

Test Valley Borough Council

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report
(incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)

Gypsy & Traveller DPD

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List of Abbreviations

AMR	Authority Monitoring Report
AONB	Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DEFRA	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DfT	Department for Transport
DPD	Development Plan Document
GVA	Gross Value Added
HBIC	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment
LCA	Landscape Character Assessment
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area
NFNP	New Forest National Park
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
PPTS	Planning Policy for Traveller Sites
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
SAPF	Small Area Population Forecast (data provided by Hampshire County Council)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SINC	Site of Importance for Nature Conservation
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SSSI	Site of Special Scientific Interest

1 Introduction and Background

- 1.1 This Scoping Report has been prepared by Test Valley Borough Council as part of the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment) process.
- 1.2 It is intended to be used in relation to relevant planning policy documents (relating to the area for which the Council is local planning authority¹) and any other Council strategies that would be subject to Strategic Environmental Assessments.

Overview of Sustainability Appraisals

- 1.3 Sustainability Appraisals are intended to help promote sustainable development (including social, economic and environmental objectives) in the preparation of certain planning documents. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 includes a requirement for the appraisal of the sustainability of Development Plan Documents (DPD)².
- 1.4 The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) also advises that Sustainability Appraisals incorporate the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004³ (often referred to as the 'Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Regulations'). This legislation establishes a process of assessment to ensure that environmental considerations are taken into account in preparing plans.

Scoping Report

- 1.5 The first stage of the sustainability appraisal process involves setting the context, identifying the baseline and producing sustainability objectives, namely setting the scope for the appraisal process.
- 1.6 This report includes a review of relevant policies, plans and programmes that relate to the local area, information on the baseline characteristics of the local area; consideration of the sustainability issues / problems and develops a framework for the future stages of the Sustainability Appraisal process, including the identification of sustainability objectives.
- 1.7 The Council's 2017 Scoping Report was produced to cover the scope of DPDs, SPDs and other Council strategies to which the SEA Regulations apply. The 2017 report did, however, recognise that there may be exceptions

¹ This excludes the area within the Borough of Test Valley for which the New Forest National Park Authority is the local planning authority.

² Section 180 (5) (d) of The Planning Act 2008 amended the requirements of Part 2 of Section 19 (5) (a) of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 so that only Development Plan Documents need to be subject to sustainability appraisal.

³ This legislation transposes the requirements of EU Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (the SEA Directive).

where separate Scoping Reports are prepared. This report sits as a supplementary to that 2017 report.

- 1.8 At the time of producing this Scoping Report the commencement of negotiations to leave the European Union and the review of legislation (including environmental legislation) could also affect some of the assumptions made in this report. Initial indications are that the intension is that *'the whole body of existing EU environmental law continues to have effect in UK law'*⁴.
- 1.9 The need to update this Scoping Report will be kept under review, including when accounting for the above uncertainties.

What is sustainable development?

- 1.10 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) requires that DPDs are prepared with a view to *'contributing to the achievement of sustainable development'* (Section 39(2)). Paragraph 7 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also highlights that this is the purpose of the planning system as a whole, with paragraph 8 recognising social, environmental and economic dimensions to sustainable development.
- 1.11 The definition of sustainable development referred to in the NPPF (paragraph 7) is provided by the Brundtland Commission – this states that *'sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'*⁵.

Test Valley Borough Council's Corporate Plan

- 1.12 The Council's Corporate Plan⁶ sets out the Council's vision and priorities for the four years from 2015, and as a result provides a focus for Council activities. This includes providing a focus for planning policy documents and other strategies / plans produced by the Council. The four priorities, seek to invest in Test Valley so as to be a great place to:
- **Live** where the supply of homes reflects local needs;
 - **Work** and do business;
 - **Enjoy** the natural and built environment; and
 - **Contribute** to and be part of a strong community.
- 1.13 In relation to each of these priorities, the Corporate Plan identifies what the Council will be investing in and the expectations as to what will happen as a result.

⁴ Legislating for the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union , Department for Existing the European Union, 2017, page 17 (available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-great-repeal-bill-white-paper>)

⁵ Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future, World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission), 1987, Part I, Chapter 2.

⁶ Investing in Test Valley: Corporate Plan 2015-2019 and beyond, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/corporateplan/>)

Test Valley's Local Development Framework

- 1.14 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires the Council to produce a Local Development Framework (LDF). This includes a number of policy documents, namely Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), as well as non-policy documents – the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and Statement of Community Involvement (SCI).
- 1.15 The Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS) outlines the policy documents that will be prepared for the Local Development Framework (LDF) and the programme for their production. The LDS will be subject to review and therefore the DPDs to be produced and their programming may be subject to change.
- 1.16 The current version of the LDS is available via the Council's website at: <http://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/lds>
- 1.17 The emerging Gypsy and Traveller DPD (GTDPD) will form part of the Development Plan for the Borough.
- 1.18 In March 2012 the Government published a new Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS), alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which set out the Government's approach to planning for Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. The overarching aim of Government policy is to ensure fair and equal treatment for Travellers, in a way that facilitates their nomadic way of life, while respecting the interest of the settled community. This was revised in August 2015⁷.
- 1.19 The purpose of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD is to identify and allocate sufficient land for sites (in order to meet an identify need; identify a supply of specific developable sites of broad locations for growth, for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11 – 15) from which Travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure and to reduce unauthorised developments encampments as well as tensions with the settled community.
- 1.20 The Council undertook public consultation on the draft Regulation 18: Preferred Approach Gypsy and Traveller DPD between February and March 2015. Since then, the Government has amended the PPTS and the definition of Gypsy and Traveller. This resulted in the Council undertaking additional evidence gathering and considering the implications on the draft Gypsy and Traveller DPD.
- 1.21 The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will be produced alongside the draft Local Plan. The Council's Revised Local Plan Development Plan Document 2011 – 2029

⁷ Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015

contains the criteria based strategic policy Policy COM13: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.

Test Valley Borough Council Housing Strategy 2016-2019

- 1.23 The Housing Strategy is an over-arching document which focuses and co-ordinates a number of other housing related strategies and policies enabling us to continue our drive in delivering the 'Live' objectives and addressing the housing needs of Test Valley. The strategy recognises that one of its challenges is to provide sufficient gypsy sites to meet identified local need.

2 Summary of Consultation Process

- 2.1 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes (SEA) Regulations require consultation when deciding the scope of the process. This relates to specific consultation bodies comprising Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency. The legislation establishes that these organisations should respond within 5 weeks of the commencement of the consultation.
- 2.2 As this Scoping Report has a wider remit than the requirements of the SEA Regulations, it was deemed appropriate to invite other stakeholders to make representations. A list of those organisations that were directly contacted about the consultation on this document is available in Appendix 1. The Scoping Report is also available for consideration by the public via the Council's website.
- 2.3 The Scoping Report was subject to consultation for five weeks, from 12 October to 16 November 2018. The representations received were taken into consideration in the preparation of this document. Further information is available within Appendix 1.

3 Scoping Report Structure

- 3.1 The structure of this Scoping Report is based on national guidance⁸. It has been designed to incorporate the requirements of the SEA Regulations (and Directive) and wider social and economic considerations.
- 3.2 National guidance refers to five main stages of the sustainability appraisal process; these are set out in Table 1. A flowchart indicating how these stages link with plan preparation is provided in Appendix 2.

Table 1: Key stages of sustainability appraisal process⁹

Stage	Brief Description
A	Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
B	Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects
C	Prepare the sustainability appraisal report
D	Seek representations on the sustainability appraisal report from consultation bodies and the public
E	Post adoption reporting and monitoring

- 3.3 Stages B to E of the sustainability appraisal process are undertaken in relation to a specific plan, strategy or programme, therefore are not covered as part of this Scoping Report.

Scoping Report Process

- 3.4 This Scoping Report relates to Stage A within Table 1. It comprises a pre-production stage that would normally be undertaken alongside evidence gathering for a DPD or another strategy document. Within Stage A, there are five connected tasks, which are set out below¹⁰:
- Task A1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives
 - Task A2: Collect baseline information
 - Task A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems
 - Task A4: Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
 - Task A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report
- 3.5 More information is provided below on each task, based on national guidance.

⁸ This includes the Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) and A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM, 2005).

⁹ Stages as set out in the PPG SEA flowchart at reference ID: 11-013-20140306 (available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/580027/sea1_013.pdf).

¹⁰ As set out in the PPG SEA flowchart at reference ID: 11-013-20140306.

Task A1: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives

- 3.6 The purpose of this task is to understand how the plan / strategy may be affected by outside factors and to help identify sustainability objectives. This could include identifying similar objectives as well as possible conflicts or inconsistencies.
- 3.7 Relevant plans, policies and programmes may have been developed at a range of scales – from international to local. Generally, with the exception of legislation, those plans, policies and programmes developed at a more local scale have the potential for the greatest direct relevance.
- 3.8 When considering the SEA Regulations, this Task should be undertaken in the context of the relationship with the plan / strategy under consideration. As set out in Chapter 1, this Scoping Report has been produced with the potential to be utilised for a variety of different plans / strategies prepared by the Council which makes it more challenging to identify the relevant documents.
- 3.9 On this basis, an outline of the content and objectives of specific plans that will be subject to sustainability appraisal has not been provided as part of this document, but would form part of the later stages of the sustainability appraisal process. Similarly, this document does not specify the characteristics that are likely to be significantly affected by future plans, as the remit of these documents (having regard to the outline and objectives) is not set out at this stage.
- 3.10 Appendix 3 to this report provides a summary of the main plans, policies and programmes that are likely to be relevant to the plans / strategies to which this Scoping Report may relate. However, this position would be reviewed in relation to each plan / strategy as part of the sustainability appraisal process.

Task A2: Collect baseline information

- 3.11 This task seeks to provide the evidence base to inform the identification of issues / problems (see Task A3), enable prediction of effects (including in relation to alternative proposals) and inform monitoring.
- 3.12 The PPG¹¹ indicates that baseline information relates to existing environmental, economic and social characteristics of an area that are likely to be affected, and their likely evolution without the implementation of new policies. Where possible, this should ideally include data on historic and likely future trends.

Task A3: Identify sustainability issues and problems

- 3.13 This task draws on information gathered and seeks to provide a focus for later parts of the process, including establishing the sustainability appraisal framework (Task A4) and predicting effects. The focus is sustainability issues directly relevant to the plans / strategies that are being prepared.

¹¹ Reference ID: 11-016-20140306.

Task A4: Develop the sustainability appraisal framework

- 3.14 Establishing sustainability objectives as part of the framework gives a mechanism to review the plan / strategy under consideration. It draws on all the information collated from the previous tasks. Whilst they may overlap with objectives for a specific plan / strategy they are not the same thing.
- 3.15 The sustainability objectives can be presented as part of a framework, along with indicators that can be used to help appraise a plan / strategy under consideration.

Task A5: Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report

- 3.16 The SEA Regulations includes a requirement to consult the statutory environmental stakeholders on the scope and level of detail of the environmental information to be used when preparing plans. Therefore consultation provides an opportunity to verify the scope of the appraisal process.
- 3.17 Chapter 2 of this report provides more information on the consultation arrangements.

Structure of this Scoping Report

- 3.18 The following chapters of this report present the information required by Tasks A1 to A3. An initial chapter provides general contextual information on the Borough of Test Valley. This is followed by topic based information (based around the priorities from the Test Valley Borough Council Corporate Plan, as set out in section 1), rather than being split by the Tasks outlined above. Additional information is provided in supporting appendices. These sections are followed by a summary of the sustainability issues that have been identified, then the proposed sustainability objectives (and associated framework). This report should be read in conjunction with the 2017 Scoping Report.

Compliance with the SEA Regulations

- 3.19 The Government has produced guidance on the SEA Directive and Regulations. By following this guidance, and having regard to the legislation itself, the required environmental information should be provided. Throughout this report, references to sustainability appraisal should be taken as incorporating the requirements of strategic environmental assessment.
- 3.20 Sustainability appraisal reports for specific plans / strategies will signpost where the environmental information is provided and how it has been considered in the plan making process.
- 3.21 It should be noted that not all spatial planning documents require strategic environmental assessment under the Regulations. National guidance on the

application of SEA provides guidance on this screening process, which can be used alongside the Regulations¹².

Commentary on the Scoping Report Process

3.22 The SEA Directive and Regulations require that information be provided on how an assessment (or appraisal) was undertaken and any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information. Table 2 summarises the tasks undertaken so far, who was involved in the work and any difficulties that were encountered.

Table 2: Commentary on Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Stage

SA Stage / Task	Who Was Involved?	When Was The Work Undertaken?	Difficulties / Issues Encountered
Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope			
Task A1: Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and objectives	Planning Policy Team with assistance from other Council Services.	September 2018	Difficulty ensuring that all the most relevant plans, policies and programmes are included and accessing them via the Internet. There was repetition between documents, some of which did not have clear sustainability objectives. There was difficulty linking plans, policies and programmes relevant to Travelling Showpeople.
Task A2: Collecting baseline information	Planning Policy Team with assistance from other Council Services.	2016 – September 2018	Accessing the most up to date data sources in a format that is relevant to the scale and nature of the DPDs. There was great difficulty trying to ascertain any data relevant to Travelling Showpeople.
Task A3: Identifying sustainability problems / issues	Planning Policy Team with assistance from other Council Services.	September 2018	Difficulty in establishing likely future trends, particularly where there are multiple drivers, and therefore the expected issues in the future were

¹² A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive, ODPM, 2005 – see Figure 2 on page 13.

SA Stage / Task	Who Was Involved?	When Was The Work Undertaken?	Difficulties / Issues Encountered
			more challenging to identify.
Task A4: Developing SA / SEA objectives (and the SA Framework)	Planning Policy Team	September 2018	Ensuring the coverage of all the issues whilst maintaining a manageable number of objectives.
Task A5: Consultation on the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal	Planning Policy Team and the three statutory environmental consultation bodies	October – November 2018	<u>Explaining and understanding the scope and technical nature of the document</u>

Habitat Regulations Assessment Process

- 3.23 Plans and projects that are likely to have a significant effect on certain European nature conservation designations need to be assessed in line with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, as amended, (known as the Habitat Regulations)¹³. Whilst there are some links between this requirement and sustainability appraisal / strategic environmental assessment process, they will be reported separately.

¹³ Includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) – national guidance recommends that Ramsar sites are also assessed in the same way.

4 Overview of the Borough of Test Valley

- 4.1 The Borough of Test Valley is situated in west Hampshire. The main towns within the Borough are Andover, towards the north, Romsey, towards the south, and Stockbridge, which is approximately central within the Borough. There are also a significant number of villages and hamlets located within Test Valley.
- 4.2 The Borough is in close proximity to a number of cities and towns, including Southampton to the south; Eastleigh, Chandler’s Ford and Winchester to the east; and Salisbury to the west. Figure 1 illustrates the location of the Borough relative to some of the surrounding settlements.

Figure 1: Location of Test Valley

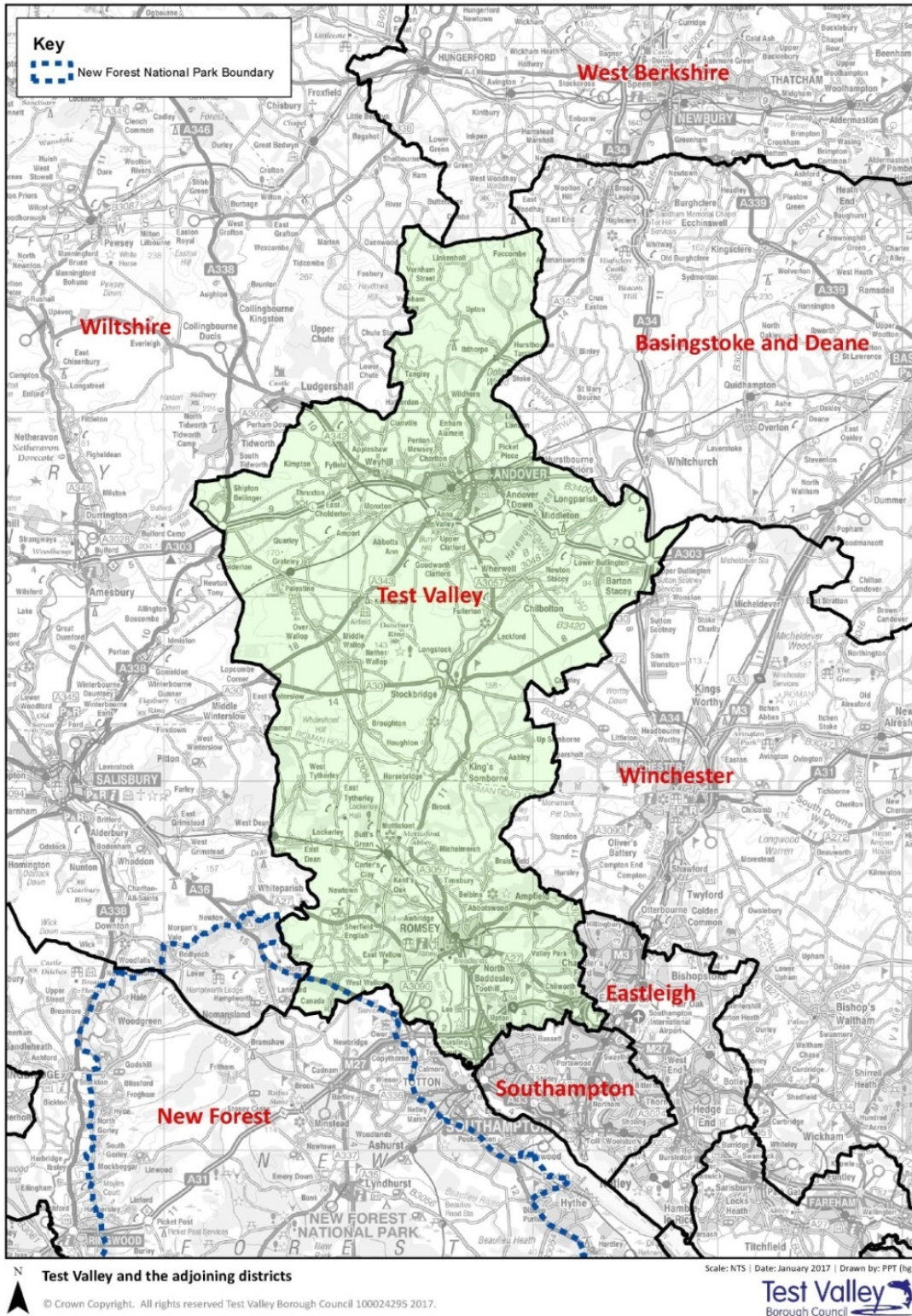


- 4.3 The Borough is approximately 628 square kilometres (about 62,760 hectares) in areas and is predominantly rural in character. Through the 2011 Rural-Urban Classification the Borough is classed as 'urban with significant rural' (based on the proportion of the population in rural areas)¹⁴.
- 4.4 The Borough includes 24 Wards, more information on each of these areas is available in the Ward profiles, which are available via the Council's website at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/mylocalarea>
- 4.5 The Borough is bordered by seven local authorities, namely Wiltshire Council, West Berkshire Council, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council, Winchester City Council, Eastleigh Borough Council, Southampton City Council and New Forest District Council. The boundary relationship with these authorities can be seen on Figure 2.
- 4.6 The New Forest National Park Authority has responsibility as a local planning authority within the National Park boundary (as of 1 April 2006). This includes a small area within the south west of the Borough of Test Valley¹⁵. The extent of this area can be seen on Figure 2. It should be noted that in a number of cases, the way data is produced means that whilst this area is not the responsibility of Test Valley Borough Council for planning purposes, it is included within background data (i.e. information provided for the local authority area as a whole).
- 4.7 The following four chapters provide further baseline information grouped around the four priorities in the Test Valley Borough Council Corporate Plan – namely, live, work, enjoy and contribute but with a specific focus on the topic of Gypsy and Travellers. In some cases there is overlap between the topics covered under each of the priorities (or the topics do not directly fit within the priority), however, such information has not been duplicated between sections. Similarly, in many case there are inter-relations between these topics.

¹⁴ Derived from: 2011 Rural-Urban Classification of Local Authorities and other geographies, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2011-rural-urban-classification-of-local-authority-and-other-higher-level-geographies-for-statistical-purposes>

¹⁵ Therefore it is the New Forest National Park Authority that is responsible for planning matters, including policy development, in that part of the Borough that lies within the National Park boundary.

Figure 2: Test Valley and the Adjoining Authorities



5 Live

- 5.1 This priority primarily relates to local housing need of the Gypsy and Traveller community, as such this section considers local demographics and housing topics.
- 5.2 Table 3 sets out some of the key documents linked to these topics.

Table 3: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Should plan for housing need in the area, including market and affordable housing, along with needs of different groups within the community ▪ Meet the need for sites for travellers that facilitate the traditional and nomadic way of life 	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, Corporate Plan, Housing Strategy (2017), Parish Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to ensure that sufficient provision is made to meet the local housing needs (including different tenures and types of accommodation)

Demographics¹⁶

- 5.3 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople are recognised under the Equality Act 2010 and comprise of distinct ethnic groups from each other in recognition of their different traditions. For Planning purposes, The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites define “Gypsies and Travellers” as:

“Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family’s or dependants’ educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of Travelling Showpeople or circus people Travelling together as such”

- 5.4 The term “Travelling Showpeople” means:

“Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family’s or dependants’ more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above.”

¹⁶ Please note that a variety of sources of demographic data are used in this section, many of which are collated using different methodologies and assumptions, therefore figures from different sources are unlikely to be directly comparable.

5.5 In April 2012, the Coalition Government published 'Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers.'¹⁷ The Government recognised that Gypsies and Travellers experience, and are being held back by, some of the worst outcomes of any group, across a wide range of social indicators. The ministerial working group was set up to look at ways to tackle issues being faced amongst Gypsies and Travellers. The report identifies 28 commitments which target the following areas:

- Identifying ways of raising educational aspirations and attainment of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children;
- Identifying ways to improve health outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers within the proposed new structures of the NHS;
- Encouraging appropriate site provision; building on £60m Traveller Pitch Funding and New Homes Bonus incentives;
- Tackling hate crime against Gypsies and Travellers and improving their interaction with the criminal justice system;
- Improving knowledge of how Gypsies and Travellers engage with services that provide a gateway to work opportunities and working with the financial services industry to improve access to financial products and services; and
- Sharing good practice in engagement between Gypsies and Travellers and public service providers.

5.6 These commitments provide the context of social inequalities that are being experienced by Gypsies and Travellers and thus help set the context for issues that may be present amongst the Gypsy and Traveller community in Test Valley.

5.7 For the first time, the 2011 Census ethnic group question included a dedicated tick box for the ethnic group Gypsy or Irish Traveller allowing Gypsies and Irish Travellers to volunteer their ethnicity. This tick box was not intended for people who identify as 'Roma', as they are a distinct group with different needs to Gypsy or Irish Travellers. This also applied for those people who consider themselves as 'Travelling Showpeople'. The Census data does not specify which accommodation Gypsies and Travellers are living in so the data encompasses of Gypsies or Irish Travellers living in bricks and mortar and caravan accommodation.

5.8 In January 2014, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published *What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers*

¹⁷ Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers, DCLG, 2012 (Available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6287/2124046.pdf)

*in England and Wales?*¹⁸ This article enables characteristics of the Gypsy and Irish Traveller community to be explored for the first time based on data from the 2011 Census. Characteristics examined include qualifications, economic activity, family relationships, health and accommodation. Given that this is the first time that the Census has allowed respondents to identify themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller, there is no data available for comparison therefore no trend analysis can be applied.

- 5.9 In the 2011 Census for England and Wales, 58,000 people chose to identify themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller. People identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller were concentrated in certain areas in England and Wales. The highest proportion was found in the South East, with 0.2 per cent of the population identifying as Gypsy or Irish Traveller. Local authorities with the highest proportion of people who identified as Gypsy or Irish Traveller were found in the South East.¹⁹ Given the complexities of the Traveller culture, the myriad of definitions and the wide geographical diversity and distribution across England and Wales, it has been difficult providing a reliable and accurate demographic position for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople in England and Wales.
- 5.10 There have also been historical issues with collating data from Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople based upon their fears and concerns about the usage of official data collection and discrimination which has also affected completeness of data.
- 5.11 The Office for National Statistics recognise that there are other data sources on the demographics for these ethnic groups, however for reasons as discussed above, the ONS considers that the 2011 Census figure is based upon a robust data source and only includes respondents who chose to identify with the Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group. There are some limitations to this data in that not all Gypsies and Irish Travellers will have disclosed their ethnicity and that some Gypsies or Irish Travellers may have been in transit on Census day.
- 5.12 Notwithstanding the above, the Council will utilise Census 2011 data for Gypsies and Irish Travellers. With regards to other ethnic groups such as Travelling Showpeople and Romany, the Council will look at other available local data sources such as the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment (GTAA).²⁰
- 5.13 The 2011 Census revealed 2,069 Gypsies and Travellers in Hampshire; the majority are of Romany Gypsy heritage with the second largest group being

¹⁸ What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

¹⁹ What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

²⁰ Travellers Accommodation Assessment for Hampshire 2013, Study Report, Forest Bus Limited, 2013 (Available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/files/7350/GTAA-Final-130408-1-.pdf>)

Irish Travellers. The largest number (423) was in New Forest and the greatest proportion (0.3% of the population) in Hart.²¹

- 5.14 At the local level for Test Valley, the 2011 Census identified that the Gypsy or Irish Traveller population accounted for 0.1% of the demographic population.²² According to Nomis²³ (official labour market statistics), 153 people in the Borough identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller in response to the Census 2011. Table 4 shows the population of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group and the population of all ethnic groups within Test Valley. This should be viewed against a Borough population of 116,398 as recorded in the 2011 Census.

Table 4: Gypsy or Irish Traveller population by gender

Ethnic Group	All Persons	Males	Females
All Categories: Ethnic Groups	116,398	56,880	59,518
Gypsy or Irish Traveller	153	87	66

- 5.15 The age structure of Gypsies or Irish Travellers within Test Valley are as follows:

Table 5: Age structure of Gypsy or Irish Traveller within Test Valley Borough²⁴

Age	All Ethnic Groups	% of Population	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	% of Population
Total Age	116,398	100%	153	100%
0 - 14	20,424	18%	33	22%
15 - 19	7,081	6%	14	10%
20 - 24	5,694	5%	5	3%
25 - 34	11,387	10%	11	7%
35 - 44	16,678	14%	31	20%
45 - 59	25,414	22%	32	21%
60 - 74	19,958	17%	19	12%
Age 75 or over	9,762	8%	8	5%

- 5.16 It is evident from the table above, that the highest percentage of Gypsy or Irish Travellers falls within the age 0 – 14 category at 22%. This has implications when planning for the Gypsy and Traveller population as younger populations are likely to continue to grow. There is also an ageing population amongst the Gypsy and Irish Traveller community with 15% of the ethnic

²¹ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, HCC. 2013 (Available: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/public-health/jsna-2013/GypsiesandTravellersJSNA2013.pdf>)

²² 2011 Census – Ethnicity, Map. ONS, 2015 (Available: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/interactive/census-map-2-1---ethnicity/index.html>)

²³ LC2101EW - Ethnic group by sex by age, Nomis (Available: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/LC2101EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_s_ex)

²⁴ CT0474 - Age by country of birth (born in the UK / born outside the UK) by ethnic group, ONS, 2015

population being 60 and above. For the purposes of Planning, the Planning Policy for Traveller sites does not recognise those Gypsies or Travellers that have stopped travelling permanently due to health needs and old age.

Therefore when a Gypsy or Traveller has permanently stopped travelling due to old age, they are considered as being a member of the settled community for the purposes of planning. This presents difficulties when planning for these ethnic groups as the Council has to identify whether any members has stopped travelling permanently even though they are a recognised Gypsy or Irish Traveller.

- 5.17 In Test Valley, there are 37 dependent children that are identified as a Gypsy or Irish Traveller with the predominant age group being age 5 – 7 (8 children).²⁵ In England and Wales, 45% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller had dependent children. This was above the average for England and Wales as a whole (29%).²⁶

Accommodation

- 5.18 Within Test Valley, there are fifteen authorised Gypsy sites comprising of fifteen pitches. These sites all benefit from permanent planning permission. There is also a temporary permission for a Gypsy site which will expire in 2021.
- 5.19 There are currently seven Travelling Showpeople sites (including extensions to existing sites) within the Borough comprising of twenty five plots. Some of these have planning permission and have yet to be implemented.
- 5.20 The Council is required to provide the Department of Communities and Local Government a bi-annual statistical count of Traveller caravans on both authorised and unauthorised sites within the Borough. The count takes place every January and June. The most recent count in July 2018 identified that for Gypsy and Travellers, there are 25 private caravans on permanent sites with planning permission. There are eight caravans on sites on travellers own land but do not have planning permission, and six caravans on sites where the traveller does not own the land nor has planning permission, According to the bi-annual count there is a total of 39 caravans. For Travelling Showpeople the count identified 16 private caravans on permanent sites with planning permission.²⁷

Ethnicity

- 5.21 The 2011 Census provides information on ethnicity. This indicated that 92.6% of residents of the Borough considered themselves to be 'White British'²⁸. The

²⁵ DC1203EW - Dependent children by ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP) by age, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC1203EW/view/1946157309?rows=age_of_dependent_child&cols=c_ethhuk11)

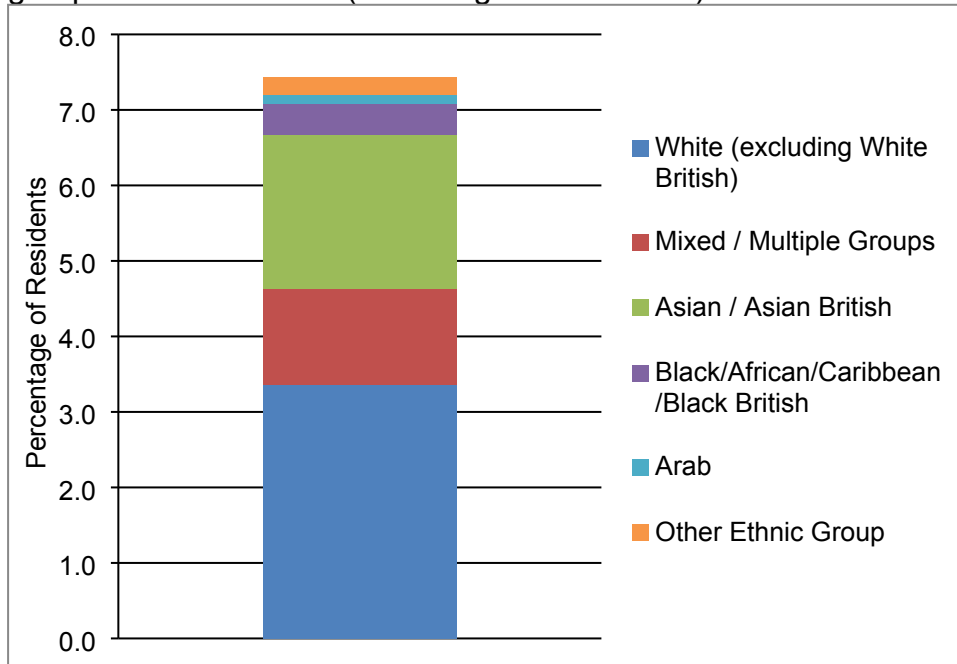
²⁶ What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

²⁷ Traveller caravan count: July 2018, DCLG, 2018 (Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/traveller-caravan-count-july-20158>)

²⁸ Including those describing their ethnicity as English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British.

equivalent for England was 79.8%. The split between other ethnic groups for Test Valley is provided in Figure 3 based on the Census results. For information, the 'White (excluding White British)' group includes approximately 0.1% of the Test Valley residents identifying themselves as 'Gypsy or Irish Traveller'²⁹.

Figure 3: Percentage of residents considering themselves of specified ethnic groups in 2011 Census (excluding 'White British').



5.22 The Census 2011 data on ethnic group by accommodation type shows that 'whole house or bungalow' was the most common type of accommodation (63%) for respondents within Test Valley who identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller. Table 6 shows that 38% of Gypsy or Irish Traveller living in Test Valley were identified to be living in either a 'flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile / temporary accommodation'.

Table 6: Ethnic Group by Accommodation Type³⁰

Ethnic Group	All categories: Ethnic group	% of Population	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	% of Population
Accommodation type				

²⁹ It is noted that this group is unlikely to include people who identify as 'Roma'.

³⁰ DC2121EW - Ethnic group by accommodation type, Nomis (Available: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2121EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_ty_paccom)

Scoping Report Document for Gypsy & Traveller DPD (2018)
ANNEX 1

All categories: Accommodation type	114,478	100%	152	100%
Whole house or bungalow: Total	104,502	91%	95	63%
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	47,572	42%	29	19%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	30,367	27%	45	29%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	26,563	23%	21	14%
Flat, maisonette or apartment, or mobile/temporary accommodation	9,976	9%	57	38%

5.23 The data in Table 6 shows that the majority of the Gypsy or Irish Traveller population in Test Valley live within bricks and mortar accommodation. This trend is in line with national data with 61% of Gypsies or Irish Travellers in England and Wales living in whole house or bungalow. Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure accounted for 24 per cent of Gypsy or Irish Travellers accommodation, well above that for the whole of England and Wales (0.3 per cent). The proportion living in flat, maisonette or apartment was 15 per cent for both Gypsy or Irish Traveller and all usual residents in England and Wales. These findings reflect previous research which has estimated that between half to three quarters of Gypsy or Irish Travellers live in bricks and mortar housing. Suggested reasons for this are the lack of available caravan sites and sites which have access to required amenities and services.³¹

5.24 In Test Valley, 23 (40%) respondents who identified themselves as a Gypsy or Irish Traveller lived in accommodation that was 'owned or share owned'. This is a lower proportion when compared to all ethnic groups in Test Valley at 71%. The Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group had one of the highest proportions of people living in 'social rented accommodation' (33 respondents) with 12 of the respondents renting 'Council accommodation'.

Table 7: Tenure by ethnic group - Household Reference Persons³²

Ethnic Group	All categories: Ethnic group	% of Population	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	% of Population
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³¹ What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

³² DC4201EW - Tenure by ethnic group by age - Household Reference Persons, Nomis

Scoping Report Document for Gypsy & Traveller DPD (2018)
ANNEX 1

Tenure				
All categories: Tenure	47,626	100%	59	100%
Owned or shared ownership: Total	33,812	71%	23	39%
Owned outright	16,412	34%	18	31%
Owned with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership	17,400	37%	5	%
Social rented: Total	6,854	14%	33	56%
Rented from council (Local Authority)	2,115	4%	12	20%
Other social rented	4,739	10%	21	36%
Private rented or living rent free: Total	6,960	15%	3	5%
Private landlord or letting agency	4,964	10%	2	3%
Other private rented or living rent free	1,996	4%	1	2%

5.25 Household composition classifies households according to the relationship between the household members. Households may be one or more families or they may consist of one person living alone or unrelated adults sharing. In Test Valley there were 59 households with a household reference person³³ who identified themselves as a Gypsy or Irish Traveller. Within a Gypsy or Irish Traveller family household, the most common family type was 'one family only' at 36 households. The second most common Gypsy or Irish Traveller household was 'one person household' at 17 households (see Table 8).

³³ The concept of a Household Reference Person (HRP) was introduced in the 2001 Census to replace the traditional concept of the 'head of household'. HRPs provide an individual person to act as a reference point for producing further derived statistics and for characterising a whole household according to characteristics of the chosen reference person.

Table 8: Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP)³⁴

Ethnic Group	All categories: Ethnic group of HRP	% of Population	Gypsy or Irish Traveller	% of Population
Household Composition				
All categories: Household composition	47,626	100%	59	100%
One person household: Total	11,855	100%	17	100%
Aged 65 and over	5,702	48%	9	53%
Other	6,153	52%	8	47%
One family only: Total	32,972	100%	36	100%
All aged 65 and over	4,909	10%	1	3%
Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Total	19,711	60%	15	42%
No children	7,963	24%	6	17%

³⁴ DC1201EW - Household composition by ethnic group of Household Reference Person (HRP),
Nomis
(Available: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC1201EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_hhchuk11&cols=c_ethhuk11)

Scoping Report Document for Gypsy & Traveller DPD (2018)
ANNEX 1

Dependent children	8,875	27%	7	19%
All children non-dependent	2,873	9%	2	6%
Cohabiting couple: Total	4,429	13%	8	22%
No children	2,542	8%	2	6%
Dependent children	1,655	5%	4	11%
All children non-dependent	232	0%	2	5%
Lone parent: Total	3,923	12%	12	33%
Dependent children	2,586	8%	4	11%
All children non-dependent	1,337	4%	8	22%
Other household types: Total	2,799	100%	6	100%
With dependent children	974	35%	2	33%
All full-time students	4	0%	0	0%

All aged 65 and over	120	4%	1	17%
Other	1,701	61%	3	50%

- 5.26 With regards to the ethnic group ‘Travelling Showpeople’, the only data available to the Council is that contained within the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA).
- 5.27 Travelling Showpeople hold different traditions, and subsequent site requirements, from Gypsies and Travellers. The GTAA recognise that the lifestyle and traditions of Travelling Showpeople provides a distinct perspective on accommodation need and demand with families living side by side with their commercial operations, and involvement with the business runs from one generation to the next. The GTAA states that the population pyramid of the community is less reliable as an indicator of future accommodation need; while today’s children will grow up, meet a partner, and wish to live independently of their parents, this cannot be equated with a simple demand for an additional new plot. Just as important as the new household formation, will be the size, layout and configuration of the overall site (often large and containing several yards), and the whole health and shape of the ‘showground’ business, and the need for more or less rides and equipment. For these reasons, it is far more of a challenge to provide a target – driven approach to the future accommodation of Travelling Showpeople.³⁵

Sustainability Issues / Problems

- 5.28 The Equality and Human Rights commission recognise that the lack of suitable, secure accommodation underpins many of the inequalities that Gypsy and Traveller communities experience³⁶. It is evident that there is a future accommodation need for pitches and plots as evidenced by Census 2011 data and the GTAA. There is a high young population of Gypsies or Irish Travellers within the Borough which in the future would be requiring accommodation when of adult age and starting a family. The bi-annual caravan count shows that there are caravans on unauthorised sites therefore reinforcing the need for provision of transit sites and emergency stopping places. It is likely that the future trend of demographics of these ethnic groups will continue to grow and the likely evolution of the area without a DPD would

³⁵ Travellers Accommodation Assessment for Hampshire 2013, Study Report, Forest Bus Limited, 2013 (Available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/files/7350/GTAA-Final-130408-1-.pdf>)

³⁶ Inequalities experienced by Gypsy and Traveller communities: A review. Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2009 (Available: http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/documents/research/12inequalities_experience_d_by_gypsy_and_traveller_communities_a_review.pdf)

be that there would be a rise in unauthorised sites in unsuitable and unsustainable locations. This in turn would impinge on other social considerations such as inequalities in health and well-being and education

- 5.29 The 2011 Census also provided information on ethnicity. This indicated that 92.6% of usual residents of the Borough considered themselves to be 'White British'³⁷, the equivalent for England was 79.8%.

³⁷ Including those describing their ethnicity as English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish or British.

6 Work

6.1 This section focuses on the local economy with particular reference to economic activity of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. This theme overlaps with the theme 'Education and Lifelong Learning'. Table 9 identifies some of the relevant plans, policies and programmes for this theme.

Table 9: Summary of Key Plans, Policies and Programmes for Local Economy

Key Messages	Sources of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to enable provision of suitable accommodation which Travellers can access employment infrastructure - Recognise traditional lifestyles whereby some Travellers live and work from the same location - Need to provide space within Showmen's Yard to allow for mixed use developments of residential and storage and maintenance of fairground equipment 	<p>PPTS, NPPF, Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be a need to ensure that sites are located where Travellers can access employment infrastructure - There will be a need to ensure that Travelling Showpeople sites have space for mixed-use yards to allow residential accommodation and space for storage of equipment

6.2 Economic activity concerns those aged 16 and over who are employed or unemployed (those who are actively seeking and available for work). Economic inactivity includes people who are aged 16 and over who are not in employment and are either not actively seeking and / or not available for work at the time of the Census.

6.3 According to the Census 2011 data, in Test Valley there were 59 respondents who identified themselves as Gypsy or Irish Traveller to be economically active with 47 respondents in employment (80%) and 12 respondents unemployed (20%). 25 respondents were an employee with 20 respondents being self-employed. Conversely, 57 respondents were identified to be economically inactive with 18 respondents categorised as 'retired' and 16 respondents falling within the 'long term sick or disabled' category. Table 10 identifies economic activity by ethnic group with Test Valley.

Table 10: Economic activity by ethnic group³⁸

Ethnic Group	All categories : Ethnic group	Gypsy or Irish Traveller
Economic Activity		
All categories: Economic activity	94,414	116
Economically active: Total	62,579	59
In employment: Total	60,042	47
Employee: Total	48,956	25
Part-time	12,634	6
Full-time	36,322	19
Self-employed: Total	9,258	20
Part-time	3,014	5
Full-time	6,244	15
Full-time students	1,828	2
Unemployed: Total	2,537	12
Unemployed (excluding full-time students)	2,140	11
Full-time students	397	1
Economically inactive: Total	31,835	57
Retired	22,052	18
Student (including full-time students)	2,847	4
Looking after home or family	3,465	12
Long-term sick or disabled	2,173	16
Other	1,298	7

6.4 With regards to gender, data from Nomis has identified that at the time of the Census, 39 male respondents were economically active with 29 male respondents identifying themselves to be economically inactive. The majority of female respondents were economically inactive at 28 with 20 female respondents being economically active.³⁹

6.5 For Gypsy or Irish Travellers, who were 16 and over and in employment, the largest group worked in 'skilled trade occupations' at 13 respondents. The next commonest occupations were 'process, plant and machine operatives' (7 respondents) and 'elementary occupations'⁴⁰ (7 respondents). Only 1

³⁸ DC6201EW - Economic activity by ethnic group, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC6201EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ecopuk11&cols=c_ethpuk11)

³⁹ DC6201EW - Economic activity by ethnic group, Nomis

⁴⁰ Elementary Occupations refer to those occupations in sales, service or construction

respondent identified themselves to fall within ‘managers, directors and senior officials’ category compared. When compared to all economically active ethnic groups in Test Valley, the highest number of respondents fell within the ‘professional occupations category’ with the lowest amount of respondents falling within the ‘process, plant and machine operatives’ category. Further information is set out within Table 11 below:

Table 11: Occupation by ethnic group⁴¹

Ethnic Group	All categories: Ethnic group	Gypsy or Irish Traveller
Occupation		
All categories: Occupation	60,042	47
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	8,024	1
2. Professional occupations	10,933	4
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	7,918	2
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	7,487	2
5. Skilled trades occupations	6,663	13
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	5,121	6
7. Sales and customer service occupations	4,536	5
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	3,724	7
9. Elementary occupations	5,636	7

- 6.6 According to the Office for National Statistics, Gypsies or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion of elementary and skilled workers across all the ethnic groups in England and Wales. Gypsies or Irish Travellers aged 16 and over had the lowest proportion across the ethnic groups for professional occupations.⁴²
- 6.7 The majority of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in Test Valley are employed within the ‘wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles’ industry (8 respondents) compared to no respondents working in the ‘professional, scientific and technical activities’ industry.⁴³
- 6.8 Travelling Showpeople are involved in the funfair industry and have traditionally provided entertainment at fairs across the UK for several centuries. Travelling Showpeople are self employed and transport large amounts of mechanical fairground equipment by road from site to site, over

⁴¹ DC6213EW - Occupation by ethnic group, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC6213EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_occuk11_2&cols=c_ethpuk11)

⁴² What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

⁴³ DC6216EW - Industry by ethnic group, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC6216EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_indgpuk11&cols=c_ethpuk11)

the show season, which can last anything from 4 to 11 months of the year, only returning to a settled home site in the off season. The Borough experiences Travelling Showpeople movements to Southampton and surrounding areas such as Salisbury for employment and funfairs. There is no data available for the consideration of economic activity of Travelling Showpeople in Test Valley.

Sustainability Issues / Problems

- 6.9 With regards to Gypsy and Travellers, there are a high proportion of people that are employed in manual and labour type occupations with the majority of the population being economically active. It is important that Gypsy and Travellers are able to access employment infrastructure and this is something that needs to be addressed through the future Gypsy and Traveller DPD. The DPD also need to recognise the traditional lifestyles whereby some Gypsies and Travellers live and work from the same location.
- 6.10 The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites recognise that Travelling Showpeople are members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows therefore it is accepted that this ethnic group are involved in a specific economic industry travelling during the funfair season and thus returning to a settled base of out season. It is considered that there are no key sustainability issues regarding the local economy for Travelling Showpeople within the Borough provided that accommodation sites are located within proximity of key transport routes.

Education and Lifelong Learning

- 6.11 Education, skills and lifelong learning can have an impact to the local economy. The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites seeks to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education infrastructure. Table 12 identifies some of the plans, policies relevant to education and lifelong learning.

Table 12: Summary of Key Plans, Policies and Programmes for Education and Lifelong Learning

Key Messages	Sources of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to enable provision of suitable accommodation which Travellers can access education infrastructure - Ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis 	PPTS, NPPF, Improving the outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils, Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling Gypsies and Travellers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be a need to ensure that sites are located where Travellers can access employment infrastructure

- 6.12 The Planning Policy for Traveller Sites seeks to ensure that children can attend school on a regular basis and to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access education infrastructure.
- 6.13 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) pupils are among the lowest achieving groups of pupils at every key stage of education, although some GRT pupils achieve very well at school. There are many complex and interwoven factors that may influence the educational attainment of GRT pupils. Schools and local authorities can make a big difference to their life chances through:
- clear high expectations of all pupils, regardless of their background
 - an inclusive culture that welcomes all communities
 - strong engagement from parents⁴⁴
- 6.14 The Census 2011 data identified that Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales had the highest proportion with no qualifications⁴⁵ for any ethnic group (60%) which was three times higher than for England and Wales as a whole (23%).
- 6.15 At the local level, the majority of Gypsy or Irish Traveller aged 16 and over had no qualifications (78 respondents) at the time of Census 2011. This accounted for 67% of the population. 13 respondents had 'Level 1 qualifications'⁴⁶ with only 7 respondents identifying as having achieved 'Level 4 qualifications'⁴⁷ and above.⁴⁸
- 6.16 There is no data available for the consideration of education attainment by Travelling Showpeople in Test Valley.

Sustainability Issues / Problem

- 6.17 The skill / qualifications attained by Gypsies or Irish Travellers in the Borough is consistent with the trend at the national level in that a high proportion of the population (aged 16 and above) have no qualifications. This reinforces the need to provide sites to allow for a settled base thereby enabling children to attend schools and access education opportunities. The likely future trend without the implementation of the DPDs could be that Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showperson children will not have a settled base thus not allowing them to attend school on a regular basis. This in turn will affect their education attainment levels and qualifications.

⁴⁴ Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils: supporting access to education, Department for Education, 2014 (Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/case-studies/gypsy-roma-and-traveller-pupils-supporting-access-to-education>)

⁴⁵ Qualification: no academic or professional qualification

⁴⁶ Level 1: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

⁴⁷ Level 4: Degree, Higher Degree, NVQ Level 4 – 5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level, Foundation Degree, Professional Qualifications

⁴⁸ DC5209EW1a - Highest level of qualification by ethnic group, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC5209EW1A/view/1132462205?rows=c_hlqpu11&cols=c_ethpu11)

Transport

- 6.18 This section considers the main transport links within the Borough, car ownership and modes of travel, and accessibility within the Borough. Table 13 highlights some of the main messages that are set out in plans, policies and programme linked to transport - more details are provided in Appendix 1

Table 13: Summary of Key Plans, Policies and Programmes for Transport

Key Messages	Sources of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a settled base that reduces the need for long –distance travelling - -Need to provide space within Showmen’s Yard to allow for mixed use developments of residential and storage and maintenance of fairground equipment 	<p>PPTS, NPPF, Improving the outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils, Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling Gypsies and Travellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to consider accessibility and the availability of sustainable transport option when planning for development - Take account of likely traffic generation as a result of development and the impact on the existing highway network

- 6.19 Test Valley is dissected by a number of main road networks including the M27 to the south of the Borough and the A303 to the south of Andover, with the A3057 running from the south of the Borough to Andover, and the A343 running from Andover to Newbury.
- 6.20 Key traveller pattern movements are located along the A303 corridor which connects Andover to Basingstoke to the east and Wiltshire to the west of Andover. Other key movements are located in the south of the Borough along the A36 and A27 connecting southern Test Valley to Salisbury.
- 6.21 The majority of Gypsy or Irish Traveller have ‘1 car or van in household’ at 68 people (45%). 53 people have ‘2 or more cars or vans in household’ (35%) with 31 people having ‘No car or vans in household’ (20%).⁴⁹
- 6.22 There is no data available for the consideration of transport trends of Travelling Showpeople in Test Valley.

⁴⁹ DC4203EW - Tenure by car or van availability by ethnic group, Nomis (Available: https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC4203EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_carsno)

- 6.23 It is challenging to project future traffic flows and travel patterns as there are a number of factors that will influence trends e.g. work patterns; traditional routes; availability of authorised stopping places etc.

Sustainability Issues / Problems

- 6.24 The accessibility to key destinations is highly variable across the Borough, with access being substantially reduced outside Andover and Southern Test Valley. The access to public transport is also highly variable across the Borough, with many people in the rural areas dependent car travel. It is recognised that given the traditional lifestyles of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople that there is an element of 'being on the road' travelling. It is acknowledged that there is a data gap in the nature and location of travel patterns for Gypsy and Traveller families. More generally the Government is committed to providing a settled base that reduces the need for long distance travelling. By providing permanent sites and transit sites in locations supported by infrastructure will assist in reducing emissions and pressure on the environment.

7 Enjoy

7.1 This priority covers a range of topics, including the natural and built environment, use of resources, and leisure and cultural matters. Given the range of topics covered, this section has been broken down for the identification of key plans / policies / programmes and baseline information. The key issues / sustainability problems are identified at the end of the section.

Geology and Soil

7.2 Geology and soil have an impact on a wide range of matters, from influencing the landscape of the Borough, to implications on water quality, biodiversity and health. The table below summarises the key messages and implications of linked to key documents on this topic.

Table 14: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Soil is a natural resource that provides a range of services and needs to be managed sustainably ▪ Risks of pollution to soils should be avoided (including to avoid contamination of soils) ▪ The effective use of land should be encouraged, including through the use of previously developed land ▪ Regard should be given to the suitability of sites in terms of ground conditions and land stability 	<p>NPPF; Safeguarding our Soils Strategy; Minerals and Waste Plan; Contaminated Land Strategy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure measures are in place to avoid the risk of pollution and degradation of soil ▪ Regard should be had to the quality of soil and opportunities to re-use previously developed land ▪ Need to consider the potential for mineral resources when identifying development opportunities to avoid sterilisation

7.3 The Landscape Character Assessment⁵⁰ for the Borough provides an overview of the geology. It sets out that the basic underlying geology of Test Valley is chalk. Within the northern and central parts of the Borough, the chalk is generally younger (Upper Chalk). There are limited areas of Middle Chalk towards the valley sides. In the central areas of the Borough there are some deposits of clay with flints. Moving towards the south of the Borough the chalk layers dip and are buried by deposits of sand, gravels and clay. There are safeguarded areas within the Borough for sand and gravel deposits through

⁵⁰ Test Valley Community Landscape Project: Landscape Character Assessment (2004).

the Minerals and Waste Plan⁵¹ – these tend to be associated with the river courses.

- 7.4 The Landscape Character Assessment (LCA) also provides information on soils within the Borough. The soils on the chalk tend to be well drained and due to their qualities are often farmed. However, soil depth can be a limiting factor in some locations. The more complex geology towards the south of the Borough has resulted in a mix of soils and their resultant quality. The mix in soil types supports a mix of agricultural uses. In some cases these soils can be subject to seasonal waterlogging or poor drainage.
- 7.5 Better quality soils are found on the deposits of gravel, which tend to be located along the river valleys. More peaty soils can also be found in the river valleys. Within most of the southern areas of the Borough, the valley floor is occupied by alluvial soils; in many cases these have been drained to increase their productivity.
- 7.6 Agricultural Land Classification provides a means of identifying the potential for areas to be ‘best and most versatile’ agricultural land. The main classifications are grades 1 to 5 (grade 3 is sub-divided into 3a and 3b) with grade 1 being excellent quality and grade 5 being very poor quality⁵². The best and most versatile agricultural land is taken to be those areas classified as grades 1 to 3a⁵³.
- 7.7 Within Appendix 4, a map is provided which shows the broad patterns of the Agricultural Land Classification (this pre-dates the sub-division of grade 3 into 3a and 3b). However, this is not to be used for specific sites, as there will be more localised variations in quality of land which are not identified on this map. More detailed site surveys would be required to provide this information and this is not available for the majority of the Borough. Based on general trends, most of the Borough is indicated to be grade 3 agricultural land, with a greater proportion of the south of the Borough appearing as lower grade or non-agricultural land.
- 7.8 In terms of contamination of soils, there are currently no areas formally designated as ‘contaminated land’ (as defined in legislation⁵⁴)⁵⁵. There is a wide range of potential sources of contamination within the Borough, including current and former industrial / commercial sites, mineral extraction / waste disposal sites, and sites occupied (currently or previously) by Defence Agencies. Proposals for redevelopment of such sites (through the planning process) give an opportunity to review potential contamination and make provision for appropriate remediation.

⁵¹ Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan, Hampshire County Council (and other partners), 2013.

⁵² Agricultural Land Classification of England and Wales, MAFF, 1988.

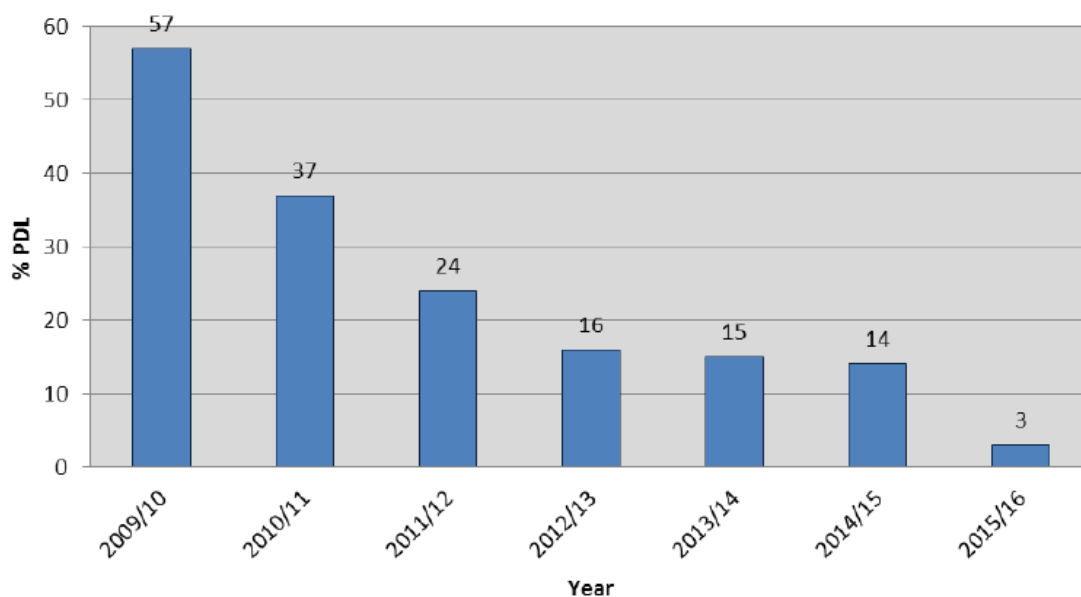
⁵³ NPPF Glossary.

⁵⁴ The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006.

⁵⁵ Contaminated Land Strategy, Test Valley Borough Council, 2017.

- 7.9 National planning guidance promotes the use of previously developed land and the efficient use of land for a number of reasons, including the sustainable use of natural resources (including land) and to seek opportunities to address land contamination.
- 7.10 Given the predominantly rural nature of the Borough, the amount of previously developed land available for redevelopment is likely to be low relative to more urban areas. The Council monitors the proportion of new dwellings that have been built on previously developed land – this is set out in Figure 4.

Figure 4: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land⁵⁶



- 7.11 The trend shown in the above graph largely reflects the extent to which housing delivery is coming forward from large greenfield allocations – years with a higher proportion of housing from previously developed land generally reflect when there was less development associated with the larger residential allocations.
- 7.12 It is difficult to predict how the soil environment will change in the future. Additional development (likely to include greenfield sites) is likely to have a direct impact on soil resources through the development itself and associated changes (e.g. systems to manage the movement / drainage of water). Changes in climate may also have an effect on the condition / quality of soil, for example in relation to soil moisture levels (which in turn may affect the use of land and economic activities e.g. agriculture).
- 7.13 As set out below, public water supply is largely dependent on groundwater (either directly or from the groundwater-fed watercourses). Therefore changes

⁵⁶ Authority's Monitoring Report: 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/resident/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/amr/>)

to soil and geology (including land use changes, changes in climate, or pollution events) could have implications for the water supplies of the Borough, as well as for biodiversity.

Water

- 7.14 The water environment has an important role within the Borough, with links to biodiversity and the local economy (e.g. through fishing, tourism and agriculture). There are a number of plans, policies and programmes on the water environment, therefore only the key documents have been referred to below. More information can be found in Appendix 3.

Table 15: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to ensure water abstraction takes account of the needs of the environment (including biodiversity), as well as the demands of people and how both may change in the future ▪ Obligations through the Water Framework Directive set out certain quality standards for water bodies, including groundwater ▪ Need to follow the flood risk hierarchy and associated tests (i.e. avoid risk first). 	<p>NPPF; River Basin Management Plan; Water Resource Management Plans; Abstraction Licensing Strategy; Flood Risk Management Plans and Strategies; Flood Risk Assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek opportunities to promote water efficiency ▪ Think about implications of development on availability and quality of water, including ensuring infrastructure capacity is available ▪ Take account of national guidance on flood risk (including allowances for how this may change in the future)

- 7.15 The River Test, which is a chalk fed river, dominates the geography of the Borough (along with its tributaries, including the Anton, Dun and Wallop Brook) and is the key river system within the Borough. Its source is outside the Borough at Overton and it discharges into Southampton Water. The river system also includes winterbournes when groundwater levels are high (i.e. streams / watercourses that are not always present). Along with the River Test, the River Itchen (to the east of the Borough) form important catchments in the area, with the rivers tending to be considered together through Environment Agency publications.

- 7.16 A significant proportion of the Borough is underlain by chalk, which is a principal aquifer. There are a large number of public and private water supplies drawing from this aquifer, while the groundwater also provides the base flow to the River Test. Therefore, the protection of groundwater,

including through pollution prevention, is essential. The Environment Agency has designated groundwater source protection zones – in these areas it is particularly important to avoid risks of pollution.

- 7.17 Monitoring of water quality is now primarily considered through assessing compliance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD), which includes chemical and biological considerations. The River Basin Management Plans provide a framework for how to try and achieve the Directive's objectives of 'no deterioration' and progressing towards 'good' status. With this in mind, the water quality of the Borough should generally improve or at least be maintained in the future. This will depend on a range of stakeholders delivering on the identified action points and risks to delivering the actions (including resources available to deliver them). For example, diffuse sources of pollutants can be challenging to deal with and take a long time between actions being taken and changes in water quality (e.g. through reducing nutrients entering the system from application of fertilisers on land).
- 7.18 The amount of water available for additional abstraction within the catchments of the Rivers Test and Itchen is documented through abstraction licensing strategies. The most recent abstraction licensing strategy⁵⁷ indicated that at low flows there would be either restricted water available for licensing or that water would not be available for licensing for the majority of the catchment.
- 7.19 This matter is taken into account through Water Resource Management Plans prepared by water companies (25 year plans, currently planning up to 2040), considering how water supplies will be managed. For parts of the Borough, sufficient water resources are already available accounting for changes in population, water demand and availability of water supplies in the future. However, additional provisions will need to be planned for in a water supply area serving part of the Borough (within Southern Water's Hampshire South water supply area) – this has arisen as a result of a review of the needs of the environment (particularly in relation to the River Itchen). Southern Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) includes proposals for how sufficient water resources will be made available in this area.
- 7.20 Southern Water's Water Resource Management Plan indicates that since privatisation, a number of factors have resulted in a general trend towards a reducing supply of water being required (at the same time as the population being served has increased)⁵⁸.
- 7.21 It is difficult to forecast the future implications within the Borough of water consumption as there are drivers that are likely to decrease water consumption (e.g. use of more water efficient appliances and changes in commercial demands), whilst there may be others that increase demand (e.g. as a result of changing climate patterns). The availability of water can have

⁵⁷ Test and Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013.

⁵⁸ See Figure 6.1 of the Water Resource Management Plan 2015-40 (available: <https://www.southernwater.co.uk/media/default/pdfs/WRMP-technical-report.pdf>).

knock on effects, including biodiversity, health and potentially the local economy.

- 7.22 The main urban areas of the Borough, and some of the more rural areas of the Borough, are served by waste water treatment works. Some of the Borough is served by waste water treatment works that are located outside the Borough, including those that go to ground. However, there are large areas of the Borough for which there are no mains sewers. Many Gypsy and Traveller sites come forward within the rural area where there is no access to main sewers.
- 7.23 In the past, issues have been identified about the potential future capacity of certain waste water treatment works serving development within the Borough (including Chickenhall which serves part of the south east of the Borough, and Fullerton which serves Andover and a number of surrounding villages). The capacity issues related to the rivers to which the works discharge to being designated to receive protection through legislation. This position will be kept under review but highlights the importance of ensuring that sufficient infrastructure capacity is available to support new development. Changes in water resource consumption would also influence flows into waste water treatment works.
- 7.24 There are a variety of sources of flood risk which could affect Test Valley, with the main risks being from groundwater and river (fluvial) flooding. While the Borough does not have a coastline, a small area to the south of the Borough is vulnerable to tidal flood risk. Surface run-off can also be an issue, including in the more urban areas of the Borough. Each of the different types of flood risk would have different impacts should they occur, in terms of both spatial distribution and duration. The most recent significant flooding incidents in the Borough occurred in 2014, with flooding in Romsey and a number of the settlements across the Borough. This had social and economic implications, including as a result of flooding of residential and commercial properties (up to 96 properties affected in Romsey⁵⁹), and some blocking of roads.
- 7.25 A map is provided in Appendix 4 indicating the extent of flood risk zones 2 and 3 (equate to areas of moderate and high probability of flooding) that are mapped in relation to risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. This does not illustrate the extent of flood risk associated with other types of flooding which may be experienced within the Borough.
- 7.26 The Flood Risk Management Plan for the South East district includes information for the catchments for the Rivers Test and Itchen. This indicates that across this whole catchment (includes areas outside Test Valley), approximately 3,950 people live in areas at high risk of flooding from rivers or the sea, with an additional 8,300 people in areas of medium risk (out of

⁵⁹ See Section 19 Report on Flooding Incident Investigation Romsey, CH2MHILL, 2014 (available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/reportingflooding>)

approximately 578,450 people living in the catchment as a whole)⁶⁰. There are also around 850 non-residential properties in areas of high risk from flooding from rivers or the sea. A series of measures are identified to seek to prevent and prepare for risk, as well as protect from risk. This includes proposals for the Romsey area in the form of a fluvial flood alleviation scheme.

- 7.27 It is anticipated that future changes in climate are likely to influence the areas at risk of flooding (from differing sources), also the frequency and magnitude of flood events could change for example as a result of changes in rainfall patterns (including total amount, seasonality and intensity). This is referred to in the UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (see Appendix 3), which suggests that across the country there would be increased risks from fluvial and surface water flooding by mid-century, as well as increased risk of flooding along the coastline (linked to rising sea levels) (see page 11 of the document).
- 7.28 The use of sustainable drainage systems is advocated as a way to try and manage flood risk, whilst also potentially having opportunities in relation to water quality. Such systems need to be tailored to the specific area, for example, accounting for geology, soil types and topography.

Air

- 7.29 Table 16 provides some of the key documents linked to air quality for the Borough.

Table 16: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor air quality can have negative impacts on health and the environment ▪ There are national objectives on air quality, with some more localised action plans where issues have been identified ▪ Within the Borough, traffic is one of the main cause of air pollutants ▪ There are no Air Quality Management Areas currently designated within the Borough 	<p>National Air Quality Strategy; NPPF; Air Quality Plans; Air Quality Status Report.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities to support objectives to improve air quality should be taken, including to reduce pollution from road traffic ▪ Seek opportunities to promote sustainable travel ▪ Avoid sensitive uses in areas of higher air pollution

⁶⁰ South East River Basin District: Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021, Environment Agency, 2016.

- 7.30 The Air Quality Strategy for England⁶¹ establishes that the air is cleaner than at any time since the industrial revolution, but there are still adverse effects as a result of air pollution. For example, it indicates that air pollution is currently estimated to be reducing average life expectancy by about 7-8 months.
- 7.31 More locally, an air quality plan has been published for the Southampton urban area, which includes small parts of the south of Test Valley⁶², as a result of issues in achieving air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide (see Appendix 3). The standards are related to health considerations. The Council will be co-operating with Southampton City Council on this matter. There is a proposal for a clean air zone to be established within Southampton, along with other actions, which may have implications for Test Valley (and vice versa).
- 7.32 Local authorities are responsible for reviewing air quality within their area, with the aim of meeting national air quality objectives. Where an authority finds that local air quality will not meet these targets it must declare an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) and prepare an action plan for it.
- 7.33 Air quality within the Borough is generally good, with road transport being one of the main sources of air pollution. The most recent monitoring within the Borough did not identify any exceedances of the current air quality objectives. Although there are no AQMAs within the Borough, there are AQMAs in neighbouring authorities including Eastleigh Borough, New Forest District, Southampton City, Winchester City and Wiltshire – transport and so traffic flows to and from Test Valley will to some degree have implications for air quality in these locations.
- 7.34 In broad terms, national air quality data has shown a decrease in air pollution levels in recent years. This trend is reflected in Test Valley through the Council's own monitoring (published in the Annual Status Report⁶³) in relation to nitrogen dioxide, with all monitoring sites showing lower concentrations in 2015 relative to 2011.
- 7.35 It is difficult to predict likely future changes in air quality, when accounting for the range of factors that can influence it, although national projections are produced. Air quality targets should continue to provide an impetus to improve air quality / reduce levels of pollutants, for example with continuing improvements in emissions from vehicles. This may need to be considered in the context of additional population in the area and how they may be travelling in the future (and implications on congestion levels).

Landscape and Settlement Character

⁶¹ Air Quality Strategy, Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), 2011.

⁶² Relates to parts of Chilworth, Nursling and Rownhams.

⁶³ 2016 Air Quality Annual Status Report, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/air-quality>)

- 7.36 The landscape in Test Valley is valued locally, with parts of the Borough (and surrounding areas) subject to designation of national importance. Table 17 identifies some of the key documents relevant to this topic.

Table 17: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal duties in relation to the National Park and Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) ▪ Need to have regard to the local landscape character and settlement character 	NPPF; New Forest National Park Management Plan; North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan; Landscape Character Assessments; Village and Town Design Statements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensure development has regard to the purpose of designated landscapes, including potential impact on the setting of such designations ▪ Development should respect the landscape and settlement character

- 7.37 The geology of the Borough, in conjunction with the river systems, has influenced the landscape of Test Valley – this is referred to within the Test Valley Landscape Character Assessment⁶⁴. The geology in the north of the Borough has led to the formation of high chalk ridges which are dissected by steeply sloping, predominantly dry valleys and escarpments. The landform of the central areas of the Borough are gentler and undulating, although there are a number of smaller chalk hills. Towards the south of the Borough the landform is generally flatter.
- 7.38 Much of the northern part of the Borough, beyond Andover, is designated as part of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (extent shown on a map in Appendix 4). The Council is a member of the Council of Partners in relation to this designation⁶⁵.
- 7.39 The New Forest National Park has also been recognised for its landscape value. Legislation identifies the purpose of national parks, including the New Forest, ‘of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage’ and ‘promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of those areas by the public’⁶⁶. As noted above, for planning purposes the New Forest National Park Authority has responsibility for the section of Test Valley that lies within the National Park boundary. However, the setting of the National Park is also important, along with a need to protect areas outside of the National Park for ‘back-up’ commoning land.

⁶⁴ Test Valley Community Landscape Project: Landscape Character Assessment, 2004 (see Volume 1, page 8).

⁶⁵ Further information about the designation and a detailed map of its extent are available at: <http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/>.

⁶⁶ See Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as inserted by the Environment Act 1995.

The extent of the National Park with the Borough boundary is shown in Appendix 4.

- 7.40 A series of character assessments are available which cover the Borough, including national character areas⁶⁷, the Hampshire Character Assessment⁶⁸ and Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment⁶⁹.
- 7.41 The Landscape Character Assessment for Test Valley provides a comprehensive assessment of the landscape within the Borough. It identifies 12 Landscape Character Types and 40 Landscape Character Areas. A map showing the distribution of these Character Areas is provided in Appendix 4. For each Character Area, this document provides a general description and identifies physical influences, biodiversity and vegetation patterns, historical influences, settlement pattern and the key natural and cultural landscape issues affecting it. In addition, a landscape strategy and guidelines are also provided for each Character Area.
- 7.42 A summary is provided of each of the Landscape Character Types within the Borough based on the Landscape Character Assessment – more information can be found within the document itself.
- Heathland: There is a small area of this landscape type within the south west of the Borough. It comprises of a mosaic of wet mire, bracken, gorse and heather. There are issues of invasion of scrub and pine, as well as the presence of coniferous plantations. Maintaining this resource is dependent on active commoning, with land management measures including continuity of commons grazing, controlling the invasion of pine and scrub and continuing heathland restoration.
 - Pasture and Woodland Associated with Heathland: This occurs in two distinct areas towards the south of the Borough. It tends to comprise of an enclosed landscape within pockets of low intensity grazed pasture in a wooded setting. It is characterised by ancient and semi-natural woodland and linked by hedgerows. Key issues include the fragmentation of hedgerows and threats to remnant heathland and unimproved grassland. The overall strategy and guidelines for this type varies by Character Area. There is overlap on some matters such as the need to conserve and enhance remnant heathland and unimproved grassland, maintain hedgerows and avoid the use of plantations.
 - Mixed Farmland and Woodland – Medium Scale: This is found towards the south and west of the Borough and comprises of a pattern of small to medium areas of pasture, with arable farmland, woodland, shelterbelts and hedgerows. The dominance of these features varies. Poor woodland

⁶⁷ Relevant character areas include numbers 128, 130, 131, 132. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>.

⁶⁸ Integrated Character Assessment, Hampshire County Council, 2010 (available: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/landscape/integratedcharacterassessment>).

⁶⁹ Interactive version available at: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/tvlcp/>

management and changes in farming practices are among the issues identified. The strategy focuses on the maintenance or enhancement of the structure of this landscape type. Guidelines include encouraging the reversion of arable land to pasture and avoiding the merging of smaller fields, along with the restoration of hedgerow boundaries.

- **Mixed Farmland and Woodland – Small Scale:** Two areas are found within the Borough, one to the west and one to the east. In general it includes a small scale mosaic of grazing land, arable land with some woodland and areas of uncultivated land. Loss of woodland and unimproved grassland would be of concern. For this Character Type guidelines include, protecting levels of tranquility, encouraging the replanting of former hedgerows and conserving / enhancing remnant heathland.
- **River Valley Floor:** This is noted to be a prominent feature of the Borough's landscape, extending through the Borough and often linking other Character Types. It comprised of two main forms, namely the narrower valleys and the wider, flat-bottomed valleys. These areas are generally under pasture with waterside tree species along the watercourses and areas of wetland habitats. The maintenance of water quality and impact of increased water abstraction on water dependent habitats are highlighted as issues. The overall strategy for this Character Type varies by Character Area. Guidelines include encouraging the traditional management of water meadows, conserving / enhancing riparian habitats and avoiding changes from pastoral to arable land.
- **Enclosed Chalk and Clay Woodland:** This Character Type is scattered in the central and northern areas of the Borough. It comprises of woodland with predominantly arable fields but of mixed sizes. Scarps are also characteristic of this type. Issues identified include the appropriate management of woodland and isolation of small patches of habitat. The guidelines for this Character Type include maintaining field patterns and sizes, maintaining / enhancing hedgerows and avoiding visually inappropriate development and, in some cases, suburbanisation.
- **Semi Enclosed and Clay Farmland:** This is found in both the central and northern areas of the Borough. Whilst there are similarities to the Open Chalklands landscape, there is greater coverage by hedgerows and trees. This area includes large and medium scale arable fields; it is a sparsely settled area. Issues include the intensification of farming and scrub encroachment on the scarps. The overall strategy focuses on maintaining the landscape structure; with specific guidelines including maintaining the sense of remoteness and tranquility, discouraging the amalgamation of fields and loss of hedgerows and conservation / restoration of chalk grasslands.
- **Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland:** This is located to the north of Andover and is characterised by large tracts of woodland and plantation with large open arable fields and hedged arable fields with some pasture. The overall strategy includes reference to the conservation and enhancement of the quiet rural character. It has been noted that there is a need to maintain open views from public vantage points, discourage the amalgamation of fields and promote the good management of woodlands.

- Semi Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland: Located to the north of the Borough, encompassing the north western edge of Andover, this Character Type includes a mix of medium and large scale arable fields, with smaller fields of pasture associated with the settlements. The overall strategy is to enhance the varied landscape structure. It is proposed that the distinctive character and form of separate settlements should be protected, along with the complexity and variety of the landscape. New farm buildings should be located so as to integrate with the landscape.
- Open Chalkland: This covers a large proportion of the central areas of the Borough; it comprises of a large scale arable landscape in which the hedgerow structure is fragmented. There are infrequent blocks of woodland. Settlements are scattered and tend to comprise of large farms. A number of guidelines overlap for the Character Areas within this Type, such as maintaining a sense of remoteness and tranquility, restoring lost hedgerows on former hedgerow lines and protecting / restoring unimproved chalk grassland.
- Chalk Downland Ridges: This Character Type is located to the west of the Borough and is characterised by a series of small hills forming a ridgeline. It includes a mix of arable and pasture, with woodland on the more inaccessible slopes. The overall strategy includes reference to conserving the open, unsettled character of the Quarley Hills. Guidelines include the maintenance of wide open vistas, encouraging the retention of pasture land and creating uncultivated margins around arable farmland.
- Bourne Valleys: These comprise of winterbournes, with a mix of pasture and arable land. Field sizes vary and there are thick hedgerows with occasional small woodlands. The overall strategy is to preserve the pastoral character of these areas. It is noted that traditional hedge management should be encouraged, whilst water levels should be monitored.

7.43 The Landscape Character Assessment also identifies nine key forces of change, these are summarised below⁷⁰:

- Climatic: This includes climate change and issues of summer water shortages; sporadic severe flooding and increased storm intensity which may affect crops and habitats.
- Agricultural and Land Management: The landscape continues to be affected by changes in farming, including farm diversification; changes to farming infrastructure; conversion of agricultural buildings; an increase in equestrian facilities; further woodland planting and the potential for the continued development of energy crops.
- Built development: The continued pressure for the expansion of urban areas may result in urbanisation, including more visual intrusion from lighting; homogenous building materials and styles; demand for protection from flooding and an increase in suburban features (e.g. fencing and garaging).

⁷⁰ Test Valley Community Landscape Project: Landscape Character Assessment, 2004 (see Volume 1, starting page 18).

- Traffic and transport: Overall there is generally an increase in traffic volume, size and speed (caused by a number of factors) resulting in more lighting, signage, road widening and uniformity, as well as additional requirements for parking.
- Recreation and tourism: The landscape, ecological and historical resources of the Borough are key economic assets for tourism and recreation. The Government is encouraging rural tourism and greater access to the countryside. Increased popularity of certain activities is resulting in more numerous, and larger, facilities.
- Telecommunications and Overhead Transmission Lines: The number of masts in the Borough has increased recently and the continuation of this trend is likely to have significant cumulative impact; overhead power lines can also be particularly intrusive in the open landscape and in the rural fringe.
- Wind Farms: With renewable energy being promoted there is likely to be an increase in pressure for wind turbines. Although there are few such developments in the Borough at present, these could be developed either individually or in groups in the future.
- Mineral and Waste Management: Test Valley is rich in sand and gravel deposits with potential for extensive extraction. Extraction sites are often utilised for landfilling and growth in waste may create more pressure for landfill sites or other alternatives (e.g. green waste composting) in the countryside.
- Military: There are a number of military sites in the Borough, both active and redundant, covering vast areas of the landscape. Military activity and reuse of military sites is a significant issue for the future of the landscape. Many restricted access areas have enabled wider biodiversity to establish.

7.44 The combination of the above factors suggests that there are a number of potential sources of change to the landscape of the Borough – it is difficult to predict their combined effect. However, without careful management, the quality of the landscape of the Borough could be reduced.

7.45 In relation to the period since the Landscape Character Assessment was produced, there has been substantial built development particularly around Andover (residential to the east, with a new business park to the south west) and Romsey (particularly residential to the north) reflecting allocations within the previous Local Plan, with a number of other changes generally of a smaller scale around the Borough. In addition, whilst there have not been many proposals in relation to wind turbines, a number of solar farms have been installed across the Borough.

7.46 As part of the Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment, townscape assessments have been undertaken for some of the larger settlements within the County, this includes Romsey and Andover⁷¹. Each townscape

⁷¹ Available at:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/landscape/integratedcharacterassessment/townscapesassessments>

assessment provides contextual information, identifies the townscape types and character areas and then provides a description of the character areas.

- 7.47 The south east of the Borough is the most urbanised area, along with Andover towards the north of the Borough. There are a number of small towns, villages and hamlets scattered throughout the Borough. Their arrangement is variable including linear and more nuclear settlements. The Test Valley Landscape Character Assessment includes consideration of settlement types for the villages within the Borough, providing detail on settlement character and giving some historical context⁷².
- 7.48 Village and town design statements also consider matters relating to settlement pattern, landscape and design (including architecture) considerations. Table 18 identifies the Village and Town Design Statements that have been adopted to date.

Table 18: Adopted Village and Town Design Statements in Test Valley

Area	When Adopted
Abbots Ann	April 2000
Ampfield	April 2003
Amport	January 2008
Appleshaw and Redenham	April 2015
Barton Stacey	June 2016
Braishfield	April 2002
Broughton	July 2004
Chilbolton	January 2003
Chilworth	February 2006
Enham Alamein	January 2009
Goodworth Clatford	April 2000
Longparish	April 2003
Longstock	June 2010
Michelmerssh and Timsbury	July 2001
Monxton	May 2004
Romsey and Romsey Extra	January 2008
Sherfield English	April 2015
Stockbridge	April 2003
The Pentons (Penton Mewsey and Penton Grafton)	April 2000
The Wallops (Over Wallop and Nether Wallop)	February 2004
Thrupton	February 2006
Upper Clatford and Anna Valley	February 2002
Vernham Dean	January 2003
Wellow	September 2010
West Dean	February 2010

- 7.49 Given the level of additional development (including additional housing) that is planned for and likely to continue to come forward in the future, there is the

⁷² Test Valley Community Landscape Project: Landscape Character Assessment, 2004 (see Volume 4).

potential for changes to both the landscape and settlement character in the future. Without careful consideration there is the potential for adverse effects – there may be greater risk of this through unplanned / speculative proposals. Guidance documents referred to above seek to provide an indication of how development can be planned and designed to be more sensitive to the landscape character, townscapes and settlement character.

Historic Environment

- 7.50 The Borough has a rich built heritage which contributes to the character and landscape of Test Valley (linking to above sections). Table 19 identifies some of the key documents linked to the historic environment. This does not include reference to legislation⁷³, which would also be relevant in establishing the approach to the historic environment.

Table 19: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It is important (reflecting national interests) to conserve and enhance both designated and non-designated heritage assets and their setting, including statutorily protected heritage assets (such as listed buildings) ▪ In order to successfully manage change it is important to understand the significance of features ▪ The historic environment can have links to economic and social issues 	<p>NPPF; Conservation Area Character Appraisals; Listed Building entries and descriptions; Hampshire Historic Environment Records; Heritage at Risk Registers; Village and Town Design Statements; Scheduled Ancient Monument records; Historic Park and Garden Registers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to ensure any development is sensitive to the historic environment, not just designated assets – including opportunities for enhancement ▪ Regard should be had to the wider importance of the historic environment (e.g. on the economy)

- 7.51 As noted above, the Landscape Character Assessment undertaken for the Borough has given consideration to the historic landscape character of the Borough and the human influences over time. The Hampshire Integrated Character Assessment⁷⁴ also provides a source of information on the historic environment across the Borough. In addition, a Hampshire Historic Landscape Character Assessment was prepared prior to this⁷⁵.

⁷³ Including the Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

⁷⁴ Integrated Character Assessment, Hampshire County Council, 2010.

⁷⁵ Hampshire Historic Landscape Assessment, Lambrick and Bramhill, 1999 (available: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/historicenvironment/landscape>).

- 7.52 The National Heritage List for England indicates there are over 2,000 listed building entries within the Borough, this comprises 21 at Grade I, 98 at Grade II*, and 1971 at Grade II. These figures will not include those buildings that are listed by virtue of being within the curtilage of a listed building. A search of the Heritage at Risk Register maintained by Historic England did not include any listed buildings within Test Valley (note this register only considers Grade I and Grade II* listings).
- 7.53 There are opportunities to put forward additional buildings and structures for listing, along with powers to serve building preservation notices. In some instances these powers are used when appropriate sites are identified through the submission of planning applications or proposals.
- 7.54 There is no available comprehensive up-to-date list of locally important (including locally listed) buildings, although some are identified in Conservation Area Character Appraisals. Non-designated heritage assets (which would normally be of local importance) should also be considered, taking account of their significance.
- 7.55 There are 36 Conservation Areas within the Borough (location shown on map in Appendix 4), a number of which have been subject to review and the completion of character area appraisals. A list of the current conservation areas is provided in Table 20 – those which have been subject to a character appraisal are denoted by an asterisk. Without appropriate consideration through the planning process, it is anticipated that the quality of these areas would decline.

Table 20: Conservation Areas in Test Valley

Conservation Area	When Designated
Abbotts Ann*	1981 (amended 2005)
Ampfield	1989
Amport, Monxton and East Cholderton*	1980 (amended 2005)
Andover	1969 (extended 1984)
Appleshaw	1985
Barton Stacey*	1984 (amended 2008)
Braishfield	1981
Broughton*	1972 (amended 2008)
Chilbolton*	1984 (amended 2008)
Chilworth Old Village	1989
Fyfield	1985
Goodworth and Upper Clatford*	1987 (amended 2009)
Grateley	1991
Houghton and Bossington	1990
Hurstbourne Tarrant and Ibthorpe*	1976 (amended 2009)
Kimpton	1985
King's Somborne	1971 (extended 1987)
Leckford	1989
Linkenholt	2010

Conservation Area	When Designated
Longparish*	1983 (amended 2009)
Longstock and Leckford	1989
Michelmersh	1987
Mottisfont	1987
Nether, Over and Middle Wallop*	1981 (amended 2008)
Quarley	1991
Romsey	1970 (extended 1983)
Stockbridge	1971 (extended 1992)
The Pentons*	1982 (amended 2009)
Thrupton	1985
Upton	1983
Vernham Dean*	1983 (amended 2009)
West Dean [Note 1]	1990
West Tytherley	1991
Wherwell*	1970 (amended 2004)
Note 1: Part of West Dean Conservation Area lies within Wiltshire Council.	

- 7.56 The National Heritage List for England indicates there are 8 registered Historic Parks and Garden entries wholly within the Borough (3 Grade II*, 5 Grade II), with an additional 2 entries either partly within the Borough or on the boundary of Test Valley (both Grade II). A map in Appendix 4 shows the location of these site that fall either wholly or partly within the Borough.
- 7.57 The registered Historic Parks and Gardens are a non-statutory designation but they gain protection through the planning system. One of these Historic Parks and Gardens is included on the Heritage at Risk register – namely Embley Park. Concerns identified within the Heritage at Risk register include incremental development pressures and co-ordination of management of the whole area (which has multiple owners)⁷⁶.
- 7.58 Additional historic parks and gardens within Hampshire have been identified by Hampshire County Council and the Hampshire Gardens Trust⁷⁷ - just over 100 sites are referred to within the Borough (which includes those sites on the National Heritage List).
- 7.59 A variety of archaeology exists within the Borough from a range of time periods, with parts of the Borough being rich in archaeology, or having high archaeological potential. Based on the National Heritage List for England, there are 96 scheduled entries (known as Scheduled Ancient Monuments, or SAMs) within Test Valley – a map in Appendix 4 shows the location of these sites. These represent sites of national importance. The Heritage at Risk register refers to 12 monuments within the Borough. Issues identified through this register include animal burrowing, management issues (e.g. scrub/tree growth) and arable ploughing.

⁷⁶ Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/search-register/list-entry/1952192>

⁷⁷ Available: <http://research.hgt.org.uk/>

- 7.60 Hampshire County Council has published additional information on archaeology within the County based around the different time period that they relate to, from the Mesolithic period to Roman times⁷⁸. This includes information on finds, features and settlements within Test Valley (derived from the Historic Environment Record).
- 7.61 Overall, there are a variety of heritage assets (designated and non-designated) across the Borough, a number of which have links to the settlement character and evolution of the landscape. Without appropriate consideration of these assets (including their conservation, management and enhancement) there is a risk of harm to them in the future. However, some assets are subject to legal protection which reduces the likelihood of this happening. The planning system also has a role to play in the conservation of such assets.
- 7.62 The heritage of the Borough has important links to community identity and the local economy in some cases. For example, a number of heritage assets within the Borough also provide tourism and leisure opportunities such as the Broadlands Estate, Mottisfont Abbey, Romsey Abbey, the Sir Harold Hillier Gardens and Houghton Lodge. Parish churches (some of which have associated historic interests) can also play a role in community identity and cohesion as well as being considered of interest from a tourism perspective.

*Biodiversity*⁷⁹

- 7.63 The Borough supports a wealth of biodiversity, including designated and non-designated features. Table 21 identifies some of the key documents linked to this topic.

Table 21: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legal obligations to protect certain designated species and habitats, as well as a duty to have regard to the purpose of conservation of biological diversity ▪ Have regard to ecosystem services and natural capital ▪ Need to provide / retain connectivity between 	<p>Biodiversity 2020; NPPF; Biodiversity Action Plans; designation citations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to satisfy legal obligations in relation to biodiversity, as well as specific habitats and species (which may be designated) ▪ Seek to conserve and where possible restore / enhance biodiversity ▪ Think about indirect effects on biodiversity (e.g. through changes

⁷⁸ The Atlas of Hampshire's Archaeology, Hampshire County Council (available: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/archaeology/TheAtlasofHampshiresArchaeology.pdf>).

⁷⁹ This section is taken as covering flora and fauna as well as biodiversity for the purposes of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.

habitats to allow for movements ■ Seek opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity and where possible achieve net gain in biodiversity.		to the water environment)
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7.64 The Borough includes a series of statutory and non-statutory designations related to habitats and species, with just over 11% of the land area subject to one or more nature conservation designation⁸⁰. This includes a number of international designations - these are identified in Table 19. Maps within Appendix 4 also show the location of these designations and those in the vicinity of the Borough⁸¹.

7.65 Consultation has recently been undertaken in relation to the designation of the potential Solent and Dorset Coast Special Protection Area (pSPA). The outcome of this consultation is not yet available.

7.66 More information on the approach to considering these designations through the planning process is provided in section 12 of this Scoping Report.

Table 22: International Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley

Designation	Sites
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emer Bog • Mottisfont Bats • New Forest • Salisbury Plain • Solent Maritime
Special Protection Area (SPA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Forest • Porton Down • Salisbury Plain • Solent and Southampton Water
Ramsar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Forest • Solent and Southampton Water

7.67 In addition to these international designations, Test Valley includes a number of additional statutory nature conservations. Table 23 includes the area of these designations within the Borough (which includes the above mentioned international designations). For reference there are no National Nature Reserves within Test Valley.

⁸⁰ Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Test Valley, 2008 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/naturereserves/biodiversity-action-plan>)

⁸¹ Details on the reason for their designation can be found in Appendix 5 and is also available from the JNCC at <http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=4>.

Table 23: Statutory Nature Conservation Designations in Test Valley as at 31st March 2016⁸²

Designation	Area within Test Valley (Hectares) ⁸³	Area within Hampshire (Hectares)	Percentage of this designation within Hampshire contained in Test Valley
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	789	37,095	2.12%
Special Protection Area (SPA)	599	41,797	4.46%
Ramsar site	52	36,993	0.14%
Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	1,868	50,560	3.69%
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	102	2,366	4.31%

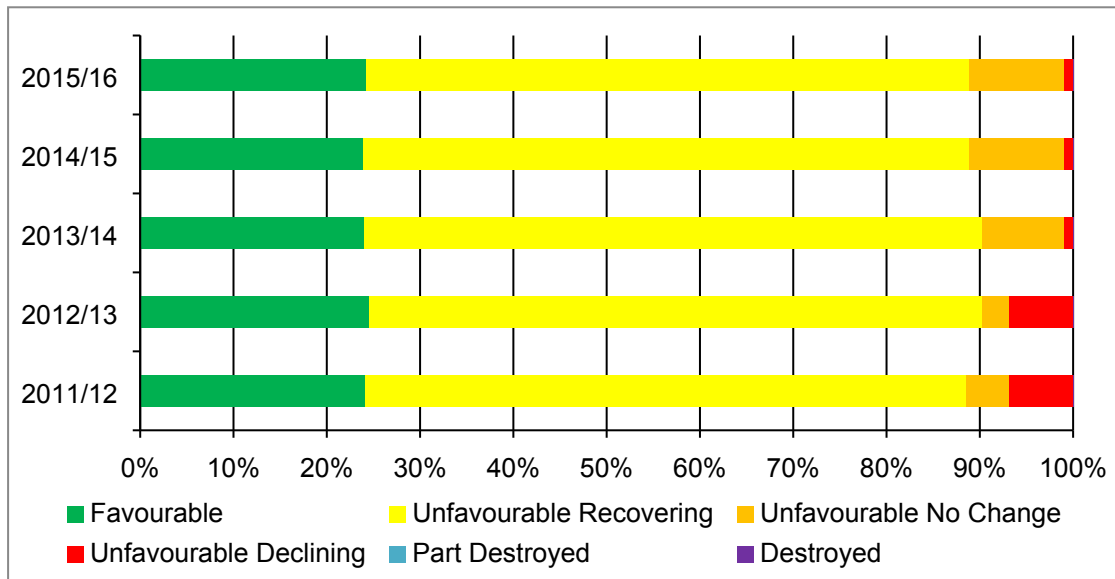
- 7.68 The above table refers to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), which are of national importance in relation to nature conservation or geological interest. A map in Appendix 4 shows the distribution and extent of these designations within the Borough.
- 7.69 The condition of SSSIs is monitored by Natural England. The trend in proportion of SSSIs with different condition statuses is set out in Figure 5. This indicates that in none of the years shown, none of the SSSI designations were recorded as part destroyed / destroyed. The proportion in 'favourable' status has remained broadly similar across these years, with the biggest changes in the proportion classified as 'unfavourable no change' or 'unfavourable declining'. It should be noted that the condition of SSSIs is not reviewed every year, so the figure are based on the most recent condition assessment. Future trends in condition of these designations is uncertain as it may well depend on management regimes in place and other factors leading to changes (e.g. as a result in changes in climate).

Figure 5: Proportion of SSSI by status categories for 2011/12 to 2015/16⁸⁴

⁸² From the Authority's Monitoring Report 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/amr>)

⁸³ This excludes the part of Test Valley that lies within the New Forest National Park.

⁸⁴ From the Authority's Monitoring Report 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016.



- 7.70 In addition to the statutory designations, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) are designated as of county level importance. As at 31st March 2016 there were 576 SINCs within the Borough (an increase of 7 sites relative to the previous year). The location of the SINCs is shown in Appendix 4. These sites cover approximately 3,650 hectares within the Borough, which represents around 17% of the area of SINCs within Hampshire⁸⁵. These sites receive no statutory protection, therefore may be more vulnerable to changes in condition.
- 7.71 Ancient woodland is referred to as an irreplaceable habitat within national planning guidance⁸⁶. Records available for ancient woodland within the Borough are not definitive. Data available⁸⁷ indicates that within the Borough there is over 2,200 hectares of ancient and semi-natural woodland and about 1,900 hectares of ancient replanted woodland. A map indicating the location of the known ancient woodland areas within the Borough is provided within Appendix 4.
- 7.72 The Borough also contains a variety of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats, this includes lowland calcareous grassland (763 hectares), lowland mixed deciduous woodland (5,854 hectares) and coastal floodplain grazing marsh (1,925 hectares)⁸⁸.
- 7.73 Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) monitors the presence of 50 notable species within Hampshire looking at a rolling ten year period. The most recent monitoring (for 2005-2015) indicated that 39 of these species

⁸⁵ Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Sites, Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC), 2016 (available: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/biodiversity/HBICAnnualBiodiversityMonitoringReport2015-16.pdf>).

⁸⁶ See paragraph 118 (fifth bullet) of the National Planning Policy Framework.

⁸⁷ Provided by HBIC, based on information from Natural England. This is derived from the 1996 provisional Hampshire Ancient Woodland Inventory. Generally this source does not include ancient woodlands below 2 hectares in size.

⁸⁸ Authority's Monitoring Report 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016.

occurred within Test Valley, this is a reduction of 2 species relative to the previous monitoring period⁸⁹.

- 7.74 This organisation has also identified Biodiversity Opportunity Areas within Hampshire, which represent the areas that are considered to have the greatest opportunity to restore and create habitat of regional importance. More information on these areas is available at:
<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/biodiversity/informationcentre/information#step-5>
- 7.75 There are a number of pressures on biodiversity assets within and in close proximity to the Borough. This includes direct effects as a result of development – this is most relevant to features that are not subject to statutory protection. Indirect effects as a result of development can include increased pressures from the use of sites, including recreation (such issues have already been identified in relation to the New Forest SPA⁹⁰ and Solent SPAs⁹¹ when considering in-combination effects). Development can also provide opportunities to enhance or restore biodiversity assets. Changes can also arise from other causes including changes to the climate (through direct and indirect routes), through changes in the availability of water and temperatures for example. It is also likely that effects might arise from combinations of factors, for example a number of habitats found within the Solent are vulnerable to coastal squeeze. Whilst it may not be possible to avoid some of these effects, there may be opportunities to facilitate the adaptation of habitats and species.

Resource Consumption

- 7.76 For the purposes of this report, the consumption of resources focuses on energy and water, as well as the generation of waste. There are direct links between the information in this topic to other sections within the 2017 Scoping Report (e.g. water environment and greenhouse gas emissions). Table 24 identifies some of the relevant plans, policies and programmes to this topic – there is some overlap with the documents identified within other sections of this report.

Table 24: Summary of Key Plans, Policies and Programmes for Resource Consumption

Key Messages	Sources of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The prudent use of natural resources should be promoted - Need to promote water and energy efficiency - Need to reduce the amount 	NPPF, Waste Management Plan for England; UK Renewable Energy Strategy; Water Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to consider how development can be carried out whilst minimising the use of resources - Seek opportunities to

⁸⁹ Monitoring Change in Priority Habitats, Priority Species and Designated Sites, HBIC, 2016.

⁹⁰ In relation to TVBCs New Forest interim framework and ongoing mitigation work by the consortium of authorities.

⁹¹ In relation to the Solent SPAs, for more information see: <http://www.birdaware.org/>

<p>of waste being produced, while maximising the proportion of waste that is reused, recycled or composted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promotion of renewable energy opportunities 	<p>Plans.</p>	<p>promote energy and water efficiency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support the principle of renewable energy - Ensure infrastructure is in place to support the sustainable management of waste
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- 7.77 The Council has a Sustainability Strategy⁹² covering the period 2012 – 2017. This document sets out the approach for the Council to reduce its demand on natural resources and deliver its services and functions in a more environmentally sustainable way. It also provides a framework for future decisions. This document includes an action plan for the next five years, and a framework to monitor progress.
- 7.78 In 2013, the electricity consumption for all domestic sources within the Borough was 237 GWh; with an additional 344 GWh being used by non-domestic i.e. commercial and industrial consumers – both of these figures are a reduction on the 2009 figures. Test Valley has an average domestic consumption of 4,890 kWh per household.⁹³ The average domestic electricity consumption per meter for the South East in 2013 was 4,300 kWh and for Great Britain the average was 3,900 kWh.⁹⁴ Therefore, the consumption of electricity per household within the Borough is higher than the averages for the region and Great Britain.
- 7.79 In relation to gas consumption for 2013, in Test Valley 467 GWh was consumed for domestic purposes, with 240 GWh for non-domestic i.e. commercial and industrial consumers. In comparison to 2009 this represents a reduction in domestic consumption and an increase in commercial and industrial consumption. This equates to a domestic consumption of gas of 13,145 kWh⁹⁵ per gas consumer for the Borough. The average mean domestic gas consumption per meter for the South East in 2013 was 14,100 kWh and for Great Britain the average was 13,700 kWh.⁹⁶
- 7.80 For the UK as a whole, the total electricity generation from renewable sources in 2014 amounted to 64,654 GWh, an increase of 11,377 GWh (21 per cent)

⁹² Building a Sustainable Test Valley, Sustainability Strategy 2012 – 2017. TVBC, 2012 (available: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/files/2405/Sustainability-Strategy-2012-2017.pdf>)

⁹³ Regional and local authority electricity consumption statistics: 2005 to 2013, DECC (available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/regional-and-local-authority-electricity-consumption-statistics-2005-to-2011>)

⁹⁴ Sub-national electricity and gas consumption statistics, DECC, 2014: (available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/388960/Subnational_electricity_and_gas_consumption_summary_report_2013.pdf)

⁹⁵ Gas sales and numbers of customers by region and local authority: 2005 to 2013, DECC (available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/400900/Sub-national_gas_consumption_statistics_2005_2013_published.xlsx)

⁹⁶ Sub-national electricity and gas consumption statistics, DECC, 2014: (available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/388960/Subnational_electricity_and_gas_consumption_summary_report_2013.pdf)

on 2013. The largest absolute increase in generation came from bioenergy, rising by 4,543 GWh to 22,702 GWh, largely due to an increase in biomass generation.⁹⁷

- 7.81 The most recent information available on domestic water consumption is based on water resource zones rather than the local authority boundary. It has been reported that for 2009/10 the average per capita consumption for Southern Water's Andover water resource zone was 140 litres per person per day, while for the Hampshire South water resource zone it was 138 litres per person per day.⁹⁸
- 7.82 The national water strategy sets out a target of water consumption of 130 litres per person per day by 2030.⁹⁹
- 7.83 Within the Borough, the most up to date figure for the percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting stood at approximately 32%.¹⁰⁰ This figure has decreased from the previous reporting period result of 33.8%. At a national level there has been a downward trend in recycling rates and it is generally agreed that the decrease is due to the effects of current economic situation i.e. consumers are being careful about what they purchase which affects what they consequently throw away or recycle. The residual household waste collected per household during 2014/15 is 529.65kg.
- 7.84 For the 2013 calendar year, the waste from households in England recycling rate was 44.2 per cent. This is up very slightly on the 44.1 per cent achieved for 2012. It has increased from 43.3 per cent in 2011.¹⁰¹ This is higher than the rate for Test Valley.

Sustainability Issues / Problems

- 7.85 The average consumption of electricity in the Borough is relatively high, which has implications in terms of the generation of greenhouse gases (discussed below). There is a need to reduce the per capita water consumption within the Borough, particularly as Test Valley is within an area of serious water stress. It may be that existing and future pitches and plots are dependent on their own energy sources rather than connected to gas/electric mains network.

⁹⁷ Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics 2016 (Chapter 6), DECC, 2015 (available: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/450302/DUKES_2015.pdf)

⁹⁸ Information provided by the Environment Agency.

⁹⁹ Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2008 (available: <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/water/strategy/pdf/future-water.pdf>)

¹⁰⁰ Authority's Monitoring Report 2013-2014, Test Valley Borough Council, 2014 (available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/files/8350/AMR-13-14.pdf>)

¹⁰¹ Statistics on waste managed by local authorities in England in 2013-2014, DEFRA, 2014 (Available:

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/375945/Statistics_Note_Nov_2014_Final_3.pdf)

- 7.86 While the generation of domestic waste has been reducing, it will be important to try and ensure that this trend is maintained when the economy improves. It is needed

8 Contribute

8.1 This section covers a range of topics linked to community matters, including health and wellbeing, safety and deprivation. Some of these matters overlap with topics covered elsewhere within this report. Table 25 summarises some of the key messages and implications linked to these topics from relevant documents.

Table 25: Summary of Key Documents

Key Messages	Source of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Seek opportunities for people to look after their own health and wellbeing and take action early ▪ Reduce health inequalities and need a holistic approach to healthy lifestyles ▪ Community engagement has a role in helping to address community safety considerations ▪ Places should be designed to be accessible and safe to reduce the risk that crime / fear of crime undermine community cohesion 	<p>NPPF; Hampshire’s Joint Strategic Needs Assessment and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy; Public Health Strategy; Community Safety Priorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities to reduce deprivation / inequality should be sought ▪ Design should have regard to crime prevention measures ▪ Need to ensure appropriate facilities and services are in place to support healthy lifestyle choices (including doctors surgeries, as well as walking / cycling routes and leisure facilities)

8.2 The Corporate Plan theme focuses on allowing communities to plan for their own needs and to be more resilient. As recognised in Appendix 3, the communities of Andover and Romsey have come together to consider key issues for now and the future (both looking forward 20 years), and to try and focus community discussions on how to address these matters – this is through Andover Vision and Romsey Futures.

8.3 Parish Plans have also been prepared for certain communities within the Borough¹⁰² (see Appendix 3). Whilst all documents are slightly different, in general they contain information on the issues that are important to the parishes, identify a vision and provide action points. They also provide contextual information on the areas.

¹⁰² Available:

<http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityledplans/parish-plans>

Health and Wellbeing

8.4 The health status of Gypsies and Travellers is much poorer than that of the general population. Poor access to, and uptake of, health services is a major factor in Gypsy and Traveller health.¹⁰³ In recognition of these national trends, the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites seeks to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which Travellers can access health and welfare infrastructure. Table 26 identifies some of the key messages in relation to relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Table 26: Summary of Key Plans, Policies and Programmes for Health and Well-being

Key Messages	Sources of Key Messages	Implications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a need to enable provision of suitable accommodation which Travellers can access health and welfare infrastructure - Promote in collaboration with commissioners of health services, access to appropriate health services - Promote opportunities for healthy lifestyles 	<p>PPTS, NPPF, Improving the outcomes for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils, Progress report by the ministerial working group on tackling Gypsies and Travellers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There will be a need to ensure appropriate facilities and services are in place to support healthy lifestyle choices (e.g. doctors surgeries as well as walking / cycling routes, public open space) - Need to plan for the potential needs of an ageing community

8.5 The literature specific to the Gypsy and Traveller population indicates that, as a group, their health overall is poorer than that of the general population and also poorer than that of non-Travellers living in socially deprived areas. They have poor health expectations and make limited use of health care provision.¹⁰⁴

8.6 The Traveller Movement charity has stated that Gypsies and Travellers have the lowest life expectancy of any ethnic group in the UK and experiences high infant mortality rates. Accommodation insecurity, poor living environment, low education attainment, economic exclusion, community isolation and discrimination all have a negative impact on Gypsies' and Travellers' physical and mental health.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰³ The health of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK, A Race Equality Foundation Briefing Paper, Matthews, Z. 2008 (Available: <http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/wp-content/uploads/health-brief.pdf>)

¹⁰⁴ The health of Gypsies and Travellers in the UK, A Race Equality Foundation Briefing Paper, Matthews, Z. 2008 (Available: <http://www.gypsy-traveller.org/wp-content/uploads/health-brief.pdf>)

¹⁰⁵ Improving the health of Gypsies and Travellers, The Traveller Movement, 2015 (Available: <http://www.travellermovement.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/Gypsy-Traveller-Health-Briefing-2015.pdf>)

- 8.7 The Office for National Statistics published analysis on ethnic variations in general health and unpaid care provision derived from Census 2011 data. This analysis identified that Gypsy or Irish Travellers had the highest proportion of people with 'Not Good' general health (29.8%).¹⁰⁶
- 8.8 Further to this, Census 2011 data showed that Gypsy or Irish Traveller ethnic group was among the highest providers of unpaid care in England and Wales at 11% (10% for England and Wales as a whole) and provided the highest proportion of people providing 50 hours or more of unpaid care at 4% (compared to 2% for England and Wales as a whole).¹⁰⁷
- 8.9 According to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2013)¹⁰⁸ there is no robust data available to quantify the prevalence of illnesses and lifestyle behaviours amongst the Gypsy and Traveller population in Hampshire. Feedback from stakeholders and previous work done in Hampshire on the health of Gypsies and Travellers indicate that the key health issues experienced by these ethnic groups in the county are the same as nationally and include:
- Higher prevalence of long term conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, lung disease, and mental health problems;
 - Higher prevalence of risky lifestyle behaviours such as smoking, lack of physical activity, obesity and alcohol consumption;
 - Higher levels of domestic abuse amongst women;
 - Higher levels of dental health problems and fewer dental check-ups;
 - Increased risk of preventable childhood infectious diseases such as measles because of lower levels of vaccination.
- 8.10 With regards to the Borough, the only data available relating to health of Gypsies and Travellers is that obtained through the 2011 Census. The data shows that the majority of Gypsy or Irish Traveller identified themselves to be in 'Good Health' at 34%. The next common health category is 'Very Good Health' at 29%. The health category 'Bad Health' had the lowest number of respondents at 7%.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁶ 2011 Census Analysis, Ethnic variations in general health and unpaid care provision, ONS. 2013 (Available: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/rel/census/2011-census-analysis/ethnic-variations-in-general-health-and-unpaid-care-provision/index.html>)

¹⁰⁷ What does the 2011 Census tell us about the Characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales? ONS, 2014 (Available: http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171776_349352.pdf)

¹⁰⁸ Joint Strategic Needs Assessment, HCC. 2013 (Available: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/public-health/jsna-2013/GypsiesandTravellersJSNA2013.pdf>)

¹⁰⁹ DC2301EW - Ethnic group by provision of unpaid care by general health, Nomis (Available: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2301EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_health)

- 8.11 132 Gypsies or Irish Travellers in Test Valley identified in the Census 2011 that they 'Provide no unpaid care' whereas conversely 10 respondents identified that they 'Provide 50 or more hours unpaid care a week'.¹¹⁰
- 8.12 There is no data available for the consideration of health and well-being of Travelling Showpeople in Test Valley.

Sustainability Issues / Problems

- 8.13 The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2013) recommended that there is a need to improve health outcomes of Gypsies and Travellers in order to reduce social inequalities experienced by Gypsies and Travellers. The JSNA report stated that there is a strong business case for investing in activities in Hampshire to improve outcomes for Gypsies and Travellers. The likely future trend without the implementation of the Gypsy and Traveller DPD is that Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will continue to experience health inequalities.

¹¹⁰ DC2301EW - Ethnic group by provision of unpaid care by general health, Nomis (Available: http://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/DC2301EW/view/1946157309?rows=c_ethpuk11&cols=c_health)

9 Likely Changes in the Future

- 9.1 As noted within Section 3 of this report, as part of considering the baseline position there is a need to consider the likely evolution of the environment without the implementation of the emerging plans / programmes that will be subject to sustainability appraisal. This falls within the remit of Task A2 and can also help inform the identification of sustainability issues.
- 9.2 Sections 5 to 8 have given consideration to future trends (in the absence of new plans); therefore this section seeks to collate some of the key points, drawing from information that has been provided under the various topics. A summary is provided below, this does not cover all topic that have been discussed:

Likely future of the baseline without implementation of the Gypsy & Traveller DPD

- 9.3 Annex Ib of the SEA Directive requires a description of ‘the likely evolution [of the current state of the environment] without implementation of the Plan.’ Previous chapters have identified the likely impact to the environment should the Council not implement a Plan to meet the needs of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. For ease of reference, these impacts are summarised here:
- Unauthorised development and encampments in locations that may not be sustainable and suitable. This could have a negative effect on the environment as well as resulting in tensions with the settled community therefore having a negative social effect;
 - Difficulty of ensuring stable access to all the support and services (i.e. health, education and employment) that Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities need;
 - Reinforcing the cycle of nomadism and homelessness for those Gypsies and Travellers who may prefer or need a more settled way of life, but cannot find a permanent site;
 - Applications for development being decided on appeal, which can result in sites being permitted that may not be the most suitable, including environmental effect, or sustainable locations for development;
 - Failure of the Council to meet the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers in contravention of its duty under the Housing Act 2004.

10 Identifying Sustainability Issues

- 10.1 This section represents Task A3 of the scoping process, namely the identification of sustainability issues and problems. The identification of issues provides a guide for matters for future plans to consider and it also supports the development of sustainability objectives.
- 10.2 Previous sections of this report have identified some of the sustainability issues / problems by topic – this section aims to draw together this information.
- 10.3 Table 27 sets out the issues that have been identified, the relevant SEA topic(s) and considers the potential ways that future plans could address them. The table has been grouped using the Corporate Plan priorities, therefore reflecting the titles of the previous sections of this report.
- 10.4 It should be noted that planning documents may not be able to address all the issues identified, however, it would be important to have regard to such issues even if a solution through the planning system is not available. Ongoing consultation and engagement (not just linked to planning processes) may provide another route to further consider the sustainability issues (especially relating to localised / community specific matters) and in order to identify / consider alternative ways of addressing them.

Table 27: Sustainability Issues

Sustainability Issue / Problem	How plans could address this?	SEA Topic(s)
<p>Live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to provide permanent pitches and plots to accommodate future growth of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople population in Test Valley • Test Valley experiences unauthorised encampments often in unsuitable and unsustainable locations • There is a high young Gypsy and Traveller population • The proportion of the population over 65 years old is likely to increase in the future • There is a need to promote peaceful and integrated co-existence between sites and the local community. • The majority of Gypsies of Irish Travellers residing in the Borough have no qualifications • Lack of available permanent sites acts as a barrier for children to access continuous education opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will have a significant role in delivering pitches and plots to allow for a settled base that reduce the need for long distance travelling as well as improving access to education and health facilities • Provision of sites will allow for quality of housing and living conditions thus improving quality of life for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople • The provision of permanent sites through the Gypsy and Traveller DPD will provide families with a settled base in which children will be able to access local education infrastructure • In turn this will assist towards raising education achievement which subsequently has the potential to improve economic activity and professional skills. 	<p>Population Material Assets</p>
<p>Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of Gypsies or Irish Travellers are employed in skilled trade occupations • The majority of female Gypsy or Irish Traveller aged 16 and above are economically inactive • Gypsy and Travellers have traditional lifestyles whereby some Gypsies and Travellers live and work from the same location • Need to provide space within Showmen’s Yard to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will have a significant role in delivering pitches and plots to allow for a settled base that reduce the need for long distance travelling as well as improving access to employment opportunities. • Consider accessibility to services and facilities in the allocation of sites for development • Recognise traditional lifestyles whereby some Travellers live and work from the same location 	<p>Material assets Population Human health Air</p>

Sustainability Issue / Problem	How plans could address this?	SEA Topic(s)
<p>allow for mixed use developments of residential and storage and maintenance of fairground equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to key destinations is variable across the Borough, with levels of accessibility being substantially reduced outside Andover and Southern Test Valley • There is high car ownership within the Borough • Most trips to work are done by car • Access to public transport services is variable within the Borough • The majority of Gypsies and or Irish Travellers own one car or van • Need to provide space within Showmen’s Yard to allow for mixed use developments of residential and storage and maintenance of fairground equipment. 	<p>thereby omitting many travel to work locations.</p>	
<p>Enjoy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test Valley is within a water stressed area, while groundwater units for the area are either identified as ‘no water available’ or ‘over abstracted’ • Not all of the water bodies within the Borough are performing well in relation to the requirements of the Water Framework Directive, therefore there is a need for an improvement in their condition to achieve good status and in relation to all water bodies a need to ensure no deterioration • There may be limitations on the capacity of a number of waste water treatment works serving 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council can work with water companies and the Environment Agency in developing the Gypsy and Traveller DPD to ensure appropriate infrastructure is available and seek opportunities to manage demand for water • Allocated sites for pitches and plots will need to have regard to Policy E7: Water Management in the Revised Local Plan • Promote the consideration of air quality in the allocation of sites whilst seeking opportunities to reduce the increases in air pollution derived from road traffic, including through the location and layout of developments and the promotion of 	<p>Water Population Human health Soil Biodiversity Flora Fauna Landscape Material assets Cultural heritage Air Climatic Factors</p>

Sustainability Issue / Problem	How plans could address this?	SEA Topic(s)
<p>the Borough in the short term at least</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a variety of sources of flooding affecting the Borough, the area affected by flood risk is predicted to increase in the future • In the event of flooding in Romsey, the cost of damages is predicted to be relatively high • The main source of air pollution is road transport; the Government has identified Southampton Urban Area agglomeration Zone in need of measures to address exceeded levels of nitrogen dioxide • There are limited opportunities within the Borough for development on previously developed land, therefore it is envisaged that further greenfield development will be required • Some biodiversity assets (including SSSIs) are in unfavourable condition – these do not relate to areas within the Borough that are also designated as SACs or SPAs • Ensuring the connectivity of habitats within the Borough and the conservation (and ideally enhancement) of biodiversity assets (not just those protected by legislation) • Managing changes to the landscape when accounting for the likely forces of change identified in the Landscape Character Assessment, particularly in relation to the designated landscapes • There is a need to conserve and enhance heritage assets within the Borough (including 	<p>sustainable methods of transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim to ensure efficient use of resources in new developments, including energy and water • Ensure development does not prejudice the migration of habitats or species • Ensure the protection of habitats and species, including those not subject to statutory protection • Avoid the fragmentation of sites of biodiversity importance • Where previously developed land cannot be utilised, encourage the efficient use of greenfield land • Seek opportunities to conserve and enhance the landscape and heritage assets (and their setting) within the Borough. 	

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Sustainability Issue / Problem	How plans could address this?	SEA Topic(s)
<p>non-designated assets) and their setting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The per capita domestic electricity consumption and carbon dioxide emissions are relatively high 		
<p>Contribute</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Variability in life expectancy within the Borough, with lower life expectancy generally being found in the more deprived areas Literature has identified that the Gypsy and Traveller population indicates that, as a group, their health overall is poorer than that of the general population and also poorer than that of non-Travellers living in socially deprived areas. They have poor health expectations and make limited use of health care provision. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will have a significant role in trying to reduce social inequalities by providing permanent sites which in turn provides stability, promoting healthier lifestyles (to include through availability of recreation and open space facilities, and pedestrian and cycle routes). Having a settled base will allow for continuity with local service providers thus receiving health, well-being and welfare support. In developing the DPD working with commissioners of health services to ensure the necessary health infrastructure is available in association with development 	<p>Population Human Health</p>

11 Sustainability Objectives and Appraisal Framework

- 11.1 This section of the Scoping Report represents Task A4, which relates to the development of SA / SEA objectives and the preparation of a Sustainability Appraisal Framework. This part of the process draws on all the information gathered in previous sections of the report. The sustainability objectives will be used to appraise the sustainability of plans.
- 11.2 Sustainability objectives are different in concept and purpose from the objectives of the Gypsy and Traveller although it is likely that there will be a degree of overlap. The purpose of the sustainability objectives is to be aspirational in nature and assist towards meeting the arms of sustainable development.
- 11.3 The set of sustainability objectives is presented in Table 28, these have been designed to address the sustainability (including environmental) issues identified in the preceding tasks and to take account of the relevant plans, policies and programmes, including the Community Plan.
- 11.4 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework includes 10 objectives which will be used to test the options for the emerging Gypsy and Traveller DPD .
- 11.5 For each of the objectives (see Table 28) a series of indicative tests has been identified which will help apply the objective to which they relate. Targets and indicators are identified for each objective to help monitor the effectiveness of the objective. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework also identifies which of the SEA topics each of the objectives relates to and which of the Community Plan's themes¹¹¹ the objectives will complement.
- 11.6 The Sustainability Framework will be subject to regular review. It may be necessary to amend or supplement the objectives with further indicative tests, targets and indicators depending on the particular policy or policies being appraised, or where they need to be updated..

¹¹¹ Your Test Valley: Community Plan, Test Valley Partnership, 2007 (available: <http://www.yourtestvalley.com/pdf/Community%20Plan%2007.pdf>).

Table 28: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
Objective 1: Ensure everyone has the opportunity to live in appropriate and affordable accommodation that meets their needs.			
<i>The DPDs should provide pitches and plots to allow for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople to have a settled base which reduces the need for long distant travelling. Providing accommodation will assist in improving quality of life for these ethnic groups.</i>			
a) Will it support the delivery of an appropriate level of accommodation to meet the future need of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople? b) Will it help people in housing need?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net gain of pitches and plots 	Population Material Assets Human Health	Live Work
Objective 2: Ensure the local economy is thriving with high and stable levels of growth whilst recognising traditional lifestyles of where Travellers live and work from the same location.			
<i>The Gypsy and Traveller DPD will have a significant role in enabling equality of access to, and engagement in employment opportunities as well as recognising traditional lifestyles Travellers living and working from the same location. The DPD will also support Travelling Showpeople and their business requirements.</i>			
a) Will it support the Borough's economy? b) Will it help maintain rates of employment? c) Will it reduce unemployment and income deprivation? d) Will it help retain and provide a variety of employment opportunities? e) Will it support the needs of small businesses? f) Does it support traditional lifestyles of Travellers living and working from the same location?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of working age people in employment - Occupation by ethnic group - Industry by ethnic group 	Population Material Assets	Live Work

Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
g) Does it provide mixed-use yards to allow residential accommodation and space for storage and maintenance of fairground equipment h) Does it support the rural economy?			
Objective 3: Maintain and improve access to all services, facilities and other infrastructure and the availability of sustainable modes of transport.			
<i>Improving access to key services and facilities is particularly important for the rural areas, while new development should be planned to take account of accessibility and opportunities improve sustainable modes of transport.</i>			
a) Will it make it easier and quicker to access key services and facilities? b) Will it provide alternative sustainable transport modes such as public transport, walking and cycling? c) Will it minimise the need for long distance travelling? d) Will it ensure the integration of transport networks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of passengers using community transport - Road traffic accidents - Traffic levels on key routes through the Borough - Proportion of trips made by non-car modes - Distance travelled to work • Tenure by car or van availability by ethnic group 	Population Material Assets Climatic Factors Air Human Health	Live Work Enjoy Contribute
Objective 4: Raise educational achievement levels and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills they need throughout life, supporting the development of a skilled workforce.			
<i>Raising the standard of education and access to education opportunities is a priority and there is a need to address areas of educational and skill deprivation</i>			
a) Will it improve opportunities for better education and access to training? b) Will it address areas of greater education and skills deprivation? c) Will it provide a settled base where children can attend school on a regular basis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of people with higher level qualifications 	Population	Education and Lifelong Learning Local Economy

Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
<p>Objective 5: Seek to avoid and reduce vulnerability to the risk of flooding and the resulting detrimental effects to the public, economy and environment.</p>			
<p><i>Flood risk, from a variety of sources, has been identified as an issue within the Borough with a number of communities having been adversely affected by flooding in the recent past. Flood risk should be taken into account in future plans, including how risks might alter when allowing for future changes in climate.</i></p>			
<p>a) Will it involve inappropriate development within an area of moderate or high flood risk? b) Will it help to reduce the risk of flooding (e.g. through the provision of sustainable drainage systems)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people living in areas at risk of flooding (Flood Risk Management Plan) • Planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency (AMR) 	<p>Water Population Human Health Soil Biodiversity Flora Fauna Landscape Material Assets Cultural Heritage</p>	<p>Live Work Enjoy Contribute</p>
<p>Objective 6: Maintain and, where possible, enhance air and water quality and support delivery of mitigation and adaptation to climate change, improve efficient use of land and conserve soil resources.</p>			
<p><i>Air quality within the Borough is generally good and therefore it is important to maintain this position. There are areas outside (but in close proximity) to the Borough where air quality is less favourable, but could be influenced by traffic arising from within the Borough – in these cases measures within the Borough may have wider effects that should be taken into account.</i></p> <p><i>The water environment has an important role within the Borough, with links to biodiversity and the local economy. There is a need to balance the demands for water with the needs of the environment whilst seeking to achieve the water quality standards established through the Water Framework Directive.</i></p> <p><i>Climate change is an issue that will affect all of us and the environment around us, with per person carbon dioxide emissions in the Borough being relatively high. There is a need to work towards national targets to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, whilst ensuring we are prepared for the forecast impacts of climate change.</i></p>			
<p>a) Will it conserve (and enhance) the quality of the water environment? b) Will it safeguard groundwater resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance relative to Water Framework Directive objectives (RBMP) • Per capita water consumption 	<p>Air Human Health Climatic Factors Water</p>	<p>Live Enjoy</p>

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Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
c) Will it avoid increases in demand for water and ideally reduce demand? d) Will sufficient water infrastructure be available (in time to avoid adverse effects)? e) Will it help minimise air pollution? f) Will it support the attainment of air quality targets? g) Will it help reduce greenhouse gas emissions (including per person demand for energy)? h) Will it help reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change? i) Will it restrict the adaptation options / evolution of the environment to climate change (e.g. habitat migration)? j) Will it conserve soil resources (including best and most versatile land?) k) Will it avoid land contamination?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply / demand balances in water resources (WRMPs) • National air quality targets (including through designation of AQMAs) • Critical loads for nutrients for habitats • Energy use (gas / electricity) per consumer (BEIS) • Installed renewable energy capacity (BEIS) • National performance against Climate Change Act 2008 targets 	Biodiversity Flora Fauna Human Health Material Assets Soil Air Material Assets Population Landscape Water Human Health Soil Biodiversity Flora Fauna Cultural Heritage	
Objective 7: Conserve and, where possible, enhance the Borough’s landscape and settlement character.			
<i>The Borough has a predominantly rural character, which includes areas of protected landscape. There are a variety of factors that are likely to influence the landscape and settlements over time, including additional development. It would be important to ensure that landscape character, settlement character (and identity), townscapes and the character of the countryside are conserved – these all contribute to the sense of place and local distinctiveness. These factors are also important in keeping the Borough an attractive place to visit, having regard to tourism.</i>			
a) Will it respect the purpose / objectives of statutory designations? b) Will it conserve or enhance landscape character?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of management plan actions for statutory designations • Consistency with design guidance (from town / village design 	Landscape Cultural Heritage Material Assets Biodiversity	Live Work Enjoy Contribute

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Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
<p>c) Will it conserve or enhance settlement character and identity, including distinction between settlements and sense of place?</p> <p>d) Will any new development be appropriately integrated with existing development and the surrounding environment?</p> <p>e) Will it conserve or enhance the character of the countryside?</p>	statements)	Flora Fauna Soil	
Objective 8: Conserve and enhance the historic environment.			
<i>Heritage assets (designated and non-designated) and the evolution of the built and natural historic environment form a key part of the character of the Borough. This Their significance and special interest of the heritage interest should be conserved and where possible enhanced having regard to the assets themselves and their setting.</i>			
<p>a) Will it conserve or enhance the <u>significance and special interest of the heritage asset</u> heritage assets (including designated and locally important assets) and their setting?</p> <p>b) Will it conserve the historic built environment and its setting?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled ancient monuments and registered historic parks and gardens (National Heritage List, Historic England) • Number of heritage assets on the 'at risk' register (Heritage at Risk Register, Historic England) 	Cultural Heritage Landscape Material Assets	Live Work Enjoy
Objective 9: Conserve and, where possible, enhance biodiversity.			
<i>The Borough has a high quality natural environment that includes a range of habitats and species of nature conservation importance. The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be supported, along with fulfilling legal obligations in relation to sites / species which receive statutory protection The importance of accessing the natural environment and establishing improvements</i>			
<p>a) Will it help avoid loss, deterioration or harm to habitats / species of importance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Condition of SSSIs (AMR) • Number / amount of BAP priority species and habitats within the 	Biodiversity Flora Fauna	Enjoy

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Indicative Test	Indicators	SEA Topic(s)	Corporate Plan Priority
b) Will it conserve biodiversity? c) Does it deliver opportunities to restore or enhance biodiversity, including promoting the connectivity of habitats as part of an ecological network? d) <u>Does it provide for net biodiversity and environmental gain?</u> e) <u>Does it protect and improve the provision of access to the natural environment</u> f) <u>Does it have the potential to impact on access land, public open land and rights of way in the vicinity of the site</u>	Borough (AMR) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number / amount of local important nature conservation sites (SINCs) within the Borough (AMR) • <u>Number of sites allocated that generate any adverse impact on sites of acknowledged biodiversity importance.</u> • <u>Measures of impact on connectivity of habitats</u> 	Landscape Soil Water Air Climatic Factors Material Assets	
Objective 10: Seek to maintain and improve health and wellbeing of the population.			
<i>While health is generally good within the Borough, there is variation in part associated with deprivation levels. There may also be changing needs for health and wellbeing taking account of the ageing population and lifestyle factors.</i>			
a) Will it allow for equality of access to appropriate health services? b) Will it encourage healthy lifestyles? c) Will it provide equal opportunities for everyone? d) Will it allow for peaceful and integrated co-existence between the site and local community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indices of Deprivation (DCLG) • Life expectancy and years of good health (Public Health England) • Death rates from circulatory diseases and cancer (Public Health England) • Excess weight in adults and children (Public Health England) • Perceptions of health (Census) 	Population Human Health	Live Enjoy Contribute

Testing Compatibility of Sustainability Objectives

11.7 A matrix has been presented below as Figure 24 which tests the internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives. The matrix has been designed to help appreciate the complexity of the sustainability appraisal framework. It should be read by selecting one objective and cross-referencing it to any other of the objectives. The matrix has been developed using three options, namely:

- Compatible: pursuing one objective may help meet the other objective or the objectives are unlikely to conflict, so potentially both could be achieved
- Potential conflict: it is likely that if one objective is achieved, it will prevent the other objective being achieved
- No relationship: one objective has no direct influence on the other

11.8 Where the potential conflicts or tensions are apparent it will help prompt consideration of potential mitigation measures or highlight where decisions may need to be made as to whether certain objectives should take precedent over others, perhaps because of the theme or purpose of the plan. However, in all such cases, the sustainability appraisal report should justify why such a decision has been taken.

11.9 As can be seen in Figure 6, the majority of the objectives are compatible or have no direct relationship; however there are some examples of potential conflict. This is considered to be inevitable given that sustainable development can involve balancing competing priorities. In some cases, the potential conflicts relate to certain aspects of the objectives, whilst other aspects of the same objectives may be compatible.

Figure 6: Internal compatibility matrix for the sustainability objectives

1										
2	✓									
3		✓								
4	✓	✓	✓							
5	x	x								
6	x	x	✓		✓					
7	x	x				✓				
8	x	x				✓	✓			
9	x	x				✓	✓	✓		
10	✓		✓	✓		✓				
Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Key to matrix: ✓ = compatible; X = potential conflict; blank = no relationship

11.10 The matrix reveals the main clashes are between objectives promoting development and the conservation of the environment. However, this needs to be balanced with the compatibility with other objectives.

11.11 It is unlikely that a single policy document would be able to achieve all the sustainability objectives. However, the sustainability appraisal framework is

intended to promote consideration of each objective throughout plan production.

Links between Sustainability Objectives and SEA Directive Topics

11.12 Table 29 indicates the links between the sustainability objectives and the topics specifically listed within the SEA Directive (and Regulations). The table illustrates that each of the Directive’s topics is covered by at least one of the sustainability objectives. This exercise also highlights that each of the sustainability objectives has relevance to at least one of the Directive’s topics. The objective numbers in shown in bold text are considered to be particularly relevant to the SEA topic.

Table 29: Compatibility of SEA Directive topics and sustainability objectives

SEA Directive Topic	Relevant Sustainability Objective(s)
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna ¹¹²	5,6,8, 10 ,11
Population	1 ,2,3,6,11,12
Human Health	1,3,5,6,7, 1, 12
Soil	4 ,5,6,8,10,11
Water	5 ,6,10,11
Air	3,7,10,11
Climatic Factors	3,7,10, 11
Material Assets	1, 2 ,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11
Cultural Heritage	6, 8 ,9,11
Landscape	4,6, 8 ,9,10,11

¹¹² Whilst these topics are identified separately in the Directive, as the same sustainability objectives are relevant to all three, they have been grouped for the purpose of this table.

12 Overview of Habitat Regulations Assessment

- 12.1 The Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended), commonly referred to as the 'Habitat Regulations' transpose two pieces of European law into domestic law, namely the Habitats Directive¹¹³ and Birds Directive¹¹⁴.
- 12.2 One aspect of the Habitat Regulations is the process referred to as Habitat Regulations Assessment (HRA), which aims to ensure that the potential effects of plans on the conservation objectives of certain nature conservation sites are assessed. The sites that need to be considered through this process include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs)¹¹⁵, which make up the Natura 2000 network of sites. National guidance recommends that Ramsar sites are also considered through this process – these are area of international importance for particular wetland habitats.
- 12.3 The Habitat Regulations (s61 and s62) provide a sequential approach to the assessment of the potential effects on the above mentioned sites. The three main steps are summarised below (please refer to the legislation for more detail):
- Assessment of likely significant effects: An initial assessment gives consideration to whether the plan is likely to have a significant effect on a designated site either alone or in-combination.
 - Appropriate assessment and ascertaining the effects on site integrity: If a significant effect is likely, a full appropriate assessment needs to be carried out to ascertain whether or not it will adversely affect the integrity of the designated site.
 - Alternative solutions and Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest (IROPI): If it is not possible to conclude there will be no adverse effect on the integrity of the site, a consideration must be given to whether there are any alternative solutions. In the event that there are no alternatives, there is a need to consider whether the plan should be implemented due to imperative reasons of overriding public interest.
- 12.4 The potential for plans / strategies to have a likely significant effect on these designations will be considered as part of the preparation of each such document. Where a likely significant effect is identified it would be necessary to undertake an appropriate assessment.
- 12.5 While sustainability appraisal / strategic environmental assessment and Habitat Regulations Assessment processes are separate (and will be documented separately), there is some overlap which will be reflected as appropriate. For example, through the sustainability appraisal process, effects on biodiversity would be considered, which would include the above

¹¹³ Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora.

¹¹⁴ Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds.

¹¹⁵ Also need to consider potential or possible SACs, candidate SACs and potential SPAs (i.e. sites that are not yet classified as SPAs or designated as SACs but are proposed as such).

mentioned designations, however the level of scrutiny would be proportionate to the relevant legislative requirements.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Organisations directly consulted

Three statutory environmental consultation bodies:

- Natural England
- Environment Agency
- Historic England

Neighbouring Local Planning Authorities:

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Eastleigh Borough Council
- New Forest District Council
- New Forest National Park Authority
- Southampton City Council
- West Berkshire Council
- Wiltshire Council
- Winchester City Council

Other Organisations:

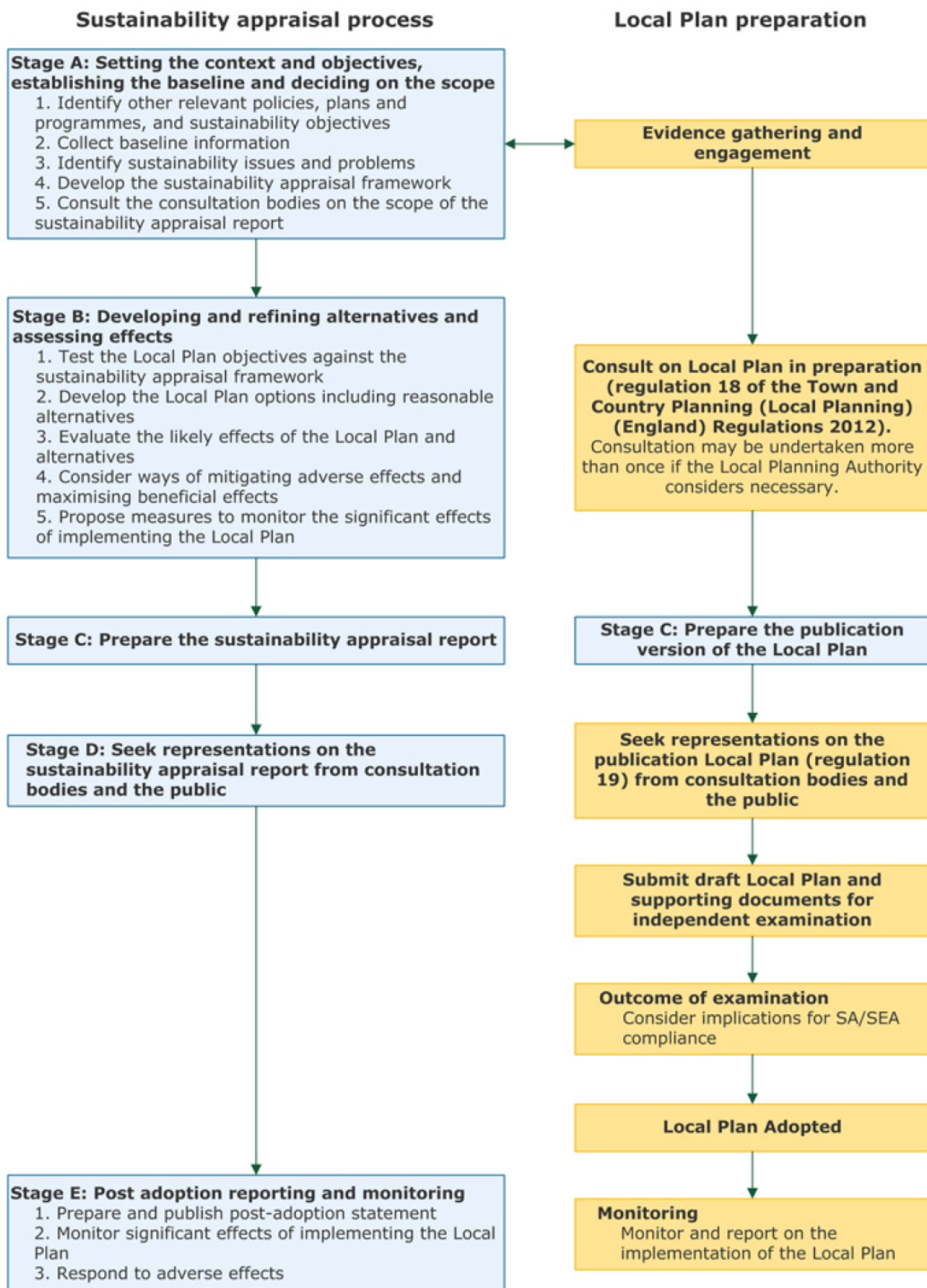
- Hampshire County Council
- Highways England
- Marine Management Organisation
- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust
- RSPB
- All Parish and Town Councils within the Borough
- West Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- NHS Trusts
- Utility providers
- North Wessex Downs AONB

Table Summarising Responses Received to Consultation and Resultant Amendments

Respondent	Summary of Representation ¹¹⁶	Response and Changes
To insert once agreed by Cabinet on 5 th December 2018		

¹¹⁶ Note: References to paragraph numbers refer to the draft Scoping Report subject to consultation.

Appendix 2: Flowchart of sustainability appraisal and plan making stages
[taken from Planning Practice Guidance, reference ID: 11-013-20140306]



Appendix 3: Identify other relevant policies, plans and programs, and sustainability objectives (Task A1)

The following tables list the plans, policies and programmes that have been identified as relevant to the plans / policies that are likely to be considered linked to this Scoping Report (note it is not the intention to cover all policies, plans and programmes – the focus is on those most relevant to the scale under consideration). In general, legislation is not included within this Appendix.

These tables supplement the information provided within the main report in relation to Task A1. **To be updated upon confirmation of current status of additional studies as identified in Natural England’s representation**

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
International		
Sustainable Development Goals, UN, 2015 [https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs]	A series of 17 goals, on matters covering poverty, health and wellbeing, equality, and climate change, with a number of targets sitting behind the goals. This provides a framework looking towards 2030.	This provides a context for discussion of sustainable development at a national and local level, having regard to the topics identified through the goals.
Aarhus Convention, UNECE, 1998 [https://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html]	This Convention relates to access to information and public participation. It identifies there is an obligation to future generations and that sustainable development can only be achieved through involving all stakeholders. It includes provisions in relation	This has an impact on consultation arrangements and the engagement with stakeholders through the production of plans / strategies.

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	to access to environmental information, participation in decision making and environmental justice.	
<p>EU Sustainable Development Strategy, EU, updated in 2006 (reviewed 2009)</p> <p>[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/sustainable-development/strategy/index_en.htm]</p>	<p>Highlights that sustainable development is the overarching objective of the EU. The strategy sets out a number of objectives on environmental protection, social equality and cohesion, economic prosperity, and meeting international responsibilities. It refers to the principles of polluter pays and the precautionary principle.</p>	<p>The content of this document has generally been filtered down through guidance available at a national and sub-national level. Some of the areas for action are of relevance to plans / strategies likely to come forward.</p>
<p>Paris Agreement, UN, 2015</p> <p>[http://unfccc.int/paris_agreement/items/9485.php]</p>	<p>Entered into force in 2016, this brings together nations in relation to efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects. The main aim centres on keeping global temperature rise this century below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. Frameworks are to be put in place to help achieve these goals.</p>	<p>While the commitments are likely to filter through national policy / strategies this indicates the direction of travel regarding climate change policy and the emphasis on mitigation and adaptation measures. Plans and strategies will need to consider how they can support delivery of these commitments.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>Environmental Action Programme to 2020: Living well, within the limits of our planet, EU, 2013</p> <p>[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/action-programme/]</p>	<p>The programme will be guiding European environmental policy up to 2020, helping towards meeting longer term objectives for 2050. It includes the objective <i>‘of becoming a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy by 2020 with a set of policies and actions aimed at making it a low-carbon and resource-efficiency economy’</i>.</p>	<p>This has relevance in terms of priorities on environmental action. It is anticipated that the commitments will be filtering through national policies / guidance.</p>
National		
<p>National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), 2018 (and associated Planning Practice Guidance)</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2]</p>	<p>This provides national planning guidance and promotes sustainable development, recognising economic, social and environmental objectives.</p>	<p>Planning documents need to be prepared so as to be consistent with the policy framework; therefore its approach to sustainable development needs to follow through in policies / strategies.</p>
<p>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, DCLG, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites]</p>	<p>This sits below the NPPF, providing national planning policy in relation to traveller sites. It sets out a series of aims including assessing the local need for sites, then</p>	<p>Planning documents need to have regard to this policy so as to ensure appropriate provision is made for gypsy and traveller communities.</p>

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	ensuring land is available in appropriate locations, and seek to reduce tensions between communities. As a result of this a series of policies are provided to aid in implementing these aims.	
<p>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment, HM Government, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/25-year-environment-plan]</p>	<p>A series of goals were set out to be achieved over the 25 year period, this includes clean air; clean and plentiful water; thriving plants and wildlife; reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards; more sustainable and efficient use of resources; enhancing the natural environment; also managing pressures on the environment including mitigating and adapting to climate change, minimising waste, managing exposure to chemicals, and enhancing biosecurity.</p>	<p>Can support the goals through ensuring any proposals take account of environmental objectives, including when seeking to allocate sites.</p>
<p>Clean Growth Strategy, HM Government, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/]</p>	<p>Sets out a series of policies and proposals that aim to accelerate the pace of clean</p>	<p>There may be opportunities to support these objectives through the location and type of</p>

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publications/clean-growth-strategy]	growth, namely delivering increased economic growth and decreased emissions. This includes proposals around energy efficiency, a shift to low carbon transport, and delivering cleaner, more flexible power.	development considered and the approach to development.
<p>UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017, HM Government, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017]</p>	<p>Links to the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008 in terms of reporting on risks. 6 priority areas for action are identified, comprising flooding and coastal change, risks linked to higher temperatures, shortages in public water supply, risks to natural capital, risks to food production and trade, and new and emerging pests and diseases. This can inform reviews of the adaptation programme.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the priority areas identified and ensure that any plans / strategies help to address such matters, rather than increasing the risks.</p>
<p>The National Adaptation Programme and Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting, HM Government, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/climate-change-second-national-adaptation-programme-2018-to-2023]</p>	<p>Links to the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. This document sets out actions required to help reduce risks associated with</p>	<p>Similarly, need to be aware of the actions identified to ensure that plans / strategies can help to deliver on these where relevant, and avoid making</p>

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	climate change, including regarding flooding and coastal change, risks associated with higher temperatures, shortages of water, risks to natural capital and food production, as well as risks associated with new pests and diseases.	things worse.
<p>The Carbon Plan: Delivering our low carbon future, HM Government, 2011</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-carbon-plan-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions--2]</p>	<p>This seeks to provide a framework for how to achieve decarbonisation within the UK's energy policy, whilst also considering a transition to a low carbon economy and minimising costs to consumers. It focuses on the period from 2008-2027. It recognises that there will need to be changes in the way we generate energy, along with the ways we use energy (including through energy efficiency).</p>	<p>Ensure that new development takes account of emerging technologies and opportunities to use energy efficiently – this can include travel considerations.</p>
<p>Clean Air Strategy 2018 (Consultation Draft), DEFRA, 2018</p> <p>[https://consult.defra.gov.uk/environmental-quality/clean-air-strategy-consultation/]</p>	<p>Draft strategy which seeks to set out proposals for tackling all sources of air pollution, with benefits for health, the</p>	<p>The strategy identifies parties that can have a role in improving air quality; regard should be had to this in preparing strategies /</p>

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	environment and the economy. This includes measures to reduce emissions from a variety of sources such as transport, homes, agriculture and industry.	plans.
<p>Future Water: The Government's Water Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2008</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/future-water-the-government-s-water-strategy-for-england]</p>	The strategy looks at the water environment as a whole, including water supply, water quality and flooding. A range of actions are identified in relation to these issues.	This emphasises the need to consider the water environment within relevant plans / strategies including consideration of the availability of water, water quality, and the efficient use of water.
<p>Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England, DEFRA, 2009</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england]</p>	Soil is a natural resource which provides a range of services. This strategy sets out a vision to safeguard soils through sustainable management and avoiding degradation.	There is a need to prevent pollution of soils and take account of soil quality when making decisions. This could include consideration of contamination and sustainable drainage systems.
<p>Waste Management Plan for England, DEFRA, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf]</p>	This strategy focuses on minimising the production of waste, using the waste hierarchy, whilst ensuring that sufficient infrastructure is available to manage the levels of waste generated.	Strategies / plans should consider opportunities to reduce waste generate and ensure they do not impede the operation of waste management facilities and infrastructure.

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<p>Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services, DEFRA, 2011</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services]</p>	<p>The strategy aims to halt overall biodiversity loss, support ecosystems and coherent ecological networks. It is intended to take action through 4 areas, including a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation, putting people at the heart of biodiversity, reducing environmental pressures and improving knowledge.</p>	<p>Biodiversity will need to be taken into consideration through relevant plans / strategies, including having regard to the aim of this strategy regarding loss of biodiversity and ecological networks.</p>
<p>Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (GP3), Environment Agency, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/groundwater-protection-principles-and-practice-gp3]</p>	<p>Provides a framework to manage and protect groundwater. It considers risk of pollution (point sources and diffuse) and the need for a balanced approach to abstraction.</p>	<p>Ensuring the availability of water resources, whilst not adversely affecting the environment will be an important consideration, along with avoiding risk of pollution.</p>
<p>8-Point Plan for England's National Parks, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-parks-8-point-plan-for-england-2016-to-2020]</p>	<p>This framework gives a guide on the intentions for how to protect, promote and enhance national parks up to 2020. It includes 8 key priorities linked to 3 key themes of inspiring natural environments, drivers of the</p>	<p>Many of these matters would be considered through national park management plans, although there may be factors to take into account on integrated management of the environment and taking a balanced approach to the promotion of national</p>

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	rural economy and national treasures.	parks for outdoor recreation alongside other considerations.
England's statutory landscape designations: a practical guide to your duty of regard, Natural England, 2010	Does not include objectives but highlights legal obligations in relation to national parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty.	Highlights the need to have regard to the relevant duties in relation to these designations, which may also have implications outside the extent of the designated site.
UK Renewable Energy Roadmap (and updates), Department of Energy and Climate Change, 2011 (updates in 2012 and 2013) [https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-renewable-energy-roadmap]	Seeks to help direct action to achieve 15% of the UK's energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020. There is a need to deploy all types of renewables.	The scope for the use of renewable sources of energy should be considered, looking at a range of technologies.
Fixing our broken housing market, DCLG, 2017 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fixing-our-broken-housing-market]	A White Paper proposing a series of changes (some through further consultation) linked to housing, including encouraging delivery, diversifying the housing market and ensuring new homes in the right place.	Regard should be had to the direction of travel envisaged by this document and the outcome of consultation processes linked to it. This includes matters relating to market housing, affordable housing and the rental sector.
Fixing the foundations: Creating a more prosperous nation, HM Treasury, 2015 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/fixing-the-foundations-	This establishes the Government's approach to productivity, which centres on encouraging long term investment and promoting a	Regard needs to be had to the Government's direction of travel in promoting prosperity and resultant changes in policy. Strategies / plans may have an

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[creating-a-more-prosperous-nation]	dynamic economy. Beneath these priorities a series of actions are identified covering a range of topics.	opportunity to support these intentions at the local level.
Towards a one nation economy: A 10-point plan for boosting productivity in rural areas, DEFRA, 2015 [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/towards-a-one-nation-economy-a-10-point-plan-for-boosting-rural-productivity]	This recognises the importance of the rural areas to the economy and the need to look at specific priority areas to enhance productivity, this includes connectivity to the wider economy, skills, and making it easier to live and work in rural areas.	Strategies / plans may be able to support progress on the actions identified at a local level, including in relation to connectivity and opportunities to live and work in rural areas.
Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future, HM Government, 2017. [https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/industrial-strategy-building-a-britain-fit-for-the-future]	Identifies 5 pillars of productivity, with policies in relation to each – they comprise: ideas, people, infrastructure, business environment and places. Policies include supporting research and development sector, investing in education and infrastructure (including digital infrastructure and electric vehicles).	Local policies and plans should have regard to the national objectives and seek opportunities to help contribute to their achievement.
Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation, HM Government, 2015	This strategy looks to encourage participation and	This strategy filters down through other documents

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<p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/486622/Sporting_Future_ACCESSIBLE.pdf]</p>	<p>active lifestyles – to do this it focuses on 5 key outcomes, namely physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. The strategy recognises a role for local authorities, particularly given their understanding of communities so as to enable targeting of opportunities and encourage mass participation.</p>	<p>(including the Sport England strategy) but there may also be opportunities for plans / strategies to build on the outcome areas and support their delivery at a local level.</p>
<p>Towards an Active Nation Strategy 2016-2021, Sport England, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.sportengland.org/media/10629/sport-england-towards-an-active-nation.pdf]</p>	<p>This strategy seeks to deliver on Government objectives, with key areas of change including investing in tackling inactivity, promoting positive attitudes to sport and activity for children and young people, promoting inclusiveness, and encouraging stronger local collaboration. In relation to these topics, actions and performance indicators are identified.</p>	<p>There may be opportunities to support the delivery of some of the areas of focus.</p>

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Sub-National and Local		
<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan, Hampshire County Council (and other partners), 2013</p> <p>[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/planning-policy-home.htm]</p>	<p>This plan seeks to promote sustainable development with a focus on minerals and waste development. This includes making provision for a reliable supply of minerals and appropriate waste infrastructure, whilst protecting the environment and local communities and supporting the local economy. A series of policies are provided in order to help achieve this.</p>	<p>This forms part of the Development Plan for the Borough, providing guidance on how planning proposals for minerals and waste matters should be considered. Other policy documents would need to have regard to such policies and allocations. This includes seeking to ensure that mineral resources are not sterilised and proposals do not impede the operation of mineral and waste infrastructure.</p>
<p>Shaping our Future Together: Hampshire's Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Strategic Partnership, 2008</p> <p>[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/73496_sustain_communities_2.pdf]</p>	<p>This identifies a vision and long term ambitions for Hampshire. The vision states '<i>Hampshire will continue to prosper, providing greater opportunity for all without risking the environment</i>'. It is highlighted that the vision and ambitions will need to be delivered in partnership.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to this document in terms of aiding delivery of the ambitions and vision.</p>
<p>Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement, Hampshire County Council, 2017</p>	<p>The document provides a snapshot of infrastructure requirements that have been</p>	<p>There will be a need to ensure that any development is accompanied by appropriate</p>

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[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/strategic-planning/infrastructure-planning]	identified. It does not specifically establish objectives but highlights infrastructure needs / capacity that will need to be taken into account.	infrastructure provision.
<p>PUSH Spatial Position Statement, Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), 2016</p> <p>[http://www.push.gov.uk/work/planning-and-infrastructure/push_spatial_position_statement_to_2034-2.htm]</p>	<p>This strategy seeks to <i>'deliver sustainable, economic-led growth and regeneration to create a more prosperous, attractive South Hampshire ... offering a better quality of life for everyone who lives, works and spends their leisure time here.'</i> It focuses on matters including cities/urban areas first, promoting a modal shift and protecting the environment. A series of spatial principles are established, along with additional guidance on how the principles and approach can be achieved.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the position statement, including through working with other authorities that form part of PUSH.</p>
Investing in Test Valley: Corporate Plan 2015-2019 and beyond, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015	This outlines the Council's vision and priorities for the four year period, which	Plans / strategies prepared by the Council should have regard to the role they play in helping to

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<p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/aboutyourcouncil/corporatedirection/corporateplan]</p>	<p>provides a focus for Council activities and services. It identifies 4 priorities linked to the Borough being a great place to, live (where the supply of homes reflects local needs), work (and do business), enjoy (the natural and built environment), and contribute (to and be part of a strong community).</p>	<p>deliver these priorities and the vision for the Council. Some of the priorities may be more directly relevant than others depending on the remit of the document.</p>
<p>Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/dpd]</p>	<p>Forms part of the planning framework. Identifies 15 objectives, these relate to local communities, the local economy, environment, leisure, health and welling, transport, community safety and education and learning. A series of policies and allocations are set out in order to help deliver these objectives.</p>	<p>This forms part of the Development Plan for the Borough, with policy approaches on a range of issues that will need to be taken into account.</p>
<p>Local Plans and associated documents for neighbouring and other local planning authorities</p> <p>[Available from local planning authority websites]</p>	<p>These documents provide a steer of the intentions and objectives for the relevant authorities (including neighbouring authorities) for</p>	<p>It would be important to take account of the objectives of these documents, particularly where there are opportunities for partnership working.</p>

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	how the local areas are proposed to be planned for in the future, including where development may be allocated. The progress of the documents varies by authority.	
<p>A Vision for Romsey 2015-2035, Romsey Future, 2015</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/romsey-future]</p>	<p>This establishes a vision for the town for the next 20 years, including as a place for people to come together, with the town thriving and growing with more people visiting the town centre, whilst retaining its character as a relatively compact historic market town closely related to the countryside around it. A series of principles are set out along with ambitions to achieve the vision.</p>	<p>This gives an insight into the ambitions of the community for Romsey in the future and should be taken into account when preparing other strategies / plans.</p>
<p>Andover Vision: Your aspirations, your future, your town, Andover Vision team, 2017</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/andovervision]</p>	<p>This sets out the vision for the community for the next 20 years. As part of this it sets out five themes, comprising, being part of a connected community;</p>	<p>Provides an overview of the aspirations of the community of Andover for the future, which should be taken into account when preparing other strategies / plans.</p>

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	<p>having a great green environment; being part of a thriving town centre; supporting businesses, jobs and skills in the town; and access to great health. Beneath each theme, a series of 'big ideas' are identified in relation to the next 20 years.</p>	
<p>South Inshore and Offshore Marine Plan, Marine Management Organisation (MMO), 2018</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-south-marine-plans-documents]</p>	<p>This plan establishes a strategic approach to inshore and offshore waters within the plan area, including policies on where certain activities can take place, whilst taking account of a range of considerations including the needs of the environment. The plan includes 12 objectives with a series of policies to help deliver them.</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should have regard to the objectives and policies seeking to deliver them to ensure they support the proposals for the management of the marine environment and landward links to such proposals.</p>
<p>River Basin Management Plan: South East River Basin District, Environment Agency, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/river-basin-management-plans-2015]</p>	<p>This document provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment – this is linked</p>	<p>Regard will need to be had to the Water Framework Directive obligations and measures proposed to achieve them, particularly to ensure that any</p>

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	to the Water Framework Directive and its objectives. Measures to achieve objectives are identified or limitations for achieving these.	proposals do not counteract the measures envisaged.
<p>Water Resource Management Plans 2015 - 2040, prepared by each water supply company</p> <p>(Note plans for 2020-2045 are under preparation)</p> <p>[Available from water company websites for Southern Water, Bournemouth Water, Wessex Water, and Cholderton & District Water]</p>	<p>These documents set out the way that water companies will seek to ensure water supply resources are available to meet demands in their supply area, taking account of the needs of the environment and potential implications of climate change. It focuses on ensuring sufficient water for the first 5 year period, with provisions made for a further 20 years.</p>	<p>The availability of water resources and assumptions made on demand will need to be taken into account along with an understanding infrastructure needs (including the phasing of their availability).</p>
<p>Water Company Business Plans 2020-25, prepared by water companies</p> <p>[Available from water company websites]</p>	<p>These set out the specific proposals expected to ensure sufficient water supply, waste water treatment and adherence to water quality standards over the five year period and investment required in the period as part</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the proposals in the Business Plans and the lead in times for delivering infrastructure.</p>

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	of future planning. This links to the Water Resource Management Plans.	
<p>Test & Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy, Environment Agency, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/water-abstraction-licensing-strategies-cams-process]</p>	<p>This sets out how water resources are managed within the catchment and reviews the availability of water in the catchment. It then considers the implications for future licensing. It is recognised that abstractions are managed to protect the environment.</p>	<p>There is a need to take account of the availability of water in terms of the location of development and the impacts on the environment.</p>
<p>South East River Basin District: Flood Risk Management Plan 2015-2021, Environment Agency, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-district-flood-risk-management-plan]</p>	<p>The plan explains flood risks and how the relevant authorities will work with communities to manage the risks over the plan period. General objectives are set out along with catchment specific objectives. The latter includes minimising the impact of flooding, considering environmental benefits as part of flood management, and support adaptation to climate change by making space for water.</p>	<p>Regard needs to be had to flood risk from the variety of sources identified and proposed measures to address this. It will be important to aim to avoid increasing risks.</p>

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<p>Hampshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies/Local-Flood-Risk-Management-Strategy]</p>	<p>A key aim of the document is to produce a plan to reduce and manage flood risk in a way that will benefit people, property and the environment. Objectives include improving knowledge and understanding, provide a strategy (and taking action) to manage risks, increasing public awareness, and improving response and recovery to flood risk.</p>	<p>It will be important to ensure that flood risk is considered as part of plan / strategy development, in terms of not increasing risks / vulnerabilities and where possibly play a role in helping to deliver solutions or benefits.</p>
<p>Hampshire Groundwater Management Plan, Hampshire County Council, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/environment/flooding/strategies/Groundwater-Management-Plan]</p>	<p>This provides an overview of groundwater flooding risk, looking at contextual information and action plans for priority areas. It also seeks to collate information on actions being taken by different partners. The action plans include areas within Test Valley.</p>	<p>Need to be aware of the areas at risk of groundwater flooding, including the identified priority areas and actions that had been identified. Plans / strategies should not increase risk and should have regard to actions identified.</p>
<p>North Solent Shoreline Management Plan, New Forest District Council, 2010</p> <p>[http://www.northsolentsmp.co.uk/]</p>	<p>This sets the strategic policy approach for the management of the coastline and adjacent areas at risk of tidal flooding and coastal</p>	<p>Need to take account of the approach to managing future flood risk in the lower Test area to ensure no inappropriate development takes place.</p>

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	erosion. A small part of the Borough is covered by this document (unit 5c13) for which an approach of 'no active intervention' is identified.	
<p>Southampton Clean Air Strategy 2016-2025, Southampton City Council, 2016</p> <p>[http://www.southampton.gov.uk/environmental-issues/pollution/air-quality/default.aspx]</p>	<p>This provides a framework for improving air quality (to reduce health impacts and meet legal obligations), recognising that this needs to be undertaken in partnership. It proposes a range of measures including the establishment of a clean air zone.</p>	<p>Need to have regard to the actions proposed to ensure cross boundary approach to supporting activities, this will include promoting sustainable transport.</p>
<p>North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan 2014-2019, 2014</p> <p>[http://www.northwessexdowns.org.uk/About-Us/aonb-management-plan.html]</p>	<p>This document provides detail on the context and landscape for the AONB. It focuses on 8 areas, including landscape, biodiversity, the historic environment, settlement pattern, development and communities. Key issues and objectives are identified for each area of focus, along with policies for the AONB.</p>	<p>The management plan should be taken into account for any strategies / plans within or in close proximity to the AONB to help conserve the nationally important landscape.</p>

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<p>Partnership Plan for the New Forest National Park, 2015</p> <p>[http://www.newforestnpa.gov.uk/info/20016/our_work/81/management_plan]</p>	<p>This provides a guide to all activities aiming to support the delivery of the purpose and duty of the National Park. It identifies a series of priority areas with objectives linked to each – the priority areas include enhancing the landscapes and habitats, conserving local distinctiveness, enjoying the special qualities of the Park, and supporting local communities.</p>	<p>Whilst plans / strategies are unlikely to cover the National Park itself (the National Park Authority has responsibilities for planning functions) there will need to be consideration of the potential effects on the setting of this area (bearing in mind the priorities) and potential affects within the Park from changes within the Borough.</p>
<p>Solent European Marine Sites Draft Management Scheme and associated Review document, 2004 and 2011 [along with annual Delivery Plans]</p> <p>[http://www.solentems.org.uk/publications/]</p>	<p>These combined documents aim to ensure the sustainable management of the Solent coastline with a focus on the biodiversity and nature conservation designations. The aim is to maintain favourable condition through the sustainable management of activities.</p>	<p>This links to legal obligations to manage European nature conservation designations. Regard should be had to the management considerations and the proposals in the delivery plans, to ensure any plan / strategy does not counteract any proposals and ideally supports them.</p>
<p>Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan, Test Valley Borough Council, 2008</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/]</p>	<p>This draws on higher tier biodiversity action plans. It provides a baseline of the biodiversity within the</p>	<p>This provides contextual information and an indication of actions that can support biodiversity in the Borough</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
communityandleisure/naturereserves/ biodiversity-action-plan]	Borough and action plans looking at the Borough as a whole and area specific action plans. It includes a number of objectives including ensuring protection and appropriate management of key habitats, ensuring biodiversity is taken into account in decision making, and reducing the effects of habitat fragmentation and isolation through restoration.	which should be taken into account when developing strategies / plans.
Contaminated Land Strategy, Test Valley Borough Council, 2017 [http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/land-contamination]	This strategy is produced in line with legal requirements which seek to identify and remove unacceptable risks from land contamination, bring brownfield land back into beneficial use and ensure any costs are proportionate. Priorities include identifying contaminated land, monitoring private drinking water supplies to identify sources of contamination and work in partnership with other	Plans / strategies should ensure that any opportunities to identify and remediate contaminated land are taken into account.

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>Town and Village Design Statements for settlements across the Borough, various dates</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/village-design-statements]</p>	<p>While the content of these documents varies by settlement, they generally provide background to the settlement and a description of the features of importance within the settlement. The majority provide recommendations for any future development to ensure they respect the local character.</p>	<p>The Design Statements give further detail on features that help to establish the local character of areas. Having regard to this detail in plans / strategies can help to ensure that the character of settlements is retained.</p>
<p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals, various dates</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/heritage/conservationarea]</p>	<p>This suite of documents provides contextual information on the Conservation Areas to which they relate, identifying specific character areas and the features which help to provide the historic character.</p>	<p>These documents provide a steer to the features of particular importance (from settlement pattern to materials used) within the Conservation Area, all of which should be taken into account should any plans/ strategies relate to these areas.</p>
<p>Hampshire's Children and Young People's Plan 2015-18, Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Children's Trust, 2015</p> <p>[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/about-cs/cypp.htm]</p>	<p>This document establishes the vision and priorities at a strategic level linked to a shared commitment to improve the lives of children and young people in Hampshire. It establishes</p>	<p>Whilst many of the actions / priorities do not directly relate to the Council, there may be opportunities to ensure that plans / strategies can positively influence these areas.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	actions in relation to the themes of health, staying safe, enjoyment and achievement, making a positive contribution and achieving economic wellbeing.	
<p>Housing Strategy 2016-2019, Test Valley Borough Council, 2016 (and associated action plan)</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/housing/housing-development/housing-policy-amp-research]</p>	To be considered in conjunction with the associated evidence base report. It identifies 5 main priorities, comprising, the economy and responding to new legislation and guidance; housing need; housing supply and maximising affordable housing development; neighbourhood planning and community benefit; and improving housing quality.	Regard should be had to the priority areas and associated actions when preparing plans / strategies.
<p>Parish Plans for Parishes within the Borough</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/workingwithcommunities/communityledplans/parish-plans]</p>	The Parish Plans provide contextual information for the areas they cover, often identifying action points based on priorities highlighted by the local community. The objectives	The Council is one of the organisations with the potential to support the delivery of the actions identified within these documents. Plans / strategies should have regard to objectives / actions identified and

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	vary by document – many cover matters including leisure, biodiversity, housing and transport.	opportunities to support their delivery.
<p>Strategy for Growth, Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP), 2013</p> <p>[https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/strategy-growth]</p>	<p>The main objective seeks to achieve growth of business supported by investment in enterprise support, innovation capacity, skill development and infrastructure. As a result there is a focus on 4 priority areas, namely, enterprise, innovation, skills & employment, and infrastructure & place. Actions are identified in relation to each of these areas.</p>	<p>The objectives and priorities for the area should be taken into account by emerging strategies / action plans, ideally seeking options to help delivery.</p>
<p>Working for a Smarter Future: the Enterprise M3 Strategic Economic Plan 2014 – 2020, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2014</p> <p>[https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/strategic-economic-plan]</p>	<p>The intention of this document is to help focus on how to address the consequences of growth whilst building on economic strengths and harnessing potential. In part this is to be achieved through a series of identified interventions.</p>	<p>Regard should be had to the approach being taken by the LEP and opportunities to support the areas of focus and interventions identified.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	Themes identified include enterprise development, generation and commercialisation of innovation, growth of high value industries, and developing skills.	
<p>World Class Skills: Developing a workforce for the future – Skills and Employment Strategy, Enterprise M3 LEP, 2014</p> <p>[https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/enterprise-m3-skills-and-employment-strategy]</p>	This strategy has taken an evidence led approach to review the demand for and supply of skills. As a result it has identified 3 workstreams, relating to skills, employability, and collaboration & skills brokerage. An action plan accompanies this strategy.	Whilst many of the actions identified do not relate directly to Council activities, plans / strategies should consider whether there are opportunities to improve skills linked to the evidence identified.
<p>Transforming Solent Growth Strategy, Solent LEP, 2015 and associated update (2017)</p> <p>[https://solentlep.org.uk/what-we-do/news/solent-lep-launches-productivity-and-growth-strategy-update]</p>	Based on an evidence base and input from a range of partners / stakeholders, this strategy seeks to provide a direction for growth in the Solent LEP area, focusing on unlocking jobs and the growth the area needs. In order to achieve this, six priorities are identified which include skills, infrastructure	The objectives and priorities for the area should be taken into account by emerging strategies / action plans, ideally seeking options to help delivery.

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	and supporting new businesses. The update focuses on 5 priorities, which largely overlap with those previously identified.	
<p>Solent LEP Skills Strategy 2014-2016, Solent LEP, 2014</p> <p>[https://solentlep.org.uk/what-we-do/transforming-solent-growth-strategy/skills-for-growth]</p>	<p>This strategy is currently being reviewed but remains the latest position. The strategy seeks to ensure that the provision of skills and learning supports employment and meets the needs of the economy. Strategic themes have been identified relating to skills, transition to employment, raising investment in skills and developing a responsive skills and employment system. In relation to each theme, a series of priorities and targets is identified.</p>	<p>Whilst many of the actions identified do not relate directly to Council activities, plans / strategies should consider whether there are opportunities to improve skills linked to the themes identified.</p>
<p>Economic Development Strategy 2017-2019 and beyond, Test Valley Borough Council, 2017</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/business/businessgrantsandsupport/test-valley-economic-development-strategy-2016-19]</p>	<p>This sits beneath the Council's Corporate Plan and establishes specific priority areas including supporting vibrant businesses, securing the right scale of strategic</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should have regard to the priority areas identified and opportunities to contribute towards their delivery.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	infrastructure, skills, improving town centres, being open for business, and tourism. In relation to each area, consideration is given to the evidence base and actions that will be taken.	
<p>Hampshire School Places Plan 2018 – 2022, Hampshire County Council, 2018</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/educationandlearning/schoolplacesplan]</p>	<p>This document sets out the level of need that has been identified for additional mainstream school places in primary and secondary sectors. This takes account of population changes and anticipated new development, then sets out the methodology for calculating the requirement for places. This helps to inform future needs.</p>	<p>The capacity of schools should be taken into account when developing any plans / strategies, also having regard to whether there is capacity for additional places to be provided.</p>
<p>Towards a Healthier Hampshire: A Strategy for Improving the Public's Health 2016-21, Hampshire County Council, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth]</p>	<p>The strategy seeks to outline the vision and actions to improve public health across Hampshire. Key areas to improve are identified as prevention and early intervention, reducing health inequalities and empowering</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should have regard to the background information and proposed actions to seek opportunities to support their delivery. Areas of relative health inequality are identified in the Borough.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	people to use their own resources to stay healthy and independent. A series of actions are identified within the strategy.	
<p>Hampshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JNSA), Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Board, 2017</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth]</p>	<p>This collates information on health matters and identifies further areas for action. It covers whole life health considerations, under the banners of starting well, living well, ageing well and healthy communities.</p>	<p>Whilst many of the areas for further action may fall beyond the remit of the Council, there may be scope for plans / strategies to help take account of the health issues identified and ways to help bring about improvements.</p>
<p>Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025, Hampshire County Council, 2015</p> <p>[http://www3.hants.gov.uk/countryside/access-plans.htm]</p>	<p>This plan primarily seeks to provide a mechanism to address areas of work that have been identified previously, including the condition of the rights of way network, their connectivity, information provision, accessing the countryside from urban areas and impacts on land management. Objectives include focusing resources on routes that provide the</p>	<p>Plans / strategies can consider the issues identified and opportunities to help deliver them e.g. looking at access to the countryside and connectivity of routes.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	<p>most benefit, enabling a greater response to local needs and ensuring information on finding paths and using them responsibly is widely available and easily understood. A series of actions are identified.</p>	
<p>Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH), UE Associates for PUSH, 2010 (and associated Implementation Framework, 2012)</p> <p>[http://www.push.gov.uk/work/sustainability-and-social-infrastructure.htm]</p>	<p>The documents aim to recognise the existing access to green infrastructure within South Hampshire and the advantages such facilities can provide. They identify areas where improvements / enhancements can be made to the green infrastructure network, to include proposals within Test Valley, such as a forest park.</p>	<p>There is an opportunity to support the delivery of this strategy, through any emerging plans and strategies. The importance of green infrastructure and the access to natural green spaces should be recognised.</p>
<p>Green Infrastructure Strategy for Test Valley 2014 - 2019, Test Valley Borough Council, 2014</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/draft-green-infrastructure]</p>	<p>The aims of the strategy are to enhance biodiversity & the quality of the natural environment, maximise opportunities for the public to enjoy the environment, support the response to climate change, support the</p>	<p>Plans / strategies have scope to support the delivery of these objectives and actions identified within the strategy. There should be consideration of such issues including in relation to biodiversity and enjoyment of the environment. Area based</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	wellbeing of residents and the economic prosperity of the Borough. Contextual information is provided along with opportunities to support the delivery of the aims.	sections within the strategy can be used as a focus.
<p>Green Spaces Strategy, Test Valley Borough Council, 2007</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure]</p>	This document aims to ensure that the green spaces of the Borough are of a high quality and to guide their improvement through management measures, This document identifies a range of strategic priorities.	Plans / strategies can recognise the importance of existing open spaces and support their long term management, as well as trying to ensure appropriate access to open spaces serving different purposes.
<p>Playing Pitch Strategy, 4Global on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council, 2014</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure]</p>	This reviews the availability of pitches relative to existing and proposed populations to assess the level of need as well as changes required in relation to the quality of provision. As a result of this, a series of actions are identified. The strategy focuses on pitches for football, rugby, cricket and hockey.	Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support delivery on the identified actions and bear in mind the recommendations for existing sites, as well as the need for additional provisions.
<p>Sport and Recreation Strategy 2015 – 2029, RPT Consulting and 4Global on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p>	This reviews the supply and demand for a variety of sport	Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/evidence-base/evidence-base-leisure]</p>	<p>and recreation provisions looking at assets and content (e.g. events, programmes) in relation to a range of indoor and outdoor sports including swimming, athletics, tennis, cycling and netball. It focuses on a number of themes including improving health and wellbeing, increasing participation, delivering long term sustainable facilities and ensuring they are affordable.</p>	<p>delivery on the strategic actions in relation to existing facilities and the need for additional provisions.</p>
<p>Forest Park Implementation Framework, Test Valley Borough Council, 2014</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planningandbuildingcontrol/planningpolicy/forest-park]</p>	<p>This document focuses on a specific project, identifying a series of objectives in relation to its delivery – these comprise providing accessible green infrastructure, reducing pressure on sensitive sites, and enhancing biodiversity. In addition a series of principles for delivery are identified.</p>	<p>Plans / strategies should consider opportunities to support the delivery of this project in line with the implementation framework.</p>
<p>River Anton Enhancement Scheme: A Partnership Strategy for Protecting and Improving the River Anton, 2008</p>	<p>This strategy identifies key issues and identifies actions seeking to improve the River</p>	<p>Regard should be given to the importance</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/river-anton-enhancement-scheme]</p>	<p>Anton and its associated environment. The document focuses on four broad objectives, improve the river and its value for wildlife; improve public access along the river; involve the community in projects to improve the river; and ensure the full potential of the River Anton as a chalk river habitat is realised and secured for the future.</p>	
<p>Romsey Waterways and Wetlands Enhancement Strategy, 2013</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/romsey-waterways-and-wetlands]</p>	<p>Provides contextual information on the waterways within Romsey and opportunities for improvements (with actions identified). The partners involved in the strategy identified 6 objectives, namely, improve public access; improve ecology of the rivers; improve the heritage features associated with the waterways; improve awareness and appreciation of the waterways; improve</p>	<p>Regard should be given to the important features identified and the opportunities for improvement – plans may have scope to support the delivery of identified actions.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	co-ordination of flood defences; and improve landscape setting of the waterways.	
<p>Community Safety Priorities 2015/16, Test Valley Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>[http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/communitysafety/test-valley-community-safety-partnership-test-vall]</p>	<p>Identifies a series of priority areas for action in relation to community safety in the Borough, including, acquisitive crime, protecting vulnerable people, and tackling anti-social behaviour.</p>	<p>Community safety should be considered when designing new spaces to try and reduce the risks of crime or the fear of crime.</p>
<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031, Hampshire County Council, 2013</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]</p>	<p>This provides a long term strategy and shorter term implementation strategy to support delivery. The 3 main priorities identified are to support economic growth by ensuring the safety, soundness and efficiency of the transport network; providing a safe, well-maintained, and more resilient road network; and management of traffic to maximise the efficiency of existing network capacity, improving journey time</p>	<p>There may be a role in supporting the delivery of the priority areas identified, but also in terms of making sure that appropriate consideration is given to how any new development links with the existing network and its available capacity.</p>

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Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	reliability and reducing emissions.	
<p>Hampshire Walking Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2016</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]</p>	<p>The strategy focuses on 4 key aims, namely providing a clear statement on aspirations for supporting walking in the short, medium and long term; providing a framework to support local walking strategies; provide a means to prioritise funding to the best value for money; and helping to realise additional funding opportunities. This links to a vision that by 2025, walking will be the travel mode of choice for short trips and the most popular & accessible means of recreation.</p>	<p>Plans / strategies may have a role in reflecting on the challenges identified and providing a means of encouraging walking e.g. through creating new links, making sure routes feel safe, and improving the usability of existing routes.</p>
<p>Hampshire Cycling Strategy, Hampshire County Council, 2015</p> <p>[https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstrategies]</p>	<p>The vision for this strategy is that by 2025 cycling will be a convenient, safe, healthy, affordable and popular means of transportation and recreation. Linked to this, a series of challenges and related objectives are</p>	<p>Plans / strategies may have a role in reflecting on the challenges identified and providing a means of encouraging cycling e.g. improving connectivity of routes / links to key destinations, and considering the availability of</p>

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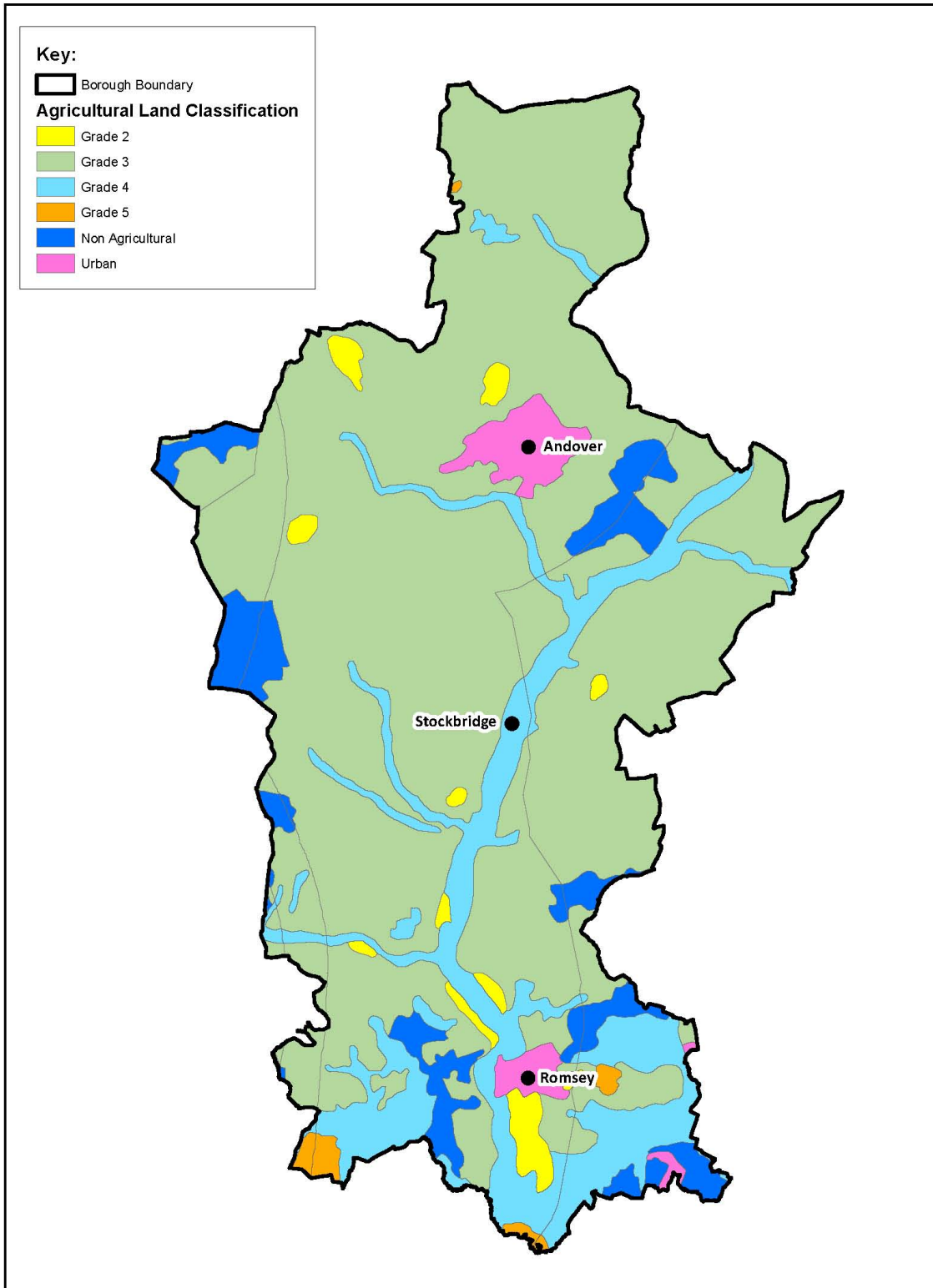
Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
	identified, including in relation to safety and encouraging regular cycling.	cycle storage.
<p>Cycle Strategy and Network Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[http://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/cyclestrategyspd]</p>	<p>This aims to lay out how to deliver the opportunity for increased cycling routes and improve their safety. It also identifies how cycling should be considered in new developments.</p>	<p>This provides a framework as to how to improve the cycling network within the Borough. Strategies / plans should have regard to the routes identified and scope to support their delivery.</p>
<p>Andover Town Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[http://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/atap]</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility in Andover and identifies a series of measures to improve accessibility (with some delivery mechanisms identified).</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the town – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.</p>
<p>Romsey Town Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p> <p>[http://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/romsey-town-access-plan-spd-rtap]</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility in and around Romsey and identifies a series of measures to improve accessibility (with some delivery mechanisms identified).</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the town – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.</p>
<p>Test Valley Access Plan SPD, Test Valley Borough Council, 2015</p>	<p>This provides contextual information on accessibility</p>	<p>This identifies opportunities to improve accessibility in the</p>

Relevant Policy / Plan / Programme	Summary of Objectives and Requirements of the Policy / Plan / Programme	Implications and how this might be taken on board
<p>[http://testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/supplementary-planning-documents/test-valley-access-plan-spd]</p>	<p>for the Borough in the areas outside Romsey and Andover. It goes on to identify a series of issues, and in some cases measures to improve accessibility by Parish.</p>	<p>Borough – plans / strategies should have regard to the improvements suggested to ensure they are not prejudiced and opportunities to support their delivery are taken on board.</p>

Appendix 4: Maps to support Baseline Information (Task A2)

List of maps included within this appendix:

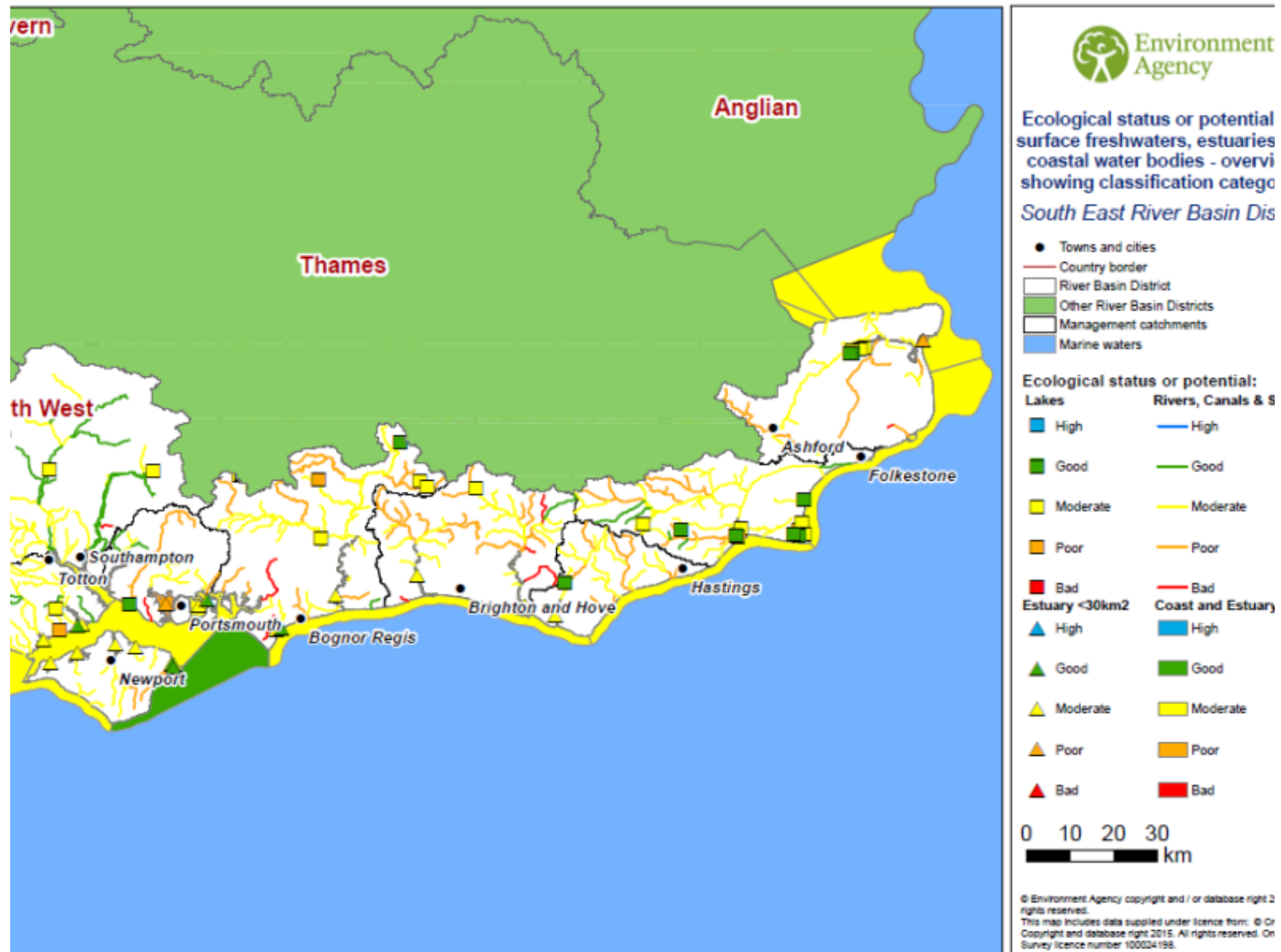
Agricultural Land Classification
Water Framework Directive Classification of Water Bodies
Flood Risk from Rivers and Sea within Test Valley
Location of North Wessex Down AONB and New Forest National Park
Landscape Character Types and Areas
Heritage Designations within Test Valley
Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within Test Valley and 10km of the boundary
Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within Test Valley and 10km of the boundary
Ramsar sites within Test Valley and 10km of the boundary
SSSIs and SINCs within and adjacent to Test Valley
Ancient Woodland within and adjacent to Test Valley

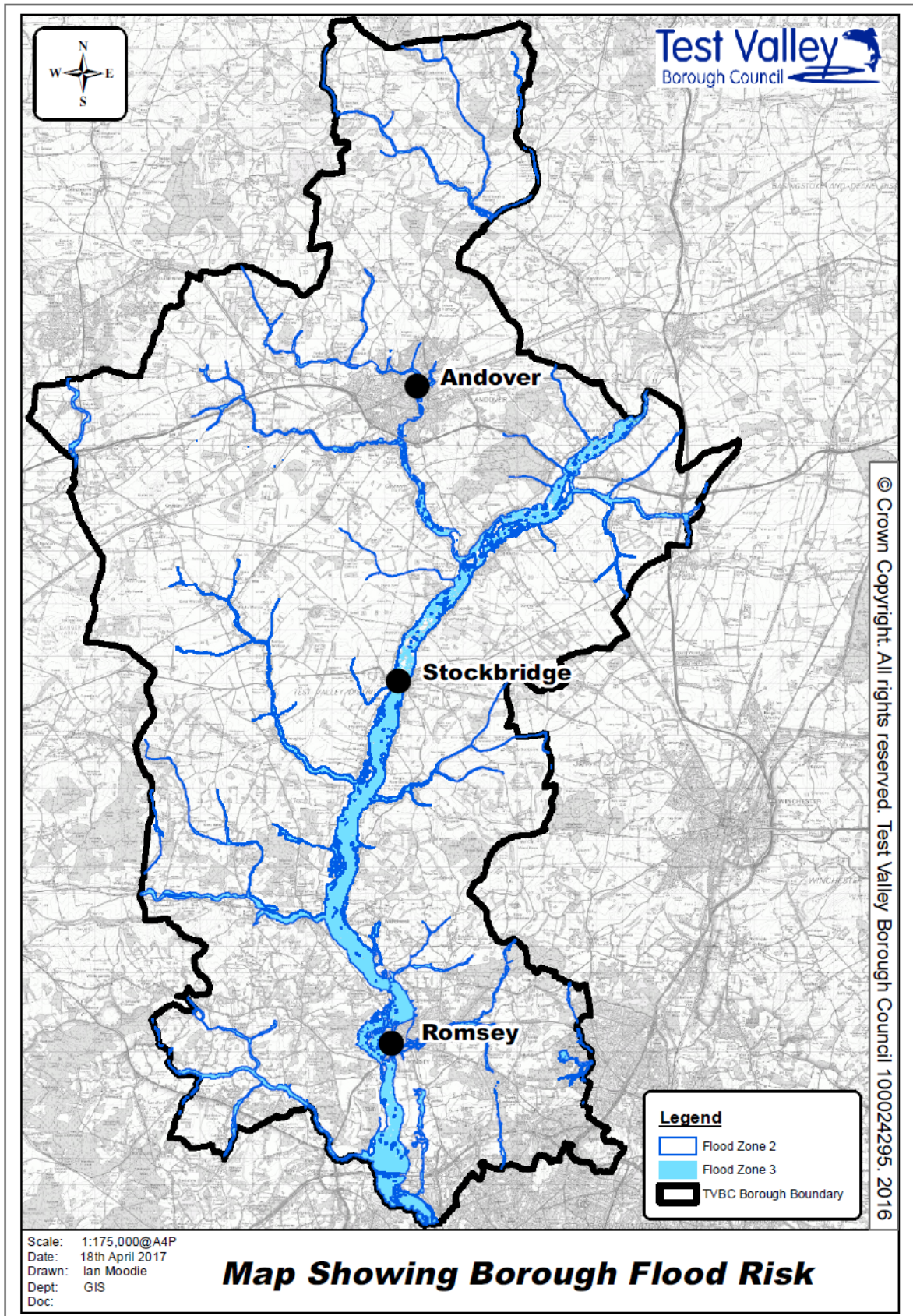


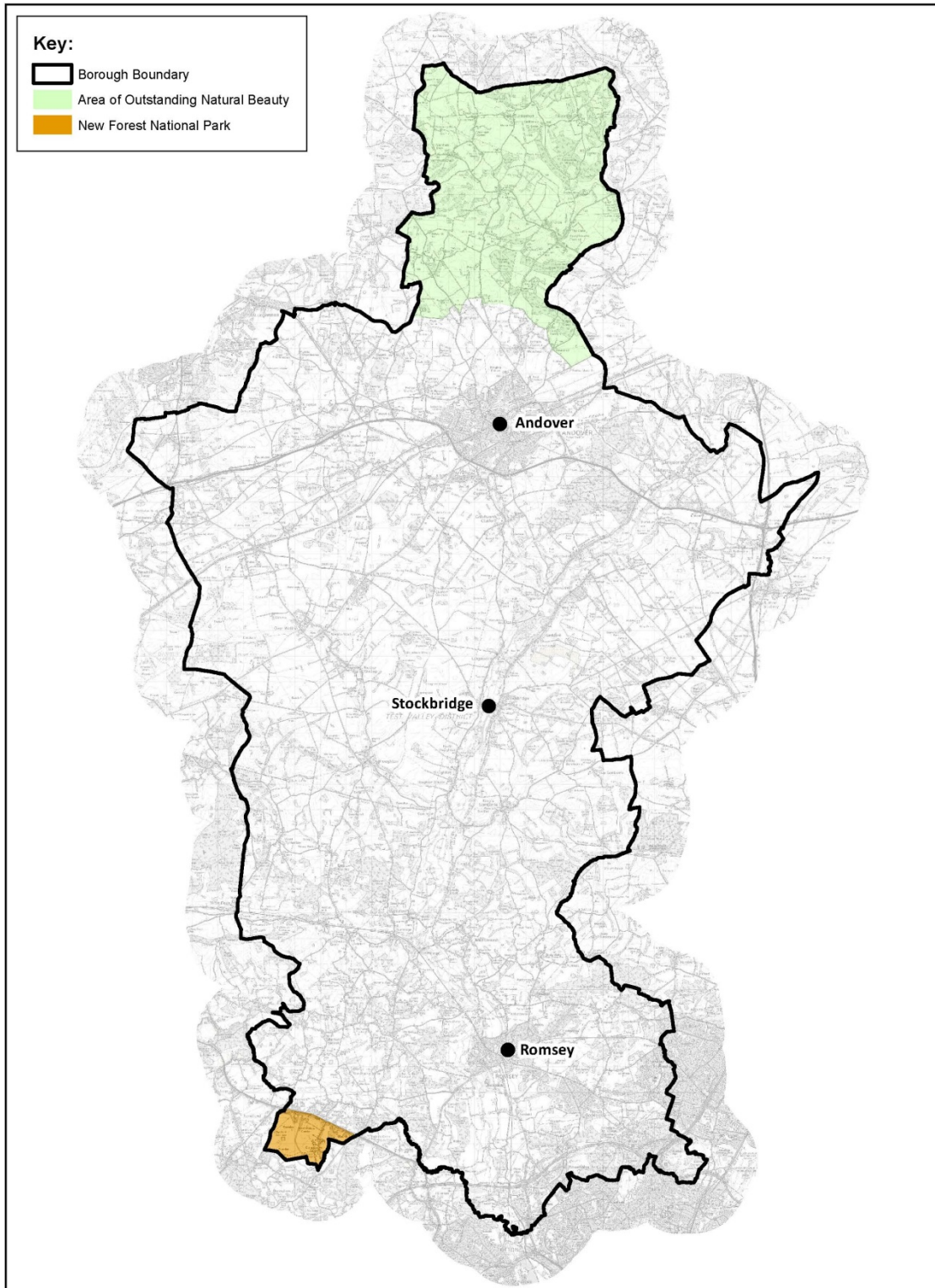
Agricultural Land Classification
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Scale: NTS | Date: January 2017 | Drawn by: PPT (fig)









N Location of AONB and New Forest National Park

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Scale: NTS | Date: January 2017 | Drawn by: PPT (tg)



Test Valley Community Landscape Project

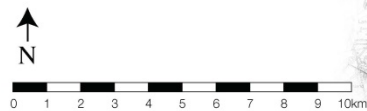
Landscape Character Types and Areas

Landscape Character Areas

- 1A West Wellow Heaths
- 2A Embley Wood and Heathland
- 2B North Baddesley to Chilworth Woodland Mosaic
- 3A Baddesley Mixed Farm and Woodland
- 3B Meichet and Awbridge Wooded Farmland
- 3C Tytherley and Mottisfont Wooded Farmland
- 4A Sheffield English
- 4B Michelmersh to Ampfield Wooded Farmland
- 5A Lower Test Floodplain
- 5B Middle Test Valley Floor
- 5C Upper Test Valley Floor
- 5D Dun River Valley Floor
- 5E King's Somborne River Valley Floor
- 5F Wallop Brook Valley Floor
- 5G River Dever Valley Floor
- 5H Pillhill Brook Valley Floor
- 5I Upper River Anton Valley Floor
- 5J Lower River Anton Valley Floor
- 6A Norman Court Wooded Downs
- 6B Compton with Parmlott and Michelmersh Woods
- 6C Little Somborne Wooded Downs
- 6D Harewood Forest Wooded Downs
- 6E Amport Wooded Downs
- 6F Rushmore Wooded Downs
- 6G Faccombe Wooded Downs
- 7A Ashley Downs
- 7B Broughton Downs
- 7C Linkenholt Downs
- 8A Tangle and Doles Wood
- 9A North Andover Plateau
- 10A East Dean Chalk Downland
- 10B King's Somborne Chalk Downland
- 10C Thruxton and Danebury Chalk Downland
- 10D Leckford and Chilbolton Downs
- 10E Drayton Chalk Downland
- 10F Andover Chalk Downland
- 10G Cholderton Downs
- 11A Quarley Hill Downs
- 12A River Swift Valley
- 12B River Bourne Valley

Landscape Character Types

- 1 Heathland
- 2 Pasture and Woodland Associated with Heathland
- 3 Mixed Farmland and Woodland - Medium Scale
- 4 Mixed Farmland and Woodland - Small Scale
- 5 River Valley Floor
- 6 Enclosed Chalk and Clay Woodland
- 7 Semi Enclosed Chalk and Clay Farmland
- 8 Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland
- 9 Semi Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland
- 10 Open Chalklands
- 11 Chalk Downland Ridges
- 12 Bourne Valleys
- Ur Urban

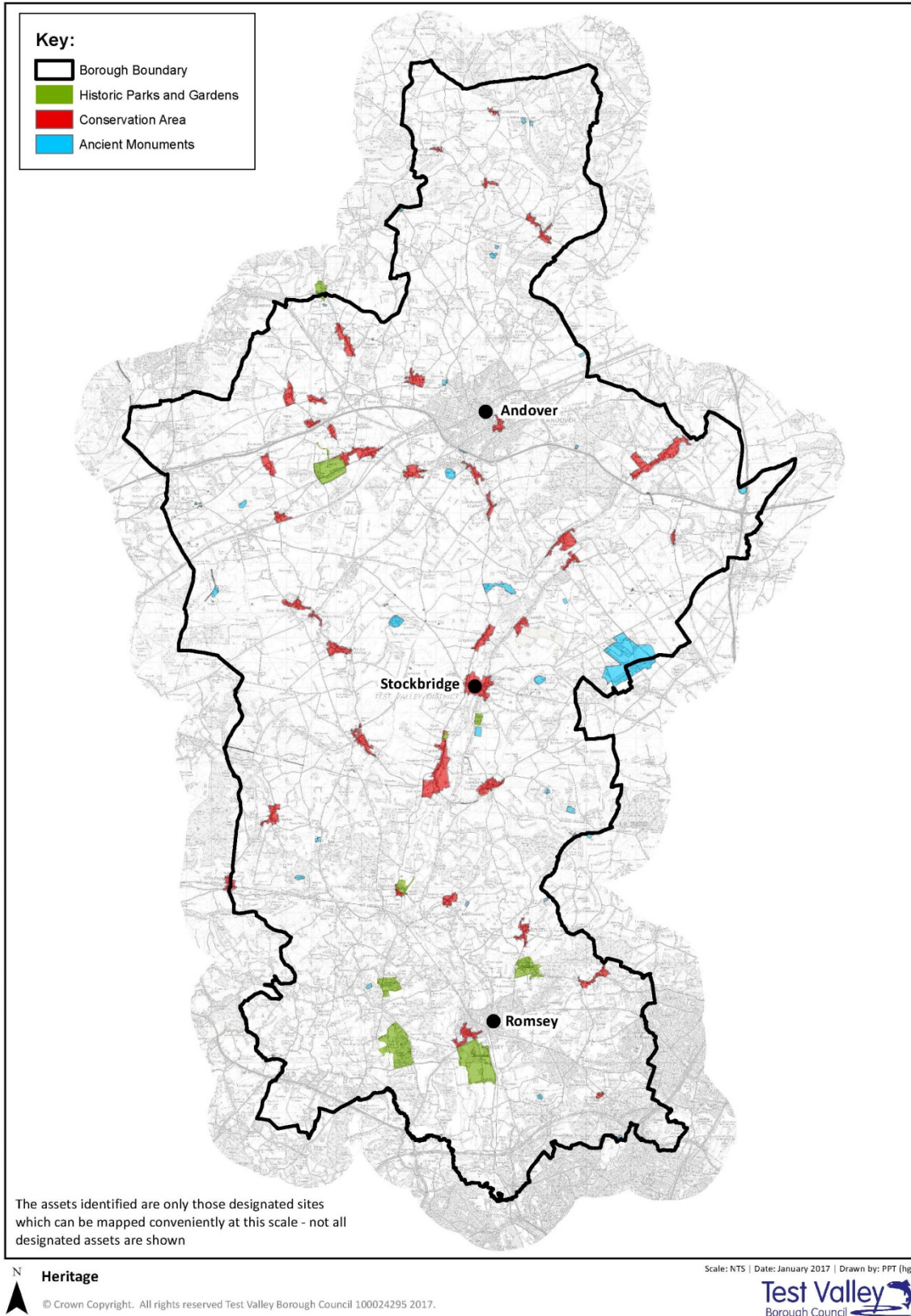


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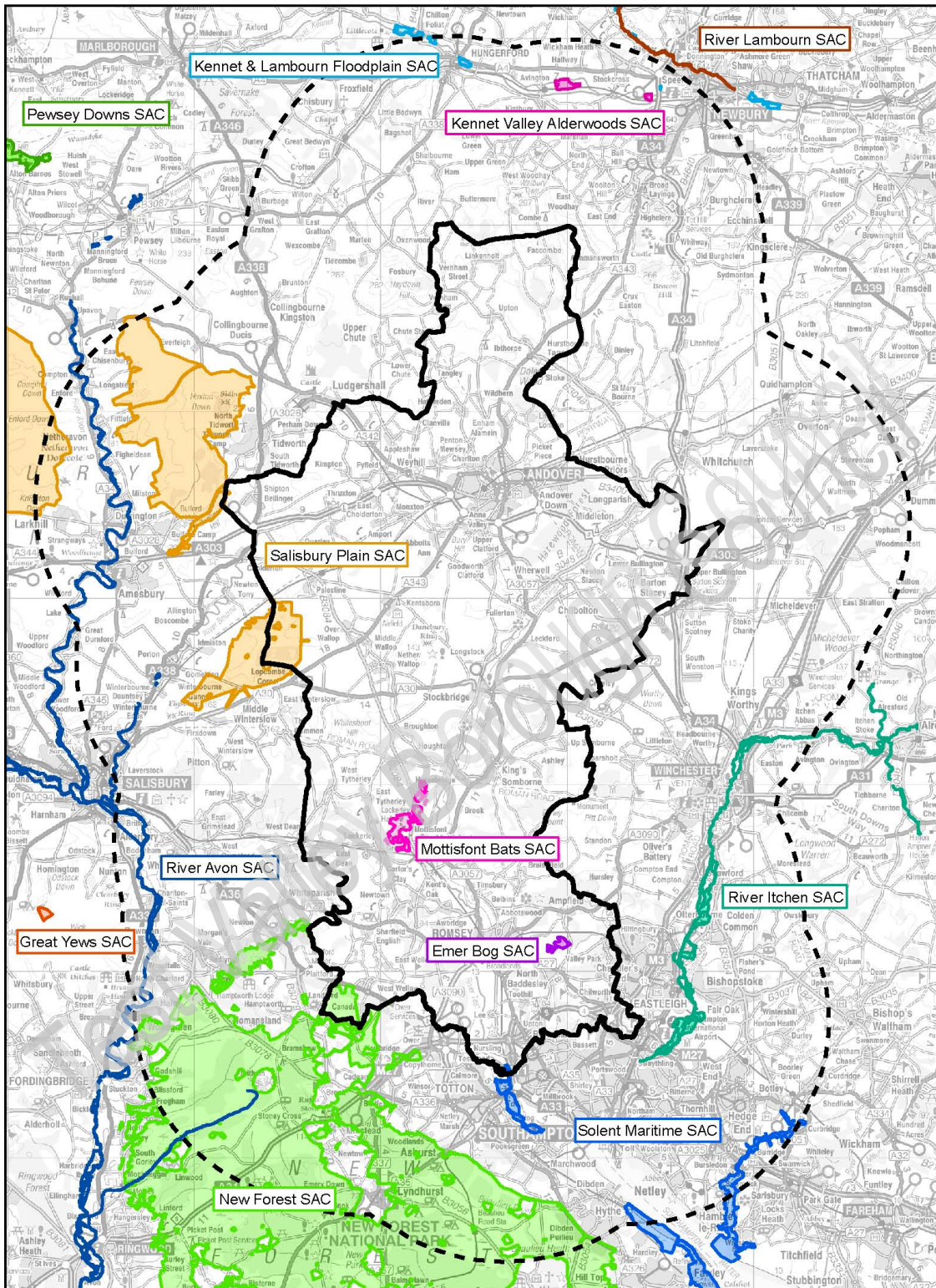


Note: Parts of Landscape Character Areas 1A and 2A lie within the New Forest National Park (see Figure 2 for the area of the National Park within Test Valley).

Available: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and->

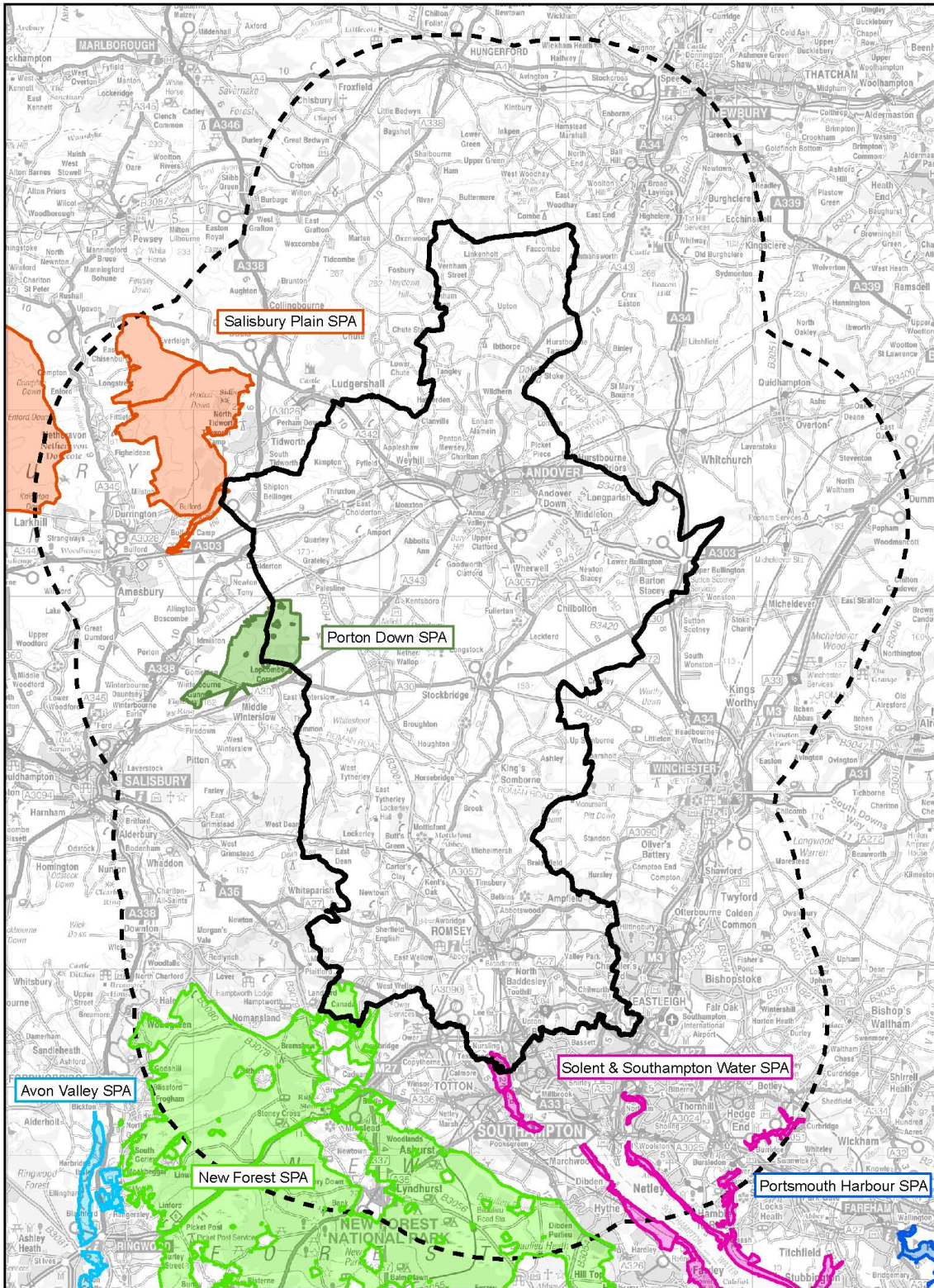


[building/treesandlandscape/test-valley-community-landscape-project](http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/building/treesandlandscape/test-valley-community-landscape-project)



Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) within 10 km of the Test Valley Borough Boundary.

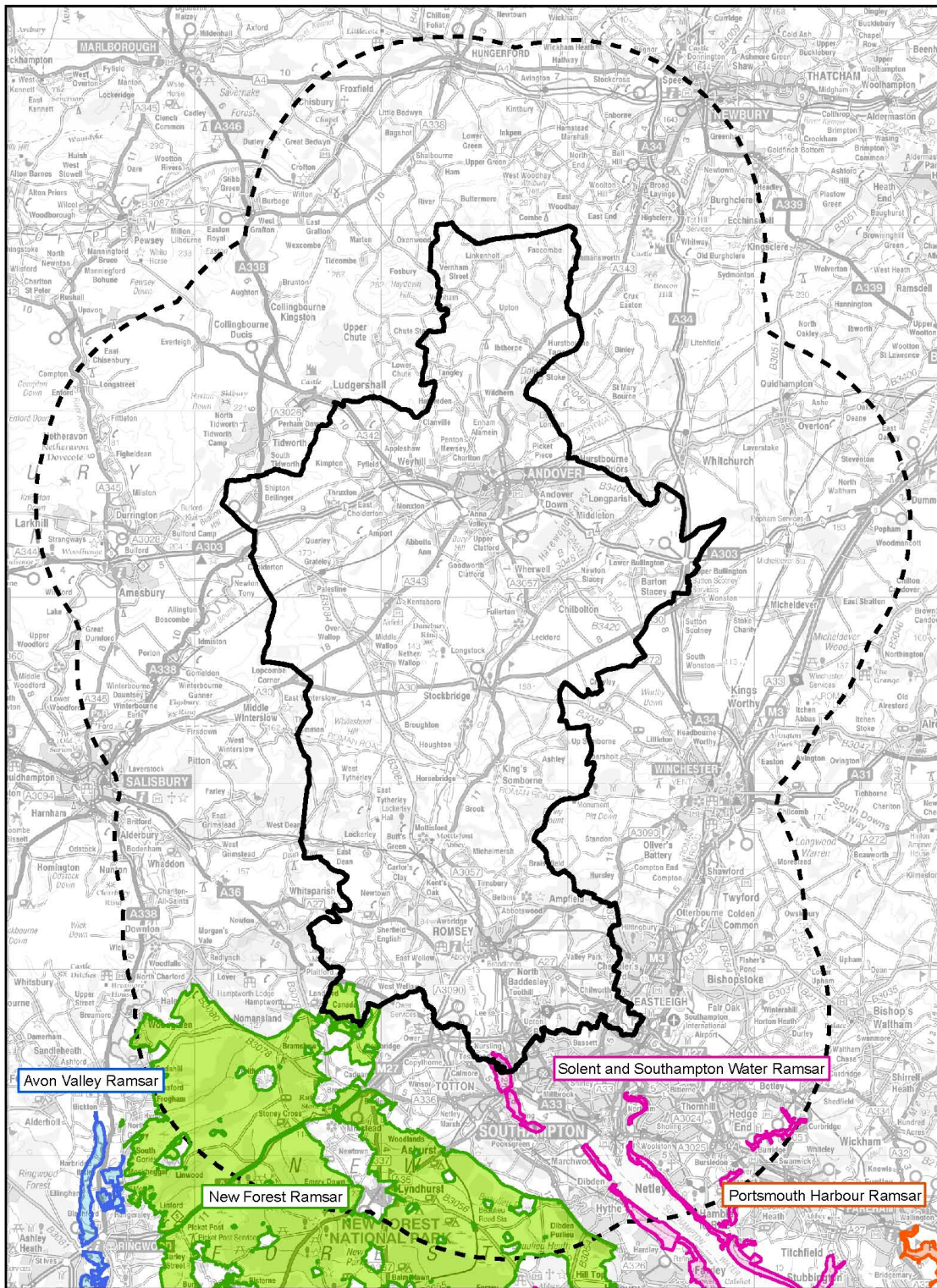
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N Special Protection Areas (SPAs) within 10 km of the Test Valley Borough Boundary.

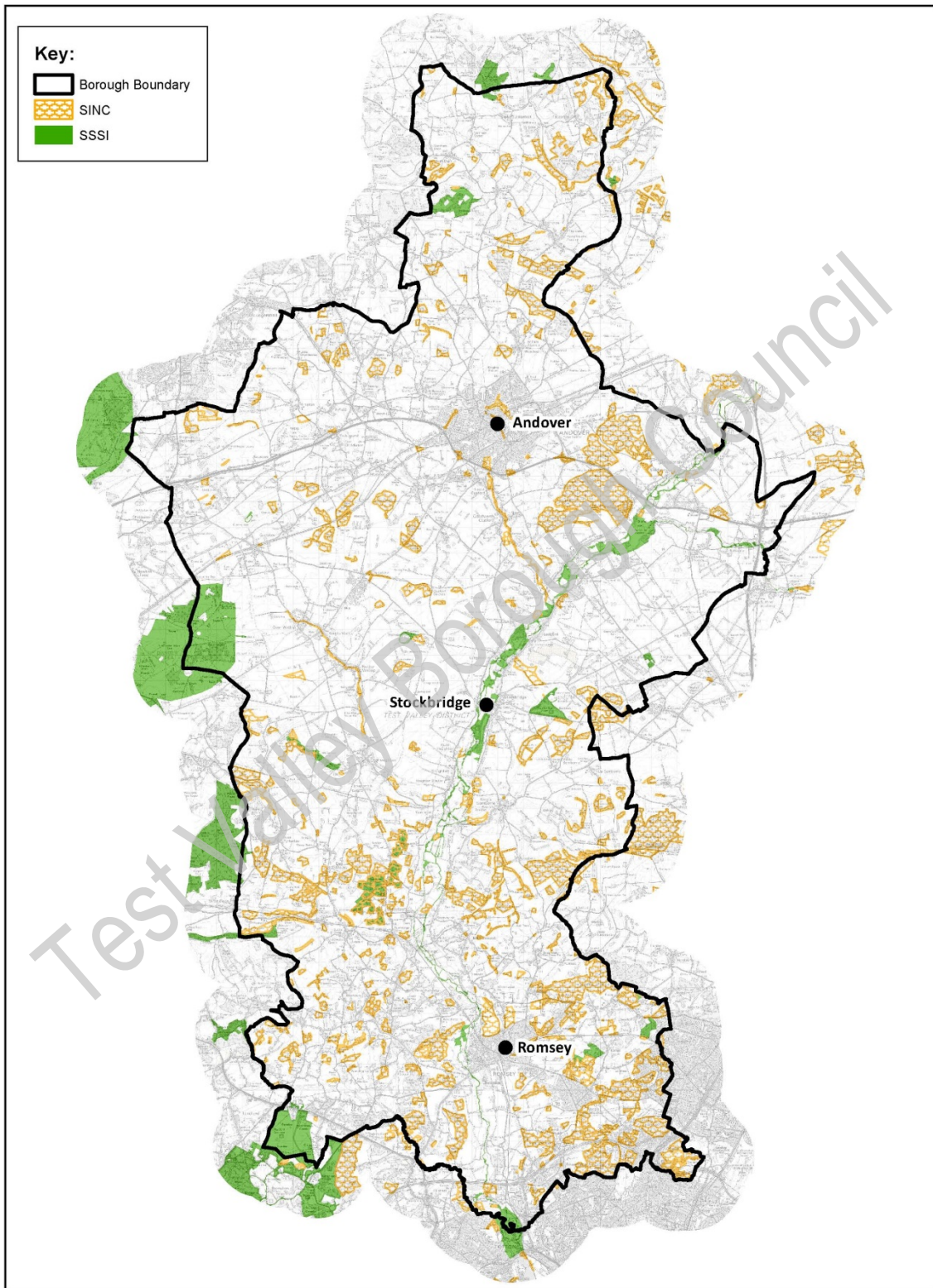
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Ramsar Sites within 10 km of the Test Valley Borough Boundary.

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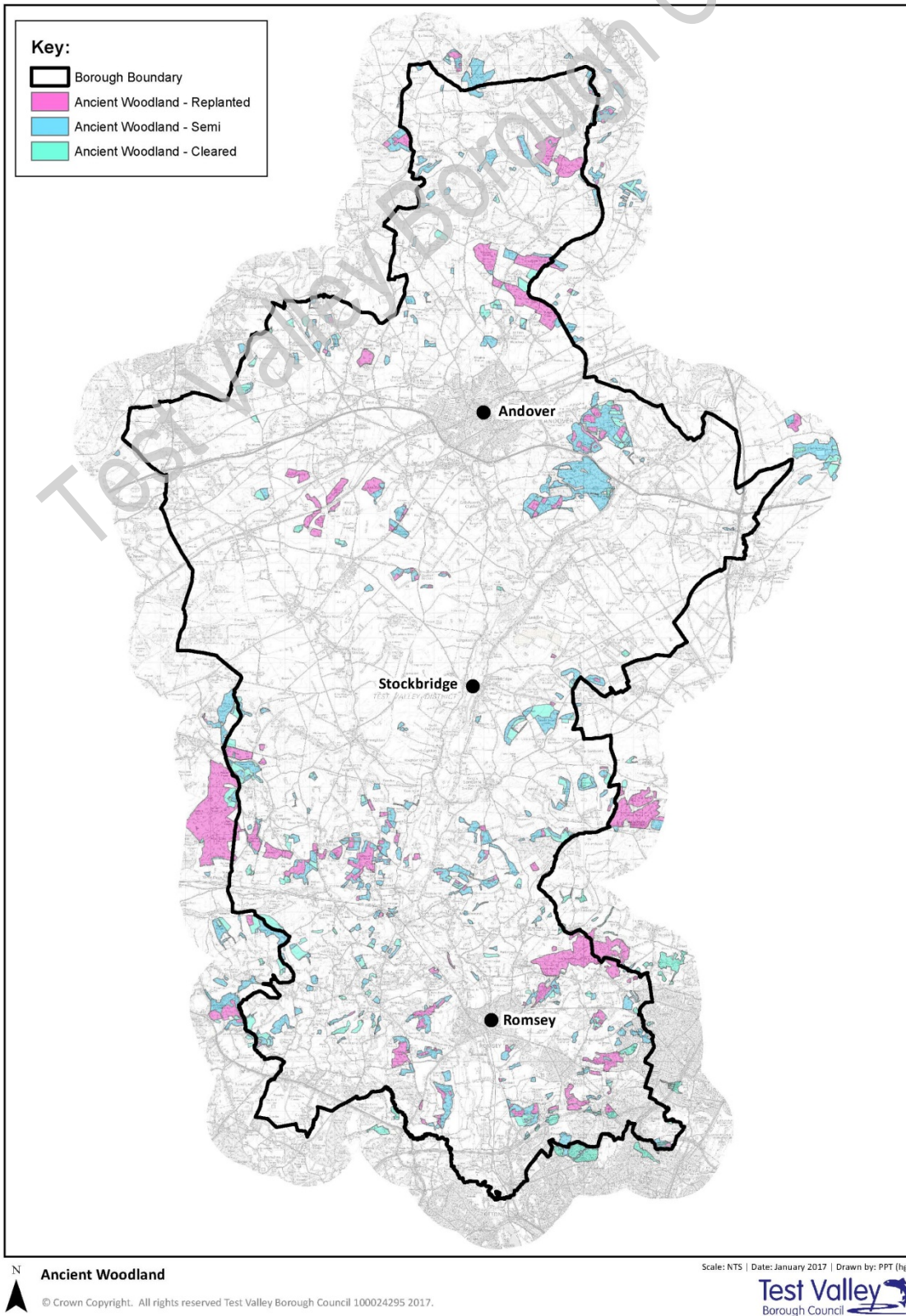


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Scale: NTS | Date: January 2017 | Drawn by: PPT (hg)

Test Valley
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Appendix 5: International Sites within 20km of the Borough of Test Valley

The following table lists the internationally protected nature conservation sites in Test Valley and within a 20km distance from the Borough boundary. The table includes the Natura 2000 sites (SACs and SPAs) and Ramsar sites (important wetland environments). The table does not include potential or possible SACs, candidate SACs and potential SPAs; however these sites would need to be considered through the Habitat Regulations Assessment process.

This table is based on the information available from the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC). Further information of these international designations can be found at the JNCC website: <http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-4>

International Site (EU Code) (Site size)	Designation	Within / Outside the Borough	Citations
Avon Valley UK9011091 1,351.1 Ha	SPA	Outside the Borough	<u>Primary Species:</u> Gadwall (<i>Anas strepera</i>), Bewick Swan (<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>)
Avon Valley UK11005 1,385.1 Ha	Ramsar	Outside the Borough	<u>Ramsar criterion 1</u> The site shows a greater range of habitats than any other chalk river in Britain, including fen, mire, lowland wet grassland and small areas of woodland. <u>Ramsar criterion 2</u> The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland flora and fauna including several nationally-rare species. <u>Ramsar criterion 6</u> – species/populations occurring at levels of international importance. Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation): Species with peak counts in winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gadwall, <i>Anas strepera strepera</i> Species/populations identified subsequent to designation for possible future consideration under criterion 6. Species with peak counts in winter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Northern pintail, <i>Anas acuta</i> ▪ Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>
Dorset Heaths UK0019857 5,719.54 Ha	SAC	Outside the Borough	<u>Primary habitats:</u> Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ; <u>European dry heaths</u> ; Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> <u>Primary species:</u> Southern Damselfly

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International Site (EU Code) (Site size)	Designation	Within / Outside the Borough	Citations
			<p><u>Qualifying habitats:</u> <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i>; Alkaline fens; Old <i>acidophilous</i> oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains</p> <p><u>Qualifying species:</u> Great Crested Newts</p>
Dorset Heathlands UK9010101 8,184.96 Ha	SPA	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Primary Species:</u> European nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>), Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), Merlin (<i>Falco columbarius</i>), Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>), Dartford Warbler (<i>Sylvia undata</i>)</p>
Dorset Heathlands UK11021 6,730.15 Ha	Ramsar	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Ramsar criterion 1</u> Contains particularly good examples of (i) northern Atlantic wet heaths with cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i> and (ii) acid mire with <i>Rhynchosporion</i>. Contains largest example in Britain of southern Atlantic wet heaths with Dorset heath <i>Erica ciliaris</i> and cross-leaved heath <i>Erica tetralix</i>.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 2</u> Supports 1 nationally rare and 13 nationally scarce wetland plant species, and at least 28 nationally rare wetland invertebrate species.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 3</u> Has a high species richness and high ecological diversity of wetland habitat types and transitions, and lies in one of the most biologically-rich wetland areas of lowland Britain, being continuous with three other Ramsar sites: Poole Harbour, Avon Valley and The New Forest.</p>
Emer Bog UK0030147 36.76 Ha	SAC	Within Test Valley	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> Transition mires and quaking bogs</p>
Great Yews UK0012770 29.09 Ha	SAC	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> <i>Taxus baccata</i> woods of the British Isles</p>
Kennet and Lambourn Floodplains UK0030044	SAC	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Primary species:</u> Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)</p>

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112.24 Ha			
Kennet Valley Alderwoods UK0030175 57.73 Ha	SAC	Outside the Borough	<u>Primary habitat:</u> Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>)
Mottisfont Bats UK0030334 196.55 Ha	SAC	Within Test Valley	<u>Primary species:</u> Barbastelle (<i>Barbastella barbastellus</i>)
New Forest UK0012557 29,213.57 Ha	SAC	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Primary habitats:</u> Oligotrophic waters containing very few minerals of sandy plains (<i>Littorelletalia uniflorae</i>); Oligotrophic to mesotrophic standing waters with vegetation of the <i>Littorelletea uniflorae</i> and/or of the <i>Isoëto-Nanojuncetea</i> ; Northern Atlantic wet heaths with <i>Erica tetralix</i> ; European dry heaths; <i>Molinia</i> meadows on calcareous, peaty or clayey-silt-laden soils (<i>Molinion caeruleae</i>); Depressions on peat substrates of the <i>Rhynchosporion</i> ; Atlantic <i>acidophilous</i> beech forests with <i>Ilex</i> and sometimes also <i>Taxus</i> in the shrublayer (<i>Quercion robori-petraeae</i> or <i>Ilici-Fagenion</i>); <i>Asperulo-Fagetum</i> beech forests; Old <i>acidophilous</i> oak woods with <i>Quercus robur</i> on sandy plains; Bog woodland; Alluvial forests with <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> and <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (<i>Alno-Padion</i> , <i>Alnion incanae</i> , <i>Salicion albae</i>) <u>Primary species:</u> Southern damselfly; Stag beetle <u>Qualifying habitats:</u> Transition mires and quaking bogs; Alkaline fens <u>Qualifying species:</u> Great crested newts
New Forest UK9011031 27,968.96 Ha	SPA	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Primary species:</u> Nightjar (<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>); Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>); Hobby (<i>Falco subbuteo</i>); Woodlark (<i>Lullula arborea</i>); Honey buzzard (<i>Pernis apivorus</i>); Wood warbler (<i>Phylloscopus sibilatrix</i>); Dartford warbler (<i>Sylvia undata</i>)
New Forest UK11047 28,002.81 Ha	Ramsar	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Ramsar criterion 1</u> Valley mires and wet heaths are found throughout the site and are of outstanding scientific interest. The mires and heaths are within catchments whose uncultivated and undeveloped state buffer the mires

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			<p>against adverse ecological change. This is the largest concentration of intact valley mires of their type in Britain.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 2</u> The site supports a diverse assemblage of wetland plants and animals including several nationally rare species. Seven species of nationally rare plant are found on the site, as are at least 65 British Red Data Book species of invertebrate.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 3</u> The mire habitats are of high ecological quality and diversity and have undisturbed transition zones. The invertebrate fauna of the site is important due to the concentration of rare and scarce wetland species. The whole site complex, with its examples of semi-natural habitats is essential to the genetic and ecological diversity of southern England.</p>
Pewsey Downs UK0012552 153 Ha	SAC	Outside Test Valley	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) (important orchid sites)</p> <p><u>Primary species:</u> Early gentian <i>Gentianella anglica</i></p>
Porton Down UK9011101 1,562.32 Ha	SPA	Partly within Test Valley	<p><u>Primary species:</u> Stone curlew (<i>Burhinus oedicnemus</i>)</p>
Portsmouth Harbour UK9011051 1,249.6 Ha	SPA	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Primary Species:</u> Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>), Dunlin (<i>Calidris alpina alpina</i>), Black tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>), Red-breasted Merganser (<i>Mergus serrator</i>)</p>
Portsmouth Harbour UK11055 1,248.77 Ha	Ramsar	Outside the Borough	<p><u>Ramsar criterion 3</u> The intertidal mudflat areas possess extensive beds of eelgrass <i>Zostera angustifolia</i> and <i>Zostera noltei</i> which support the grazing dark-bellied brent geese populations. The mud-snail <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> is found at extremely high densities, which helps to support the wading bird interest of the site. Common cord-grass <i>Spartina anglica</i> dominates large areas of the saltmarsh and there are also extensive areas of green algae <i>Enteromorpha spp.</i> and sea lettuce <i>Ulva</i></p>

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			<p><i>lactuca</i>. More locally the saltmarsh is dominated by sea purslane <i>Halimione portulacoides</i> which gradates to more varied communities at the higher shore levels. The site also includes a number of saline lagoons hosting nationally important species.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 6</u> Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <p>Qualifying Species/populations (as identified at designation) Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>
River Avon UK0013016 416.57 Ha	SAC	Outside Test Valley	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <p><u>Primary species:</u> Desmoulin's whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>); Sea lamprey (<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>); Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>); Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>); Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)</p>
River Itchen UK0012599 303.98 Ha	SAC	Outside Test Valley	<p><u>Primary habitat:</u> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <p><u>Primary species:</u> Southern damselfly (<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>); Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)</p> <p><u>Feature species:</u> White-clawed (or Atlantic stream) crayfish (<i>Austropotamobius pallipes</i>); Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>); Atlantic salmon (<i>Salmo salar</i>); Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>);</p>
River Lambourn UK0030257 28.78 Ha	SAC	Outside Borough	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> Water courses of plain to montane levels with the <i>Ranunculion fluitantis</i> and <i>Callitricho-Batrachion</i> vegetation</p> <p><u>Primary species:</u> Bullhead (<i>Cottus gobio</i>)</p> <p><u>Feature species:</u> Brook lamprey (<i>Lampetra planeri</i>)</p>
Salisbury Plain	SAC	Partly within Test Valley	<p><u>Primary habitats:</u> <i>Juniperus communis</i> formations on</p>

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UK0012683 21,465.94 Ha			heaths or calcareous grasslands; Semi-natural dry grasslands and scrubland facies: on calcareous substrates (<i>Festuco-Brometalia</i>) Primary species: Marsh fritillary butterfly (<i>Euphydryas aurinia</i>)
Salisbury Plain UK9011102 19,715.99 Ha	SPA	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Primary species:</u> Stone curlew (<i>Burhinus oediconemus</i>); Hen harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>); Common quail (<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>); Hobby (<i>Falco subbuteo</i>)
Solent Maritime UK0030059 11,243.12 ha	SAC	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Primary habitats:</u> Estuaries; <i>Spartina</i> swards (<i>Spartinion maritimae</i>); Atlantic salt meadows (<i>Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritimae</i>) Feature habitats: Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time; Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide; Coastal lagoons; Annual vegetation of drift lines; Perennial vegetation of stony banks; <i>Salicornia</i> and other annuals colonising mud and sand; Shifting dunes along the shoreline with <i>Ammophila arenaria</i> (‘white dunes’) <u>Feature species:</u> Desmoulin’s whorl snail (<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>)
Solent and Southampton Water UK9011061 5,401.12 Ha	SPA	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Primary Species:</u> Common teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>), Brent goose (<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>), Ringer plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>), Mediterranean gull (<i>Larus melanocephalus</i>), Black-Tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>), Little tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>), Roseate tern (<i>Sterna dougallii</i>), Common tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>), Sandwich tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>)
Solent and Southampton Water UK11063 5,346.44 Ha	Ramsar	Partly within Test Valley	<u>Ramsar criterion 1</u> The site is one of the few major sheltered channels between a substantial island and mainland in European waters, exhibiting an unusual strong double tidal flow and has long periods of slack water at high and low tide. It includes many wetland habitats characteristic of the biogeographic region: saline lagoons, saltmarshes, estuaries, intertidal flats, shallow coastal waters, grazing marshes, reedbeds, coastal woodland and rocky boulder reefs.

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			<p><u>Ramsar criterion 2</u> The site supports an important assemblage of rare plants and invertebrates. At least 33 British Red Data Book invertebrates and at least eight British Red Data Book plants are represented on site.</p> <p><u>Ramsar criterion 5</u> Assemblages of international importance. Species with peak counts in winter:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 51343 waterfowl (5 year peak mean 1998/99-2002/2003) <p><u>Ramsar criterion 6</u> Species/populations occurring at levels of international importance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ringed plover, <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i> • Dark-bellied brent goose, <i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>, • Eurasian Teal, <i>Anas crecca</i> • Black-tailed godwit, <i>Limosa limosa islandica</i>