

**Test Valley Revised Local Plan DPD  
2011 – 2029  
Regulation 22 – Submission to  
Secretary of State**

**Policy COM2:  
Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper**

June 2014

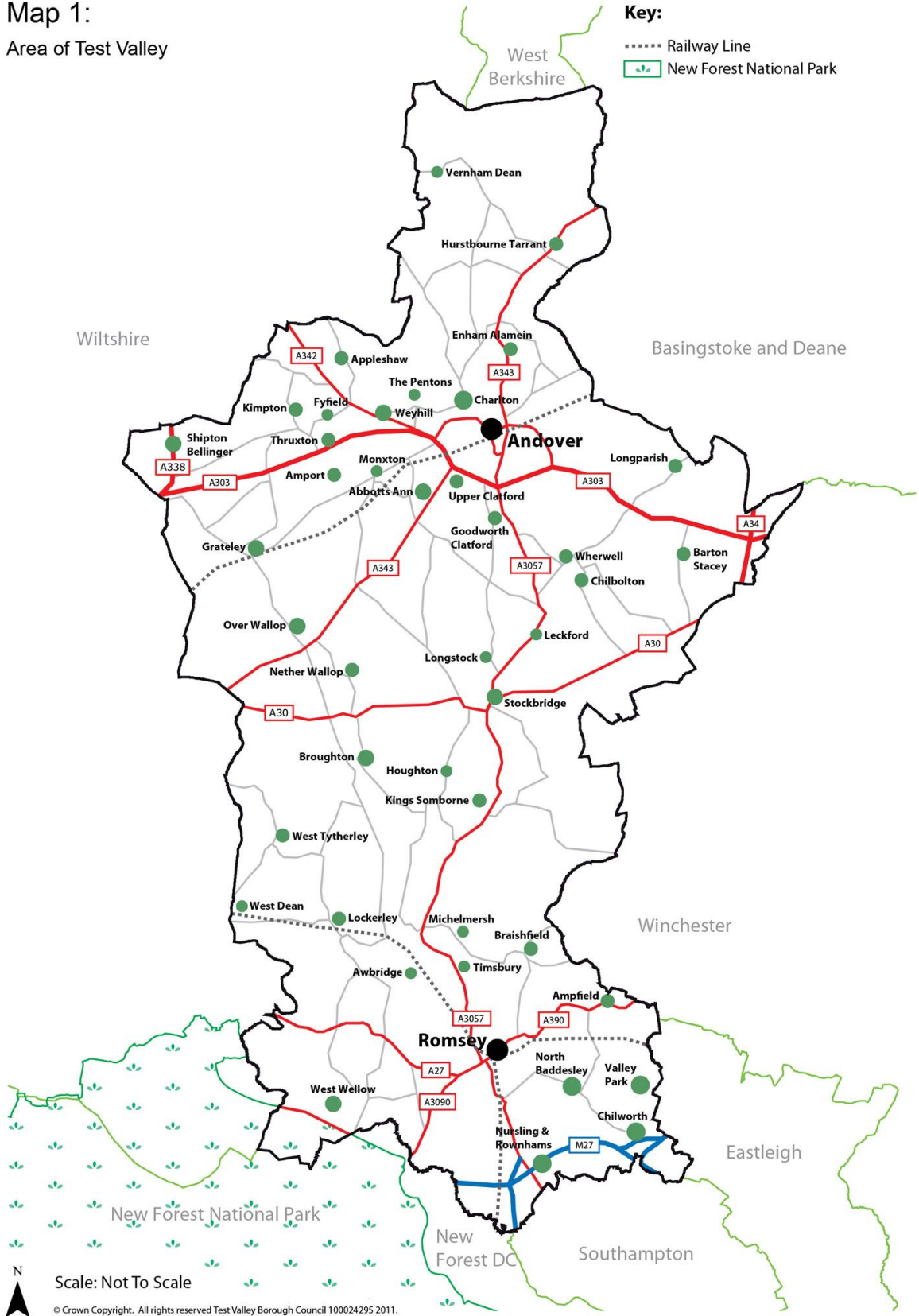
# REVISED LOCAL PLAN

## TOPIC PAPER – SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY

### 1 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this paper is to provide background justification to the settlement hierarchy included in the Revised Local Plan document.
- 1.2 The Revised Local Plan identifies a settlement hierarchy for Test Valley. The purpose of developing this hierarchy is to promote a sustainable development pattern by encouraging close links between homes, jobs and services and to provide a framework for reducing the need to travel by car. The settlement hierarchy helps to achieve this by establishing those settlements that have a good range of services and accessibility and distinguishing these from settlements without them.
- 1.3 This paper sets out the background that underpins the proposed settlement hierarchy. The settlement hierarchy provides a means of managing the amount of growth that may take place in different locations and distinguishes between larger centres and those with the best range of facilities and accessibility, from those less sustainable settlements. The broad scale of development for settlements will then be guided by its position and grouping within the hierarchy. The availability of suitable sites for development within each of the centres as well as taking into account of any constraints (e.g. flood risk) will control actual levels of development. Therefore, it does not follow that every settlement within each category of the hierarchy will accommodate the same level of growth as opportunities for development will vary.
- 1.4 The broad criteria used in this study for assessing the sustainability of individual settlements include:-
- Access to a food store
  - Access to other shops/services
  - Primary school.
  - Secondary school
  - Health facility.
  - Community facility.
  - Leisure facility.
  - Local job opportunities.
  - Public transport provision.
  - Public House
- 1.5 More details are given in para 3.1.

**Map 1:**  
Area of Test Valley



## 2 Policy Context

### National Policy

- 2.1 A clear framework is given by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to developing strategies for delivering housing and other growth. In brief, it advises:-

#### Paragraph 17 (Core Planning Principles)

*“actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable”.*

#### Paragraph 30 (Promoting Sustainable Transport)

*“Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.”*

#### Paragraph 34 (Promoting Sustainable Transport)

*“Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.”*

#### NPPF Paragraph 55 (Delivering a wide choice of high quality homes)

*“To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities.”*

#### Paragraph 70 (Promoting Healthy Communities)

*“ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.”*

#### Paragraph 151 (Plan Making)

*“Local Plans must be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. To this end, they should be consistent with the principles and policies set out in this Framework, including the presumption in favour of sustainable development.”*

## Paragraph 157 (Plan Making)

*“allocate sites to promote development and flexible use of land, bringing forward new land where necessary, and provide detail on form, scale, access and quantum of development where appropriate;*

*identify land where development would be inappropriate, for instance because of its environmental or historic significance.”*

### **3 The Settlement Hierarchy**

- 3.1 To guide the location of future development, a settlement hierarchy has been developed. The hierarchy identifies the most sustainable towns and villages (based on their provision of facilities and ease of accessibility to services) and sets out the broad scale of housing development considered appropriate. This is considered to be an appropriate approach for identifying suitable locations for development and helping the promotion of sustainable development patterns. Focusing development where residents would have the most opportunities to access facilities and to use non-car modes of travel accords with the objectives of the NPPF.
- 3.2 A consequence of this approach is that a number of the smaller settlements in rural locations would not be considered appropriate locations for allocated development, however, small scale development proposals can come forward through rural mechanisms such as Community Led Development (Neighbourhood Planning) and Rural Exception Sites.

#### Settlement Hierarchy Criteria

- 3.3 Local facilities and services within the Borough are important for communities especially for those members of the population who may not have access to a car or where the availability of public transport is limited. The retention of such local centres and shops has become more difficult as patterns of shopping have developed.
- 3.4 Rural villages provide a range of facilities which support the daily needs of residents; some have a greater range than others e.g. Longparish and Broughton. Most have limited or no facilities and residents will rely upon neighbouring villages or will travel to the larger towns such as Andover, Stockbridge, Romsey, Winchester and Salisbury. The decline in rural facilities has been taking place for some time with changes in lifestyles and availability of services via the internet having a significant impact. The issue is how to support the viability of remaining facilities in villages and to promote new facilities and services.
- 3.5 Individual settlements have been analysed based on the range of facilities they contain and their accessibility. Choosing criteria to judge sustainable locations is not a precise science. The approach taken is based around advice in the NPPF. The

NPPF does not define sustainability but identifies core principles and key aspects of sustainability and community facilities:

Guidance	Sustainability Indicator Used
<p><b>NPPF Paragraph 34 (Promoting Sustainable Transport)</b></p> <p><i>Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rail Station</li> <li>- Public Transport Provision</li> </ul>
<p><b>NPPF Paragraph 70 (Promoting Healthy Communities)</b></p> <p><i>To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments;</i></li> <li>- <i>ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Food Store</li> <li>- Other Shop</li> <li>- Community facility</li> <li>- Public House</li>   <li>- Job Opportunities</li> </ul>
<p><b>NPPF Paragraph 72 (Promoting Healthy Communities)</b></p> <p><i>The Government attaches great importance to ensuring that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Primary School</li> <li>- Secondary School</li> </ul>
<p><b>NPPF Paragraph 73 (Promoting Healthy Communities)</b></p> <p><i>Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities.</i></p> <p>Education access</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Leisure Facilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>NPPF Paragraph 7 (Achieving Sustainable Development)</b></p> <p><i>There are three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health facility</li> </ul>

<p>- a social role – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community’s needs and support its health, social and cultural well-being;</p>	
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3.6 The broad criteria have been expanded and applied to each of the settlements to form a settlement hierarchy. Further detail on how they have been defined is set out below:

<b>Settlement Hierarchy Criteria</b>	
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Description</b>
Food Store	Access to a food store within the settlement - includes supermarkets, village stores or petrol stations (with a shop selling fresh food).
Other Shop	Access within the settlement to a store providing for other daily needs. Examples include newsagents, pharmacy, greengrocer and butcher.
Education access	A primary school within the settlement. A secondary school access within easy reach by cycle, foot or public transport.
Health facility	Provision of doctors’ surgery facility in the settlement.
Leisure facilities	Outdoor facilities such as playing fields and play areas.
Rail station	A station in the settlement with regular daily service to a major centre.
Public transport provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1 for a village to be on a bus route operating hourly or more frequently, Monday - Saturday.</li> <li>- 2 for a village to have a bus route which operates less frequently.</li> <li>- 3 for a village to have access to a Cango service.</li> </ul> The settlement is only counted as sustainable where it scores a 1.
Job Ratio	Local employment opportunities - the ward in which the settlement is located has a job ratio greater than 0.5 i.e. half a job per economically active person in the ward (aged 16 to 65).
Public House	A public house within the village.
Community facility	Provision of built facilities for social interaction e.g. Village halls and social clubs.

- 3.7 In identifying the range of public facilities and services that are most appropriate to consider, the Council has given regard to the objectives for the plan as well as national guidance. The criteria coordinates with Local Plan objective 3 which seeks to 'Create sustainable communities, locating development where daily needs for employment, shopping, leisure, recreation, education, health and other community facilities are accessible by sustainable modes of transport.' On this basis, access to employment, shopping, leisure, education, health and community facilities (e.g. village halls), and the availability of public transport have been taken into account.
- 3.8 The table showing the extent to which the settlements meet the selection criteria is set out in Appendix 1.

#### 4 Major Centres

- 4.1 On this basis, Andover and Romsey stand out as being sustainable, each with a full range of services and a good level of accessibility by public transport. There are no other settlements within the Borough which offer such a complete range of community facilities, with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure. Both settlements score a maximum 11 points for access to facilities. These settlements also have a significant population base above 10,000 people.
- 4.2 Regarding the large urban areas of Southampton and Eastleigh/Chandler's Ford these settlements have been into account in formulating the hierarchy. The merits of the increase in facilities that they provide for certain settlements in the Borough have been recognised including Nursling & Rownhams and Valley Park within the Key Service Centre. The omission of these large urban areas from the hierarchy has been covered in the Sustainability Appraisal.

#### Major Centres

Settlement	Level of Public Transport	Job Ratio	TOTAL (1 point per heading)
<b>Andover</b>	H	3.75	<b>11</b>
<b>Romsey</b>	H	2.94	<b>11</b>

Note: Key criteria score includes level of public transport and job ratio.

#### 5 Key Service Centres

- 5.1 In addition to the above major centres, six further settlements merit consideration as sustainable locations for development because of their range of facilities and accessibility although they do not score as highly as Andover and Romsey. Stockbridge, Valley Park, North Baddesley and Nursling and Rownhams each have access to a reasonable range of facilities. Valley Park and Nursling and Rownhams are positioned on the edge of Andover, Chandler's Ford and Southampton respectively and thus benefit from a wider



range of services. These settlements score at least 8 in terms of their access to facilities and services. Charlton is included given its close proximity to Andover and level of facilities. Chilworth is also included as a key service centre because of its recognised sub-regional employment role (e.g. University of Southampton Science Park) although it does not have a wide range of local facilities.

### **Key Service Centres**

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Level of Public Transport</b>	<b>Job Ratio</b>	<b>TOTAL (1 point per heading)</b>
<b>Nursling &amp; Rownhams</b>	H	1.39	<b>9</b>
<b>Stockbridge</b>	M	0.38	<b>9</b>
<b>North Baddesley</b>	H	0.15	<b>8</b>
<b>Valley Park</b>	M	0.16	<b>8</b>
<b>Charlton</b>	H	0.19	<b>6</b>
<b>Chilworth</b>	L	1.39	<b>4</b>

Note: Key criteria score includes level of public transport and job ratio.

## **6 The Rural Area**

- 6.1 The rural settlements in Test Valley vary considerably in terms of their overall sustainability. A number of settlements appear to be centres for a wider rural community and contain a concentration of facilities that are relatively accessible. They therefore present a reasonable option for allowing limited development to meet local needs and to help support existing services and facilities.
- 6.2 The settlements within the 'Rural Villages' category do not contain the concentration of facilities and services or have the accessibility of the first two categories to support strategic development allocations. However, because of the level of facilities available to help support and sustain communities either individually or shared, some additional development may be appropriate. Settlements achieving 3 to 8 of the 11 key facilities are considered to be sufficiently sustainable to warrant a settlement boundary.

<b>Rural Villages</b>			
<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Level of Public Transport</b>	<b>Job Ratio</b>	<b>TOTAL (1 point per heading)</b>
<b>Abbotts Ann</b>	H	0.29	6
<b>Ampfield</b>	H	0.39	6
<b>Amport</b>	M	0.44	3
<b>Appleshaw</b>	L	0.51	5
<b>Awbridge</b>	M	0.27	4
<b>Barton Stacey</b>	M	0.39	6
<b>Braishfield</b>	M	0.39	5
<b>Broughton</b>	M	0.38	7
<b>Charlton</b>	H	0.19	6
<b>Chilbolton</b>	M	0.38	4
<b>Chilworth</b>	L	1.39	4
<b>Dunbridge</b>	M	0.39	3
<b>Enham Alamein</b>	M	(included in Andover)	5
<b>Fyfield</b>	M	0.51	3
<b>Goodworth Clatford</b>	M	0.29	5
<b>Grateley</b>	M	0.44	7
<b>Hatherden</b>	L	0.35	4
<b>Houghton</b>	M	0.38	4
<b>Hurstbourne Tarrant</b>	M	0.35	5
<b>Ibthorpe</b>	L	0.35	0
<b>Kimpton</b>	L	0.51	5
<b>King's Somborne</b>	M	0.48	6
<b>Leckford</b>	M	0.38	3
<b>Lockerley</b>	M	0.39	6
<b>Longparish</b>	M	0.39	6
<b>Longstock*</b>	M	0.38	3
<b>Michelmersh &amp; Timsbury</b>	M	0.48	4
<b>Monxton</b>	M	0.44	3
<b>Nether Wallop</b>	M	0.38	6
<b>North Baddesley</b>	H	0.15	8
<b>Nursling &amp; Rownhams</b>	H	1.39	9
<b>Over Wallop</b>	H	0.53	7
<b>Palestine</b>	M	0.44	1
<b>Penton Grafton/Mewsey</b>	L	0.51	4
<b>Sherfield English</b>	M	0.27	4
<b>Shipton Bellinger</b>	M	0.51	6
<b>Stockbridge</b>	M	0.38	9
<b>Thruxton</b>	M	0.51	3
<b>Upper Clatford/ Anna Valley</b>	H	0.29	4
<b>Valley Park</b>	M	0.16	8
<b>Vernham Dean</b>	L	0.35	5
<b>West Tytherley</b>	M	0.39	6
<b>West Wellow</b>	H	0.27	7

<b>Weyhill</b>	H	0.51	6
<b>Wherwell</b>	M	0.39	5

Note: Key criteria score includes level of public transport and job ratio.

6.3 Whilst it is considered that settlements with 3 to 8 of the 11 key facilities are considered to be sufficiently sustainable to warrant a settlement boundary, some villages have been amended within the hierarchy based on local character. Fyfield, Hatherden, Penton Grafton/Mewsey and Thrupton are included due to the size and character of the villages. Ibthorpe and Palestine are included due to their proximity with neighbouring villages. Dunbridge and Sherfield English have not been included due to the small sizes of the village and dispersal of facilities.

## 7 Other Settlements

7.1 All other settlements do not contain the range of facilities and services to be classed as sustainable settlements. It is proposed that these settlements are classified as 'countryside'. These settlements do not have a settlement boundary defined but will be able to submit proposals for small scale development such as Community Led Development and Rural Exception schemes.

## 8 Scale of Development

8.1 To meet the Local Plan requirement, residential and employment sites need to be allocated. The Housing Topic Paper (June 2014) and the Sustainability Appraisal set out further evidence relating to the quantity and location for development. Those settlements that fall within Major Centres and Key Service Centres have been identified as the most sustainable locations for proposed allocations and therefore have been subject to review for potential allocations in the Sustainability Appraisal.

8.2 The Council is committed to creating and maintaining sustainable settlements. To do this it supports the principle of the social and economic element of sustainable development whilst ensuring that proposals do not conflict with the policies which aim to respect the environment for example the character of the area or important landscape features. The Council recognises that development and redevelopment within the settlements identified in the hierarchy is acceptable in principle subject to satisfying relevant development management policies. The approach taken by the Council is to define new boundaries for each settlement within the hierarchy. Those areas outside of the defined boundary are classed as countryside for the purpose of planning policy.

8.3 Development away from the defined settlements is unlikely to meet all the elements of sustainable development particularly the access to a range of

facilities. Any proposals would need to demonstrate that the overall social and economic benefits outweigh the disadvantages of a location which is relatively remote from facilities. In some cases it is essential for development to be located in the countryside. For example occupational accommodation.

8.4 The table below identifies the proposed scale of development that is proposed for each of the categories in the settlement hierarchy as set out in the revised Local Plan.

## **9 Settlement Boundaries**

9.1 Settlement boundaries have been proposed for those settlements falling within Major Centres, Key Service Centres and Rural Villages. In order to define the boundaries the Council has sought to take a consistent approach across the villages in the hierarchy, tailoring the approach to the specific character of the individual villages. The settlements within Test Valley have a variance in character, linked with the history of the settlement. Some can be linear in nature (e.g. Longparish), others clustered around a centre (e.g. Shipton Bellinger) and some in small distinct clusters (e.g. Braishfield).

9.2 The Council considers that the following village uses should be considered as part of the settlement. These all form part of the identity of the settlements.

- Church yards
- Car parks
- Schools (and playing fields)
- Employment sites
- Full curtilage of dwellings
- Public Open Space (including recreation grounds and allotments)
- Farm complexes within / adjoining settlements

9.3 Given the variance of character, form and type of uses across the villages in Test Valley, defining boundaries has been a complex task in applying a consistent approach whilst tailoring this to reflect the character of the individual settlements. This has resulted in some buildings or areas which have not been included in the boundaries. Examples include dwellings or farm buildings in large grounds, and on the periphery of villages, which relate to countryside development rather than forming part of the settlement.

9.4 Care has also been taken to draft the boundaries using existing identifiable boundaries on the ground such as buildings and curtilages. This seeks to ensure that the policy boundaries reflect the extent of the area which forms part of the settlement.

9.5 The boundaries delineate the area where the principle of development may be acceptable (Policy COM2) subject to satisfying relevant development management policies. Those areas outside of the defined boundary are classed as 'countryside' for the purpose of planning policy.

9.6 The proposed settlement boundaries are contained within the Revised Local Plan DPD 2011 – 2029 Maps (June 2014).

## **10 Revised Local Plan & Maps Regulation 19 DPD Public Consultation**

10.1 The Revised Local Plan Regulation 19 DPD and Maps DPD was subject to public consultation in January – March 2014. The Council received comments regarding the settlement hierarchy, with a number of representations relating to the position of villages within the hierarchy and the hierarchy designations. Representations were also received from landowners and agents seeking to include land within the settlement boundary.

## **11 Settlement Hierarchy**

11.1 The settlement hierarchy for the Revised Local Plan is set out below.

Hierarchy Designation	Associated Scale of Development	Settlement
Major Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic allocations</li> <li>- Windfalls</li> <li>- Replacement dwellings</li> <li>- Community-led Development</li> <li>- Strategic Employment Sites</li> <li>- Small scale employment development</li> <li>- Main Town Centre Uses</li> </ul>	Andover
		Romsey*
Key Service Centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strategic allocations</li> <li>- Windfalls</li> <li>- Replacement dwellings</li> <li>- Community-led Development</li> <li>- Rural Affordable Housing sites (Stockbridge only)</li> <li>- Strategic Employment Sites</li> <li>- Small scale employment development</li> </ul>	Charlton
		Chilworth*
		North Baddesley
		Nursling & Rownhams
		Stockbridge*
Rural Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Windfalls</li> <li>- Rural Affordable Housing sites</li> <li>- Replacement dwellings</li> <li>- Community-led Development</li> <li>- Small business uses</li> <li>- Re-use of Buildings</li> </ul>	Abbotts Ann*, Ampfield*, Amport*, Appleshaw, Awbridge, Barton Stacey, Braishfield*, Broughton*, Chilbolton*, Enham Alamein*, Fyfield, Goodworth Clatford*, Grateley, Hatherden, Houghton, Hurstbourne Tarrant, Ibthorpe, Kimpton, King's Somborne, Leckford, Lockerley, Longparish*, Longstock*, Michelmersh & Timsbury*, Monxton*, Nether Wallop*, Over Wallop*, Palestine, Penton Grafton/Mewsey*, Shipton Bellinger, Thruxton*, Upper Clatford/Anna Valley*, Vernham Dean*, West Tytherley, West Wellow*, Weyhill, Wherwell
Countryside	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Replacement dwellings</li> <li>- Reuse of buildings</li> <li>- Rural Affordable Housing sites</li> <li>- Community-led Development</li> <li>- Employment sites in the Countryside.</li> <li>- Small business uses</li> <li>- Reuse of buildings</li> </ul>	All other villages

\*adopted village or town design statement

## Appendix 1 - Extent to which Settlements meet the selection Criteria

Settlement	Level of Public Transport	Job Ratio <sup>1</sup>	Food Store	Other shop	Health Facility	Leisure Facility	Rail Station	Public House	Community Facility	Primary School	Secondary School	TOTAL (1 point per heading)
Abbotts Ann*	H	0.29	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Ampfield*	H	0.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Amport*	M	0.44	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	3
Appleshaw	L	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Awbridge	M	0.27	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	4
Barton Stacey	M	0.39	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Braishfield*	M	0.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Broughton*	M	0.38	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7
Charlton	H	0.19	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	6
Chilbolton*	M	0.38	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	4
Chilworth*	L	1.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	4
Dunbridge	M	0.39	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	3
Enham Alamein*	M	n/a	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	5
Fyfield	M	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	3
Goodworth Clatford*	M	0.29	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Grateley	M	0.44	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7
Hatherden	L	0.35	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	4
Houghton	M	0.38	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	4
Hurstbourne Tarrant	M	0.35	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Ibthorpe	L	0.35	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	0
Kimpton	L	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
King's Somborne	M	0.48	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Leckford	M	0.38	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	3
Lockerley	M	0.39	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Longparish*	M	0.39	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Longstock*	M	0.38	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N5	3
Michelmersh &	M	0.48	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	4

<sup>1</sup> The job ratio is calculated by using Business Register & Employment Survey divided by Small Area Population Forecast (SAPF) Working Age Population (ages 16-64) with figures rounded to the nearest 100  
Business Register & Employment Survey & SAPF provides data at the Parish level.

<b>Timsbury*</b>												
<b>Monxton*</b>	M	0.44	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>3</b>
<b>Nether Wallop*</b>	M	0.38	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>6</b>
<b>North Baddesley</b>	H	0.15	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>8</b>
<b>Nursling &amp; Rownhams</b>	H	1.39	Y	Y	Y1	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y1	<b>9</b>
<b>Over Wallop*</b>	H	0.53	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>6</b>
<b>Palestine</b>	M	0.44	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	<b>1</b>
<b>Penton</b>	L	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>4</b>
<b>Grafton/Mewsey*</b>												
<b>Sherfield English</b>	M	0.27	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>4</b>
<b>Shipton Bellinger</b>	M	0.51	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>6</b>
<b>Stockbridge*</b>	M	0.38	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	<b>9</b>
<b>Thrupton*</b>	M	0.51	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>3</b>
<b>Upper Clatford/ Anna Valley*</b>	H	0.29	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>4</b>
<b>Valley Park</b>	M	0.16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y2	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>8</b>
<b>Vernham Dean*</b>	L	0.35	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>5</b>
<b>West Tytherley</b>	M	0.39	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>6</b>
<b>West Wellow*</b>	H	0.27	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>7</b>
<b>Weyhill</b>	H	0.51	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	<b>6</b>
<b>Wherwell</b>	M	0.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	<b>5</b>

## Notes

\* Villages with an adopted Village Design Statement (VDS)

1. Located within Southampton City Council within 1 mile walk

2. Located within Eastleigh Borough Council within 1 mile walk

3. In Awbridge the leisure and community facility are the same venue.

4. Included in Andover

5. Test Valley School is located in Longstock parish but its location relates closely to Stockbridge rather than Longstock village and so has been counted for this exercise as Stockbridge.

The total score is calculated using one point per heading (i.e. if there are 2 public houses within the settlement one point is summed for the total



## Appendix 2 - Data Sources

Settlement Hierarchy Data Sources	
Criteria	Data Source
Food Store	Village review
Other Shop	Village review
Education access	Village review <a href="http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk">http://schoolsfinder.direct.gov.uk</a>
Health facility	Village review <a href="http://www.nhs.uk/Service-Search/GP/LocationSearch/4">http://www.nhs.uk/Service-Search/GP/LocationSearch/4</a>
Leisure facilities	Village review Test Valley Borough Council Public Open Space Audit 2012.
Rail station	Village review <a href="http://www.nationalrail.co.uk/passenger_services/maps/">www.nationalrail.co.uk/passenger_services/maps/</a>
Public transport provision	<a href="http://www3.hants.gov.uk/andover_april2014.pdf">http://www3.hants.gov.uk/andover_april2014.pdf</a> <a href="http://www3.hants.gov.uk/romsey_march2014_webversion.pdf">http://www3.hants.gov.uk/romsey_march2014_webversion.pdf</a> <a href="http://www3.hants.gov.uk/winchester_juneupdated_webversion.pdf">http://www3.hants.gov.uk/winchester_juneupdated_webversion.pdf</a>
Job Ratio	Small Area Population Forecast ( <a href="http://www.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures">www.hants.gov.uk/factsandfigures</a> ) Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) (2012)
Public House	Village review
Community facility	Village review