 7566 |

4.27 At 1 April 2012, planning permission had been granted for 7566 net additional dwellings which will provide for a future supply of housing completions in subsequent years (2291 more than last year). 5846 of these permissions are within NTV reflecting the two large permissions at East Anton (2,500) and Picket Twenty at 1,200), 1719 in STV comprising 800 at Abbotswood, 210 at Romsey Brewery and 350 at Redbridge Lane. 1 net gain is outstanding within the Test Valley part of the New Forest National Park.

Affordable Housing

Policy ESN 04 (Affordable Housing in Settlements)

Policy ESN 05 (Rural Exception Affordable Housing)

4.28 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

4.29 For the period 2011/12, a total of 220 affordable homes have been delivered in the Borough (including conversions, refurbishments and new dwellings) as recorded by the Council's Housing, Health and Communities Service. For this reporting year, the affordable housing target has increased from 185 to 200 affordable dwelling per year. The Council has exceeded its affordable housing target within the reporting period.

L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year

Table 13: Annual delivery of Affordable Housing in Test Valley (2001 to 2012)

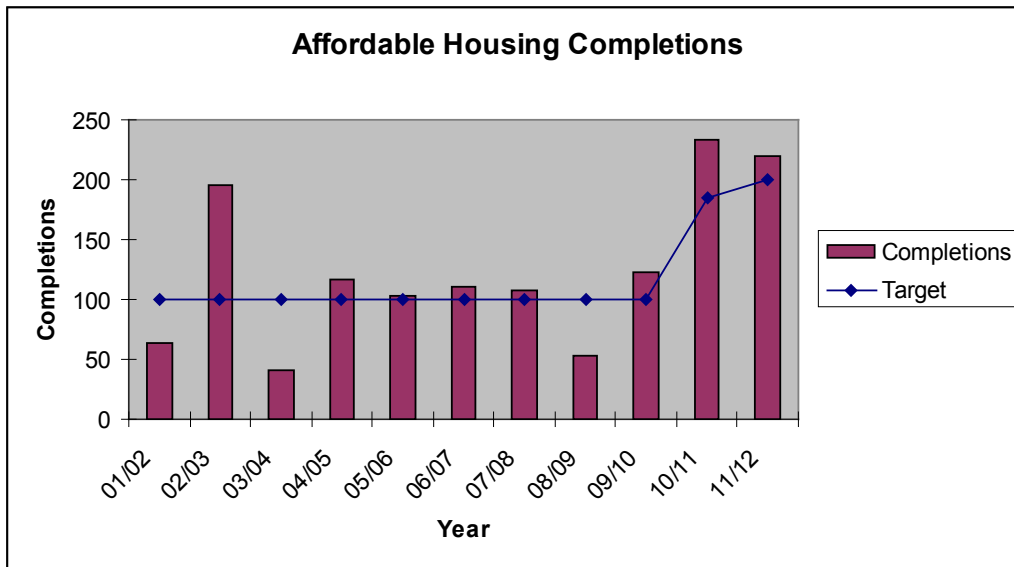
| Year | 01/02 | 02/03 | 03/04 | 04/05 | 05/06 | 06/07 | 07/08 | 08/09 | 09/10 | 10/11 | 11/12 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Number of affordable housing | 63 | 196 | 41 | 117 | 103 | 110 | 107 | 53 | 122 | 234 | 220 |

Source: Housing, Health and Communities Service, Test Valley Borough Council

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

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

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



On Target



Fluctuating Trend

Empty Properties

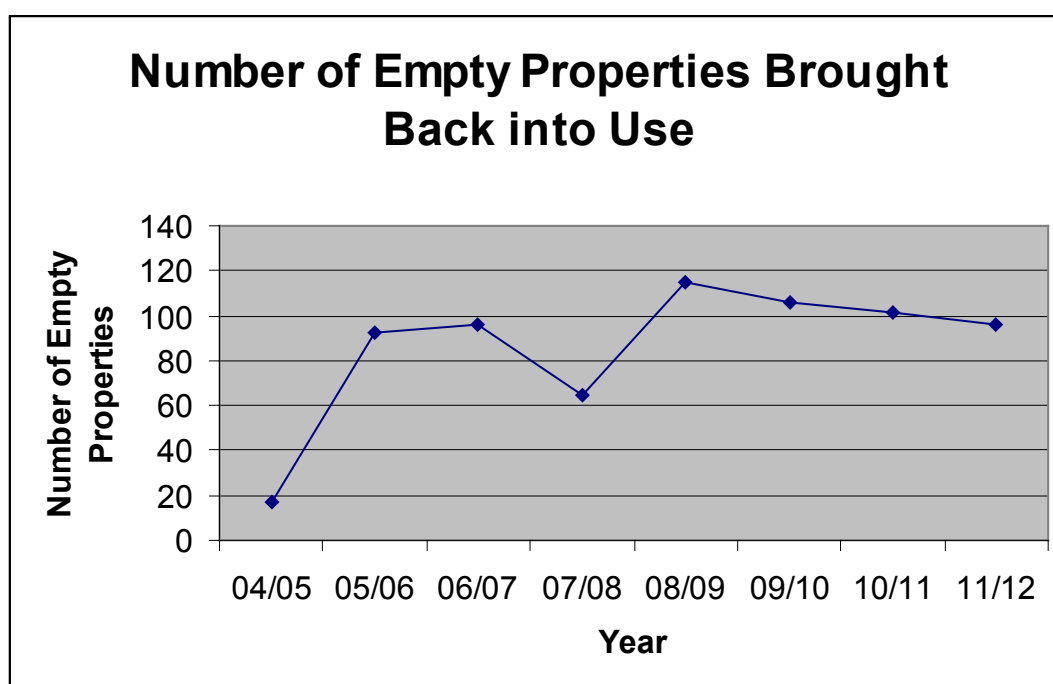
4.32 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing, Health and Communities Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need. During the reporting year, 96 empty properties have been brought back into use, which is a marginal decrease from 2010/11 (101).

Table 14: Number of Empty Properties Brought Back into Use in Test Valley (2004 to 2012)

| Year | 2004/05 | 2005/06 | 2006/07 | 2007/08 | 2008/09 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Number of properties brought back into use | 17 | 92 | 96 | 65 | 115 | 106 | 101 | 96 |

Source: Housing, Health and Communities Service, Test Valley Borough Council

Figure 4: Number of Empty Properties Brought Back into Use (2004 to 2012)



Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Policy ESN 13 (Sites for Gypsies and Travellers)


- 4.33** Guidance within Circular 01/06 'Planning for Gypsy & Traveller Caravan Sites' states that Councils should produce a criteria based policy and identify sites which meet a recognised need. In March 2012, this Circular was cancelled and has been replaced with 'Planning Policy for Traveller Sites' (March 2012).
- 4.34** 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 continued within the Local Plan.

4.35 A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment, on behalf of all authorities in Hampshire (including the unitary authorities of Southampton and Portsmouth City Councils) have 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. This information has informed the recent review undertaken by the Regional Assembly on the number of new, legal spaces for Gypsies and Travellers that need to be provided in the South East between 2006 and 2016. Once the number of spaces has been agreed each Local Authority will have to identify sites to meet that need.


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

4.36 During the reporting year, an application has been granted permission for one pitch (residential use) for travelling show-people (09/02695/FULLS).

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



No Target



No Trend

Public Open Space

Policy ESN 22 (Public Recreational Open Space Provision)

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

Table 15: Public open space contributions collected under policy ESN 22, by open space category (£) (2005 to 2012)

| Year | Public Open Space Category | | | | |
|---------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Sports Ground (£) | Parkland (£) | Informal recreation (£) | Children's Play (£) | Total (£) |
| 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 | 233,691.37 | 87,180.16 | 88,922.54 | 64,063.23 | 473,857.30 |
| 2007/08 | 365,505.08 | 34,107.62 | 18,125.85 | 20,831.17 | 438,697.72 |
| 2006/07 | 80,455.28 | 16,933.38 | 9,407.42 | 15,557.52 | 122,353.6 |
| 2005/06 | - | - | - | 30,000 | 174,624.24 |

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

4.38 This year a total of £18,070.58 was paid to Parish or Town Councils to support public open space projects across the Borough. The contributions paid out in the reporting year have decreased from £82,921.23 which was paid out in 2010/11. In 2011/12, the Council agreed to pay requests for contributions from only 6 Parish Councils; no single project cost more than £6,000. However, TVBC Communities and Leisure Service used £188,261.46 towards projects within Andover, Romsey and Nursling & Rownhams including £38,341.25 towards the Phoenix Park project and £125,000 towards the Charlton Sports Pitch improvements.

Employment

Policy ESN 15 (Retention of Employment Land)

Policy ESN 16 (Employment Development within Settlements)

Policy SET 10 (Expansion of Existing Employment Sites)

4.39 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 16: Net Employment Completions (April 2011 to March 2012)

| TYPE | Net Gains (m ²) | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | NTV | STV | TV |
| B1 | 51,764 | 21,017 | 72,781 |
| B1a | 1088 | - | 1088 |
| B1b | - | - | - |
| B1c | - | - | - |
| B2 | - | - | - |
| B8 | 8,463 | 17,518 | 25,981 |
| B1-8 | 10,718 | - | 10,718 |
| TOTAL | 72,033 | 38,535 | 110,568 |

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions 2012, Hampshire County Council

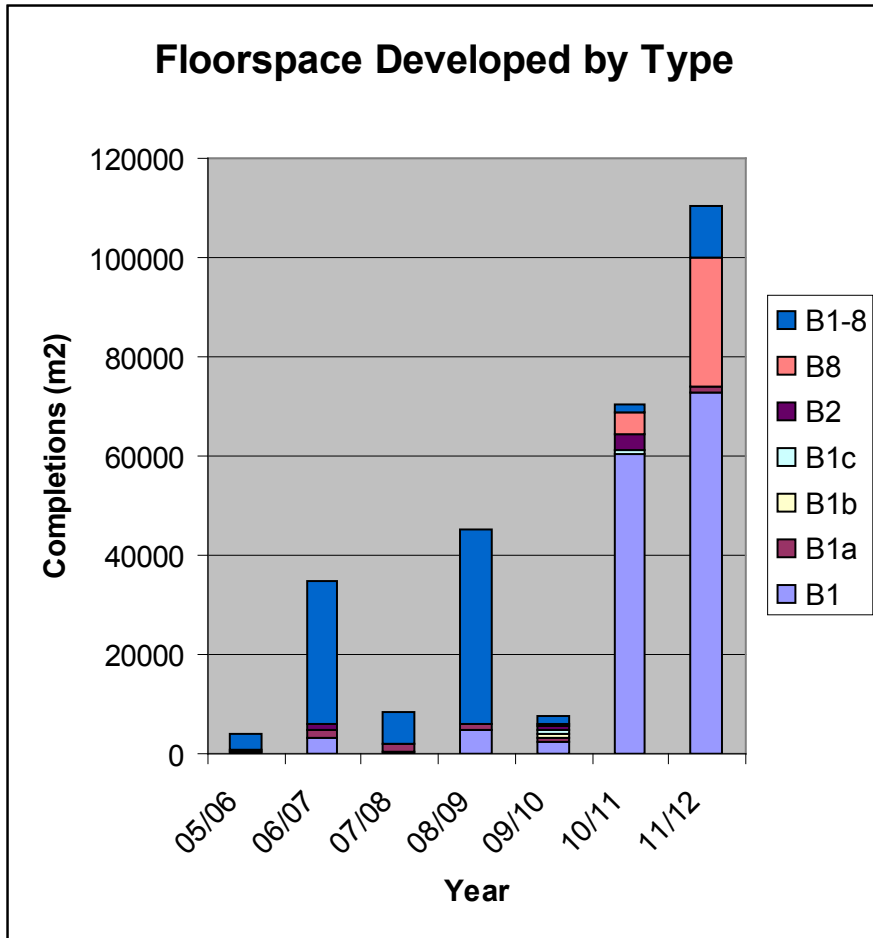
Notes: 1. NTV = Northern Test Valley; STV = Southern Test Valley

2. Excludes sites less than 200m²

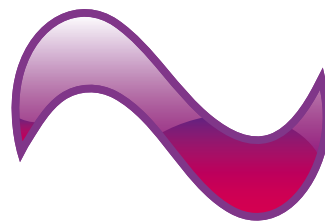
3. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

4.40 As shown in the indicator results below, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuate significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites which when developed, significantly influence the annual return. This has been demonstrated with Adanac Park, Nursling (07/02872/OUTS) completing a significant element of the employment site.

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



No Target



Fluctuating Trend

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

Table 17: Percentage of Employment Land on Previously Developed Land (April 2011 to March 2012)

| TYPE | Net Gains (m ²) | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| | NTV | STV | TV |
| B1 | 94% | 6% | 32% |
| B1a | 72% | - | 72% |
| B1b | - | - | - |
| B1c | - | - | - |
| B2 | - | - | - |
| B8 | 13% | 1.2% | 5.2% |
| B1-8 | 94% | - | 94% |
| TOTAL | 69% | 3.7% | 32% |

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions 2012, Hampshire County Council

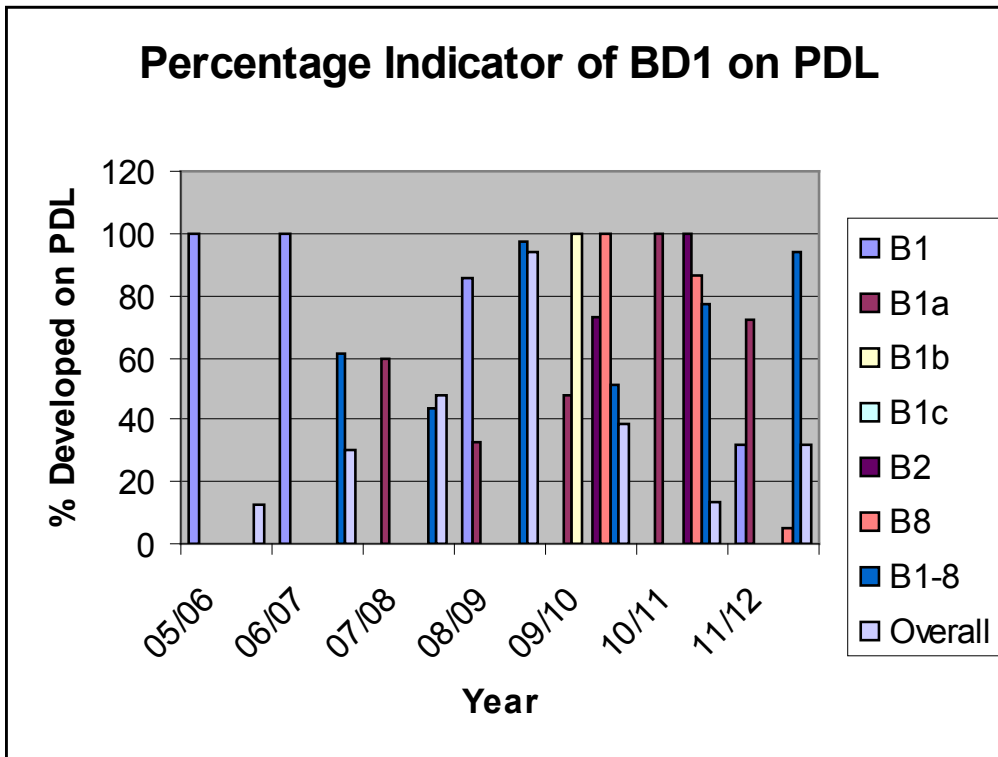
Notes: 1. NTV = Northern Test Valley; STV = Southern Test Valley

2. Excludes sites less than 200m²

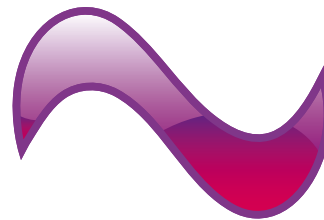
3. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

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

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



No Target

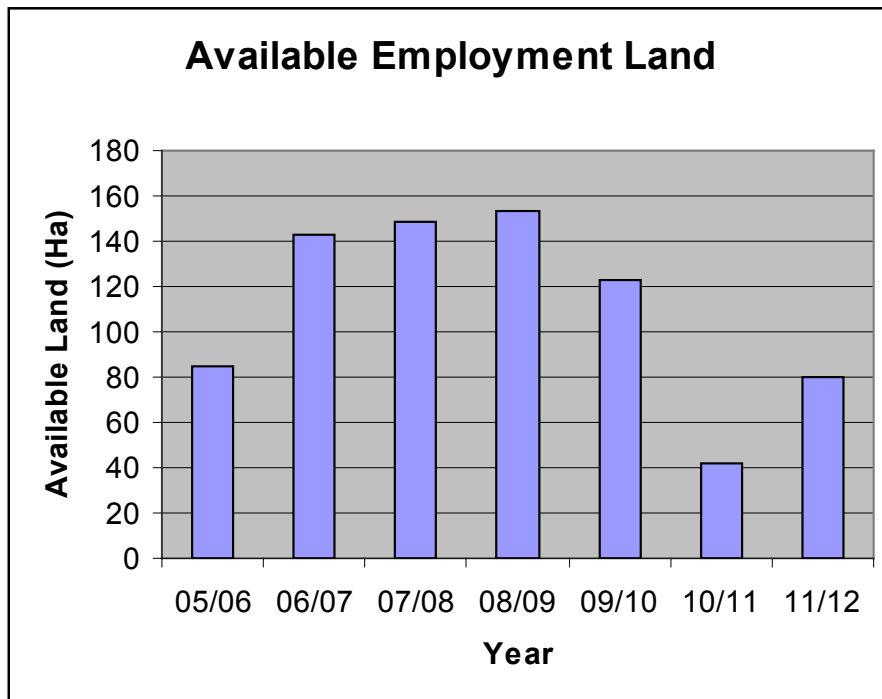


Fluctuating Trend

C(BD3) Employment land supply by type

4.42 As at 1st April 2012, there was 80.28 net hectares of available employment land. (45.12 ha B1, 15.35 ha B1A, 0.60 ha B1B, 0.38 ha B2, 6.71 ha B8 & 12 ha B1-8) (Source: calculated from Industrial and Office Land Supply Schedule, Hampshire County Council 2012).

C(BD3) Employment land supply by type



No Target



Increasing Trend

L7 Losses of employment land

- 4.43** The following employment land was lost to non-employment development in 2011/12. This is no longer a key indicator but is included to identify local trends.

Table 18: Loss of employment sites, Test Valley (April 2011 to March 2012)

| APPLICATION REF | LOCATION | PROPOSAL | EXISTING LANDUSE | NET LOSS (ha) |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|
| 11/00580/FULLN | Unit 2, Balksbury Industrial Estate, Balksbury Hill, Upper Clatford | C/Use to D1 Complementary Therapy Centre | Mixed unspecified B1 | 0.029 |
| 10/00637/FULLN | Former Jewson Site, Mylen Road, Andover | Erection of 35 flats and 10 houses | Other industry | 0.2302 |
| 11/01974/FULLN | Unit 1 Parnell Court, East Portway, Industrial Estate Andover | C/Use from B8 to D2 Personal Training and Fitness Business | B8 | 0.0327 |
| 10/00104/FULLS | Carters Clay Farm, Carters Clay Road, Lockerley | Demo workshop and storage building, erection of bungalow and C/Use of workshop to ancillary residential | Mixed industry | 0.0225 |
| 11/01556/FULLN | Unit 12, Anton Mill, Trading Estate, Anton Mill Road, Andover | C/Use from B1C to Veterinary Surgery | B1(C) | 0.0246 |
| 10/01709/FULLS | Unit 10, Romsey Industrial Estate, Greatbridge Road, Romsey | C/Use from industrial to leisure | Mixed industry | 0.059 |
| 10/02651/FULLS | Claymore Carters, Clay road, Lockerley | Demo 2 industrial buildings and erect a dwelling | B2 | 0.023 |
| 08/00432/OUTN | Bradec House, Dene Road, Andover | Outline – Demo existing buildings and erect 14 dwellings | Mixed industry | 0.082 |
| Total Employment Land Lost | | | | 0.503 |

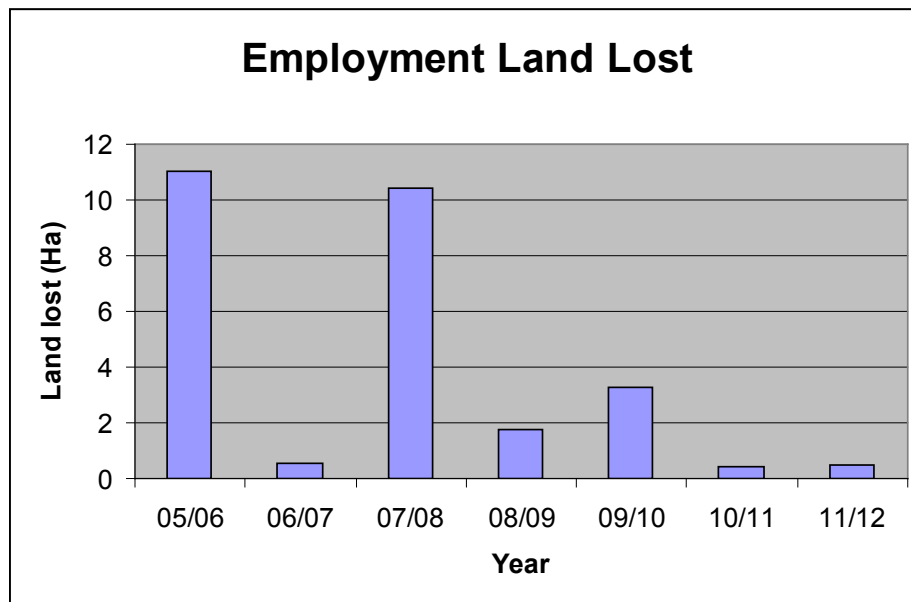
Note: The list of sites is derived from residential completions during 2011/12. The Net Loss of hectares refers to the total site area and there also may have been residential completions in previous years. Those sites which have included completions in previous years are noted with an asterisk (*)

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2012, Hampshire County Council

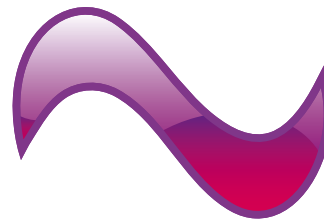
4.44 This data is provided by Hampshire County Council, which has taken a strict interpretation of what constitutes loss of employment land.

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

L7 Losses of employment land



No Target

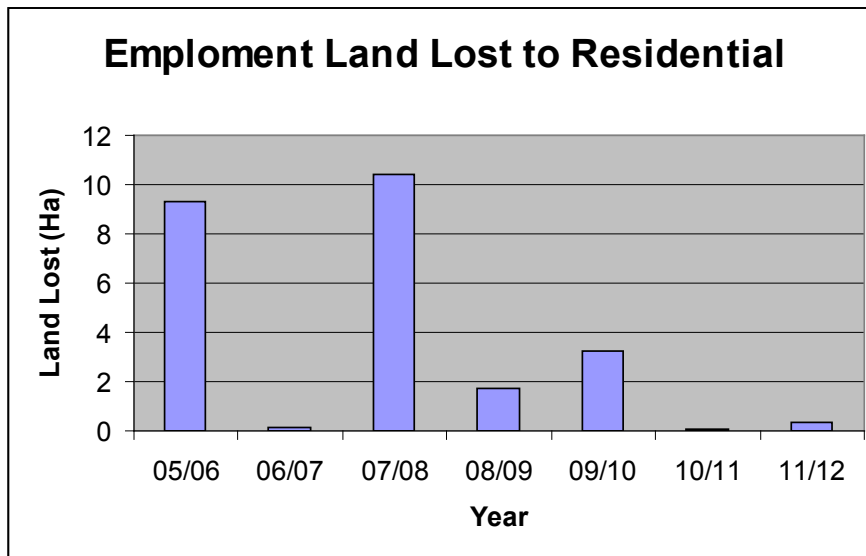


Fluctuating Trend

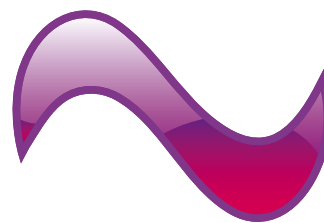
L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

4.46 Of the 0.503 hectares of employment land lost, as identified in table 18 above, 67% was redeveloped into a residential use. (Source and notes as for L7 above)

L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development



No Target



Fluctuating Trend

Local Services

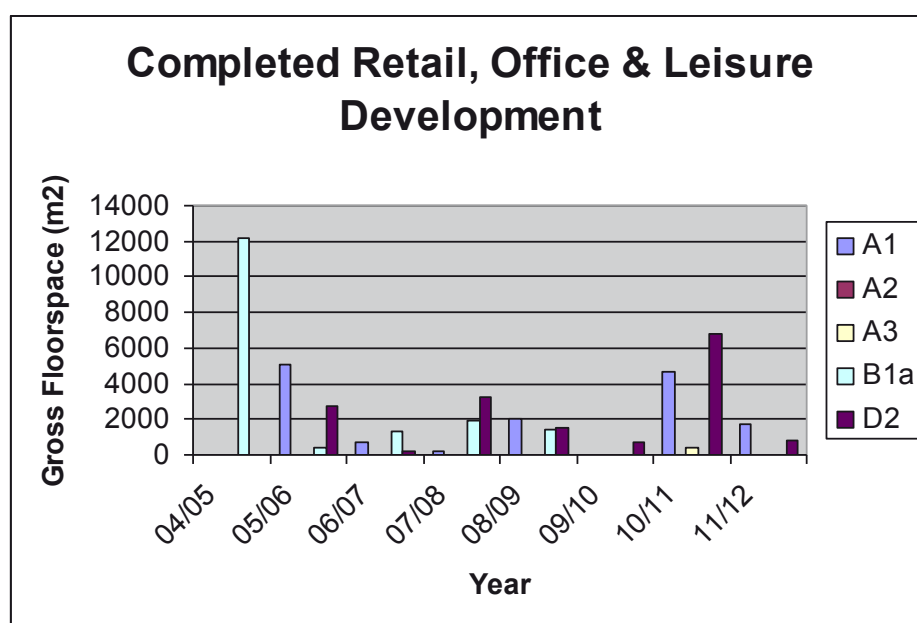
L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively

Table 19: Completed retail, office and leisure development, Test Valley (April 2011 to March 2012)

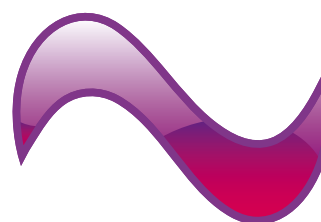
| Use Class | District Total (gross floor space m ²) | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2004/5 | 2005/6 | 2006/7 | 2007/8 | 2008/9 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
| A1 | 0 | 5.35 | 713 | 240 | 2048 | 0 | 4620 | 1751 |
| A2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| A3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 440 | 0 |
| B1a | 12188* | 406 | 1356 | 1909 | 1414 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D2 | 0 | 2696 | 240 | 3274 | 1528 | 684 | 6823 | 809 |

Source (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2012, Hampshire County Council

L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively



No Target



Fluctuating Trend

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

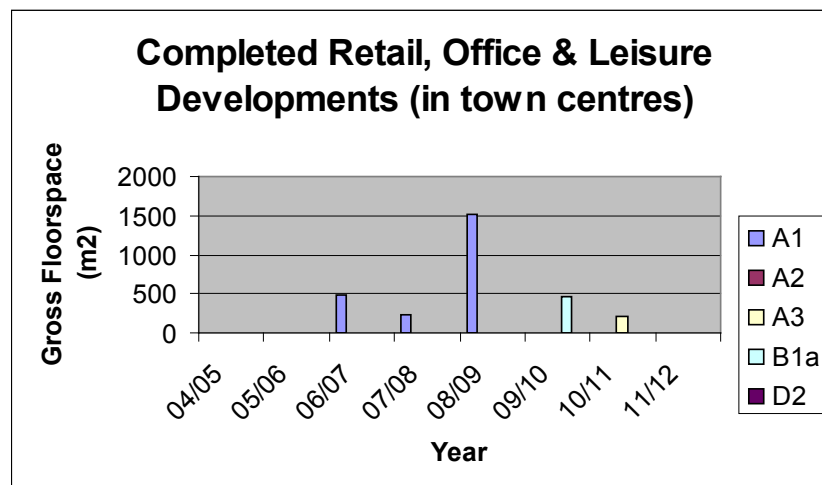
Table 20: Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres, Test Valley (April 2011 to March 2012)

| Use Class | % of gross floor space in town centres | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------|--------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|
| | 2004/5 | 2005/6 | 2006/7 | 2007/8 | 2008/9 | 2009/10 | 2010/11 | 2011/12 |
| A1 | 0% | 0% | 64% (240) | 100% (240) | 74.32% (1522) | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| A2 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| A3 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 46% (203) | 0% |
| B1a | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32.96% (466) | 0% | 0% |
| D2 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

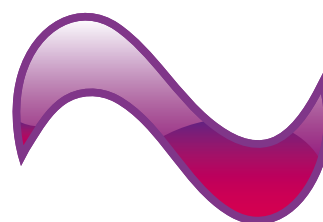
Source: (calculated from) Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2012, Hampshire County Council

4.47 The low level of completions within the reporting year has influenced the results for this indicator.

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



No Target

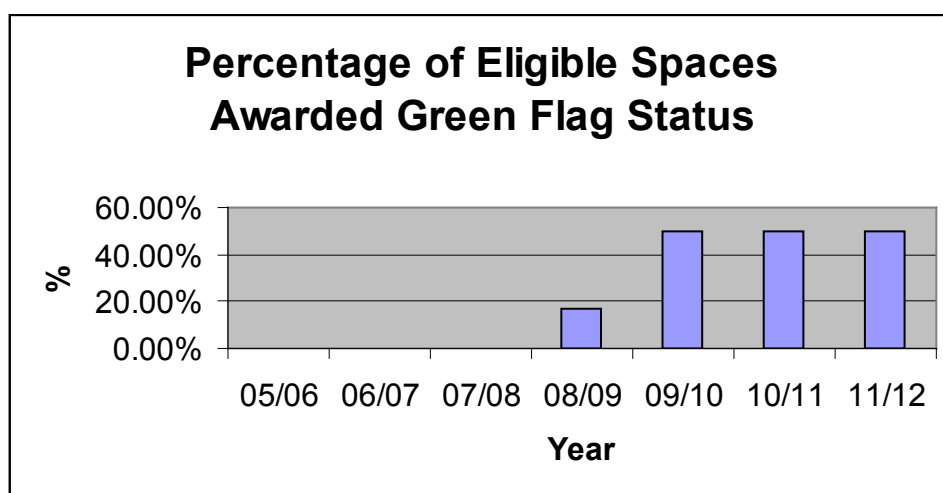


Fluctuating Trend

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

- 4.48 In the reporting year 2009/10, the following open spaces achieved Green Flag Award; War Memorial Park (Romsey), Rooksbury Mill (Andover) and Valley Park Woodlands (Valley Park). These have all retained the Flag Award Status in 2011/12.

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



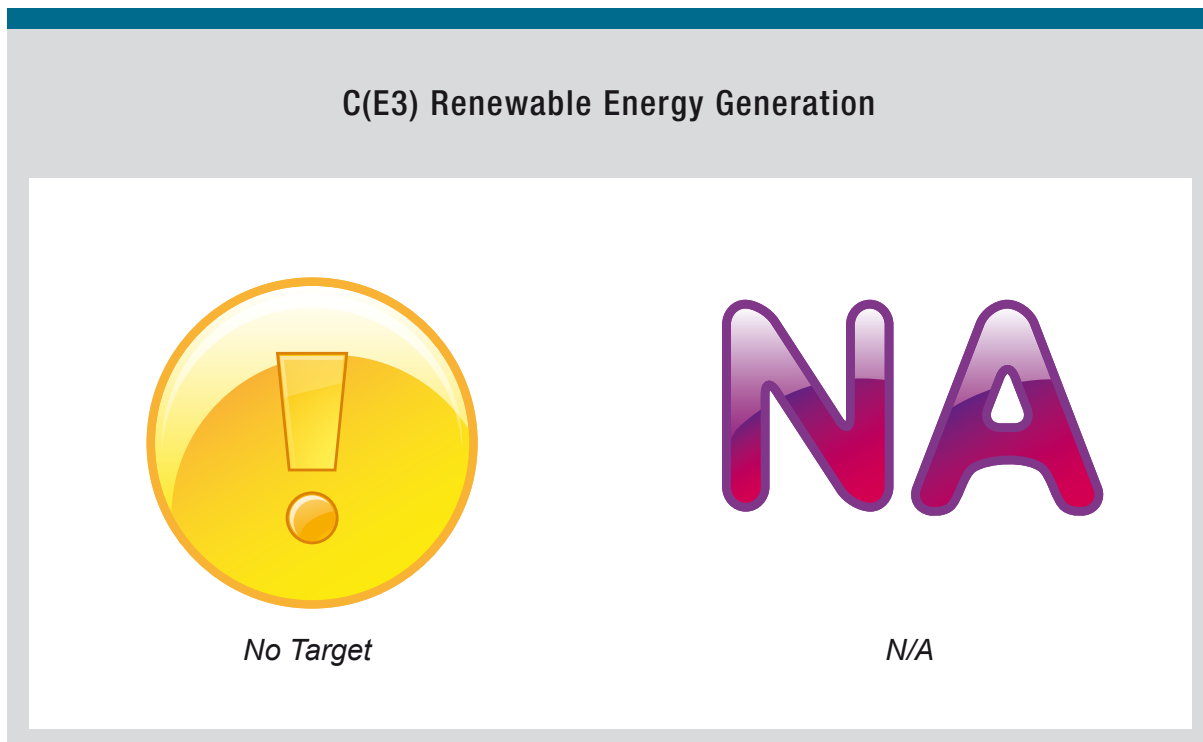
No Target



Constant Trend

C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

- 4.49 Building Control records show that there were 503 applications for solar panel installations in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a significant increase in the number of solar panel installations, with 70 applications being submitted in 2010/11. This increasing trend reflects the influence of 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)

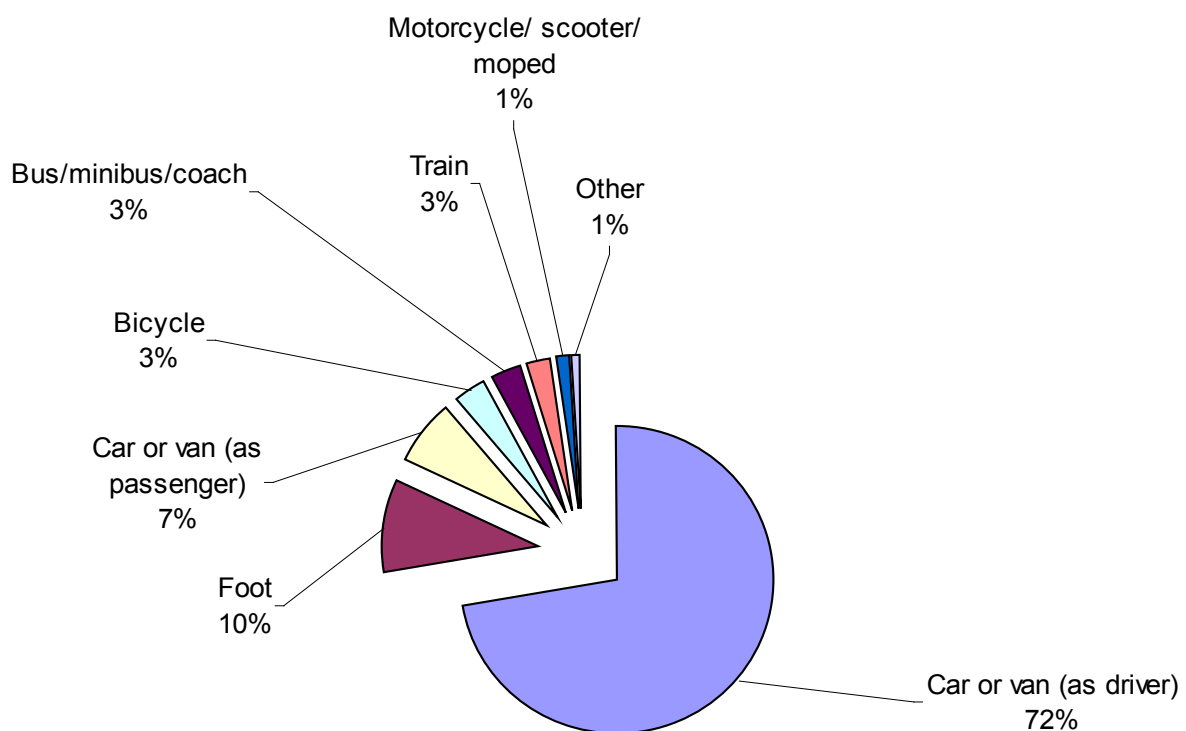
Policy TRA 03 (Public Transport Infrastructure)

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 5: Mode of transport used for commuting (Test Valley Borough)

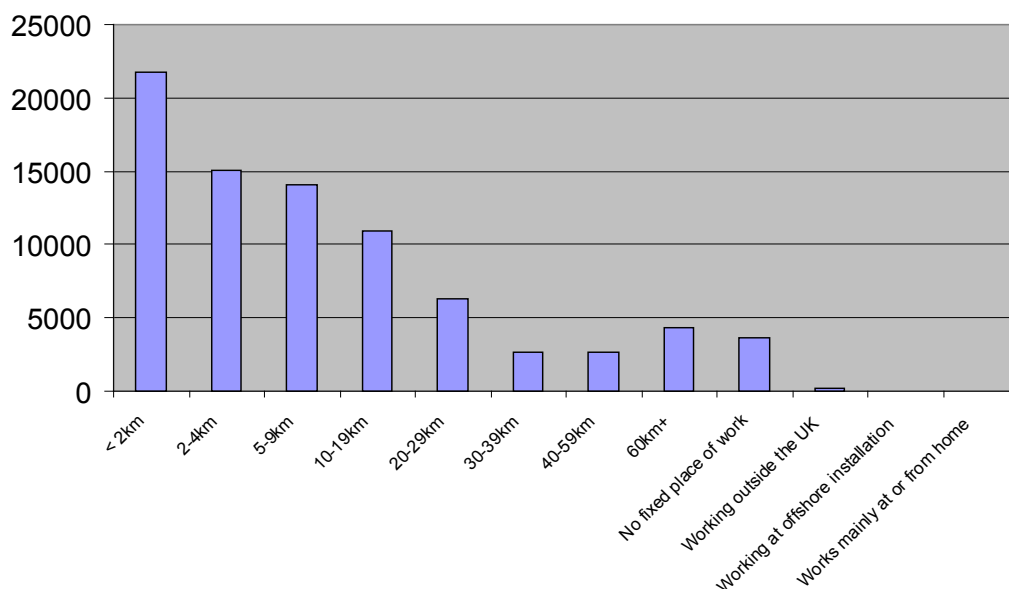
(Source: Borough Profile, March 2005)



5.2 This chart 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.

Figure 6: Distance travelled to work (Test Valley Borough)

(Source: taken from The Borough Profile, 2005)



5.3 This graph illustrates that the majority of the Borough's population travel less than 2km to work and that very few work mainly from home.

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

Table 21: Non-residential development complying with parking standards, Test Valley (April 2011 to March 2012)

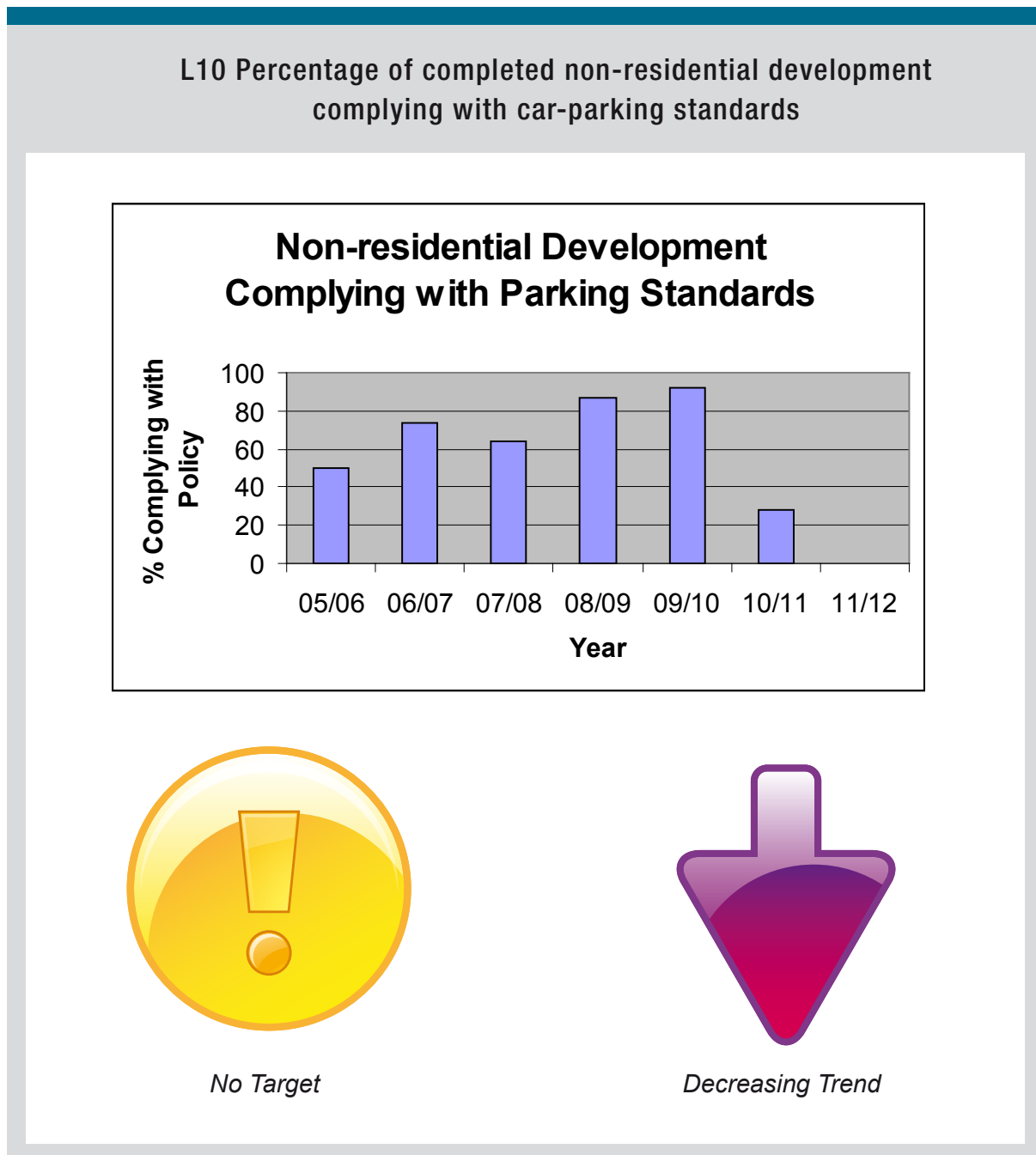
| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of non-residential sites completed during 2011/12 | 13 |
| Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year which comply with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards | 77% |
| Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year where there was an under-provision of car parking standards | 0% |
| Number of non-residential sites completed during the reporting year which exceeded car parking standards | 0% |

Note: No results were available for three non-residential sites; therefore it is not known whether those sites complied with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards.

5.4 Table 21 shows that 77% of non-residential sites completed during the recording period complied with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards. This is a significant increase compared to 2010/11, in which only 28% of sites complied with the car parking standards.

5.5 No sites were found to exceed car parking standards during the reporting year.

Table 22: Non-residential sites completed which exceeded car parking standards (April 2011 to March 2012)



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

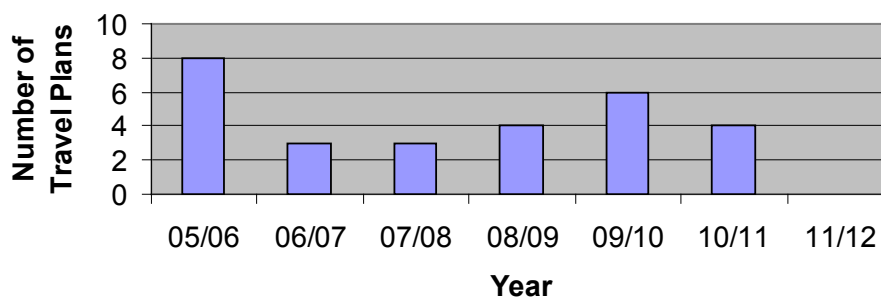
- 5.6 This information is provided from Hampshire County Council and due to staff shortages was not available for inclusion within the AMR. The Council is reviewing other sources of data for future AMRs.

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

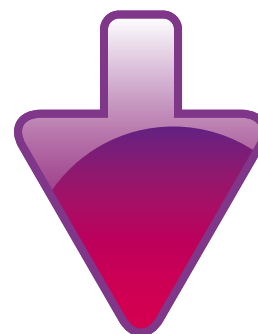
- 5.7 There was no travel plans adopted during the reporting period.

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

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



No Target



Decreasing Trend

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 2011/12, there were 40 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, 11 were allowed, 1 part allowed – part dismissed and 4 withdrawn.
- 6.3 This is 60% of determined appeals being 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 17 appeals, of which 11 were dismissed and 5 were allowed and 1 withdrawn.
- 7.2 Therefore, of the appeals determined 65% were dismissed.
- 7.3 For those appeals which include policy AME01, 77% 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. The following Local Indicator 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.

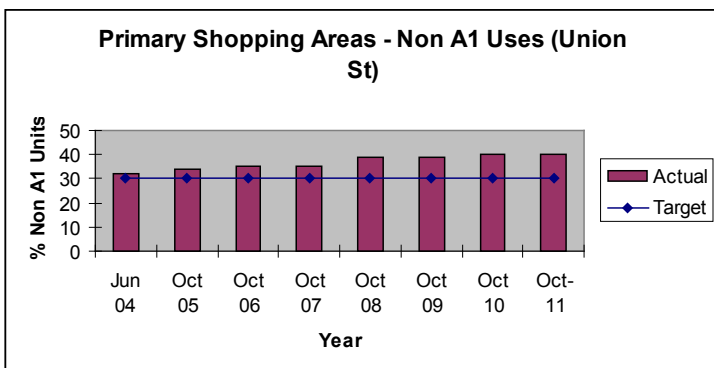
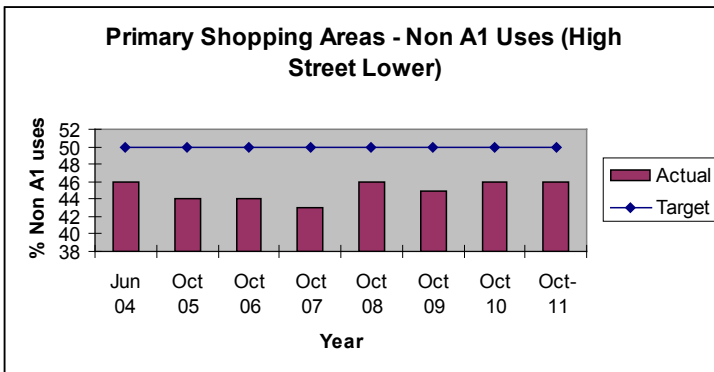
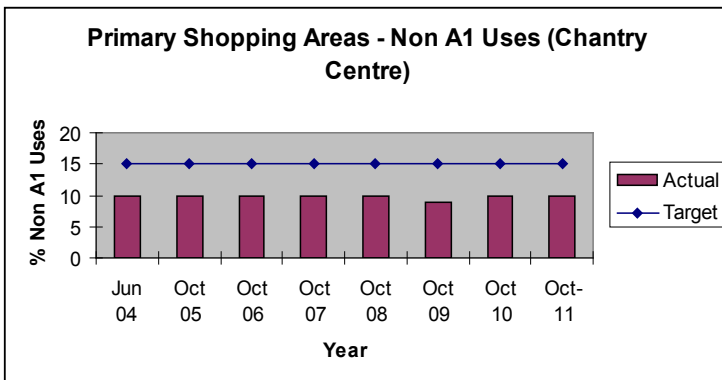
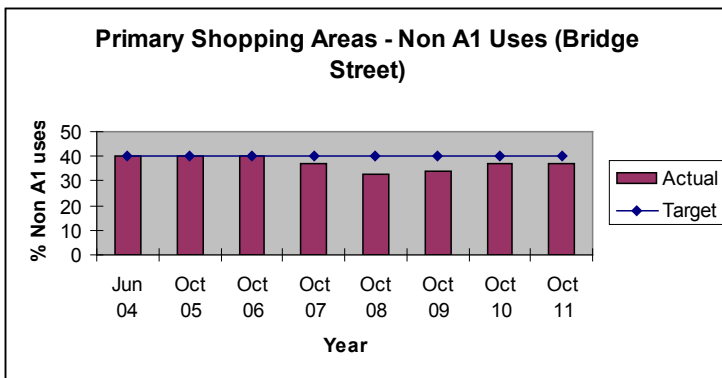
L4 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)

Table 23: Percentage non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Andover’s Primary Shopping Area (October 2011)

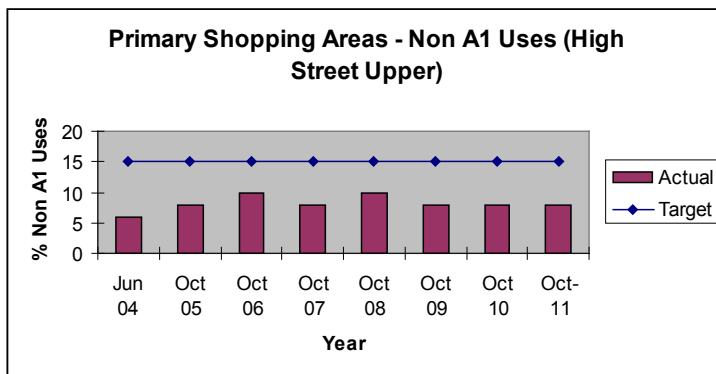
| | | Jun-04 | Oct-05 | Oct-06 | Oct-07 | Oct-08 | Oct-09 | Oct-10 | Oct-11 |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bridge St (W) | | Target 40 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 40 | 40 | 40 | 37 | 33 | 34 | 37 | 37 |
| Chantry Centre | | Target 15 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 |
| High St - Lower | | Target 50 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 46 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 46 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| Union St | | Target 30 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 32 | 34 | 35 | 35 | 39 | 39 | 40 | 40 |
| High St - Upper | | Target 15 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 6 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

- 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 10/11 and 11/12.

L4 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)



L4 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)



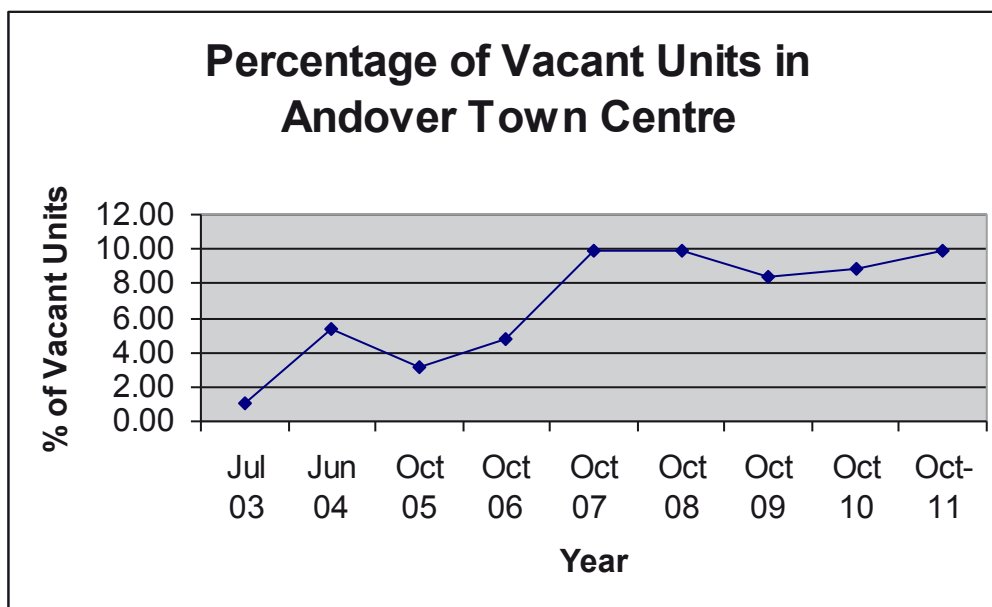
Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre

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 24: Monitoring number of vacant units in Andover Town Centre (October 2011)

| Local Plan Primary Shopping Zone | Jul-03 | Jun-04 | Oct-05 | Oct-06 | Oct-07 | Oct-08 | Oct-09 | Oct-10 | Oct-11 |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Bridge Street | 1 (20) | 2 (20) | 2 (20) | 1(20) | 5 (19) | 5 (18) | 4 (18) | 4 (19) | 5 (19) |
| 2 Chantry Centre | 0 (50) | 2 (52) | 4 (52) | 4 (52) | 3 (52) | 4 (52) | 7 (53) | 8 (53) | 9 (53) |
| 3 High Street Lower | 1 (40) | 2 (41) | 0 (42) | 3 (42) | 5 (47) | 4 (48) | 2 (47) | 0 (47) | 0 (47) |
| 4 Union Street | 0 (22) | 1 (22) | 0 (23) | 0 (23) | 3 (23) | 0 (23) | 0 (23) | 2 (23) | 0 (23) |
| 5 High Street Upper | 0 (50) | 3 (51) | 2 (51) | 1 (51) | 3 (50) | 6 (50) | 3 (49) | 3 (49) | 5 (49) |
| Total | 2 (182) | 10 (186) | 6 (188) | 9 (188) | 19 (191) | 19 (191) | 16 (190) | 17 (191) | 19 (191) |

Figure 7: Percentage of Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre (2003 to 2011)



- 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 (2011/12) the total number of units unoccupied has increased from 17 (2010/11) to 19. The percentage of vacant units in Andover Town Centre for 2011/12 is 10% compared to 9% for the reporting period 2010/11.

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. The following Local Indicator 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)

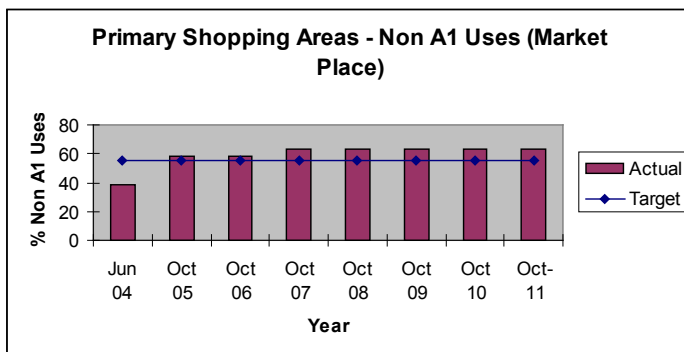
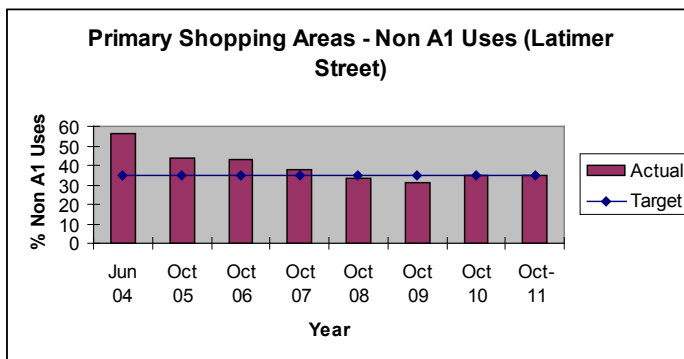
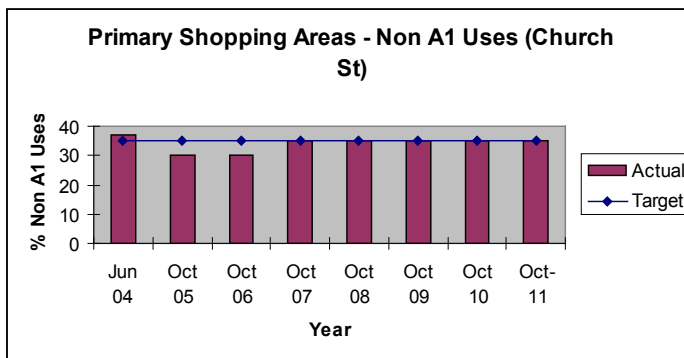
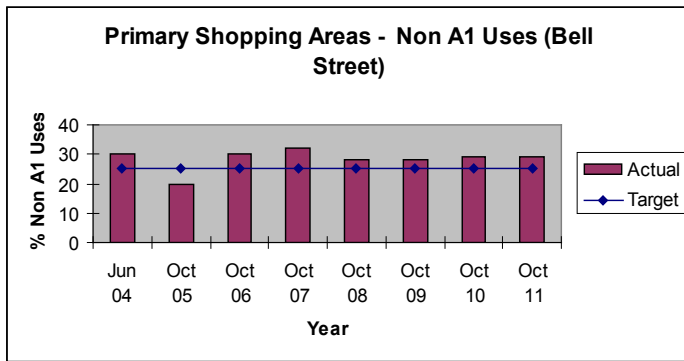
Table 25: Percentage of non-A1(Shops) Use Class within Romsey’s Primary Shopping Area (October 2011)

| | | Jun-04 | Oct-05 | Oct-06 | Oct-07 | Oct-08 | Oct-09 | Oct-10 | Oct-11 |
|-------------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Bell St | | Target 25 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 30 | 20 | 30 | 32 | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 |
| Church St | | Target 35 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 37 | 30 | 30 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| Latimer St | | Target 35 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 56 | 44 | 43 | 38 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 35 |
| Market PI | | Target 55 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 39 | 58 | 58 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| The Hundred | | Target 25 | | | | | | | |
| | Actual | 22 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 24 | 24 |

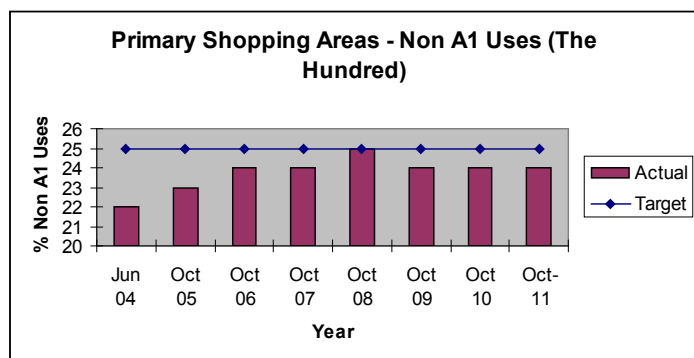
9.4 The table indicates that in 2004, three of the five primary shopping areas, particularly Latimer Street, were in excess of the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses. As at October 2011, two of the areas (Bell Street & Market Place) still exceeded the Local Plan target, with the others on or close to the threshold.

9.5 Unlike in Andover all 3 of the areas which started above the target in 2004 have converged to the desired non A1 percentage (Bell St, Church St and Latimer St) indicating that the policy may have had a significant influence.

L5 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)



L5 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)



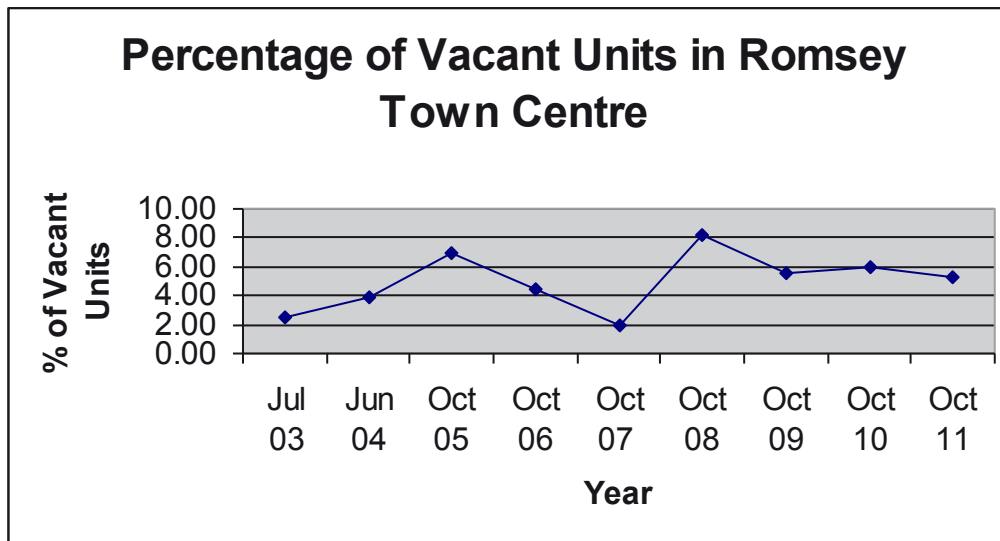
Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre

9.6 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 26: Monitoring vacant units in Romsey town centre (October 2011)

| Local Plan Primary Shopping Zone | Jul-03 | Jun-04 | Oct-05 | Oct-06 | Oct-07 | Oct-08 | Oct-09 | Oct-10 | Oct-11 |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 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) |
| Market Place/ Church St/ Abbey Walk | 1 (23) | 1 (23) | 2 (23) | 0 (23) | 0 (23) | 2 (23) | 0 (23) | 1 (23) | 2 (23) |
| Latimer St/ Victoria Place | 0 (24) | 2 (25) | 2 (25) | 3 (23) | 1 (26) | 3 (30) | 3 (32) | 2 (31) | 2 (31) |
| Market Place/ Bell St | 0 (19) | 0 (19) | 0 (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) |
| Total | 4 (156) | 6 (157) | 11 (157) | 7 (156) | 3 (155) | 13 (159) | 9 (162) | 10 (169) | 9 (169) |

Figure 8: Percentage of Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre (2003 to 2011)



- 9.7 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.
- 9.8 The number of vacant units in Romsey has decreased from the previous reporting year (now 5.3%). As at May 2012 the number of vacant units in Romsey has increased from 5.3% (2011/12) to 7.10%.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1 This report is the eighth AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon seven 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 Local Development Framework.
- 10.5 Overall, the Council has performed well in a number of key indicators relating to renewable energy installations, biodiversity, parking standards and availability of employment land Borough wide.

Appendices

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

| Core Output Indicators | Result | Page |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Business Development | | |
| BD1 Amount of land developed for employment by type | See table | 51 |
| BD2 Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land | See table | 53 |
| BD3 Employment Land Available by type | See text | 54 |
| BD4 Total Amount of Floorspace for 'town centre uses' | 0m ² | 60 |
| Housing | | |
| H1 Plan period and housing targets | See Appendices 6, 7 & 8 | 38 & Appendices 6, 7 & 8 |
| 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 | 38 & Appendices 6, 7 & 8 |
| H3 Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land | 24% | 44 |
| H4 Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) | 1 | 49 |
| H5 Affordable housing completions | 220 | 47 |
| H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments | No data available | 43 |
| Environmental Quality | | |
| E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds | 0 | 31 |
| E2 Change in areas of biodiversity importance | See table | 25 |
| E3 Renewable Energy Generation | 503 applications | 62 |
| 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 | 1 | 36 |
| L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012 | 220 | 47 |
| L3 Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact | 0 | 65 |
| L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover) | See table | 70 |
| L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey) | See table | 75 |
| L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley | 34.7% | 33 |
| L7 (formally 1e) Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area | 0.503 ha | 56 |
| L8 (formally 1f) Amount of employment land lost to residential development | 67% | 57 |
| L9 (formally 2c) Percentage of new dwellings completed at: (i) less than 30 dwellings per hectare; (ii) between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and (iii) above 50 dwellings per hectare. | 25% 61.4% 13.6% | 45 |
| L10 (formally 3a) Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework | 77 % | 64 |
| 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 | 65 |
| L12 (formally 4a) Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development | See table | 59 |
| L13 (formally 4c) Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard | 0 | 61 |
| 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 | See tables | 24 & 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.\(sssi.naturalengland.org.uk/Special/sssi/reportAction.cfm?Report=sdrt13&Category=C&Reference=1019\)](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

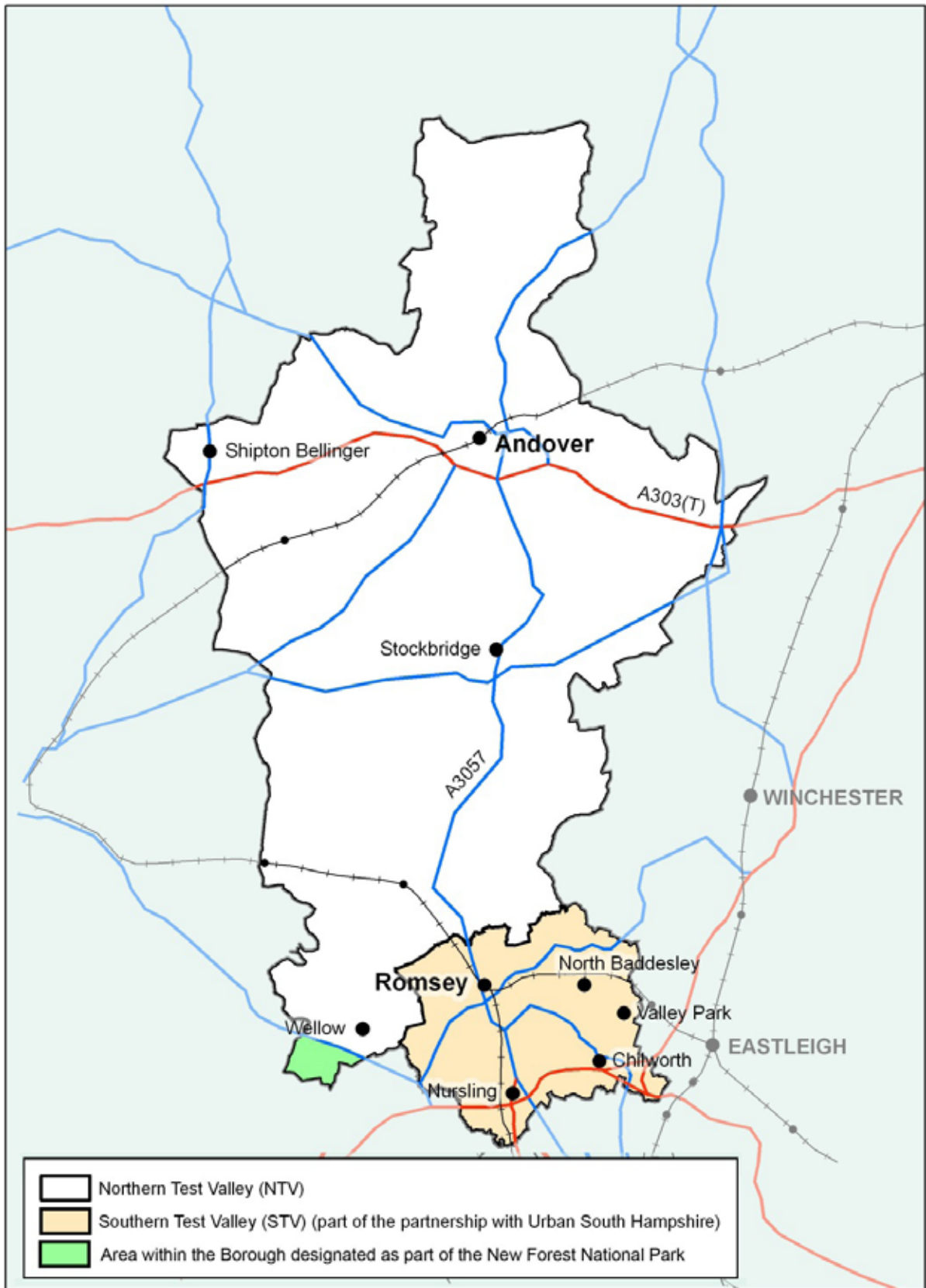
| Scientific name | Common name | Group | Test Valley |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Triturus cristatus</i> | great crested newt | Amphib | ✓ |
| <i>Bombus humilis</i> | brown-band carder bee | Bees | x |
| <i>Lucanus cervus</i> | stag 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 |
| <i>Thesium humifusum</i> | bastard toadflax | Flw Plants | ✓ |
| <i>Zostera marina</i> | eelgrass | Flw Plants | x |

| Scientific name | Common name | Group | Test Valley |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| <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 | ✓ |
| <i>Coronella austriaca</i> | smooth snake | Reptiles | x |
| Total | | | 38 |

Notes:

- 'P' means the particular species occurs 1 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.

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

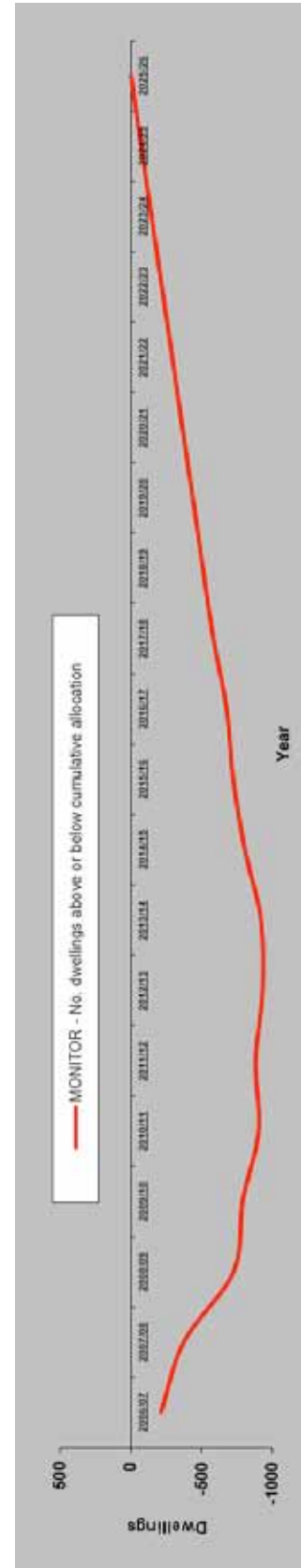
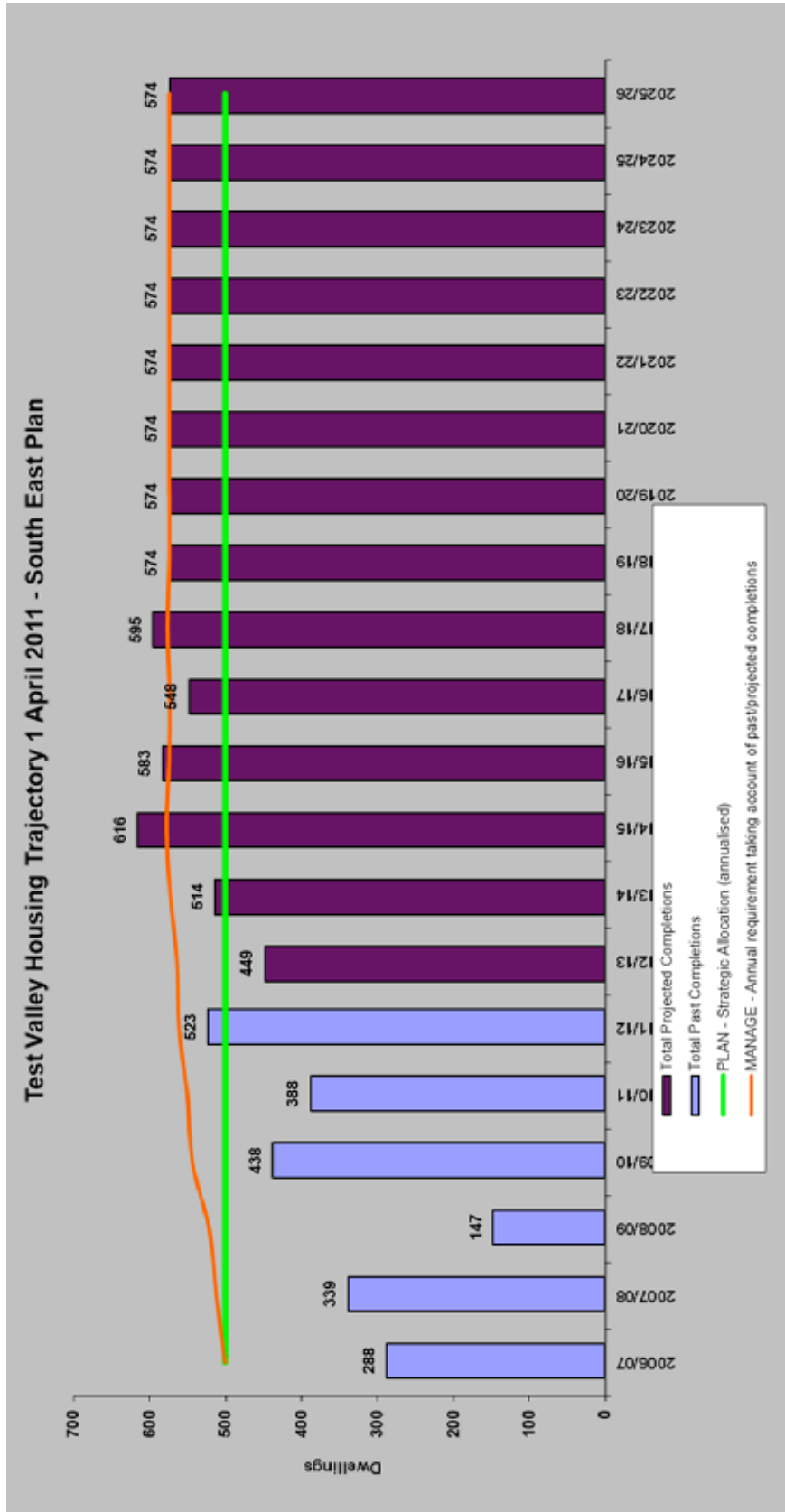
Year 2 onwards $H = [(F \times \text{number of years completed}) - E] \div \text{number of years remaining}$

Chart Comprises two graphs:

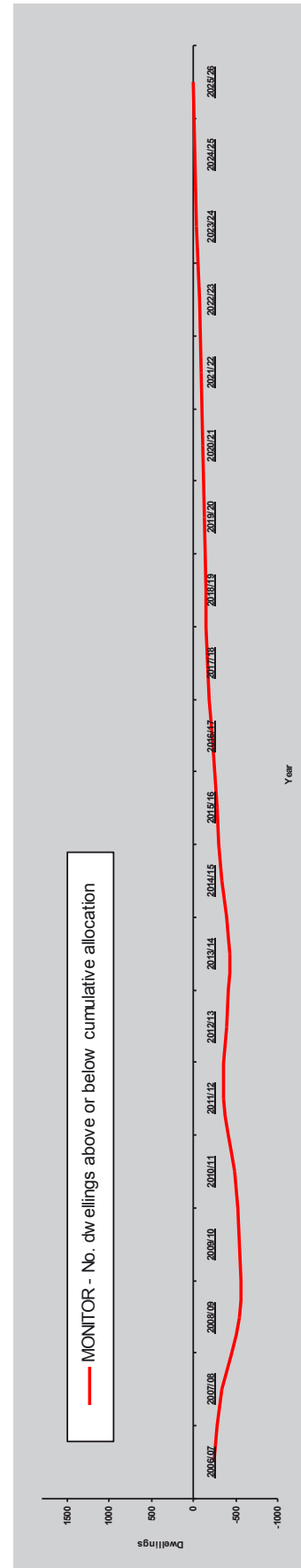
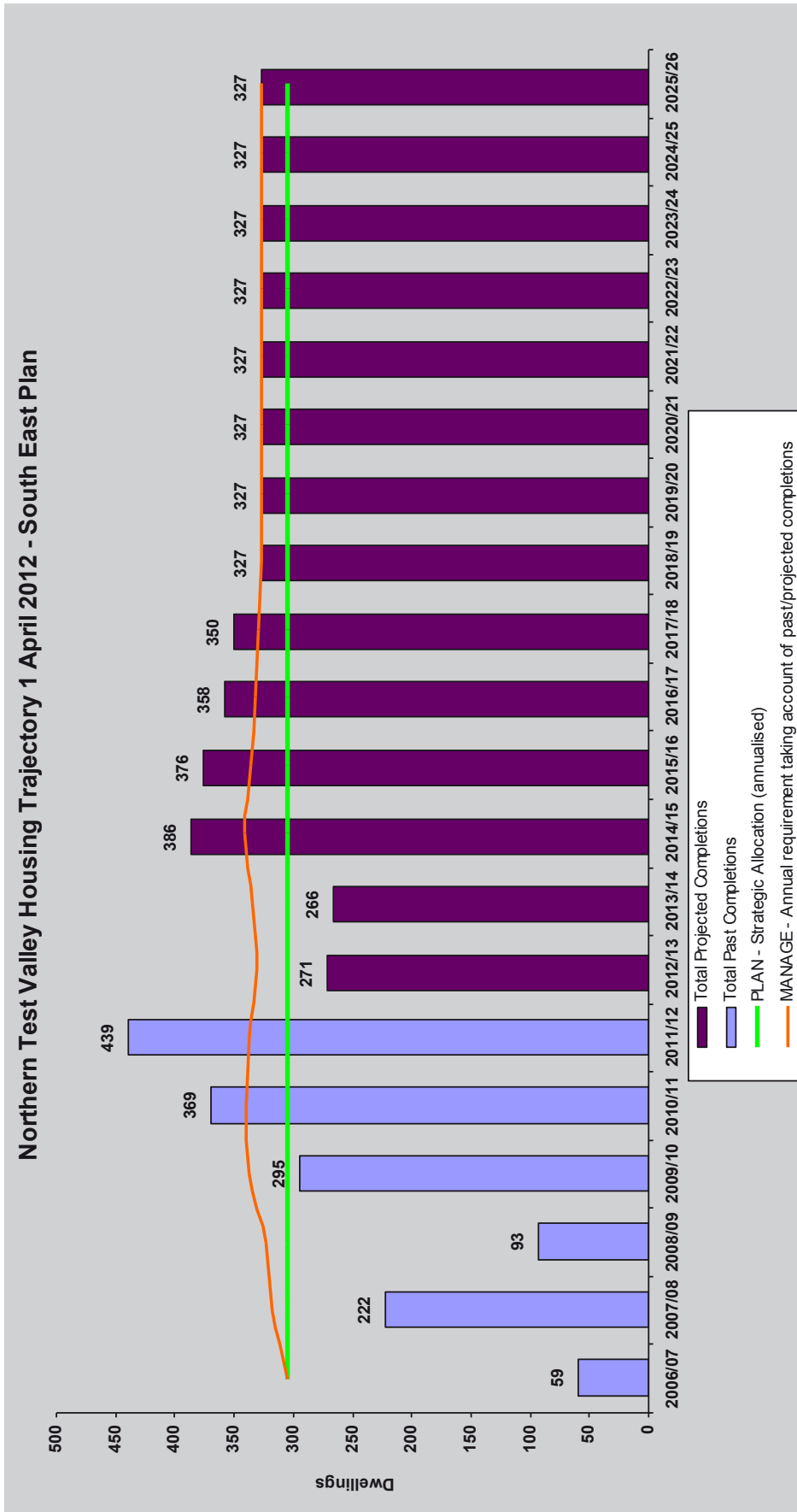
- Total past completions and total projected future completions by year as a bar chart. Includes PLAN figure (F) and MANAGE (H) figure as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.
- MONITOR figure (G) as a line graph

Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory (South East Plan) 2006 – 2026 (as at 1st April 2012)

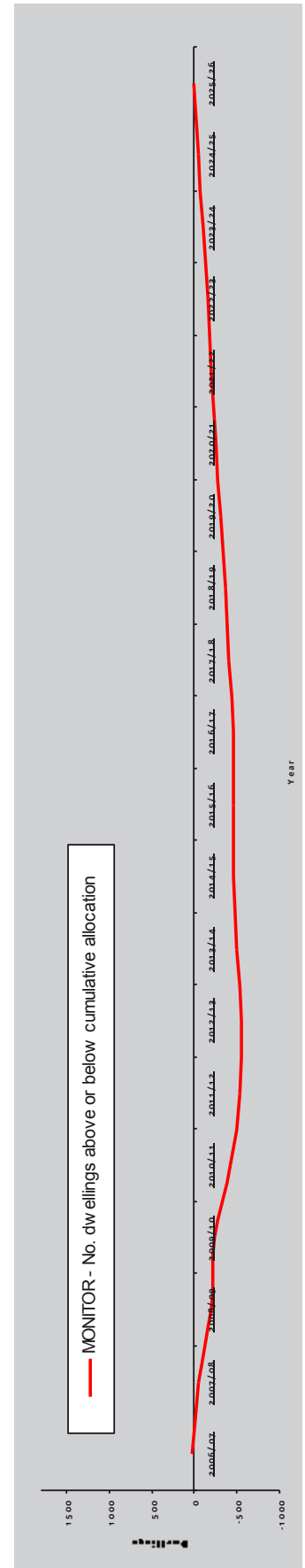
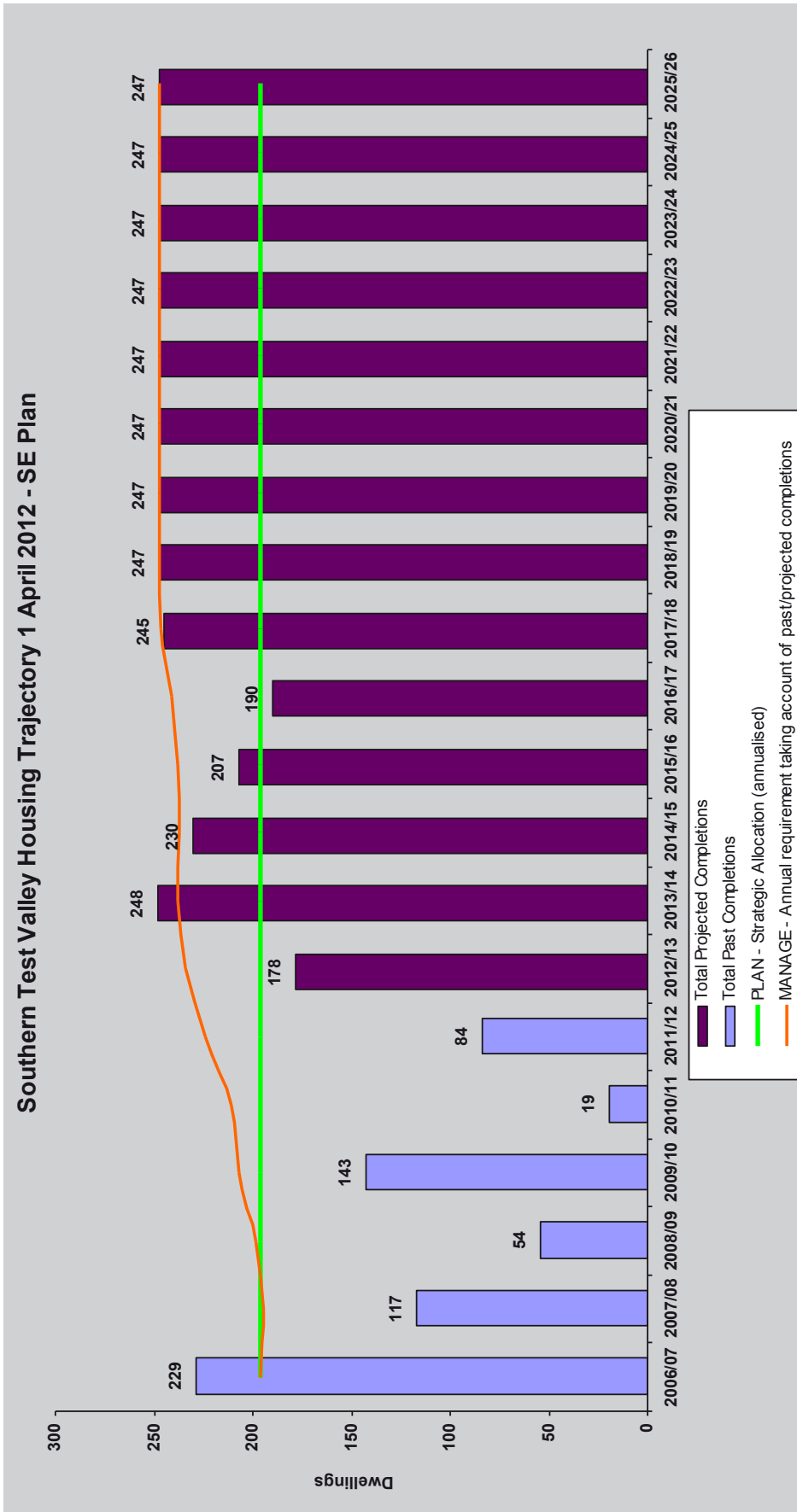
Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2012 - South East Plan



Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory 2006 – 2031 (Northern Test Valley) (as at 1st April 2012)



Appendix 8: Housing Trajectory 2006 – 2031 (Southern Test Valley) (as at 1st April 2012)



Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2012 - 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 | |
| Past Completions - Allocated Sites | 138 | 35 | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 203 |
| Past Completions - Unallocated Sites | 91 | 82 | 54 | 143 | 19 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 443 |
| Projections - Allocated Sites | | | | | | 30 | 173 | 193 | 206 | 206 | 189 | 60 | 53 | 63 | 63 | 44 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 1360 |
| <i>Bordens/AEP</i> | 94 | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Romsey Brewery</i> | 44 | | | | | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| <i>Abbotswood</i> | | | | | | 30 | 163 | 158 | 153 | 136 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Redbridge Lane</i> | | | | | | | | 25 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 24 | | | | | |
| <i>(To be identified)*</i> | | | | | | | | | | | 184 | 194 | 184 | 184 | 203 | 227 | 227 | 227 | 227 | 227 | |
| Projections - Unallocated Sites | | | | | | | 5 | 55 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 87 |
| Total Past Completions | 229 | 117 | 54 | 143 | 19 | 84 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Projected Completions | | | | | | | 178 | 248 | 230 | 207 | 190 | 245 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 3920 |
| Cumulative Completions | 229 | 346 | 400 | 543 | 562 | 646 | 824 | 1072 | 1302 | 1509 | 1699 | 1944 | 2191 | 2438 | 2685 | 2932 | 3179 | 3426 | 3673 | 3920 | |
| 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 | -548 | -496 | -462 | -451 | -457 | -408 | -357 | -306 | -255 | -204 | -153 | -102 | -51 | 0 | |
| MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions | 196 | 194 | 199 | 207 | 211 | 224 | 234 | 238 | 237 | 238 | 241 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 247 | 0 |
| 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.) |

3920 Southern 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



W
M
R

A



Planning Policy and Transport Service

Beech Hurst
Weyhill Road, Andover
Hampshire
SP10 3AJ

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www.testvalley.gov.uk

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