



Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR)



2014 - 2015

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Glossary of Terms

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

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

Community Plan: Local Authorities 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. Using the Community Plan, authorities are expected to co-ordinate the actions of public, private, voluntary and community sectors (through the Local Strategic Partnership). The Test Valley Partnership has produced 'Your Test Valley', the Community Plan for the Borough.

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

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

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

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and will form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the 2004 Act. In Test Valley this will include a Local Plan and a Gypsy & Traveller document. Others may be produced if necessary. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently of other Development Plan Documents. Each authority must set out the programme for preparing its Development Plan Document in the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

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

Evidence Base: The Development Plan Documents should be based on evidence of participation and research. It should be as up to date as possible.

Examination in Public (EiP): An inspector appointed by the Secretary of State will carry out an independent examination into the soundness of the Development Plan Document.

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

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): This is based on a legal requirement (through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended)). It involves assessing the potential effects of land use plans on the conservation objectives of Natura 2000 sites, which are designated for their nature conservation importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Guidance also recommends considering the effects on Ramsar sites.

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

Key Diagram: This provides an overview of the proposals within the Local Plan that relate to specific locations.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): This sets out the programme for preparing planning guidance. The Council's LDS was approved in January 2014 and can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

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

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

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

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

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): Through the Localism Act Parish Councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out national planning guidance for the plan making and decision taking. The NPPF was published in March 2012.

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

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

Open Space: All open space of public value identified in the Borough Local Plan (2006) definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saved Policies and Plans: This relates to certain policies within in 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 they are replaced by an appropriate policy in a DPD. The Council's LDS list the saved policies.

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

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

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

Special Areas of Conservation: Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulation 2010.

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

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

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

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The SHLAA is a technical document which seeks to provide information on potential housing sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

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

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

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): These 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: they can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

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

Tests of Soundness: An Inspector appointed to examine in public the Development Plan Documents will check that it complies with the legislation to determine whether it is sound. To be sound the document should be positively prepared, justified, effective and consistent with national policy.

The Regulations: This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.

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

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

Executive Summary

1 Introduction

- 1.1** This document is Test Valley Borough Council's third Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR), following 8 previous Annual Monitoring Reports. It covers the recording period of the 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

2 Background

- 2.1** The Authority's Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be made publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 2.2** AMRs are designed to monitor the performance of planning policies on the area in which they apply. It also includes an update on meeting the milestones set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS), the timetable for introducing a Revised Local Plan to replace the adopted Local Plan.
- 2.3** The AMR is formed of two main elements; monitoring the progress of the LDS and monitoring the performance of the planning policies in the Borough. These are discussed in the following sections.
- 2.4** The document covers the period 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015. Since this time there have been important developments within the Borough. Therefore the document also includes a summary update on the key topics that have occurred between 31st March 2015 and 1st October 2015.

3 Monitoring the Local Development Scheme 2013 – 2017 (LDS)

- 3.1** The reporting period commences on the 1st April 2014. Within the reporting period, the Council agreed a revised Local Development Scheme 2014 – 2016 in November 2014, to take account of the examination into the Revised Local Plan and following a review of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD.
- 3.2** The Revised Local Plan DPD Regulation 22 document was submitted to the Planning Inspectorate in July 2014.

4 Monitoring the Local Plan

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

Core Indicators

Business Development

- 4.2** The core indicators relate to the amount of land developed for employment uses, the amount which is on previously developed land, and the amount of land available (i.e. that with permission).
- 4.3** In the reporting period 9403m² of employment floor space was completed, of which 50% was on previously developed land. This indicator fluctuates over time as large sites such as Adanac Park and Andover Commercial Park, both predominantly greenfield sites, influence completions.
- 4.4** There are 103.18 net hectares of available employment land in the Borough, a decrease from 108.99 hectares in the last AMR.

Housing

- 4.5** The Core Indicators record housing completions, percentage on previously developed land (PDL), net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) and affordable housing completions.
- 4.6** In 2014/15, 880 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, 668 in Northern Test Valley (NTV) and 212 in Southern Test Valley (STV). Housing completions have increased this year compared to 2013/14 when 542 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, with 359 in NTV and 183 in STV.

Environmental Quality

- 4.7** The indicators relate to flooding, water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.

- 4.8** Historically the Borough 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 130 planning permissions granted which involved comments from the EA. Of the 6 applications where there was an outstanding objection from the EA, 2 were granted planning permission.
- 4.9** Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) provides information on biodiversity change in Hampshire. Change is difficult to measure on an annual basis as impacts and effects are often only identified in long term trends. Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) considered 'favourable' or 'unfavourable (recovering)' decreased to 88.88% in 2014/15 (and 'unfavourable declining' decreasing to 0.94%).
- 4.10** Building Control records show 4 installations of solar panels in the Borough within the reporting period, a significant decrease in the number of solar panel installations, with 61 installations in 2013/14.

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 £389,112.80 in financial contributions towards future provision, a significant increase from the £166,306.28 received in 2013/14.
- 4.13** This year £28,520.46 was paid out to Parish Councils for the provision of public open space projects, compared to £55,891.29 paid out in the previous reporting year.

Waste

- 4.14** The percentage of household waste recycled in the Borough has slightly increased from 32% to 32.2%.

Primary Shopping Areas

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

Andover Primary Shopping Area

- 4.16** The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the Chantry Centre and the High Street (Lower) continue to be within the target for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services; A3: Restaurants & Cafes; A4: Drinking Establishments; and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Andover Primary Shopping Area. Overall, there has been a slight variation in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting periods 2013/2014 and 2014/2015.
- 4.17** For this reporting year, the number of vacant units has increased to 24 (was 23 in 2013/2014).

Romsey Primary Shopping Area

- 4.18** Shop frontage monitoring reveals that Market Place and Bell St still exceed the Local Plan maximum target for non-A1 (shop) uses, with the other three zones either on or under the threshold.
- 4.19** For this reporting year, the number of vacant units decreased from to 10 (was 14 in 2013/2014).
- 4.20** It is considered that the Council has performed well in terms of the number of retail units in the town centres.

5 *Summary*

- 5.1** Despite the on going economic circumstances, the Borough is continuing to perform well in a number of areas. Housing completions in 2014/15 have increased compared to in 2013/14; completion rates fluctuate on a year by year basis as shown by the phasing of sites in the trajectory. This in turn has decreased the amount of Public Open Space funding received by Parish Councils. The Council has performed well in securing New Homes Bonus for 2014/15 as well as the availability of employment floorspace completed including completions on previously developed land.

Part One: Introduction

1 The Authority's Monitoring Report

- 1.1** The Test Valley AMR has been prepared in line with section 113 of the Localism Act (2011). Local Authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring reports to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publically available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within an AMR.
- 1.2** Local Authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and EU legislation. This report is the tenth AMR for the Borough and covers the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.
- 1.3** The Directive 2001/42/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment (known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive) states that "Member states shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans and programmes in order, inter alia, to identify at an early stage unforeseen adverse effects, and to be able to identify at an early stage unforeseen effects, and to be able to undertake appropriate remedial action" (Article 10.1). The Authority Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance with the SEA Directive.
- 1.4** A key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (a timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online: (<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/lds/>).
- 1.5** The AMR includes three types of indicator:
- Contextual Indicators which help describe the general context of the local authority area e.g. resident population;
 - Core Output Indicators which are identified by the Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG) must be reported on by all local authorities to give a consistent assessment of the impact of planning policy implementation; The core output indicators
 - Local Output Indicators which are identified by the Council as they are specific to the local

authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.

- 1.6** The Core Output Indicators are highlighted in bold and italics. They are set out within the section of the report that relates to the most relevant Local Plan chapter. Core Indicators are labelled 'C (number)'. Local output indicators are also presented in bold and italicised text and are labelled 'L (number)'. The Government recommend that Local Output Indicators are built up incrementally to help develop a more comprehensive assessment of policy implementation.
- 1.7** Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.
- 1.8** The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information which will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the Council's Local Plan. It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.
- 1.9** To assist with monitoring, each target within the AMR will have a traffic light system to indicate how well the Council have done in achieving targets.

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

Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type		Increasing
BD2	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	50%	Decreasing
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	103.18	Decreasing
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	2644m ²	Increasing

Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets		
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: net additional dwellings – previous years; net additional dwellings – reporting year; net additional dwellings – future years; and managed delivery target	See Appendix 6, 7 & 8	
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	14%	Decreasing
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	3	Increasing
H5	Affordable housing completions	300	increasing
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	-
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	2	Increasing
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9,332ha	No change
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	4	Decreasing
Minerals			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No data available	-
Waste			
Not applicable (Hampshire County Council)		No data available	-

Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Local Development Scheme Milestones			
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration	1	Decreasing
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	300	Increasing
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	2	Increasing
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	Fluctuating

L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	Fluctuating
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	32.2%	Increasing
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/ regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	i) 0ha	No change
		ii) 0.4101ha	Increasing
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.4101ha	Increasing
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
	less than 30 dwellings per hectare;	23.5%	Increasing
	between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	64.4%	Decreasing
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	12.1%	Decreasing
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	50%	No change
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No data Available	
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	2997m2	Increasing
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	Increasing
L14/ E2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	9,332ha	No change

2 Format of the Report

- 2.1** The Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006) is the statutory development plan for the Borough. This AMR follows the same format as the adopted Local Plan and mirrors previous reports to assist readers. Each chapter of Part Two of this document is headed by one of the six objectives which underpin the Local Plan and the Sustainable Community Strategy produced by the Local Strategic Partnership (Test Valley Partnership). The Local Plan objectives are highlighted in bold text.
- 2.2** The content of the report is presented where possible such that it can be related to the chapter of the Local Plan.
- 2.3** A glossary of terms used in this AMR is provided at the front of the report
- 2.4** The Council also produces an annually updated Borough Profile drawing upon a range of data sources including the latest national census statistics. This data source has been widely used for this AMR. The profile is available online at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/about-test-valley-the-facts-and-figures/boroughprofile/>
- 2.5** The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report which could assist in future versions.
- 2.6** The AMR reports the position as at 31 March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. During this 9 month period a number of significant developments may have occurred in terms of LDF development and/or progression of major sites. Any updates that have occurred in the period from 31 March 2015 to October 2015 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 December 2015.

How to find out more

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

http://www.cipfastats.net/resources/nearestneighbours/default.asp?content_ref=4161

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

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

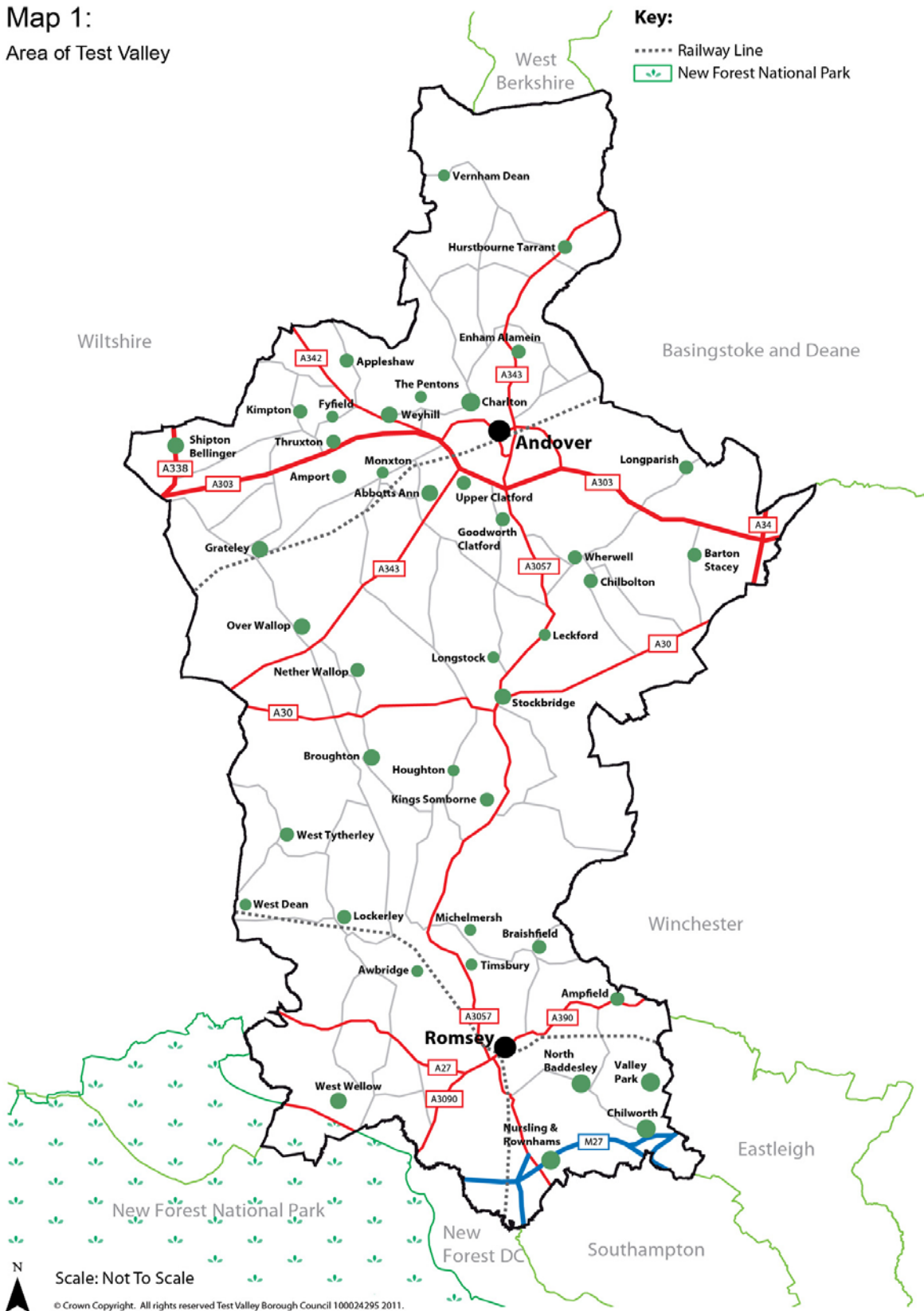
Tel: 01264 368000

Email: planningpolicy@testvalley.gov.uk

Website: www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy

3 About Test Valley

Map 1:
Area of Test Valley



- 3.1** Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares¹ (628 square kilometres) with a population of approximately 116,400². It is predominantly rural in character with around 4% described as urban.
- 3.2** According to 2011 Census data, the population is forecast to increase by 4.8% between 2011 and 2018. Most growth is forecast in the population group aged 45 and over.
- 3.3** The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover and Romsey, with populations of 40,412 and 18,044 respectively. The smaller settlements of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 20,877. These are located on the edge of Southampton and Eastleigh. In total these settlements account for 60% of the Borough's population. The remaining population is spread across a large number of small villages in the rural part of the Borough. Stockbridge acts as a centre for a number of rural communities.
- 3.4** Much of the countryside is of a high landscape quality; the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty covers much of the Borough north of Andover. The New Forest National Park (formally designated in March 2005) extends into the south-west of the Borough, and through the centre of the Borough runs the River Test, one of the country's most important chalk water courses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough are covered by a local, national or international ecological or landscape designation.
- 3.5** The built environment is also of a high quality. There are 36 designated Conservation Areas, 2249 listed buildings, and 123 scheduled ancient monuments³. 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 Hampshire's cob buildings with thatched roofs⁴.
- 3.6** Farming is a very significant part of the Borough's environment and economy. In 2010, there were 366 farm holdings covering 43,508 hectares in Test Valley. In 2011, approximately 897 people were employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing⁵. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Romsey and Andover.

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

2 *Census 2011* (ONS, 2013)

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

4 *The Hampshire Archaeology & Historic Buildings Record* (Hampshire County Council)

5 *Census 2011* (ONS, 2013)

- 3.7** The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley in January-March 2013 was £278,205⁶ which was above the regional average of £273,766 and considerably above the England figure of £238,976.
- 3.8** The 2011 Census recorded 92.6% of the population as being White British. Of the remaining 7.4% the larger ethnic groups were White Other, Asian or of mixed ethnicity or Asian-British and Chinese.
- 3.9** The health of people in Test Valley is generally better than the England average. Over the last ten years, all-cause mortality rates have fallen. The rate of early death from heart disease and stroke has fallen and is better than the national average. Deprivation is lower than average, however, approximately 2,300 children live in poverty⁷. Life expectancy for women is 85 years and for men is 81 years; both of these figures are higher than the England average⁸. There is a 9.3 year difference between the life expectancies of men living in the most deprived wards compared to those in the most affluent, and 6.8 years for women, highlighting that inequalities exist within the Borough⁹.
- 3.10** The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity compared to the south-east region and national average (Table 1).

Table 1 - Unemployment in Test Valley (April 2014 to March 2015)

Unemployment in Test Valley (all people) ¹				
	Test Valley (numbers)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2014/15	2,100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2013/14	2,200	3.5	5.4	7.2
2012/13	2,600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2011/12	2,500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2010/11	2,500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2009/10	2,800	4.7	6.3	7.9
2008/09	2,300	3.5	4.7	6.2
2007/08	1,900	2.9	4.1	5.2
2006/07	2,000	3.1	4.4	5.4
2005/06	1,700	2.8	4.0	5.1

Source: ONS: Annual Population Survey (quoted from www.nomisweb.co.uk) (Accessed September 2015)

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

6 HM Land Registry, 2013

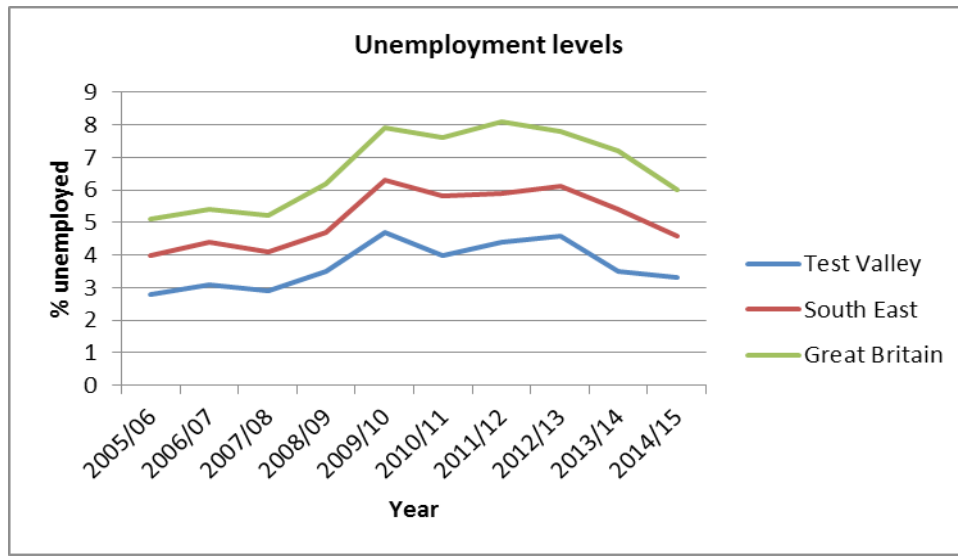
7 *Public England Health Profile 2015: Test Valley* (English Public Health Observatories, 2015)

8 *Public England Health Profile 2015: Test Valley* (English Public Health Observatories, 2015)

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

3.11 The percentage of unemployment in Test Valley has decreased this reporting year (see Figure 2 below). This decrease is reflective of a national trend as the economy continues to recover from the economic downturn. The Borough continues to benefit from an unemployment rate significantly below the average for the South East and Great Britain.

Figure 1 – Unemployment levels



4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme

South East Plan Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS)

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

Local Development Scheme 2013-2017

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

- 4.3** In reviewing the LDS, the Council sought to devise a timetable which was realistic and delivered the development requirements of the Borough. Following a number of events, the LDS was revised on 4 further occasions to reflect progress on key documents with a new agreed LDS published in January 2014.
- 4.4** For the year April 2014 - March 2015, 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

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

Development Plan Documents

Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document

- 4.7** The Council submitted the Revised Local Plan DPD Regulation 22 document to the Planning Inspectorate on July 31st 2014.

Summary Update: 31st March 2015 – 1st October 2015

The Revised Local Plan DPD is with the Planning Inspectorate.

Supplementary Planning Documents

- 4.8** During the reporting year, the Council adopted the Andover Town Access Plan Supplementary Planning Document

Summary Update: 31st March 2015 – 1st October 2015

Since 31st March 2015, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted five further supplementary planning documents:

- Test Valley Access Plan
- Romsey Town Access Plan
- Cycle Strategy & Network SPD
- Appleshaw & Redenham VDS
- Sherfield English VDS

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

Neighbourhood Development Plans

- 4.10** The Localism Act 2011 creates the legal framework for the preparation of a new type of policy document, the Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP). Test Valley is fully parished therefore only parish councils can produce a NDP. Subject to satisfying the necessary regulation and processes the NDP will, upon adoption, form part of the Development Plan.
- 4.11** Within the reporting period, the Council received 1 Neighbourhood Area applications from Chilbolton. Following consultation between 26th September 2014 and 7th November 2014, Chilbolton was designated a Neighbourhood Area.

Summary Update: 31st March 2015 – 1st October 2015

King's Somborne submitted a Neighbourhood Area Application. Consultation on the neighbourhood area designation took place between 9th October 2015 and 6th November 2015.

- 4.12** The Council has prepared a Frequently Asked Questions document and a Planning Guidance Note 2014 document on Neighbourhood Planning which can be viewed as follows: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityledplans/neighbourhoodplanning/>

Community Infrastructure Levy

- 4.13** The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a charge on development that allows Local Authorities in England to raise funds to support infrastructure requirements as set out in an infrastructure (Regulation 123) list. It usually takes the form of a charge per unit area of floor space and may vary between type of development and geographical area.
- 4.14** The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) came into force on 6 April 2011. On the 1st April 2015, Section 106 pooling will be restricted and more powers given to CIL meaning that developer contributions will be limited if CIL is not in place.
- 4.15** During the reporting period, the Council submitted the Draft Charging Schedule to the Planning Inspectorate for an Examination in Public.

Summary Update: 31st March 2015 - 1st October 2015

The Draft Charging Schedule underwent an independent examination in May 2015.

Duty to Co-operate

- 4.16** The Regulations with regard to Duty to Co-operate came into force on 6 April 2012. In recognition of Part 8, Regulation 34 (6) the Council has jointly worked with Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) and Hampshire County Council on evidence base studies in support of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Council is also working with neighbouring authorities on strategic priorities.

- 4.17** PUSH also considers and makes formal comments on individual authorities' development plan documents. A PUSH protocol is now in place; representations are prepared by the PUSH Planning Officers Group, are seen by Members of the Housing and Planning Delivery Panel, before being signed-off by the Joint Committee Chairman (following consideration by the Joint Committee if necessary).

Summary Update: PUSH Spatial Strategy 31st March - 1st October 2015

The work on the refresh of the PUSH Spatial Strategy is ongoing. Consultants were commissioned to undertake the technical work and preparation of the strategy.

- 4.18** As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association there is an established structure of meetings at a chief planning officer level (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Planning Officers group – HIPOG). There are also three main sub groups which support HIPOG

- Development Control Practitioners Group
- Planning Research Liaison Group
- Development Plan Group

The Council is a member of these groups.

- 4.19** The Council also attends the Hampshire CIL officers' group that meets every six months. The purpose is to identify areas of potential to work together and to share information regarding CIL and infrastructure delivery plans.

5 New Forest National Park Authority

- 5.1** The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005 and the National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. Appendix 9 presents a map identifying the small area of the Borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park. The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.

- 5.2** Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.
- 5.3** The Council is represented by one member on the NPA, which meets regularly. Officers liaise with officers of the NPA, particularly planning officers on planning and strategy/policy matters. The NPA has prepared and adopted a number of LDF documents and a statutory Management Plan for the National Park. The Council has a legal duty to take account of the purposes of National Park designation in its decision making. The Council is represented on the management plan group

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 SET01) and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development (Policy SET03). 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 SET01 (Housing within Settlements)

Policy SET03 (Development in the Countryside)

- 1.2** The analysis of appeals that were decided in 2014 - 2015 shows that policy SET03 featured in 7 appeals, of which 1 was allowed and 6 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 Plan Annual Monitoring Reports (HBIC, December 2015).

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. Please note that some definitions have changed from former reporting periods and are therefore unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures. Table 2 and Figure 3 show the change in areas of biodiversity importance since 2008.

Table 2 - Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (as of 31st March 2015)¹⁰

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area 2015 (ha)	TVBC 08/09	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15
Grasslands									
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2,154	771	770	770	759	2,171	768	768
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,677	62	62	62	62	3,664	64	64
Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh and with Wood-Pasture and Parkland.	1,569	219	199	199	194	1,541	167	167
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,458	65	107	107	107	1,456	132	132
Heathlands									
Lowland Heathland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland.	11,762	25	29	29	23	11,642	19	19

¹⁰ *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Plan Annual Monitoring Reports 2014/2015 (HBIC, December 2015)*

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area 2015 (ha)	TVBC 08/09	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15
Woodland, wood-pasture and parkland									
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Not comprehensive. On-going work to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland in old surveys.	227	-	19	19	19	198	38	38
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/ non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types. See also above.	36,315	6,690	6,687	6,687	6,042	36,291	5,870	5,870
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that are not yet surveyed for qualifying types.	2,038	176	176	176	190	2,051	182	182
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat within historic parkland.	5,505	111	111	111	105	5,509	105	105

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area 2015 (ha)	TVBC 08/09	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15
Arable, orchards and hedgerows									
Arable Field Margins	Not comprehensive. Figures show, for SINC's on arable land where there is data for rare arable plants or birds. Other areas may exist.	[99]	18	18	18	21.5	[95]	[23.54]	[23.54]
Hedgerows	No comprehensive information yet available.	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.14	0.14
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES.	1	-	-	-	-	1	0.36	0.36
Eutrophic Standing Waters	No comprehensive information yet available.	44	-	-	-	-	44	8.3	8.3
Open waters									
Ponds	No comprehensive information yet available.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (km).	[634]	182	182	182	182	[634]	[182]	[182]

Priority Habitat	Comments on Status	Total Area 2015 (ha)	TVBC 08/09	TVBC 09/10	TVBC 10/11	TVBC 11/12	TVBC 12/13	TVBC 13/14	TVBC 14/15
Wetlands									
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.	9,677	18	1,984	1,984	1,947	9,816	1,928	1,928
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive	1,900	0	4	4	3	1,902	3	3
Reedbeds	Not comprehensive	278	39	41	41	45	249	45	45
Coastal									
Coastal saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	903	0	0	0	2	896	2	2
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	50	0	0	0	0	51	-	-
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	229	0	0	0	0	228	-	-
Intertidal mudflats	EA data partly verified	4,418	0	0	0	0	4,419	-	-
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	41	0	0	0	0	42	-	-
Saline lagoons	Comprehensive	55	0	0	0	0	55	-	-
Marine									
Seagrass beds	Not comprehensive. Separate HWT data available.	49	0	0	0	0	49	-	-

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 (excluding Arable Field Margins and Rivers). This is not the total area of land covered by Priority habitat within Hampshire and each district because some Priority habitat types overlap and hence are double counted (e.g. Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh may overlap Lowland Meadows or Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures).
3. Minor changes in area might not always reflect real change, but are results of a rounding of figures.
4. The figures have been rounded up or down and so may not reflect the more detailed figures given in the District accounts. Figures for some smaller habitats (arable field margins, hedgerows, traditional orchards, eutrophic standing waters, ponds) and percentages are given with two decimal places. If there are percentages, which show 0.00% it means they are smaller than 0.005% but not 0%.
5. Due to the 12 month maternity leave of the officer skilled in the use of the GIS Habitat tool very few changes were made to the Habitat dataset during 2014/2015 such that it was not worth extracting the data to produce a new Priority Habitat layer. Therefore the extent of the Priority Habitat remains the same, at 21% of the total area of Hampshire and the New Forest National Park Area.

2.4 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 41 of these have been identified in Test Valley. They are listed in Appendix 3.

Figure 2 - C(E2) Change in Areas of Biodiversity Importance in hectares

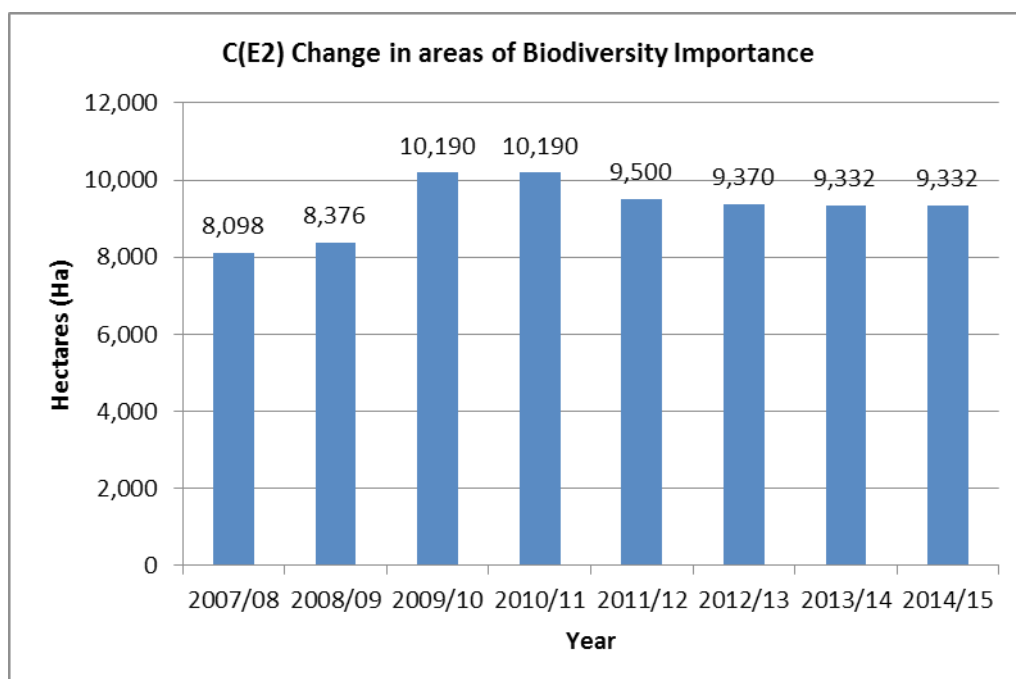


Table 3 - Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley and Hampshire (as at 31st March 2015)¹¹

Designation	Total Hampshire area (ha)	TVBC (ha) 2013/14	TVBC (ha) 2014/15	% of Hampshire	Change in area (ha)
Local Nature Reserve (LNR)	2,365	102	102	4.31	0
National Nature Reserve (NNR)	2,173	-	-	0	0
RAMSAR	36,993	52	52	0.14	0
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	37,093	788	788	2.12	0
Special Protection Area (SPA)	41,791	599	599	1.43	0
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	50,555	1,869	1,869	3.69	0
Statutory Sites Combined	51,337	1,928	1,928	3.75	0
Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	35,993	5,529	5,536	15.38	7

Notes:

1. There were no changes to statutory sites during 2013/14.
2. The areas total for 'Statutory Sites Combined' may not equal the total for each of the individual statutory site designations because there is often an overlap between statutory designations.

The locations of the international designations are listed in Appendix 2.

2.5 The latest available data on the condition of the Borough's SSSIs is shown in table 4 and Figure 4. Natural England's target was for 95% of sites to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition by 2010. As at March 2015, 88.88% of SSSIs in Test Valley were in the top two categories; this is a slight decrease compared to the last reporting period (90.32%) but still significantly above the figure of 2006 (61%). There has been no change in the proportion of sites which show signs of declining condition (0.94%). There are no sites (or parts of) recorded as having been destroyed.

2.6 The total amount of SSSIs in Hampshire considered as in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition has increased slightly from 97% to 97.1% (as of March 2015).

11 *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Reports 2014/2015* (HBIC, November 2015)

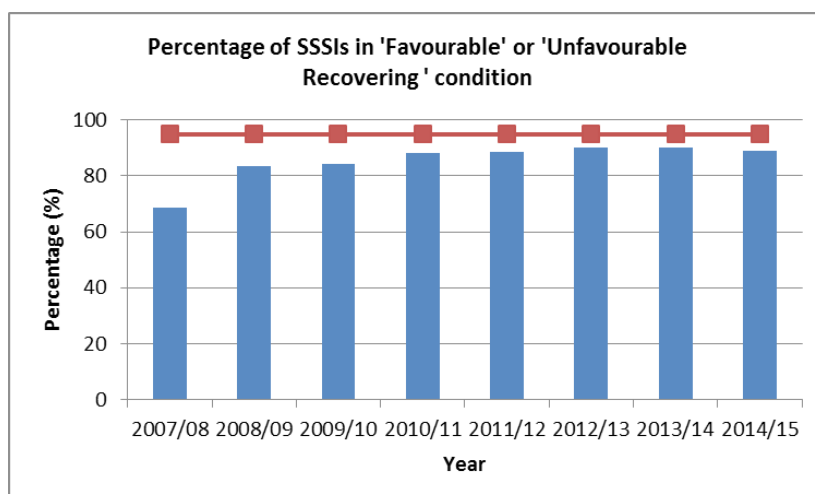
Table 4 - Status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Designations within Test Valley (as at 31st March 2015)¹²

	Year	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	
Status	Favourable	Area (ha)	612.91	508.37	529.45	429.63	467.7	450.48	459.5	448	447
		Area %	29.1	28.3	28.3	23	25	24.1	24.6	23.97	23.9
	Unfavourable Recovering	Area (ha)	836.8	726.51	1,030.40	1,147.16	1,183.50	1,203.72	1,227.98	1,240.00	1,214
		Area %	39.7	40.4	55.1	61.4	63.3	64.4	65.7	66.35	64.98
	No Change	Area (ha)	201.91	136.2	212.8	89.54	86.9	87.26	54.21	163	190
		Area %	9.6	7.6	11.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.9	8.74	10.18
	Unfavourable Declining	Area (ha)	454.22	427.81	95.88	202.21	130.4	127.08	126.86	18	18
		Area %	21.6	23.8	5.1	10.8	7	6.8	6.8	0.94	0.94
	Part Destroyed	Area (ha)	0.46	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Destroyed	Area (ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	Area (ha)	2,106.30	1,799.35	1,868.54	1,868.54	1,868.50	1,868.54	1,868.54	1,869.00	1,869.00

Notes:

The total amount of SSSI may differ from Natural England figures because NE do not always assign separate portions of SSSIs to the correct District; where the majority of a SSSI occurs within another District (and hence is assigned to that District) HBIC will clip the SSSI management units exactly to the District boundaries.

Figure 3 - Percentage of SSSIs with status of 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable Recovering' condition (March 2015)



12 *Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Areas: for Local Development Framework Monitoring Reports 2014/2015 (HBIC, November 2015)*

The Test Valley ESA Land Management Scheme

- 2.7** The River Test was designated as an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) covering a total area of 4,850 ha. The ESA scheme seeks to maintain and enhance the pastoral landscape character of the river, its associated nature conservation interest and historic resources.

Water Resources

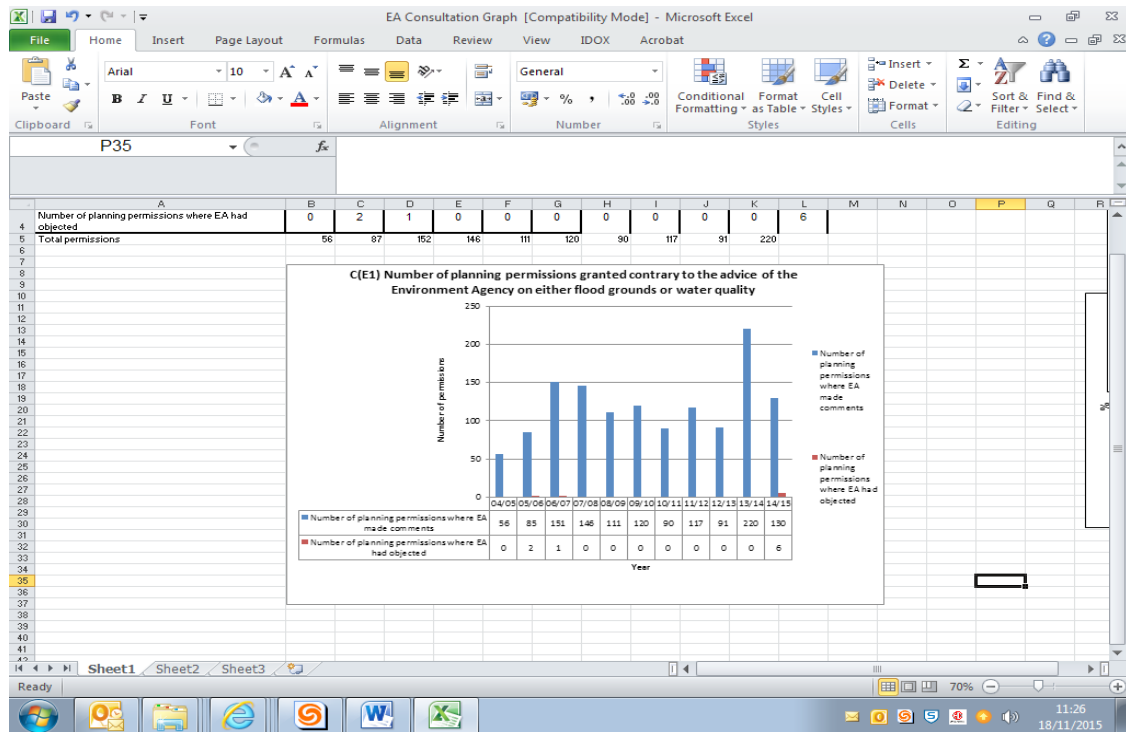
Policy ENV 09 (Water Resources)

- 2.8** The Environment Agency (EA) manages water resources including groundwater and river catchments in the Borough. The EA have produced the Test and Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy (March 2013) for the Rivers Test and Itchen. The strategy focuses on the sustainable management of water resources. The majority of the River Test is classified as “restricted water available for licensing”. The River Anton which flows through Andover is classified as “water not available for licensing”. In previous strategies, there were Water Resource Management Units (WRMUs), however this strategy focuses on the whole catchment area with data collected from specific gauging stations.
- 2.9** The full report is available at the following website: <http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-and-itchen-catchment-abstraction-licensing-strategy>

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

- 2.10** In the reporting period, the Environment Agency (EA) commented on 130 applications, 6 of which were objections. There were 2 planning permissions granted where there was an outstanding objection. Work with the EA has continued with respect to development proposed where flood risk is an issue. Figure 5 gives the historic figures for this core indicator:

Figure 4 – C(E1) Number of planning permissions consulted on by the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds (2004 – 2015)



2.11 Policy ENV 09 forms the basis for minimising the demand for water. In future reviews the Council will consider including a local indicator regarding the number of dwellings and non-residential development schemes where the Buildings Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (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)

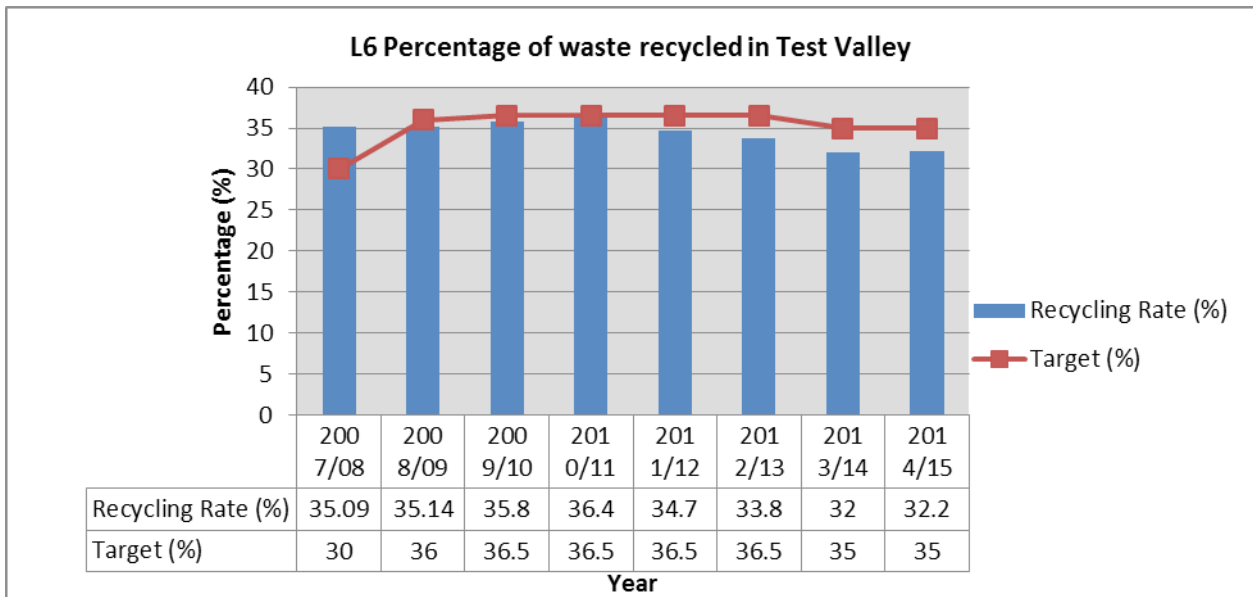
2.12 The Borough has 2249 listed buildings; no change from 2013 – 2014.

Waste Management

- 2.13** Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific policies on waste issues in the Borough Local Plan.
- 2.14** As part of the environmental context of the Borough the AMR records recycling performance. It was the Council's aim to reach the national recycling target of 40%, however the target for the reporting year was 35% as a result of changing guidelines on composting leaves collected from highway land. Collected leaves had to be disposed of as waste. This has had an impact on the recycling rate of the borough.
- 2.15** The recycling rate for this reporting year was 32.2%. This figure has slightly increased from the previous reporting period result of 32% (Figure 6). The Council have seen a slight increase as a result of the Recycling Stars campaign. There is hope that this, combined with the improved economic situation, will increase rates in the future. At a national level there has been a downward trend in recycling rates.
- 2.16** The performance indicator was off target by 2.8%. To improve future rates of recycling, initiatives such as Recycling Stars are targeting areas which are poor at recycling and improving communications.
- 2.17** The Council recognises that a target of 35% is not achievable for the Borough at the present time, and will be setting a future target recycling rate of 33%.
- 2.18** For more information please visit: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/wasteandrecycling/recycling-stars/>

L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley

Figure 5 – L6 Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley (2006 to 2015)



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

3 Avoiding Hazards (Chapter 5)

Local Plan Objective

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

Policy HAZ 01 (Unstable Land)

Policy HAZ 02 (Flooding)

Policy HAZ 03 (Pollution)

Policy HAZ 04 (Land Contamination)

Policy HAZ 05 (Hazardous Installations) Flooding

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

Air Quality

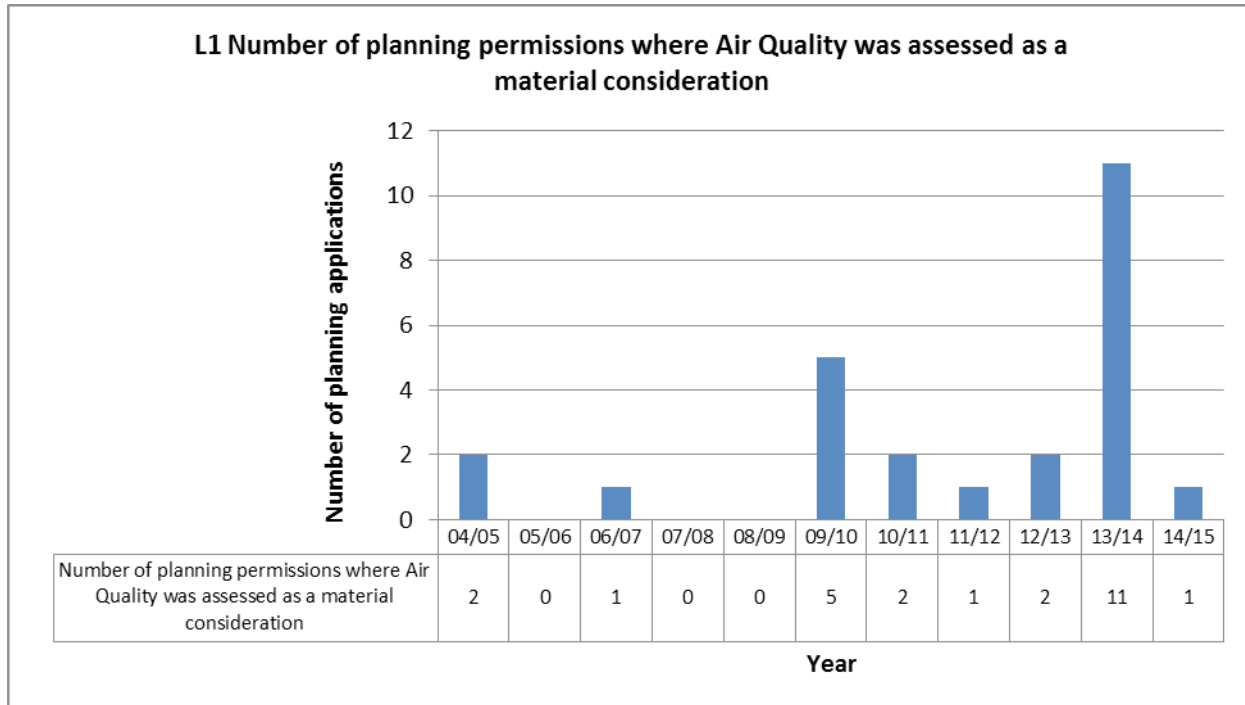
- 3.2** Air quality is monitored within the Borough by the Council's Housing and Environment Health Service. To date, Test Valley Borough Council has not identified any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) and the most recent monitoring data in the Borough's Air Quality Progress Report (April 2011) has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

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

- 3.3** During the reporting period, 1 planning application was assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration (Source: Housing and Environmental Health Service, Test Valley Borough Council). This application was for the Ocado Distribution Centre in Walworth Industrial Estate. Planning application numbers are provided below and further information can be found on the Council's planning pages.

- 14/00909/FULLN Plots 54 and 89 South Way, Walworth Business Park

Figure 6 – L1 Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration



Water Quality

3.4 The Environment Agency (EA) monitors water quality in the rivers in the Borough. The most recent information from the EA states: ‘Both the River Test & River Itchen are regarded as two of the finest Chalk streams in the world with their crystal clear waters supporting a rich diversity of mammal, bird, fish, invertebrate and plant communities. Both are classified as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) throughout their courses, with the Itchen additionally designated as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC)¹³.

13 *Test & Itchen Abstraction licensing strategy* Environment Agency, March 2013

4 Meeting Economic and Social Needs (Chapter 6)

Local Plan Objective

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

Housing

- 4.1** Test Valley Borough is located within the South East region. The delivery of new dwellings is a key element of the Local Plan. The strategic requirement for the Borough was set out in the South East Plan and comprised two components. Northern Test Valley (NTV) covers the majority of the Borough north of Romsey and Southern Test Valley South (STV) includes the town of Romsey and the south-eastern parishes of the Borough.
- 4.2** The South East Plan for the period 2006-2026 was published in May 2009, and required 6,100 dwellings to be provided in NTV and 3,920 in STV (10,020 dwellings collectively). The South East Plan was partially revoked on 25th March 2013. In the Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document, the Council set its own housing target of 7,092 dwellings in NTV and 3,492 in STV (10,584 dwellings collectively across the Borough). The trajectories that have been published in this AMR have assessed completions against these new targets proposed in the Revised Local Plan.
- 4.3** The National Planning Policy Framework states that Local Authorities should have a clear understanding of housing needs and should prepare a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) to establish realistic assumptions about the availability, suitability, and the likely economic viability of land to meet the identified need for housing over the plan period.
- 4.4** The New Forest National Park Authority assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006. Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.

C(H1) Plan Period and Housing Targets

C(H2) Net additional dwellings

4.5 These Core Indicators were set by CLG. The data is presented in the Test Valley Housing Trajectory, in Appendices 6, 7 and 8 of this report for the Borough and includes:

- Net additional dwellings in previous years
- Net additional dwellings for the reporting year (2014/15)
- Net additional dwellings in future years (estimated)
- Managed delivery target

Commentary on Housing Trajectory

4.6 With the abolition of the South East Plan, the requirement has been placed on Local Authorities to set their own housing targets. With the completion of a whole reporting year, this AMR will assess housing completions against the figures within the Revised Local Plan. The Housing Trajectories include figures from 2011/12 until 2028/29 i.e. the period covered by the proposed Revised Local 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 trajectories represent the position with regard to allocated sites and their phasing at 1 April 2015 taking account of updating the SHLAA.

4.8 The projections for unallocated sites included for the 5 year period 2014/15 - 2019/20 include existing commitments that have planning permission. Specific identified windfall sites (identified capacity) which are considered deliverable over the plan period have been included as well as an annualised windfall allowance in order to be compliant with paragraph 48 of the NPPF.

4.9 In 2014/15, 880 dwellings were completed in Test Valley: 668 in NTV and 212 in STV. The housing completions have increased this year compared to 2013/14 where 542 completions took place in Test Valley: 359 in NTV and 183 in STV.

4.10 Tables 5 and 6 illustrate the housing completions in NTV and STV based on the South East Plan annual requirement and also the proposed housing figures within the Revised Local Plan.

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

Table 5 - Housing Completions against proposed Revised Local Plan requirements (from 2011/2012)

	STV	% of RLP requirement	NTV	% of RLP requirement
2011/12	86	43	437	110
2012/13	203	104	467	118
2013/14	183	94	359	91
2014/15	212	109	668	170

Table 6 - Housing Completions against South East Plan requirement (up to 2011/2012)

	STV	% of SEP requirement	NTV	% of SEP requirement
2006/07	227	116	61	20
2007/08	116	59	223	73
2008/09	54	28	93	30
2009/10	143	73	295	97
2010/11	19	10	369	121

4.11 The continued high rate of completions for Northern Test Valley is primarily driven by the delivery of housing at East Anton, Picket Twenty and Picket Piece, which collectively provided just over three-quarters of the NTV net completions. In STV, Abbotswood has delivered just over half of the completions; with a number of medium-sized sites also delivering completions during the year.

Housing Land Supply

4.12 Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that Local Planning Authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements with an additional buffer of 5%. If there is a record of under delivery of sites, then a buffer of 20% should be applied to provide a realistic prospect of achieving planned supply.

- 4.13** The Council undertakes frequent updates of Housing Land Supply to provide an accurate picture of the supply situation.

Northern Test Valley 5 Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.14** Against an uncertain economic climate, housing has continued to be delivered in Northern Test Valley to date. The South East Plan target for NTV has been exceeded each year since 2011 with 153% for 2012/13 and 115 in 2013/14. 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.

Southern Test Valley 5 Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.15** Since 2007, there has been a record of under delivery with housing completions not achieving the South East Plan annual figure of 196 units as shown in table 6. In 2013/2014 the figure for STV was 183, however for this reporting year it has increased to 212. Factors outside of the Council's control have hindered the delivery of housing sites. An appeal decision at Halterworth recognised the impact of market conditions affecting completion rates. Housing sites such as Abbotswood are delivering housing at an acceptable rate.
- 4.16** Information regarding completions on large sites this year is given in table 7 below. It shows that, of the large sites, there was a mixture of completions from private development and by Registered Providers. Table 8 shows the cumulative number of completions on the strategic sites as at March 31st 2015.

Table 7 - Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more units in report year) (March 2014 to April 2015)

Address	Application Reference	Private/RP	Gain	Loss
13 – 17 Bridge Street, Andover	11/1233/FULLN	Private	12	0
Abbotswood (Parcels A & B), Romsey	12/01363/RESS	Mix	49	0
Abbotswood (Parcels F1 & G), Romsey	12/02719/RESS	Mix	18	0
Abbotswood (Parcel F), Romsey	12/00343/RESS	Private	16	0
Abbotswood (Parcel L), Romsey	12/01115/RESS	Mix	19	0
East Anton (Parcel A), Andover	12/00652/RESN	Mix	67	0
East Anton (Parcel M), Andover	12/01827/RESN	Mix	98	0
East Anton (Parcel R), Andover	12/01468/RESN	Mix	64	0
Former Romsey Infant School, Winchester Road, Romsey	13/00881/RESS	Mix	11	0
Land south of Sandy Lane, Romsey	12/00583/FULLS	Mix	31	0
Picket Piece (Phase 1 West), Andover	13/00768/RESN	Mix	66	0
Picket Piece Phase 1 East), Andover	13/00323/RESN	Mix	39	0
Picket Twenty (Phase 1B), Andover	11/00284/RESN	Mix	83	0
Picket Twenty (Phase 2), Andover	12/00733/RESN	Mix	93	0
Rayco Ford, Winchester Road, Romsey	12/02613/FULLS	Private	29	0
North of Roman Way Primary School, Roman Way, Andover	13/00682/RESN	RP	12	0
Rosalind Hill House, High Street, Stockbridge	14/00244/FULLN	RP	0	-17
North of Education and Children's Centres, Smannell Road, Andover	13/02356/RESN	Mix	27	0
St Ann's House, Suffolk Road, Andover	12/01525/FULLN	RP	25	0

Source: *Dwelling Completions* Hampshire County Council, 2015

Note: RP – Registered Provider

Table 8 - Cumulative completions on strategic sites since commencement

East Anton	Picket Twenty	Abbotswood
1089	681	491

New Homes Bonus

- 4.17** The New Homes Bonus began in April 2011 and is a financial allocation from Local Government to Local Authorities based on the increases in Council Tax. These increases are based on new developments, conversions and long term empty properties brought back into use. The bonus will match fund the additional council tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years.
- 4.18** The grant income for 2014/2015 (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2013 and October 2014) was based on 686 new properties, 117 empty properties brought back into use, and 149 affordable units.
- 4.19** The total grant receivable for 2014/2015 is £849,044. This comprises £41,720 Affordable Homes Premium, and £807,324 as the main grant. Taking account of the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council will receive a total of £3,572,237 in New Homes Bonus for 2014/2015.

Table 9 shows the breakdown of New Home Bonus in previous years.

	Affordable Homes Premium	Main grant	Other grants	Total Grant
2015/16	£41,720	£807,324	£2,723,193	£3,572,237
2014/15	£1,065,158	£907,518	£1,658,035	£2,723,193
2013/14	£61,320	£727,328	£17,633	£806,281
2012/13	*	*	*	£869,400
2011/12	*	*	*	£409,800
Cumulative total				£9,232,613

*Prior to 2013/2014, data was not broken down into the affordable homes premium and main grant

- 4.20** For further information, please see the Department for Communities and Local Government website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/increasing-the-number-of-available-homes/supporting-pages/new-homes-bonus>

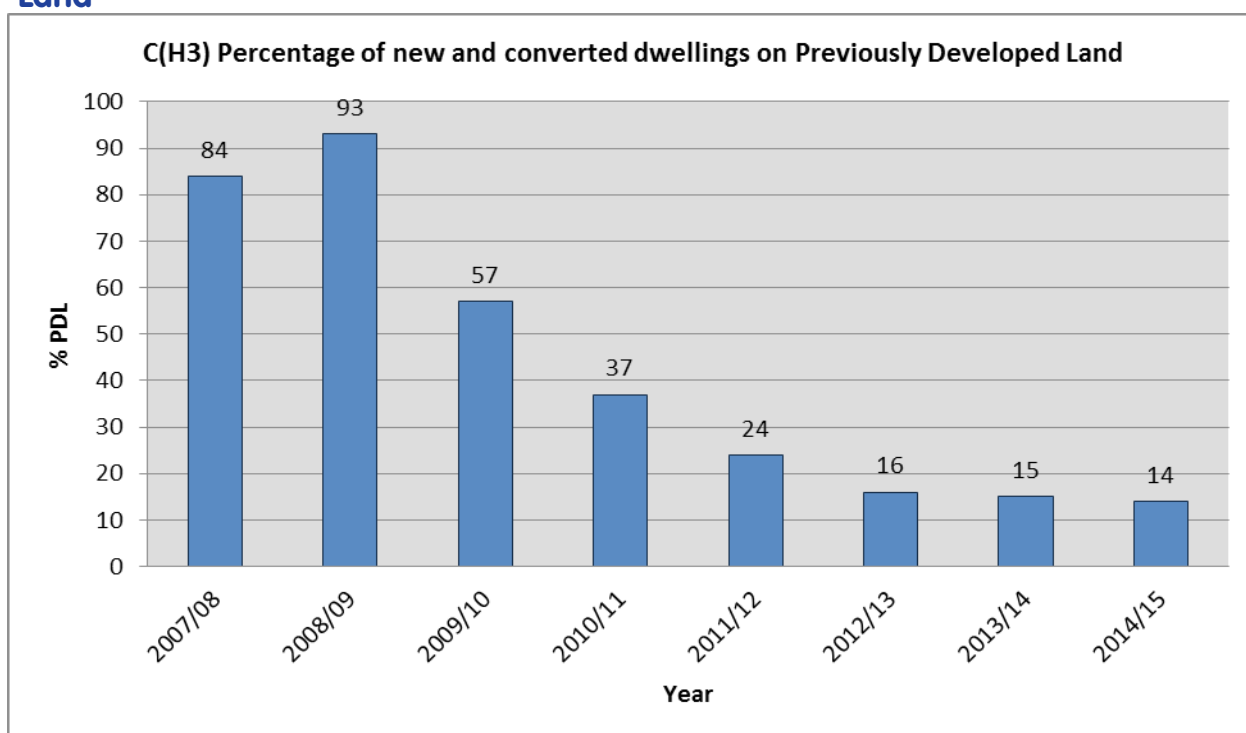
C(H6) Housing Quality Building for Life Assessments

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

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

- 4.25** The Local Plan does not include a specific target with regard to the percentage of dwellings to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL). The strategic housing requirement for the Borough assumes that significant development will take place on 'greenfield' sites. Less than 5 per cent of the Borough is classified as 'urban', therefore it would be unrealistic to locate large scale development on such a small area.
- 4.26** The broad decrease in the percentage of dwellings on PDL since 2010 as shown in Figure 8 can be explained by the by the phase of the Local Plan period when the greenfield allocations of the Plan came forward.

Figure 7 – C(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land



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

Table 10 - Percentage of new dwellings by density (2008 to 2015) (2 or more dwellings)

Density (dwellings/ha)	2008/09		2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<30	94	44	229	48.8	89	20.4	139	25	114	16.3	69	12	218	23.5
30-50	55	26	213	45.4	277	63.4	342	61.4	470	67.3	437	74	597	64.4
>50	63	30	27	5.8	71	16.2	76	13.6	114	16.3	82	14	112	12.1
Total	212		469		437		557		678		588		927	

Source: *Densities* Hampshire County Council 2015

Notes:

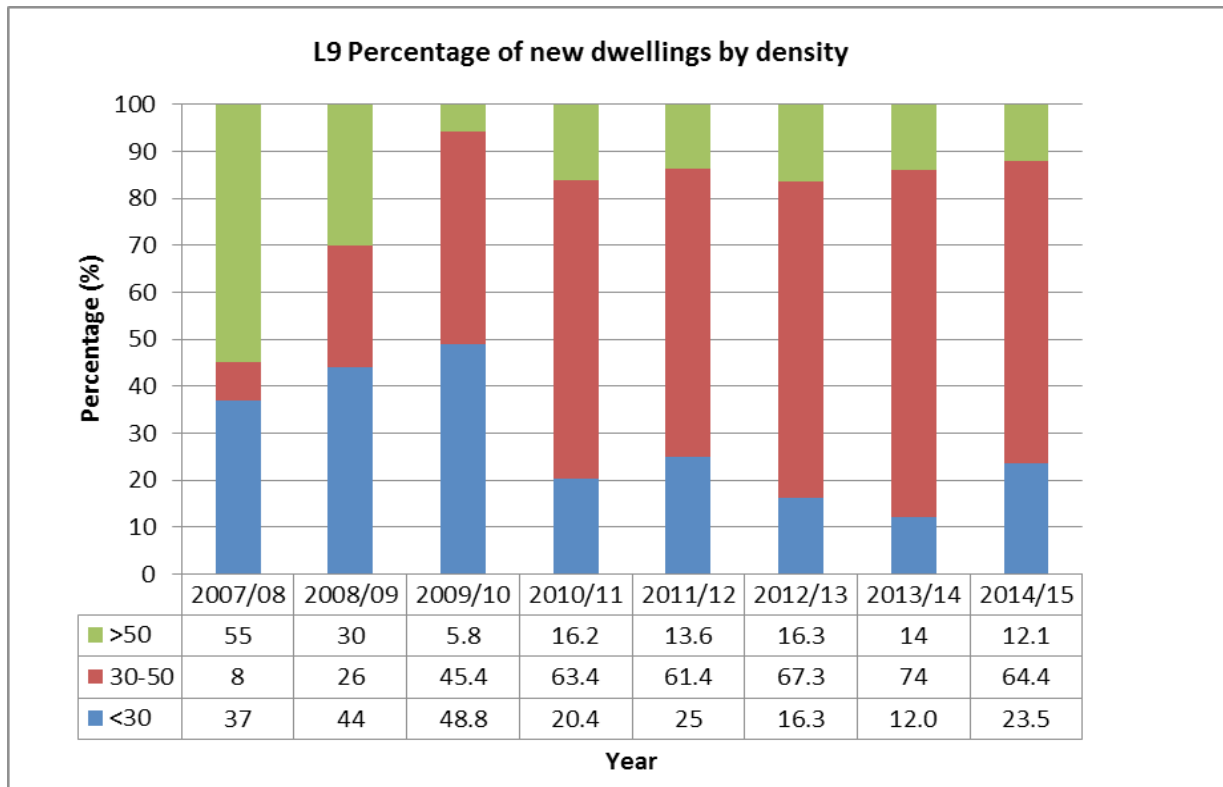
Some of the densities are extremely low because the area of the application relates to the red line rather than the net developable area.

The NET area is only included if it is known. Density figures are therefore a mix of NET and GROSS.

Most of the densities below 30 are for single dwellings, these will skew the figures in the lower density category.

4.28 Table 10 shows that, in the reporting year, 64.4% of new dwellings came from schemes with a density of between 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare. This reflects the completions on the large sites at East Anton, Picket Twenty and Abbotswood. Figure 9 shows the record of new dwellings by density since 2007/08.

Figure 8 – L9 Percentage of new dwellings by density



Source: Hampshire County Council, 2015

Outstanding Permissions

Table 11 - Outstanding Housing Permissions (as at 1 April 2015)

	Large (10 or more)			Small (1 to 9)			TOTAL
	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Gains	Losses	Net Gains	Net Gains
NTV	2889	1	2888	297	42	255	3143
STV	1204	1	1203	112	15	97	1300
TV NFP	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
TOTAL	4093	2	4091	410	58	352	4443

4.29 At 1st April 2015, planning permission had been granted for 4443 net additional dwellings (as shown in Table 11) which will provide for a future supply of housing completions in subsequent years (1614 less than last year). 3143 of these permissions are within NTV and 1300 in STV. Table 12 shows the number of outstanding permissions for dwellings at the strategic sites.

Table 12 - Net outstanding permissions for allocated sites

Allocated Site	Net outstanding permissions
Abbotswood	309
East Anton	1411
Picket Twenty	521

Affordable Housing

Policy ESN 04 (Affordable Housing in Settlements)

Policy ESN 05 (Rural Exception Affordable Housing)

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

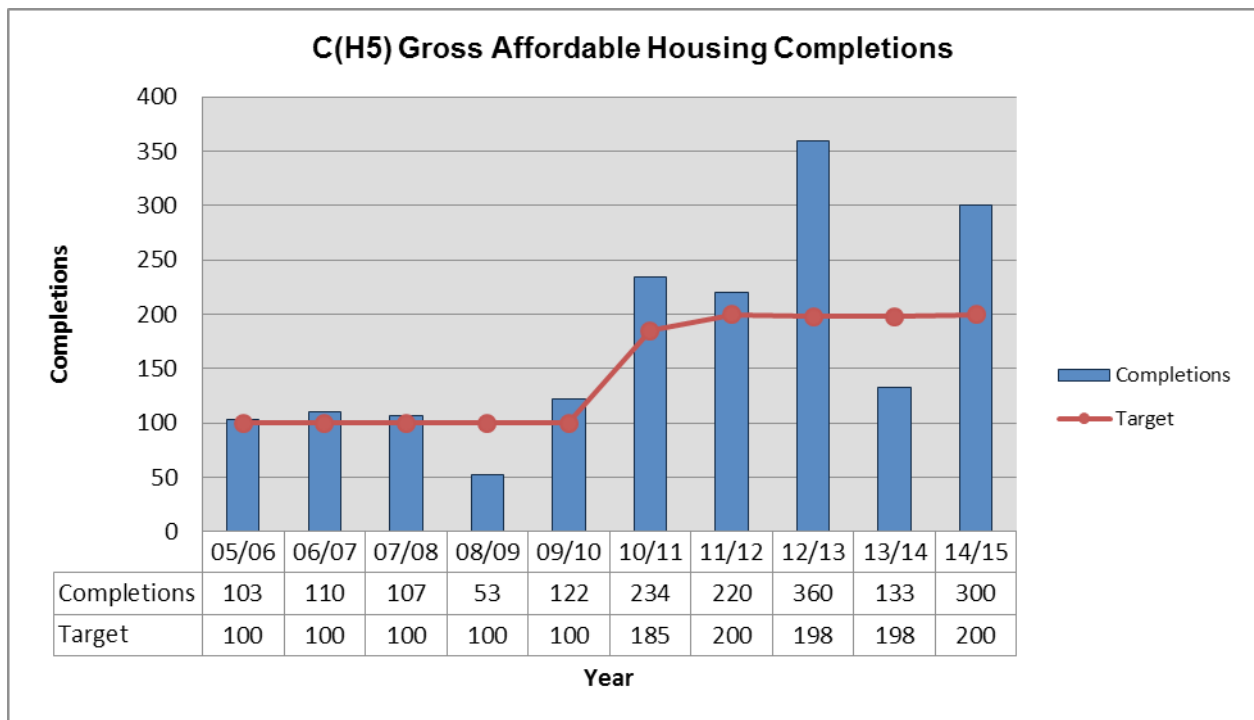
C(H5) Gross Affordable Housing Completions

L2 Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year

4.31 For the period 2014/15, a total of 300 affordable homes were delivered in the Borough (including conversions, refurbishments and new dwellings) as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service in Figure 10. This is a significant increase from the 133 homes that were delivered in the last reporting year.

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

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

Figure 9 – C(H5) Affordable Housing Completions

Source: Housing and Environmental Health, Test Valley Borough Council

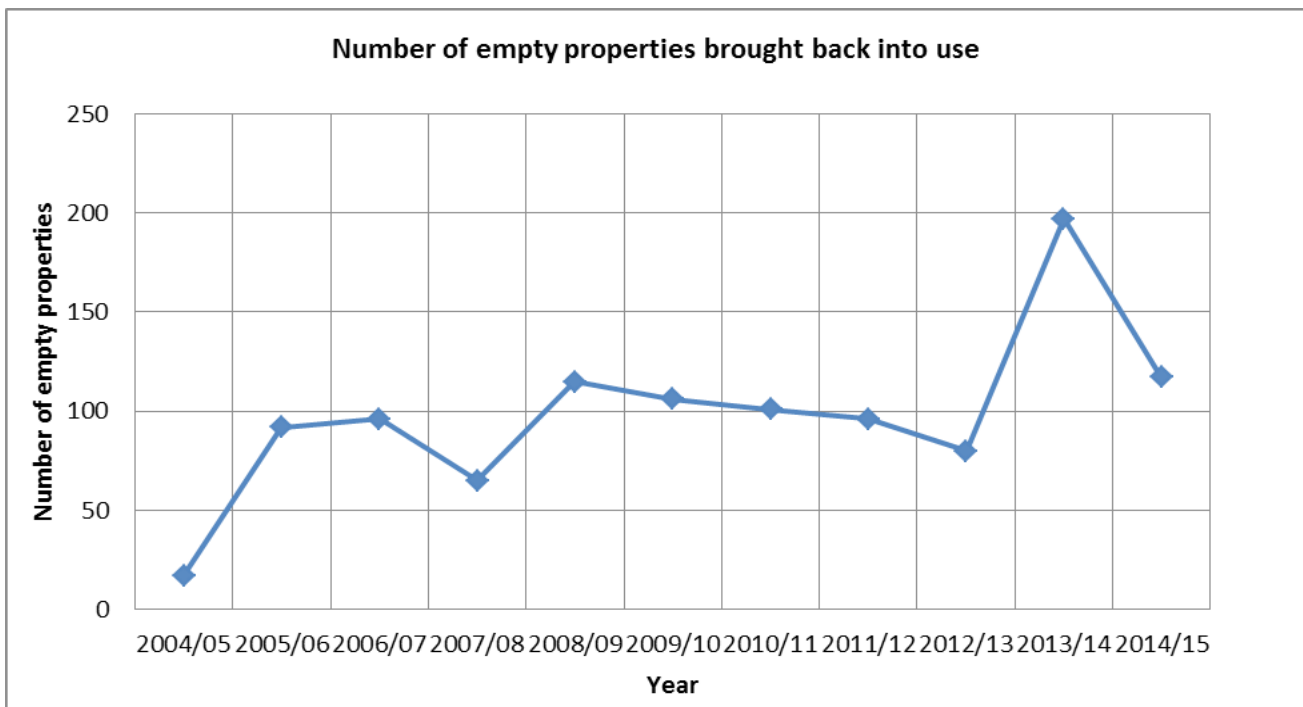
Empty Properties

4.34 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing and Environmental Health Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need. During the reporting year, as shown in Table 13, 117 empty properties have been brought back into use, which is down from the 197 properties which were brought back into use in 2013/14 (Figure 11).

Table 13 - Number of empty properties brought back into use in Test Valley (2004 to 2015)

Year	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
Number of properties brought back into use	17	92	96	65	115	106	101	96	80	197	117

(Source: Revenues Service, Test Valley Borough Council)

Figure 10 – Number of empty properties brought back into use

Sites for Gypsies and Travellers

Policy ESN 13 (Sites for Gypsies and Travellers)

- 4.35** Within the adopted Local Plan (2006, the Council has a criteria-based policy that will provide a basis for which applications for Gypsy and Traveller sites within the Borough can be assessed. This approach is to be continued within the Revised Local Plan.
- 4.36** A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment has been completed on behalf of eleven authorities in Hampshire. The purpose of the survey was to obtain information which will enable the local authorities to assess the accommodation needs of the Gypsies and Travellers. Once the number of spaces has been agreed each Local Authority will have to identify an approach to meet that need. A Gypsy and Traveller document will be produced alongside the Revised Local Plan DPD.

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

- 4.37** During the reporting period, there have been 3 additional gypsy and traveller pitches, and one granted at appeal for a temporary pitch:

- 14/01282/FULLS – Land east of Steplake Cottage, Wellow Wood Road, West Wellow
- 14/01373/FULLS – Woodview Farm, Salisbury Road, Romsey
- 14/00508/FULLS – Paddock, Winchester Road, Ampfield
- 13/01648/FULLN – Atchen Tan, Netherton Road, Netherton (temporary permission granted at appeal for two years)

Public Open Space

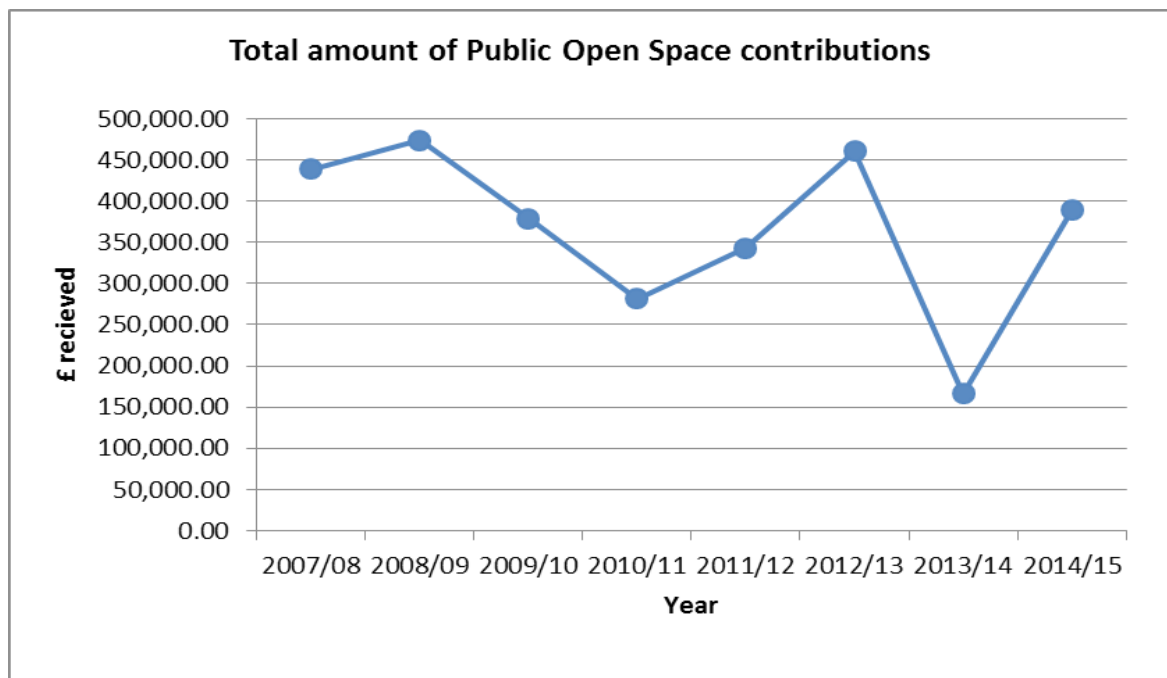
Policy ESN 22 (Public Recreational Open Space Provision)

4.38 Policy ESN 22 enables the Council to seek contributions from residential development towards Public Open Space (POS) provision in the Borough. Table 14 and Figure 12 show the amount of monies collected by open space category (as set out in policy ESN 22), during the reporting period and in previous years.

Table 14 - Public open space contributions collected under policy ESN 22, by open space category (£) (2007 to 2015)

Year	Public Open Space Category				
	Sports Ground	Parkland	Informal Recreation	Children's play space	Total
2014/2015	£182,592.76	£43,677.42	£64,475.35	£98,367.27	£389,112.80
2013/2014	£57,068.16	£12,726.12	£47,133.94	£49,378.06	£166,306.28
2012/2013	£216,676.16	£68,949.72	£42,579.83	£131,881.14	£460,086.85
2011/2012	£162,038.81	£35,201.90	£39,340.10	£105,985.59	£342,566.40
2010/2011	£114,496.59	£21,116.88	£69,525.22	£76,178.67	£281,317.36
2009/2010	£179,920.72	£43,569.88	£81,770.75	£73,448.04	£378,709.39
2008/2009	£233,691.37	£87,180.16	£88,922.54	£64,063.23	£473,857.30
2007/2008	£365,505.08	£34,107.62	£18,125.85	£20,831.17	£438,690.72
Cumulative total					2,930,647.10

Figure 11 – Public Open Space contributions (2007 – 2015)



Notes:

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

4.39 This year a total of £28,520.46 was paid out to Parish Councils, a significant decrease from the £55,891.29 paid out in 2013/14. The number of projects that are funded relate to development sites meeting their triggers for payments.

Employment

Policy ESN 15 (Retention of Employment Land)

Policy ESN 16 (Employment Development within Settlements)

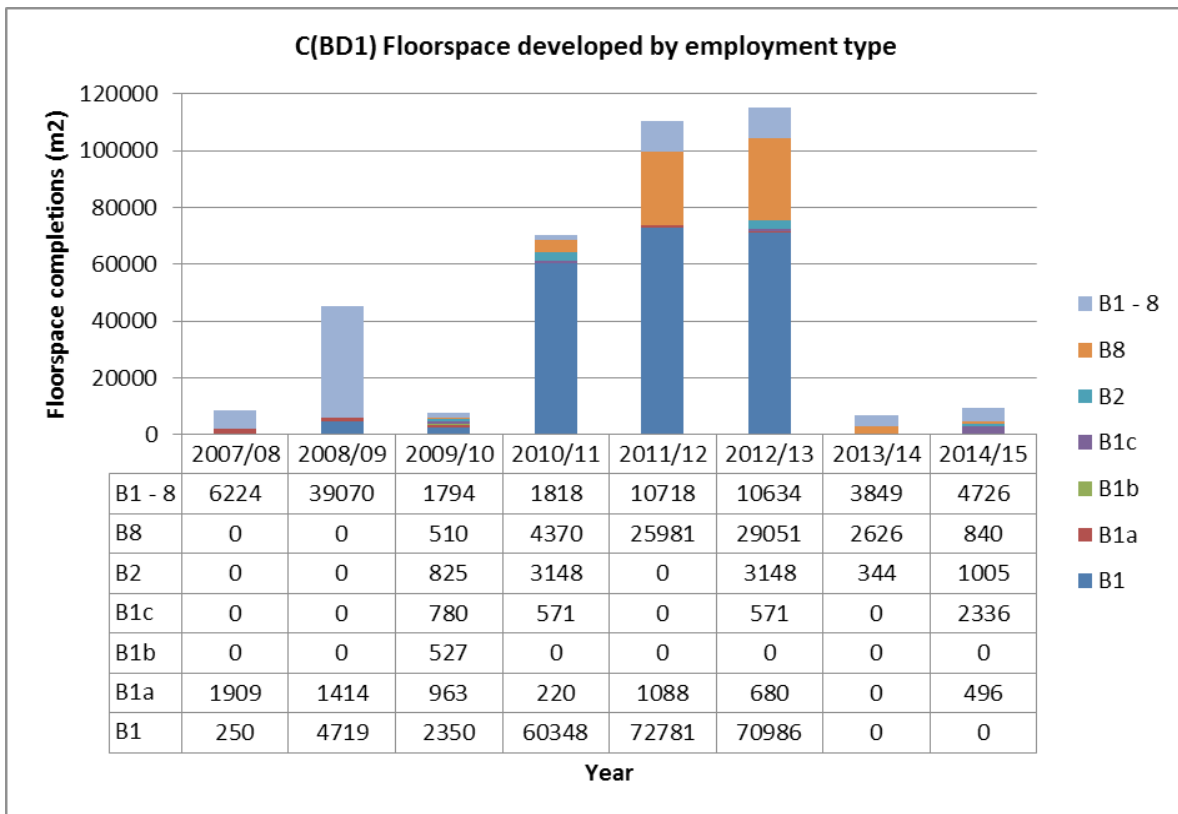
Policy SET 10 (Expansion of Existing Employment Sites)

4.40 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

4.41 As shown in Figure 13, the net gains in employment floorspace within the Borough fluctuate significantly each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites which, when developed, significantly influence the annual return.

Figure 12 – C(BD1) Amount of floor space developed for employment by type



Source (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions 2015* Hampshire County Council

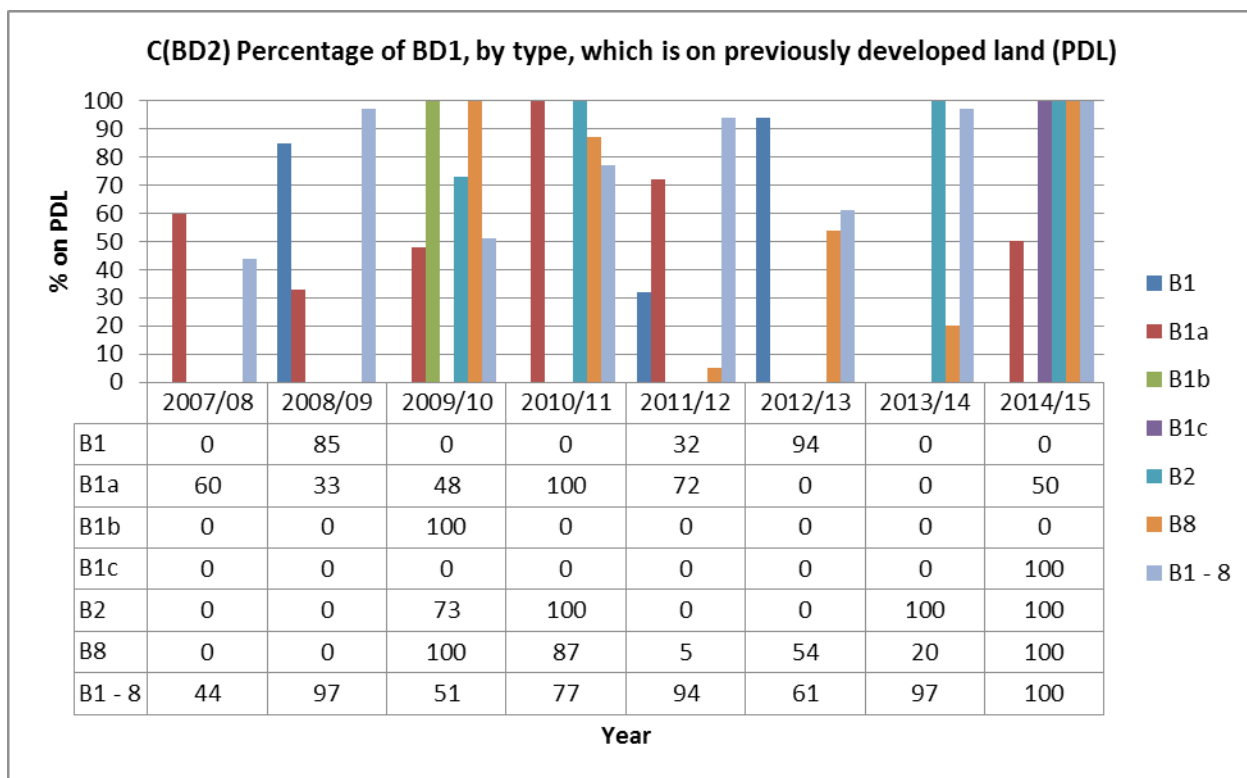
Notes:

1. Excludes sites less than 200m²
2. Gross figures are not included in the table as this information is not currently available

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

4.42 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the Use Classes Order. B1 is classified as Business and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace. B2 is classified as General Industrial Floorspace and B8 as Storage & Distribution space. Figure 14 shows the amount of development on previously developed land.

Figure 13 – C(BD2) Percentage of BD1 by type which is on Previously Developed Land



C(BD3) Employment land supply by type

4.43 As at 1st April 2015, there were 103.18 net hectares of available employment land (Figure 14). Figure 15 shows employment by type.

Source: calculated from *Industrial and Office Land Supply Schedule* Hampshire County Council 2015

Figure 14 - Available employment land

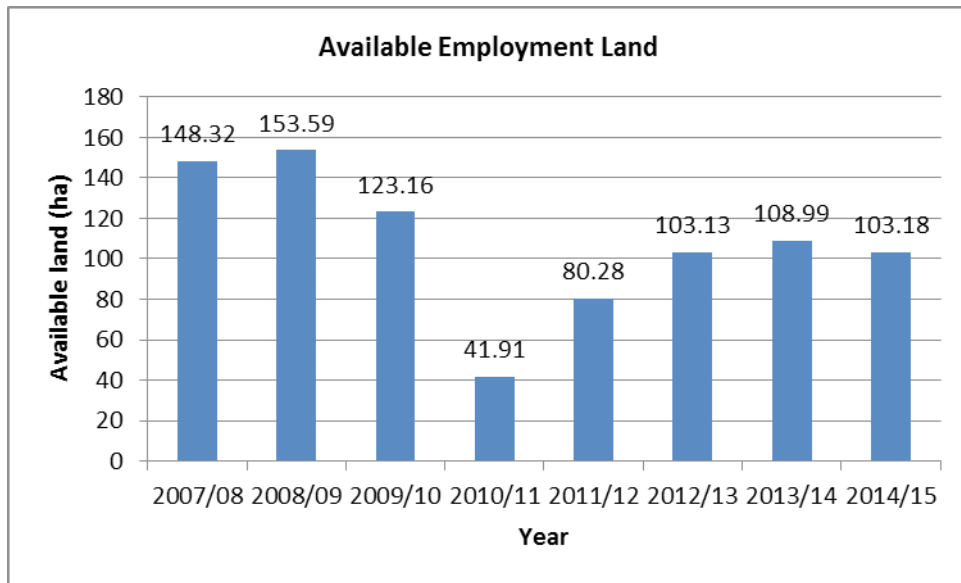
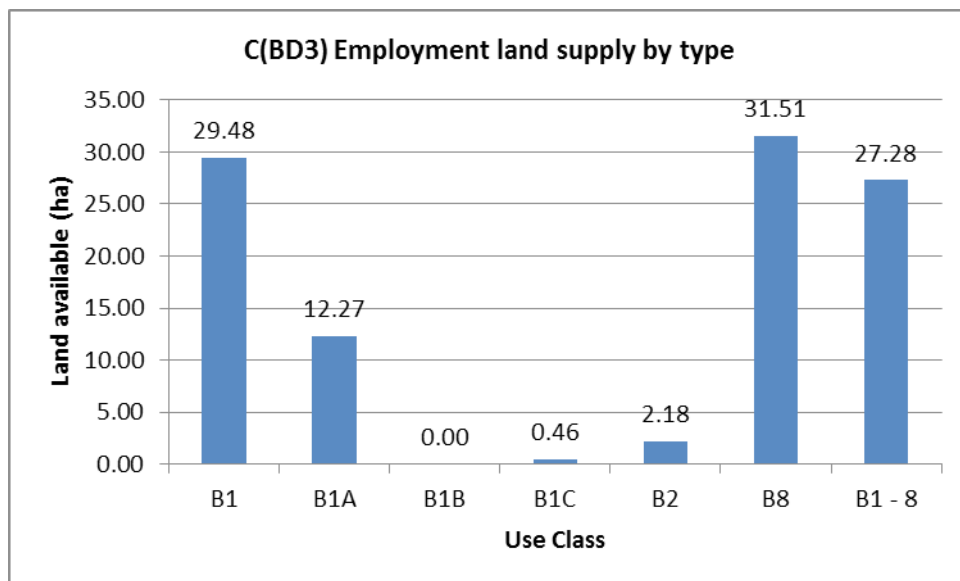


Figure 15 – C(BD3) Amount of employment land available according to type



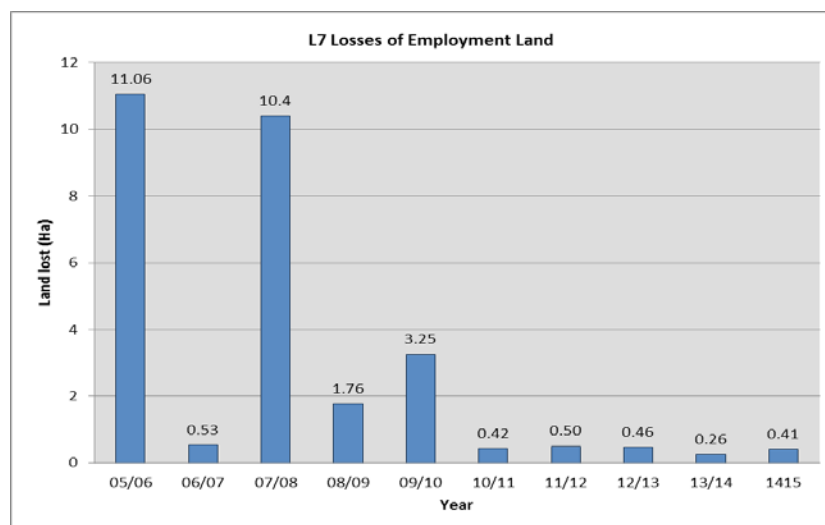
L7 Losses of employment land

4.44 Table 15 and Figure 17 shows employment land that was lost to non-employment development in 2014/15. This is no longer a key indicator but is included to identify local trends. This data is provided by Hampshire County Council, who have taken a strict interpretation of what constitutes loss of employment land.

Table 15 – L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley

Application Reference	Location	Proposal	Existing Land Use	Net Loss (Hectares)
11/01233/FULLN	13 – 17 Bridge Street, Andover	Convert 1st and 2nd storey floors into flats	B1(a)	0.0545
12/02727/FULLS	35 The Hundred, Romsey	Convert office space over retail into flats	B1(a)	0.0606
13/02777/PJDS	The Red House, Station Approach, Romsey	Change of use from offices to residential	B1(a)	0.0444
13/02308/PDJS	12 – 14 The Hundred, Romsey	Convert offices into flats	B1(a)	0.0222
13/00930/FULLS	Land rear of 20 The Hundred, Romsey	Redevelop site into 5 flats	B2	0.0224
13/01240/PDJS	Blackthorn House, Blackthorn Close, Braishfield	Change of use from office to residential	B1(a)	0.0223
14/00432/PDJS	Horsefair House, The Horsefair, Romsey	Convert offices into residential units	B1(a)	0.0572
14/01145/OUTS	Broadgate Farm, Hook Road, Ampfield	Erection of 15 dwellings and office space	B1, B2, B8	0.0760
14/00221/PDJN	Quarley Manor Farm, Quarley	Convert offices into 1 dwelling	B1(a)	0.0505

Figure 16 – L7 Loss of employment land in Test Valley



Source: (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions 2015*, Hampshire County Council

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

L8 Amount of employment land lost to residential development

4.46 Of the 0.4101 hectares of employment land lost, 100% of this was redeveloped into a residential use. Figure 18 shows the historic record of losses to residential development.

Figure 17 – L8 Quantity of employment land lost to residential



Local Services

L12 Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development respectively

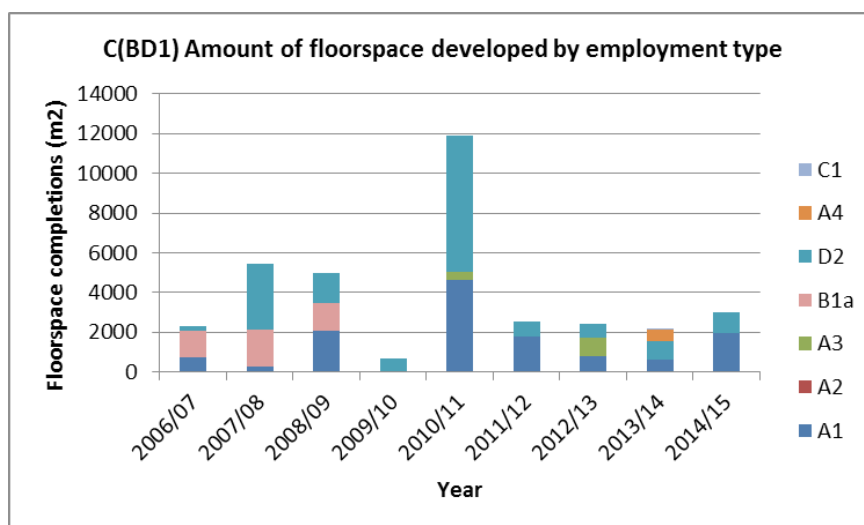
Table 16 – L12 Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

Use	District total floor space (m2)										
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
A1	0	5035	713	240	2048	0	4620	1751	782	629	1946
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	910	0	0
B1a	12188	406	1356	1909	1414	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	2696	240	3274	1528	684	6823	809	753	932	1051
A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	0
C1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0
Total	12188	8137	2309	5423	4990	648	11883	2560	2445	2148	2997

Note: A4 and C1 are new use classes that have been added which relate to retail office and leisure development

Source: (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions* (Hampshire County Council, 2015)

Figure 18 – C(BD1) Amount of completed retail office and leisure development respectively



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

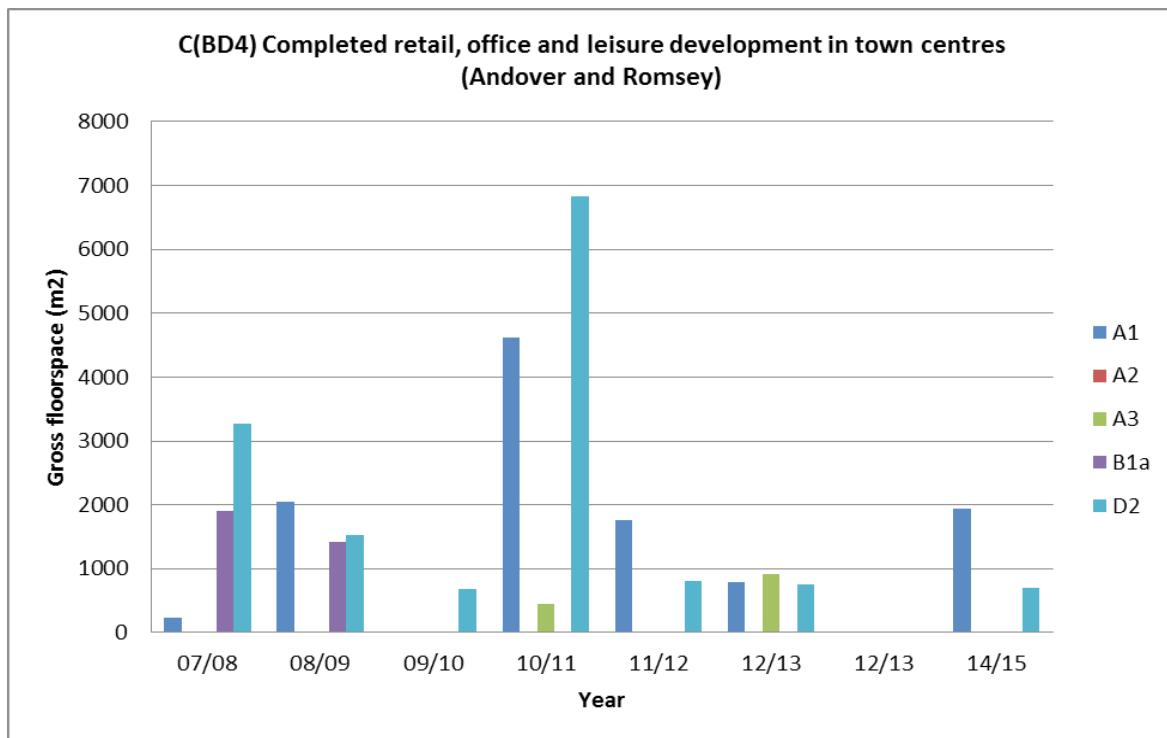
Table 17 – C(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley

Use class	District total floor space (m2)										
	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
A1	0	5035	713	240	2048	0	4620	1751	0	0	1946
A2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	0	0
B1a	12188	406	1356	1909	1414	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	2696	240	3274	1528	684	6823	809	0	0	698
Total	12188	8137	2309	5423	4990	684	11883	2524	0	0	2644

Source: (calculated from) *Industrial and Office Completions and Retail and Leisure Completions* (Hampshire County Council, 2015)

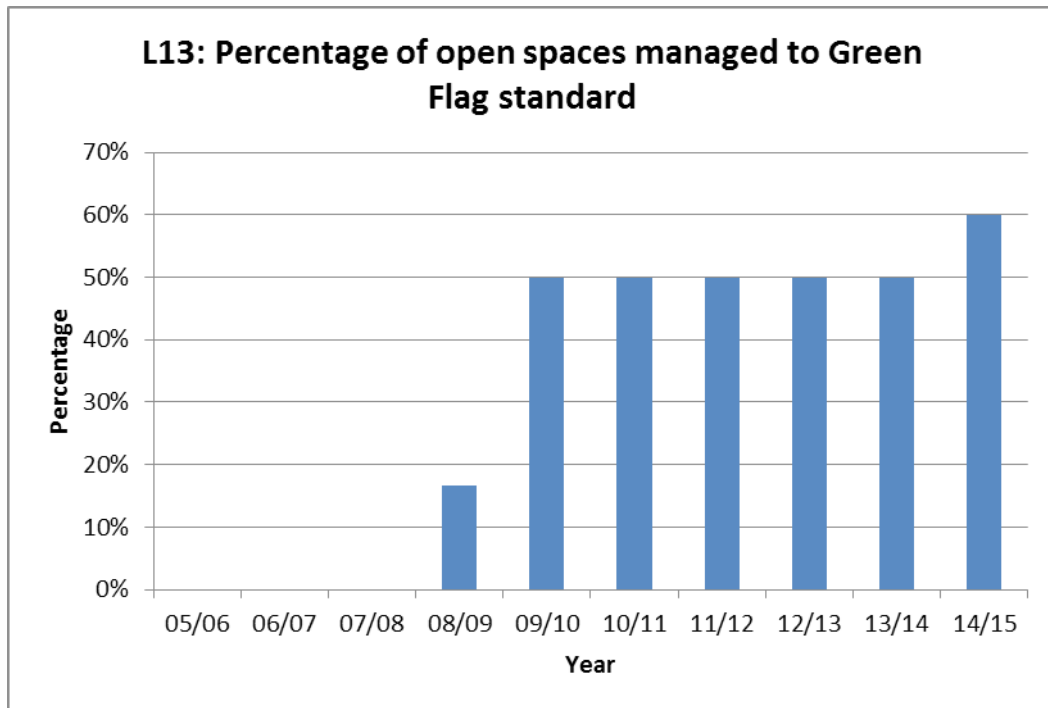
4.47 The high level of completions for retail office and leisure development within the reporting year as shown in table 16 and 17 has influenced the results for this indicator.

Figure 19 – C(BD4) Amount of completed retail office and leisure



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

4.48 In 2014/15, the following open spaces retained Green Flag Award status; War Memorial Park, Romsey; Rooksbury Mill, Andover; and Valley Park Woodlands, Valley Park. Figure 21 shows that 60% of open spaces are managed to Green Flag standard. There remains an aspiration to achieve a fourth Green Flag for a site in Andover before the end of 2017.

Figure 20 – L13 Percentage of open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard

Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP)

4.49 Five major projects have been delivered in 2014/15 which meets the requirements of the LBAP:

- Test Valley Dormouse Project:
- This partnership of Test Valley Borough Council, The Woodland Trust, Hampshire Dormouse Group and The People's Trust for Endangered Species is currently mapping the distribution of dormice in northern Test Valley. The intention is to gain a comprehensive understanding of dormouse distribution, as well as offer funding to deliver planting projects to reconnect fragmented woodlands and hedgerow corridors.
- Fishlake Meadows Reserve:
- Partnership of Test Valley Borough Council, Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Romsey Local Civic Society, the Environment Agency and the NE will manage a 60 hectare area of wetland, tumbledown fen, open water and reed beds at a site north of Romsey, including a section of the River Test SSSI.
- Winning Ways for Wildlife Project:
- This project is continuing with monitoring populations of willow tit and Duke of Burgundy butterfly in northern Test Valley
- River Anton Enhancement Scheme:

- Work to restore sections of the River Anton has progressed. 120 metres of the river on the reach after the town centre has been restored and the effects of the work is being monitored. The work has involved installations of deflectors, woody and coarse debris mattresses and dog dips to maintain public access to the water course. Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust have continued to survey the River Anton for key species
- Trout Fry:
- A project between Wessex Chalk Stream and Anton Junior School to bring on trout fry. Tanks were installed at the school, and the children have monitored the development of the trout before releasing back into the River Anton at Rooksbury Mill.

C(E3) Renewable Energy Generation

- 4.50** Building Control records show that there were 4 applications for solar panel installations in the Borough within the reporting period. This is a significant decrease in the number of solar panel installations, with 61 applications being submitted in 2013/14. This decreasing trend reflects the changes taking place with regards to eligibility for Feed in Tariffs (Government subsidy launched in April 2010) designed to act as a financial incentive to install renewable micro - generation facilities up to 5MW.

5 Integrating Transport and Land Use (Chapter 7)

Local Plan Objective

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

Policy TRA 01 (Travel Generating Development)

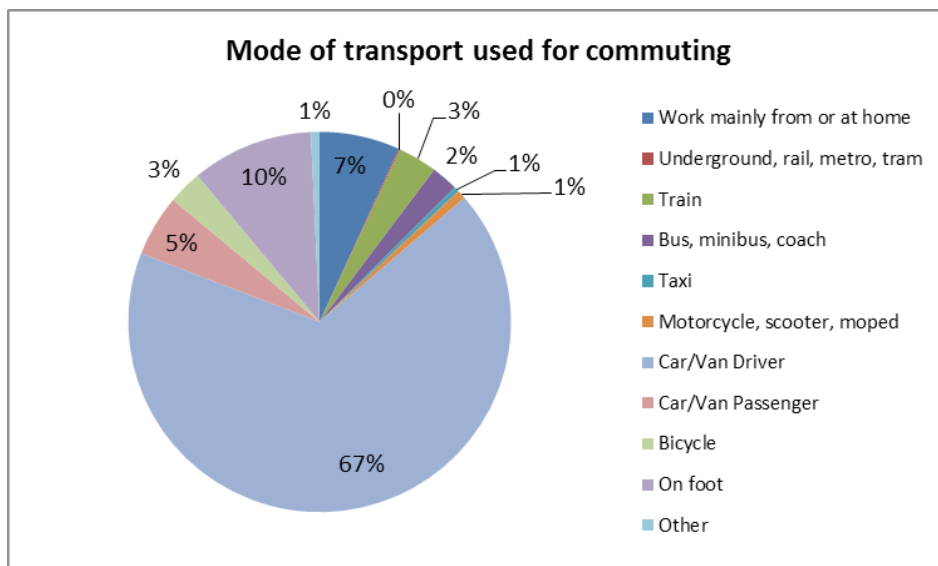
Policy TRA 02 (Parking Standards)

Policy TRA 03 (Public Transport Infrastructure)

Policy TRA 04 (Financial Contributions to Transport Infrastructure)

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

Figure 21 - Mode of transport used for commuting, Test Valley Borough

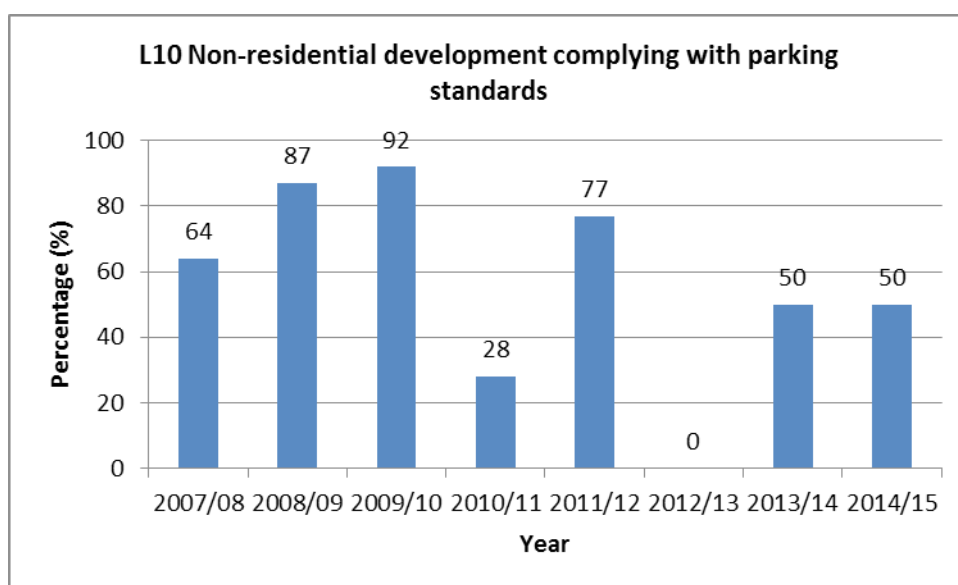


Source: ONS Census, 2011

- 5.2** Figure 22 illustrates that a significant majority of the Borough's population commute to work by car. Walking to work is the second most common method, while public transport use limited.

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

Figure 22 - Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards



5.3 Of the non-residential sites completed during the recording period, 8 sites complied with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards. This equates to 50% of the development sites as shown in figure 23. This figure is the same as for the 2013/2014 reporting period.

5.4 Table 18 shows that three sites were found to exceed car parking standards during the reporting year. One site was found to under-provide car parking standards but this was accepted as the site was close to transport routes and was found to not have an impact on the existing highway network.

Table 18 - Non-residential development complying with car parking standards, Test Valley (April 2014 to March 2015)

Number of non-residential sites completed during 2014/15	16
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2014/2015 which comply with the adopted Local Plan (2006) parking standards	8
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2014/2015 where there was an under-provision of car parking standards	5
Number of non-residential sites completed during 2014/2015 which exceeded car parking standards	3

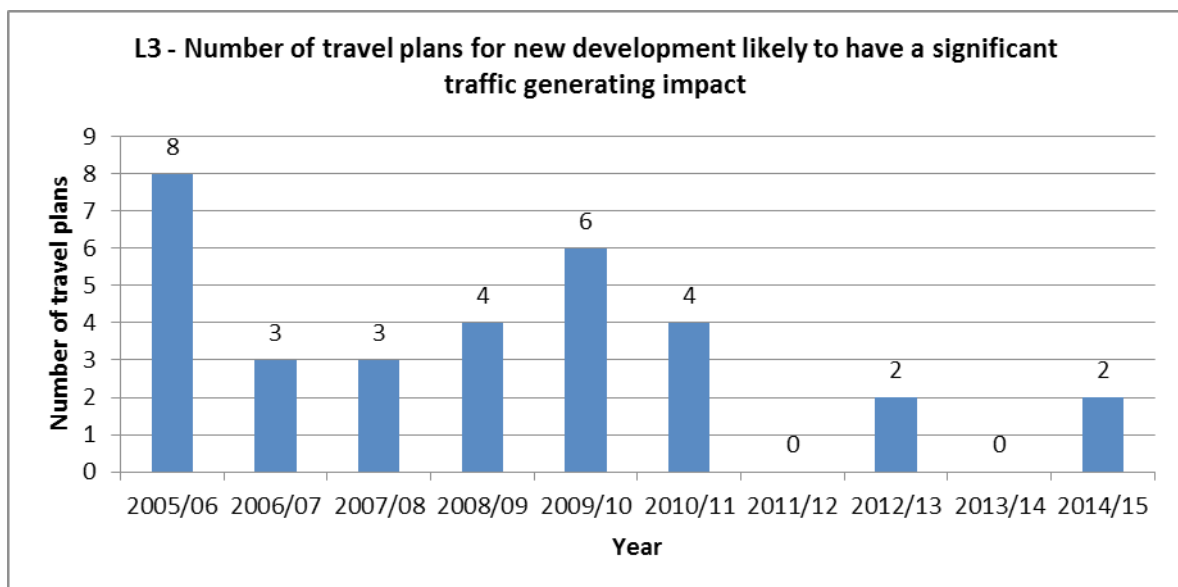
L11 Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services

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

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

- 5.6** A number of travel plans were completed and approved within the reporting period.
- Community Travel Plan for Picket Piece – approved by TVBC on 16/09/2014
 - Travel Plan for New Street, Andover (Monros Corner). This plan comprised of 3 A1 retail units and 1 A3 drive-thru restaurant and retention of the petrol filling station. TVBC was a consultee in respect of the approval of this travel plan.
- 5.7** Figure 24 shows the present and historical number of new travel plans adopted in Test Valley.

Figure 23 – L3 Number of new travel plans adopted within Test Valley



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 2014/15 there were 16 appeals against planning refusals involving design issues (policy DES 01 to DES 07 of the adopted Borough Local Plan 2006). 12 of these were dismissed and 4 were allowed.
- 6.3** A total of 75% of determined appeals were dismissed

7 Safeguarding Amenity (Chapter 9)

Local Plan Objective

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

Policy AME 01 (Privacy and Private Open Space)

Policy AME 02 (Daylight and Sunlight)

Policy AME 03 (Artificial Light Intrusion)

Policy AME 04 (Noise and Vibration)

Policy AME 05 (Unpleasant Emissions)

- 7.1** It is difficult to objectively assess the performance of amenity policies. A review of the Appeal decisions during the year shows that amenity policies AME 01, AME 02 and AME 04 featured in 9 appeals, of which 7 were dismissed and 2 were allowed.
- 7.2** A total of 78% of determined appeals were dismissed. For appeals which featured policy AME01, 67% 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.

Andover Town Centre

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

Ground floor uses in Andover Town Centre

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

- 8.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 19 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 19 – L4 Percentage non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Andover's Primary Shopping Area (October 2013)

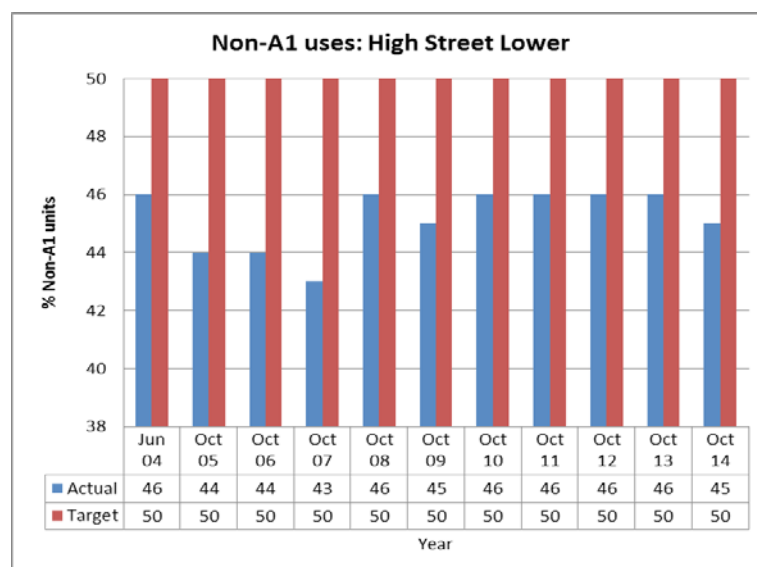
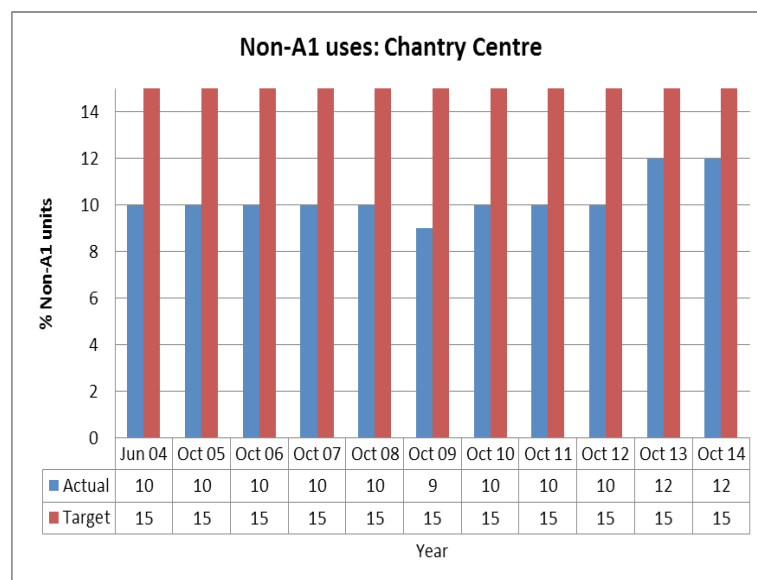
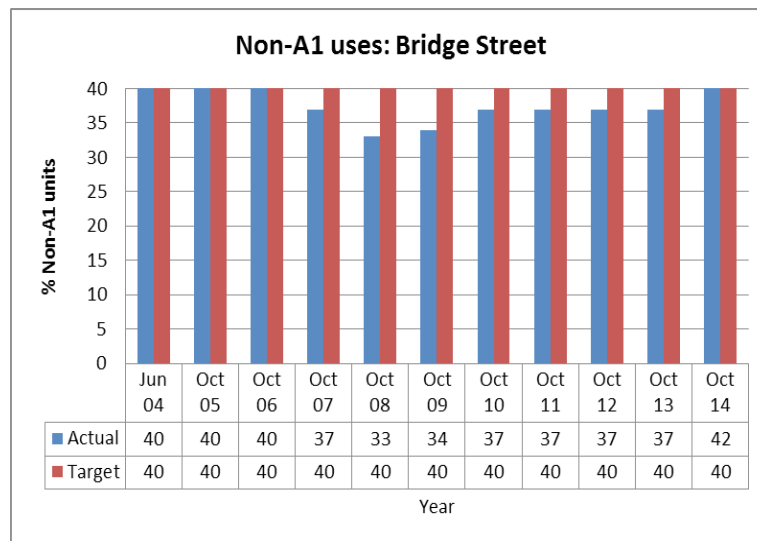
	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	
	Actual %									Target
Bridge Street	40	37	33	34	37	37	37	37	42	40%
Chantry Centre High Street	10	10	10	9	10	10	10	12	12	15%
(Lower) Union Street High Street	44	43	46	45	46	46	46	46	45	50%
(Upper) Street	35	35	39	39	40	40	40	40	40	30%
	10	8	10	8	8	8	10	12	16	15%

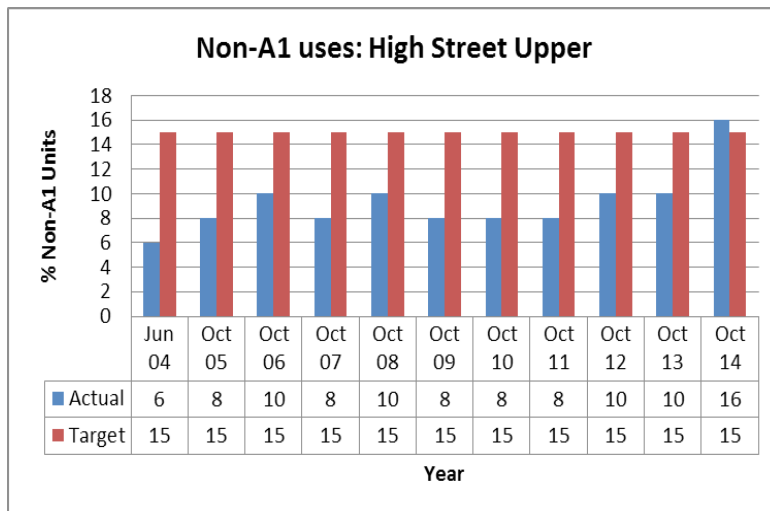
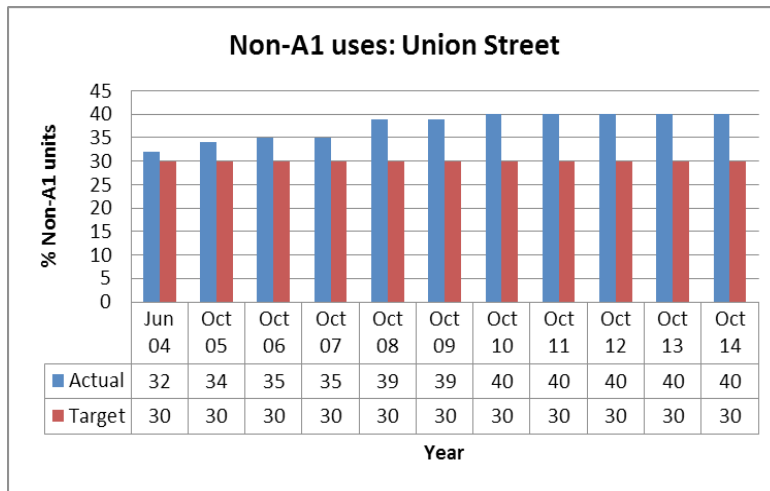
- 8.4** The shop frontage monitoring reveals that the Chantry Centre and the High Street Lower continue to be within the target set for the percentage of non-A1 uses (A2: Financial & Professional Services, A3: Restaurants & Cafes, A4: Drinking Establishments, and A5: Hot Food Takeaways) in the Primary Shopping Area.
- 8.5** Overall, there has been a constant trend in the percentage of non-A1 uses between the reporting period 13/14 and 14/15 with the exception of Bridge Street and High Street Upper which have both increased, and High Street Lower which has decreased (Figure 25).

Frontage Monitoring Update: 31st March 2015 – 1st October 2015

As at May 2015, non-A1 use increased in Bridge Street (48%) and High Street Lower (51%), and decreased in Union Street (39%).

Figure 24 – L4 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)

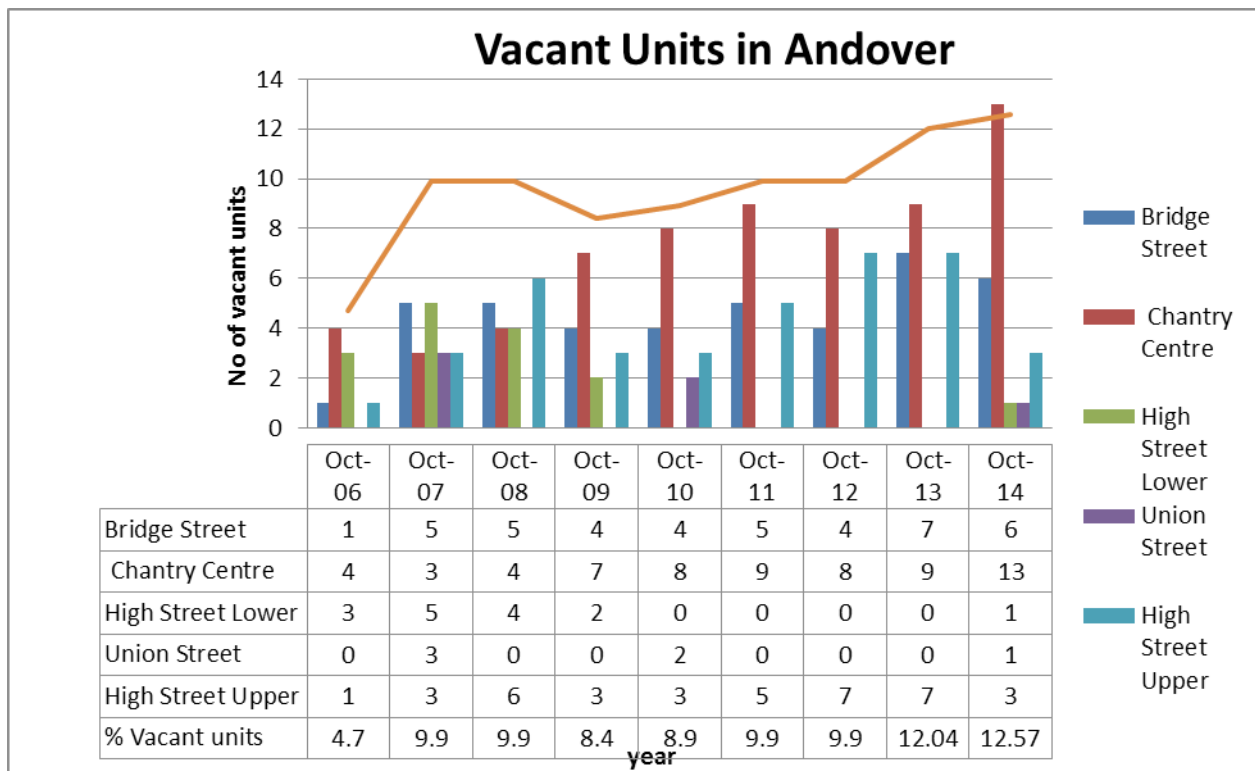




Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre

- 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.
- 8.7** The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided into two or more units or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.
- 8.8** In the reporting year (2014/2015) the total number of vacant units rose from 23 to 24 representing 12.57% of all units (Figure 26).

Figure 25 - Percentage of Vacant Units in Andover Town Centre (2005 to 2015)



Vacant Units Update: 31st March 2015 – 1st October 2015

At May 2015, there were 14 vacant units in Andover Town Centre.

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 47,600.¹⁵ The town centre provides for a range of convenience and comparison goods although the proximity to Southampton means that there is a significant outflow of expenditure.

Ground floor uses in Romsey Town Centre

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

- 9.3** The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every 6 months. Table 20 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.

¹⁵ Based on *Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF)* Hampshire County Council 2015

*L5 – Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)***Table 20 – L5 Percentage of non-A1 (Shops) Use Class within Romsey's Primary Shopping Areas**

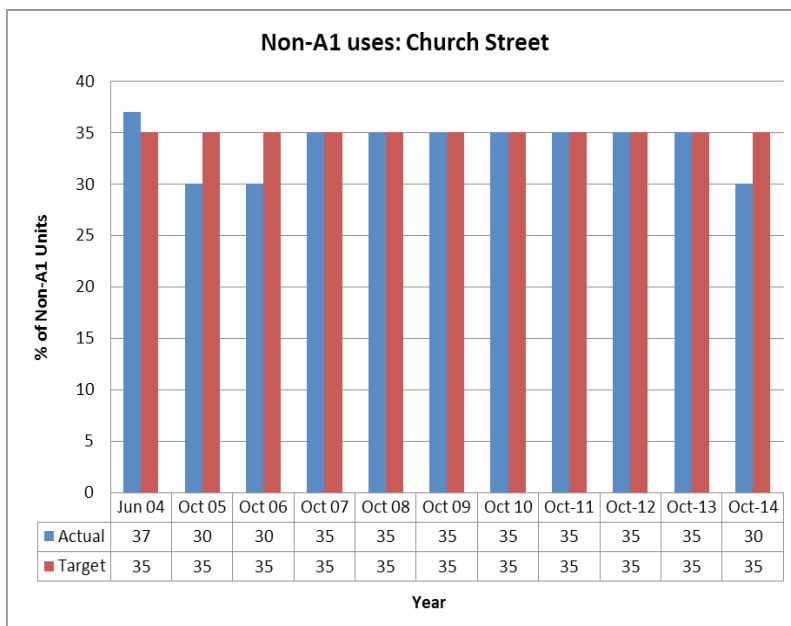
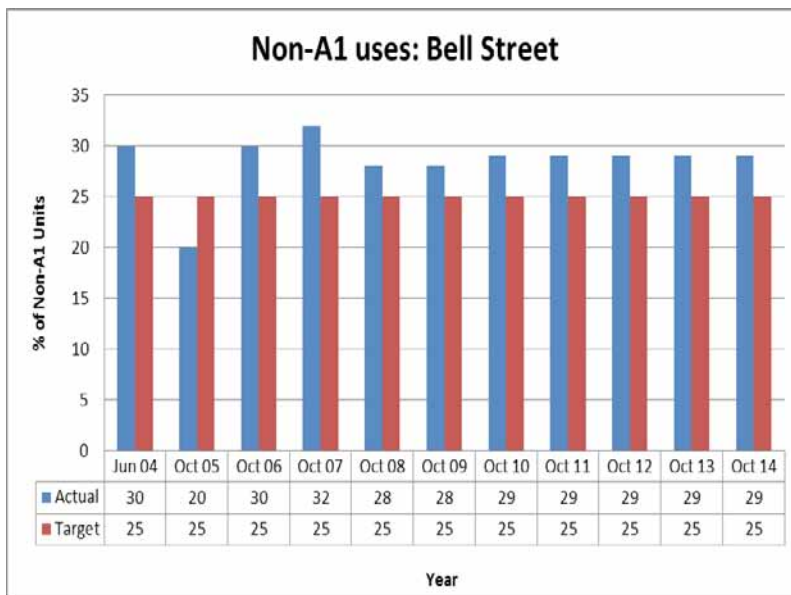
	Oct-06	Oct-07	Oct-08	Oct-09	Oct-10	Oct-11	Oct-12	Oct-13	Oct-14	Target
	Actual %									
Bell Street	30	32	28	28	29	29	29	29	29	25%
Market Place/ Church Street	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	30	35%
Latimer Street	43	38	33	31	35	35	32	32	35	35%
Market Place	58	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	55%
The Hundred	24	24	25	25	24	24	24	24	22	25%

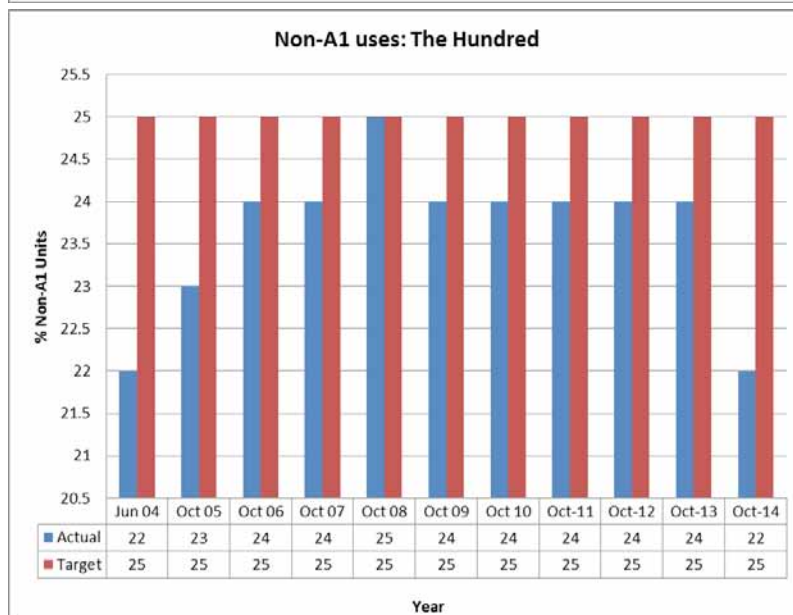
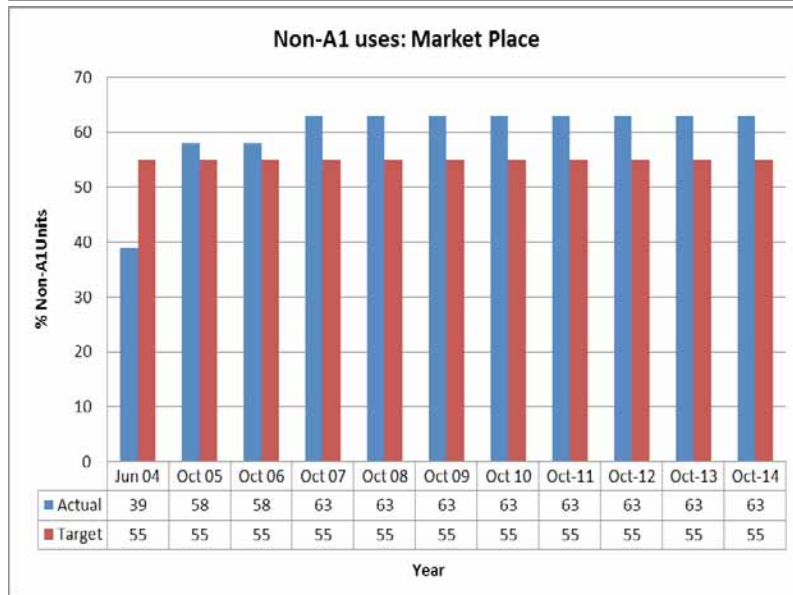
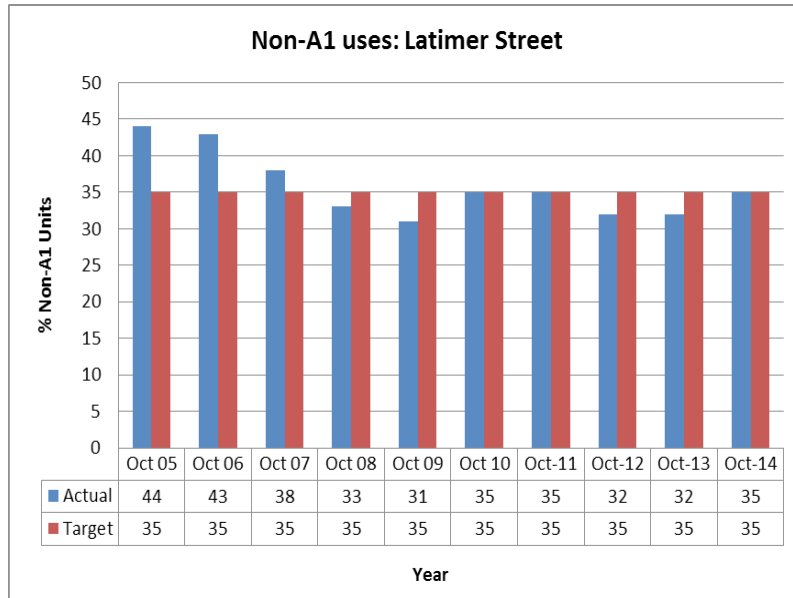
- 9.4** Table 20 indicates that in October 2014, non A1 use remained similar, if not the same, in all of the zones from the previous reporting period. Figure 27 shows the historic record of shop frontages for each zone.

Frontage Monitoring Update: 31st March 2015 - 1st October 2015

At May 2015, non A1 use had decreased in Bell Street to 28% and increased in Latimer Street to 37%.

Figure 26 – L5 Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)

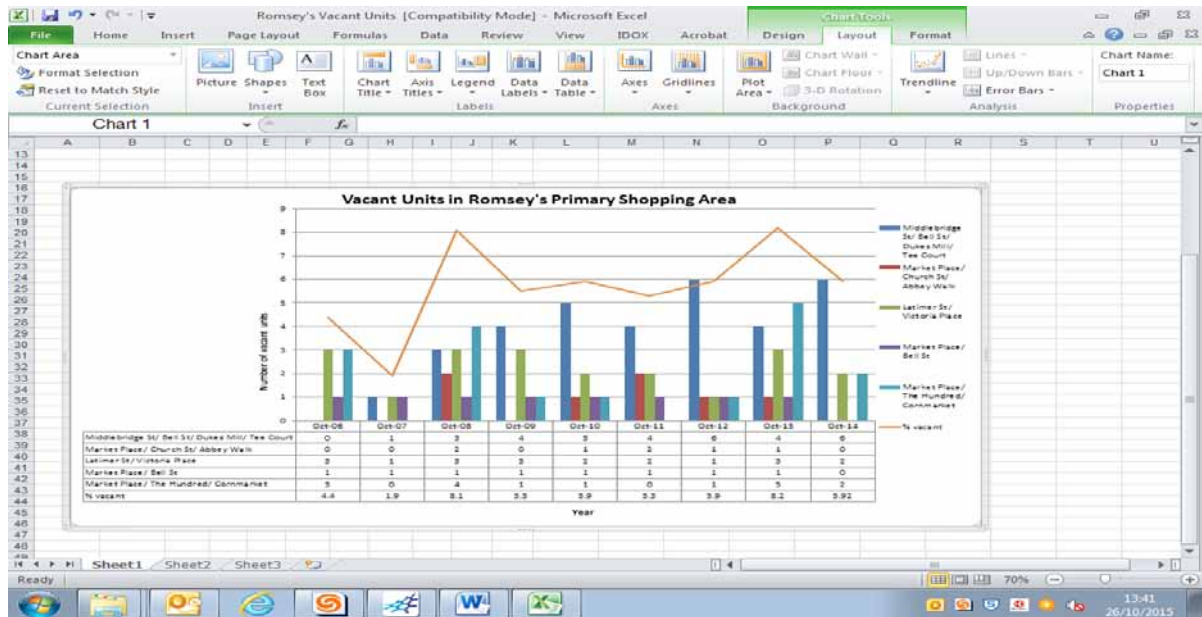




Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre

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

Figure 27 - Percentage of Vacant Units in Romsey Town Centre (2005 – 2015)



9.6 The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant, some units might be split in to two or more units or new units developed, for example, but this data does give a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre.

9.7 The number of vacant units in Romsey has decreased from 14 to 10. This represents 5.92% of all units (Figure 28).

Vacant Units Update: 31st March 2015 - 1st October 2015

As of May 2015, there were 5 vacant units in Romsey Town Centre.

10 Conclusion

- 10.1** This report is the eleventh AMR produced by the Council. It has built upon ten previous reports which highlighted some difficulties in collecting relevant information for the core output indicators. The Council has again worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 10.2** This latest AMR has continued the contextual indicators and also the retained removed core output indicators to better describe the general context of the Borough. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.
- 10.3** The AMR may be expanded in the coming years to meet the monitoring requirements of the DPDs and SPDs prepared for the Council's Development Plan.
- 10.4** The Borough has seen an increase in the number of housing completions and housing permissions compared to the previous reporting year, and there has been a significant increase in the delivery of affordable dwellings. The availability of Borough-wide employment land remains high, and 50% of employment completions were on Previously Developed Land. The Council has also performed well in the collection and distribution of Public Open Space funds.

Appendices

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

Core Output Indicators		Result	Page
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	9403m ²	49
BD2	Percentage of 1a, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	50%	50
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	103.18ha	50
BD4	Total Amount of floorspace for 'town centre uses'	2644m ²	54
Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	See Appendix 6,7 & 8	See appendices 6,7 & 8
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: net additional dwellings – previous years; net additional dwellings – reporting year; net additional dwellings – future years; and managed delivery target		
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land		
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	3	47
H5	Affordable housing completions	300	45
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No data available	42
Environmental Quality			
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	6	33
E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	9,332ha	23
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	4	59
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

Core Output Indicators		Result	Page
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year between 2004 and 2012	300	45
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact	2	59
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Andover)	See table	
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage targets (Romsey)	See table	
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	32.2%	35
L7	Losses of employment land in development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	i) 0ha ii)0.4101ha	51
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.4101ha	53
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at: less than 30 dwellings per hectare; between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and Above 50 dwellings per hectare.	23.5 64.4 12.1	43
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework	50%	58
L11	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	59
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	2997m ²	53
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	60%	56
L14/ E2	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	9,332ha	23

Appendix 2: International Wildlife Designations in Test Valley

Designation	Locations
Special Area of Conservation (SAC) (European)	Emer Bog, Baddesley Common Mottisfont Bats, Mottisfont The New Forest Porton Down Salisbury Plain Solent Maritime, Lower Test Valley
Special Protection Areas (SPA) (European)	The New Forest Porton Down River Test Salisbury Plain The Solent and Southampton Water
Ramsar Sites (International)	The New Forest The Solent and Southampton Water
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) (National)	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: Condition of SSSI Units Natural England, September 2015 <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk>

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

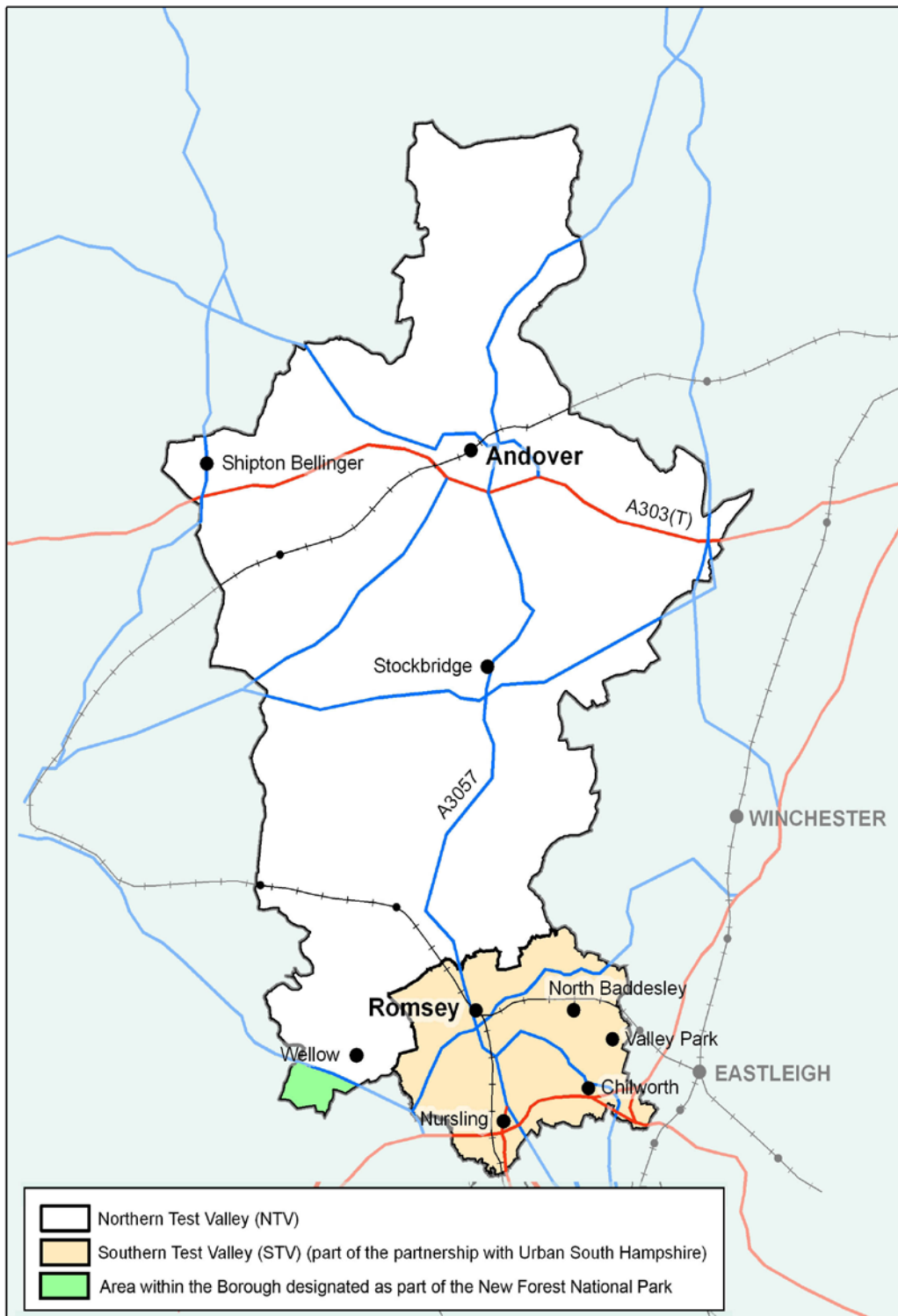
Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus Cristatus</i>	Great Crested Newt	Amphib	✓
<i>Bombus Humilis 1</i>	Brown-band Carder Bee	Bees	✓
<i>Lucanus Cervus</i>	Stag Beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda Arvensis</i>	Skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta Bernicla Bernicla</i>	Dark-bellied Brent Goose	Birds	✓
<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	✓
<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	✓

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<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
<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	41

Notes:

'✓' 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



N
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 Test Valley Borough Council 100024295 2008.

Scale: Not To Scale

September 2008



Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory Guidance Note Summary

HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Row A	Total completions for past years, from allocated sites
Row B	Total completions for past years, from unallocated sites
Row C	Total completions for past years (sum of allocated sites plus unallocated sites)
Row D	Total projected completions for current and future years
Row E	Cumulative completions for each year (sum of completions for current and past years)
Row F	PLAN figure – annual strategic requirement (set out by the Local Plan)
Row G	MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions above or below the PLAN figure (F) ¹⁶
Row H	MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement ¹⁷ .

CALCULATION

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

CHART

Comprises 2 graphs:

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

16 ¹ 'Occurs' means possible/confirmed breeding or regular sightings in the area. 'Anomalous' records are discounted where possible.

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

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.

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

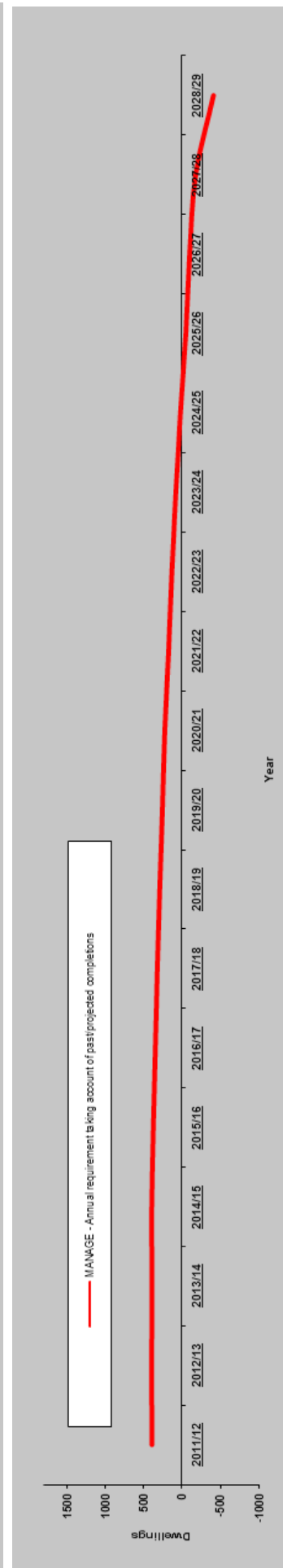
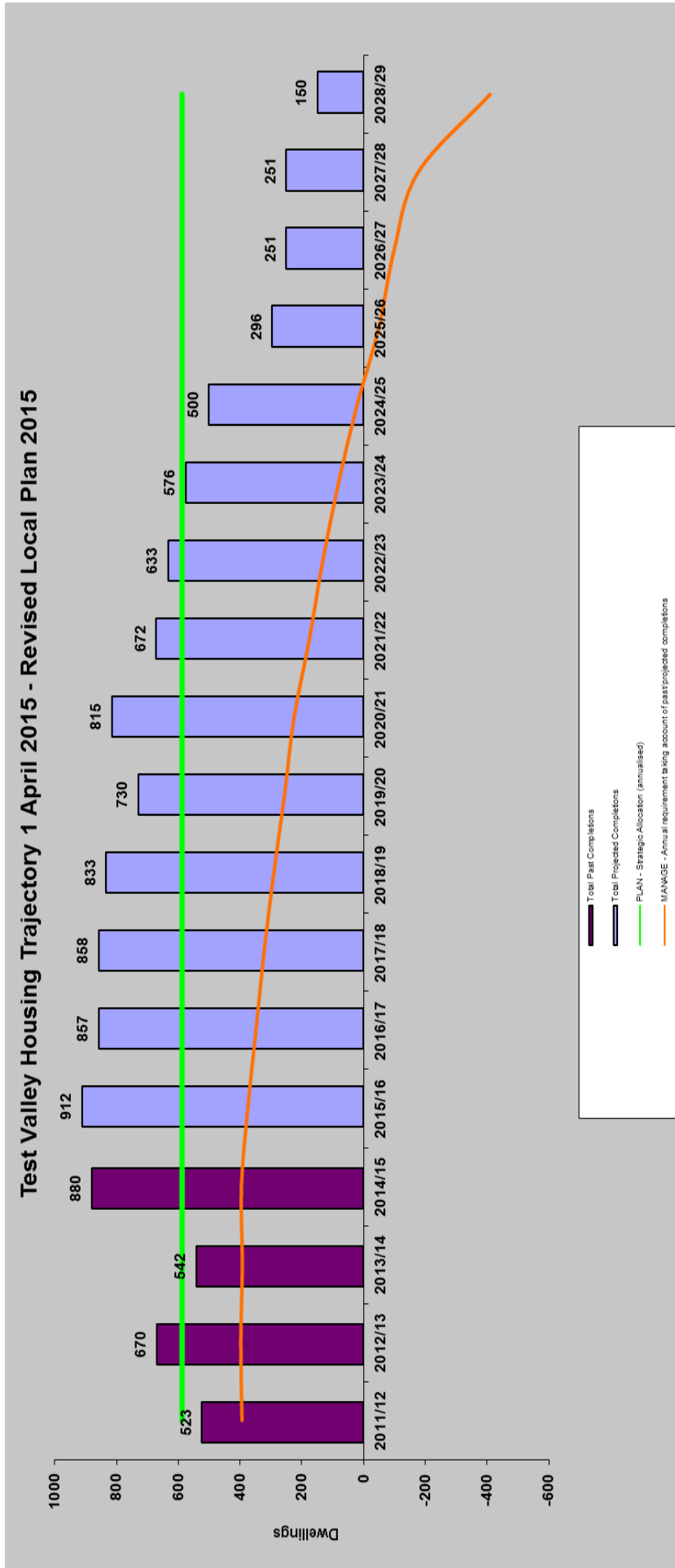
$$\text{Year 2 onwards} \quad H = [(F \times \text{number of years completed}) - E] \div \text{number of years remaining}$$

CHART Comprises two graphs:

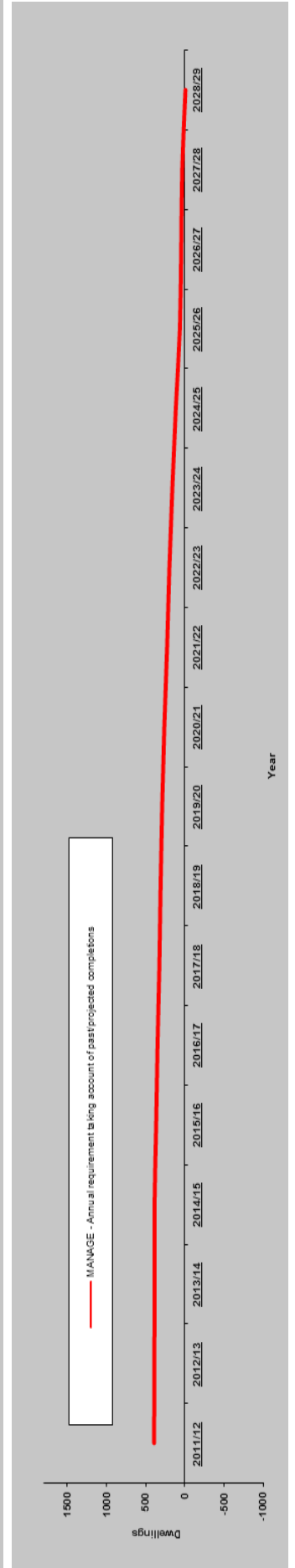
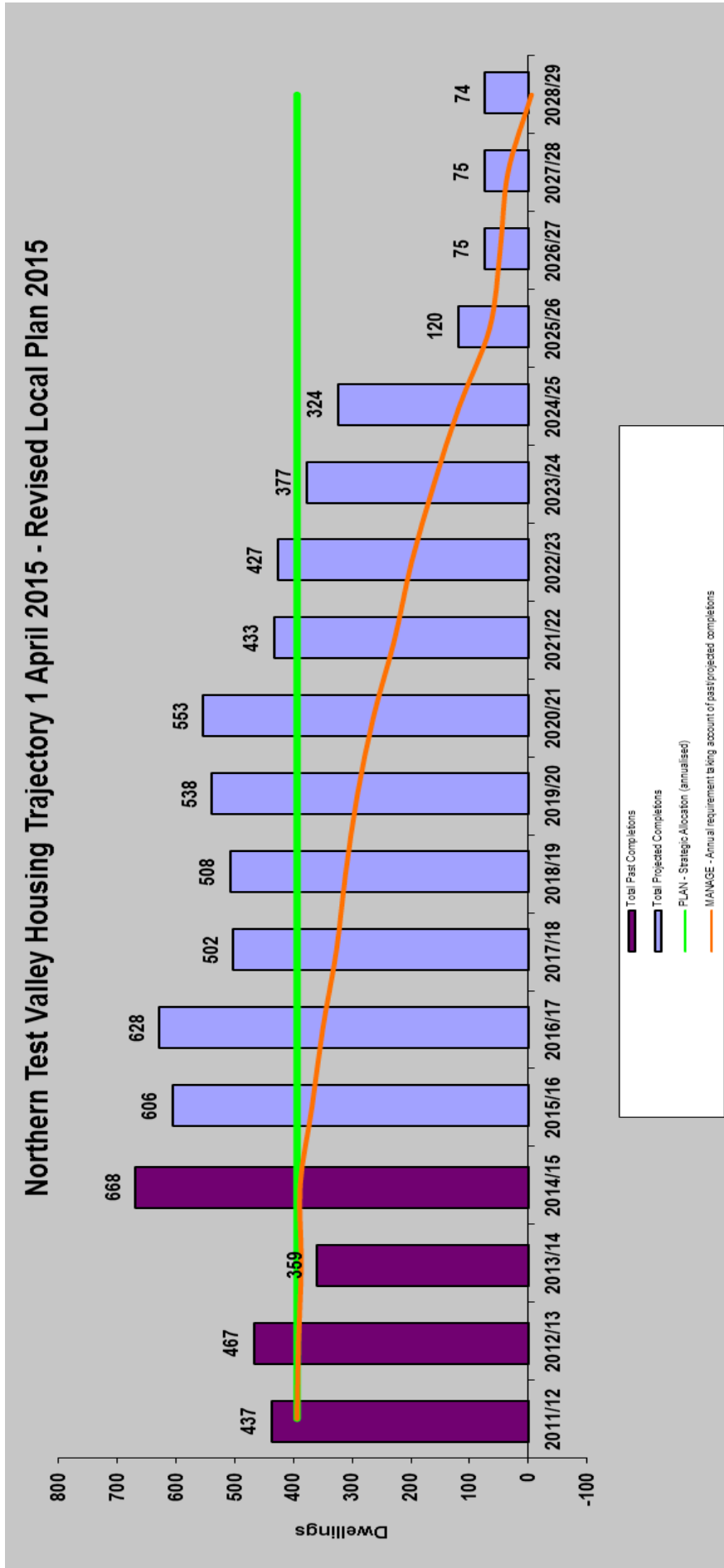
Total past completions and total projected future completions by year as a bar chart. Includes PLAN figure (F) and MANAGE (H) figure as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.

MONITOR figure (G) as a line graph

Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory (Revised Local Plan) 2011 – 2029 (as at 1st July 2015)

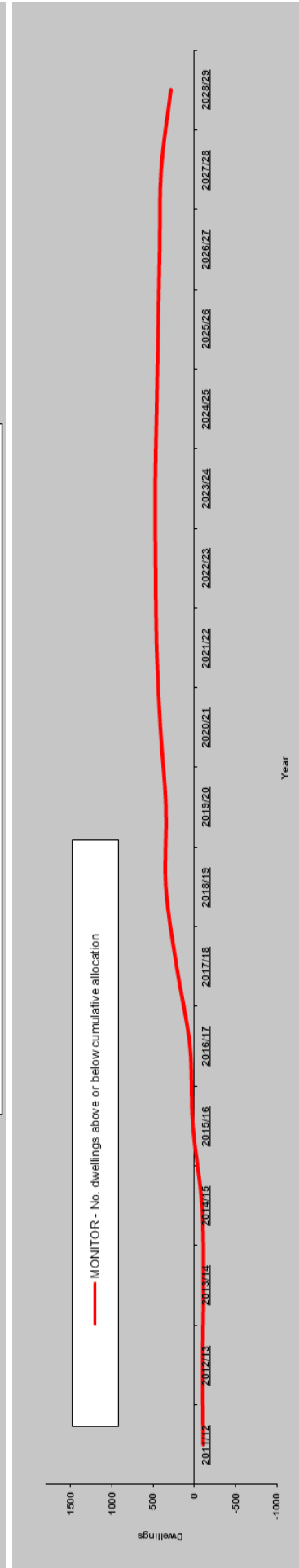
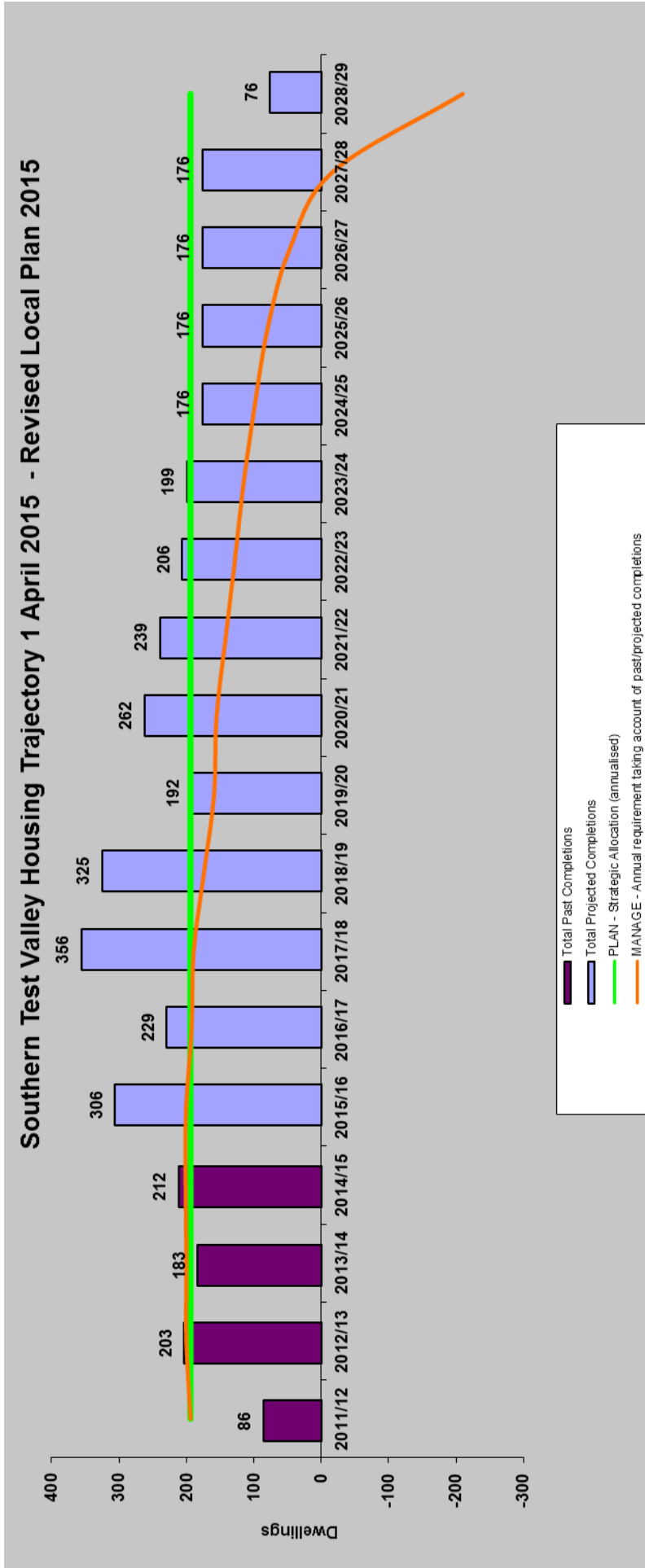


Appendix 7: Housing Trajectory 2011 – 2028/29 (Northern Test Valley) (as at 1st July 2015)



Northern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2015 - Revised Local Plan 2015																			
	2017/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL
3																			
4																			
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22																			
23																			
24																			

Appendix 8: Housing Trajectory 2011 – 2029 (Southern Test Valley) (as at 1st July 2015)



		Southern Test Valley Housing Trajectory 1 April 2015 - Revised Local Plan 2015																			
		2017/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	TOTAL	
3																					
4	<i>ELF (2006) Allocations</i>																				
5	Romsey Brewery		8	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	153	
6	Abbotswood, Romsey	30	190	157	114	110	79													790	
7	<i>ELF (2014) Allocations</i>																				
8	Whitenap, Romsey																				
9	Hoe Lane, North Baddesley							100	150	50	50	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	1300	
10	North Stoneham									10	20	20								300	
11	Projections - Allocated Sites				120	120	120	189	160	120	180	180	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	60	2089
12	Completions - Allocated Sites	30	198	162	114															504	
13	Completions - Unallocated sites	56	5	21	98															180	
14	Existing Commitments																			750	
15	Identified Capacity - SHLAA sites (5+ units)							42	5											47	
16	Unplanned sites (windfall) 2015/16-2028/29						16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	208	
17	Total Past Completions	86	203	183	212																
18	Total Projected Completions				306	229	229	356	325	192	262	239	206	199	176	176	176	176	76	3778	
19	Cumulative Completions	86	289	472	684	990	1219	1575	1900	2092	2354	2593	2799	2998	3174	3350	3526	3702	3778		
20	PLAN - Strategic Allocation (annualised)	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	3492	
21	MONITOR - No. dwellings above or below cumulative allocation	-108	-89	-110	-92	20	55	217	348	346	414	459	471	476	458	440	422	404	286		
22	MANAGE - Annual requirement taking account of past/projected completions	194	200	200	201	201	192	189	174	159	156	142	128	116	99	80	47	-17	-210		
23	Years Remaining	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		

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



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