

# NEW FOREST NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY

## Local Development Framework ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT

2009

**December 2009**



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## Executive Summary

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local planning authorities to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year. The report should:

- set out progress on Local Development Document preparation against the timetable outlined in the authority's Local Development Scheme;
- assess the extent to which current planning policies are being implemented;
- identify the significant effects of implementing policies in Local Development Documents and whether they are as intended;
- set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.

This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report by the New Forest National Park Authority. It covers the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.

The Report highlights that the milestone of preparing and consulting on the Development Control Policies was achieved. In addition, a revised Local Development Scheme was brought into effect on 11 December 2009 and reflects the need to update the timescales of a number of Local Development Documents, particularly the Core Strategy.

In general an analysis of the performance of the current planning policies in the local plans covering the National Park indicates that they are performing well and the Authority is largely achieving the objectives set out in the constituent local plans. However, a number of individual issues have been highlighted which particularly relate to the discrepancies between different policies in the constituent local plans covering the National Park. Particular concerns are the number of planning permissions being allowed on appeal, and the loss of traditional dwellings and the size and design of their replacements. The preparation of the Authority's Core Strategy and Development Management Policies seeks to address these discrepancies by a set of consistent policies across the whole of the National Park. Representations on the Pre-Submission Core Strategy will be invited in early 2010.

Issues concerning the availability and robustness of some of the data required for this Report have been highlighted at relevant points in the Report. This will be addressed in developing the Authority's monitoring systems.

## **1 Introduction**

- 1.1 The designation of the New Forest National Park was confirmed in March 2005 and the National Park Authority assumed its full planning responsibilities in April 2006. The Authority is responsible for spatial planning, minerals and waste planning, development control and enforcement, and other related regulatory functions within the National Park.
- 1.2 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to produce an Annual Monitoring Report for submission to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year. This should contain information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the Policies set out in Local Development Documents are being achieved.
- 1.3 This is the fourth Annual Monitoring Report produced by the New Forest National Park Authority. The monitoring data set out in this report relate to the year 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009.
- 1.4 The New Forest National Park covers parts of New Forest District and Test Valley Borough in Hampshire and part of Wiltshire Council area (formerly Salisbury District).

### **Development Plan**

- 1.5 During the period of the monitoring report the Development Plan for the National Park comprised the following Structure Plans, Local Plans, Development Plan Documents and Regional Guidance:
  - RPG9: Regional Planning Guidance for the South East
  - Hampshire County Structure Plan Review 1996-2001 (2000)
  - Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Local Plan (2001)
  - Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan (2005)
  - New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration (2005)
  - Test Valley Borough Local Plan (2006)
  - Salisbury District Local Plan (2003)
  - New Forest National Park Authority Statement of Community Involvement (March 2007).
- 1.6 The Development Plan changed during, and since, the monitoring period primarily by the adoption of the South East England Regional Spatial Strategy (the 'South East Plan') in May 2009, which replaced RPG9 and the Hampshire County Structure Plan Review. In addition a number of policies in the Plans listed above have been lost through the 'saved policies' approach, which is explained below. The National Park falls wholly within

the South East Region for regional planning purposes, with effect from 18 December 2007.

### *Saved policies*

- 1.7 The 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act introduced a new system of development plans. The old system of local plans, structure plans, and minerals and waste plans will eventually be replaced by Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks. As the new style of development plan is gradually introduced, policies from the old style plans will expire unless the Government agrees to save those policies considered necessary. An update of the situation is set out below. The detailed schedule of saved policies is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.
- **Hampshire County Structure Plan** (Adopted 2000) - All policies now expired upon adoption of the South East Plan.
  - **Wiltshire and Swindon Structure Plan** (Adopted 2001) - No longer in force. (All policies now expired).
  - **New Forest District Local Plan** (Adopted 2005) - Some policies now expired, more expired in August 2008.
  - **Test Valley Borough Local Plan** (Adopted 2006) - Some policies now expired.
  - **Salisbury District Local Plan** - Some policies now expired.
  - **Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan** No longer in force. (Entirely replaced by the Hampshire & New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy).
  - **Wiltshire and Swindon Minerals Plan** (Adopted 2001) No longer in force. Now superseded by Hampshire & New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy.
  - **Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Plan** (Adopted 2005) Most policies now superseded by Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, with all but one expired.

### **Format of this report**

- 1.8 This report covers the entirety of the National Park and takes as its starting point the objectives in the three local plans of New Forest District, Test Valley Borough and Salisbury District in place during the monitoring period. A number of statutory core output indicators and local indicators are used to assess the performance of the three plans' policies.
- 1.9 In establishing a set of indicators, particular regard has been given to the mandatory set of local development framework core output indicators established by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in the Good Practice Guide 'Local development Framework Monitoring' (2005) and as amended by an Update publication No. 1/2005, and subsequently Update No. 2/2008.

Whilst it is recognised by the Government that local authorities may not be able to provide an immediate return on all of these indicators, the intention is that work towards meeting this goal should be progressed.

- 1.10 Any comments and queries on this Monitoring Report should be addressed to the policy and plans team at the National Park Authority:

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New Forest National Park Authority  
South Efford House  
Milford Road  
Lymington  
SO41 0JD  
Tel: 01590 646673  
email: [policyandplans@newforestnpa.gov.uk](mailto:policyandplans@newforestnpa.gov.uk)

## 2 National Park profile

- 2.1 The New Forest covers a geographical area of 56,658 hectares. It includes the Open Forest, which most people identify as the heart of the Forest, together with a wider area of enclosed farmlands. The handful of large villages house the majority of the population of around 34,000 people. Much of the area is sparsely populated, with villages and hamlets set in countryside of exceptional quality and natural beauty. Traditional land management, such as the ancient system of commoning, is still practised in much of the Forest, and the cultural landscape and natural habitats are recognised to be of international importance.
- 2.2 However, the National Park is fringed by the expanding residential and industrial areas of the Bournemouth / Poole / Christchurch and Southampton / Portsmouth conurbations, creating continual pressure for new development. It is easily reached by road from centres of population locally, and throughout southern England and attracts large numbers of visitors each year, with associated traffic problems and damage to the more fragile habitats.
- 2.3 The table below gives a more detailed profile of the National Park and sets the context for the core output and local indicators set out in the policy performance chapter.

Topic	Figure for New Forest National Park	Data Sources
Total area	56,658 ha (571 km <sup>2</sup> )	New Forest National Park Authority
National Park Area within New Forest District Wiltshire Council Test Valley Borough	53,197 ha (532 km <sup>2</sup> ) (93.9%) 3,018 ha (30 km <sup>2</sup> ) (5.3%) 442 ha (4 km <sup>2</sup> ) (0.8%)	New Forest National Park Authority; New Forest District
Number of parishes and towns wholly or partly within the Park	37	New Forest National Park Authority
Crown lands (managed by the Forestry Commission)	26,756 ha (268 km <sup>2</sup> )	Forestry Commission, 2008
Perambulation <sup>1</sup>	38,000 ha (all but a very small area within the Park)	Countryside Agency, 2000
<b>Population</b>	<b>Number / percentage</b>	
Total population	34,935	Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2007 (ONS)
Population within New Forest District	32,055	Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2007 (ONS)
Population within Wiltshire Council	2,507	Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2007 (ONS)

<sup>1</sup> Land within cattle grids – common rights exercised on unenclosed land

Population within Test Valley	373	Mid-Year Population Estimates, 2007 (ONS)
Number of settlements with population of 3,000 or more	3	New Forest District Council, 2004
<b>Natural Habitats / Designations</b>	<b>Area / Percentage</b>	
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	32,103 ha (56% of NP)	Natural England, 2009
Natura 2000 sites <sup>2</sup>	31,466 ha (55% of NP)	English Nature, 2004
National Nature Reserves	1,199 ha	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre, 2008
Local Nature Reserves	410 ha	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre, 2008
Sites of Importance for Nature Conversation (SINCs) and County Wildlife Sites	2,898 ha (on 331 sites)	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre, 2008
Total area of woodland (sites of 2 hectares or more)	22,379 ha	Forestry Commission, 2004
Area of Open Forest habitats (woodland, heathland, mire and grassland open to common grazing)	19,692 ha	Forest Enterprise, 2003
Length of hedgerows (Hampshire only)	2,402 km	Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre
Length of coastline	42 km	Hampshire County Council
Coastal cliff and foreshore (above mean low water)	891 ha	New Forest District Council
Length of water courses	5,866 km	Environment Agency
Area of farmland	14,849 ha	Defra, June 2009
Number of practising commoners	628	Verderers of the New Forest, 2008
Numbers of stock depastured on the Open Forest	7,690	Verderers of the New Forest, 2008
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<b>Number</b>	
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	214	New Forest National Park Authority
Conservation areas	18	New Forest National Park Authority
Listed buildings	610	New Forest National Park Authority
Historic Parks and Gardens on English Heritage Register	7 (all in New Forest District)	English Heritage
<b>Recreation and Access</b>	<b>Number / percentage</b>	
Public footpaths	235 km	Wiltshire and Hampshire County Councils
Public Bridleways	57 km	
Other public rights of way	18 km	

<sup>2</sup> Sites of European importance – all area also Sites of Special Scientific Interest



Waymarked cycle routes	226 km	New Forest National Park Authority
Land with open public access	30,769 ha	Natural England / Forestry Commission
Visitor days	13.5 million	Tourism South East, 2005

### **3 Local Development Scheme**

3.1 The Authority's Local Development Scheme is a publicly available programme identifying which local development documents will be produced, and when. The first Local Development Scheme (LDS) for the New Forest National Park Authority was formally brought into effect on 23 February 2007. However this revised LDS for the New Forest National Park Authority was formally brought into effect on 10 December 2009.

3.2 The revised LDS was necessary for a number of reasons:

- the Statement of Community Involvement and the Minerals and Waste Core Strategy have since been adopted. These documents therefore, no longer feature in the revised Scheme;
- the Government published the updated PPS12 (Local Spatial Planning) in June 2008 alongside the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008. As a result there are a number of changes to the Plan making process to those introduced in 2004 (for example, changes have been made to the procedure for consultation on the submission documents);
- the decision to prepare a separate Core Strategy rather than jointly with New Forest District Council as was originally proposed in the adopted Scheme;
- the decision to incorporate the Development Management policies into the Core Strategy rather than have a separate Development Control Development Plan Document as was originally envisaged in the adopted Scheme.

#### **Progress against Local Development Scheme milestones**

3.3 Through the Annual Monitoring Report Local Planning Authorities are required to assess whether significant milestones in the preparation of various documents in the Local Development Scheme have been reached. During the monitoring period the Authority's 2007 LDS was in effect.

##### *Core Strategy Development Plan Document*

3.4 The Authority's 2007 LDS indicated that the National Park Authority would be preparing a joint Core Strategy with New Forest District Council. However, as the Authority was not able to work to the same timetable as the District Council it was decided to prepare separate Core Strategies. The 2007 LDS indicated that the Authority would be undertaking consultation on a preferred options document towards the end of 2007. This was actually

undertaken in the summer of 2008, but the high level of responses received (approximately 10,000) to that consultation affected the later stages of the timetable for the National Park Plan (the Core Strategy). This resulted in a revised LDS that built in more stakeholder participation during 2008 and 2009.

3.5 The following elements of the evidence base have been undertaken or are in progress:

- Urban Capacity Assessment completed
- Central Hampshire and New Forest Strategic Housing Market Assessment completed
- Hampshire Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment completed
- Travelling Showpeople Assessment completed
- New Forest District and New Forest National Park Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report completed
- Habitats Regulations Assessment finalised
- Sustainability Appraisal finalised
- Affordable Housing Economic Viability Assessment completed August 2007, with update 2009
- Strategic Flood Risk Assessment completed
- Footprint Ecology Report completed
- New Forest District Town Centre Strategy completed
- PPG17 Sport, Recreation and Open Space Study completed
- Business Needs Survey 2005 completed
- Future Matters (Issues and Options consultation document) Consultation Responses Report completed.

*Development Control Policies Development Plan Document*

3.6 The milestone of preparing and consulting on draft development control policies during the monitoring period has been achieved, as these have now been incorporated into the Core Strategy document. Consequently this document is no longer included in the revised LDS.

*Sites and Designations Development Plan Document*

3.7 The extension to the timetable for the Core Strategy has had a knock-on effect on all subsequent documents. A revised timetable for this document is set out in the revised LDS brought into effect on 11 December 2009.

*Hampshire and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy Development Plan Document*

- 3.8 The National Park Authority together with Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils is undertaking an early review of the adopted Hampshire Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. This is due to a number of reasons including the review of the regional apportionment and the successful legal challenge which resulted in a number of policies and text being quashed. The revised Hampshire Minerals and Waste LDS sets out the revised timetable for this. The milestone on early public participation held in November and December 2009 was successfully reached.

*Hampshire and New Forest National Park Waste Management Plan Development Plan Document*

- 3.9 Work on the Waste Plan is currently deferred pending work on the early review of the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The timetable for this DPD is set out in the revised Hampshire Minerals and Waste LDS.

*Hampshire and New Forest National Park Minerals Plan Development Plan Document*

- 3.10 The Minerals Plan Submission document is deferred pending work on an early review of the adopted Minerals and Waste Core Strategy. The timetable for this DPD is set out in the revised Hampshire Minerals and Waste LDS.

*New Forest National Park Design Guide Supplementary Plan Document*

- 3.11 The SPD is in the pre-production stages but the consultation has not yet been undertaken, as set out in the LDS. The extension to the timetable for the Core Strategy has had a knock-on effect on all subsequent documents. The timetable for this SPD is set out in the Authority's revised LDS.

*Input to Regional Spatial Strategies*

- 3.12 The New Forest National Park Authority is a Section 4(4) Authority under the 2004 Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. This requires regional planning bodies, namely the South East England and South West England Regional Assemblies, to seek the advice of a number of bodies, including a national park authority, in undertaking their regional planning responsibilities. During the monitoring period New Forest National Park was involved in responding to the partial Review of the South East Plan regarding provision for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople.

*South East Regional Spatial Strategy*

- 3.13 The Secretary of State published the final version of the South East Plan on 6 May 2009 when it replaced the Regional Planning Guidance for the South East (RPG9) and the Hampshire County Structure Plan Review.

*South West Regional Spatial Strategy*

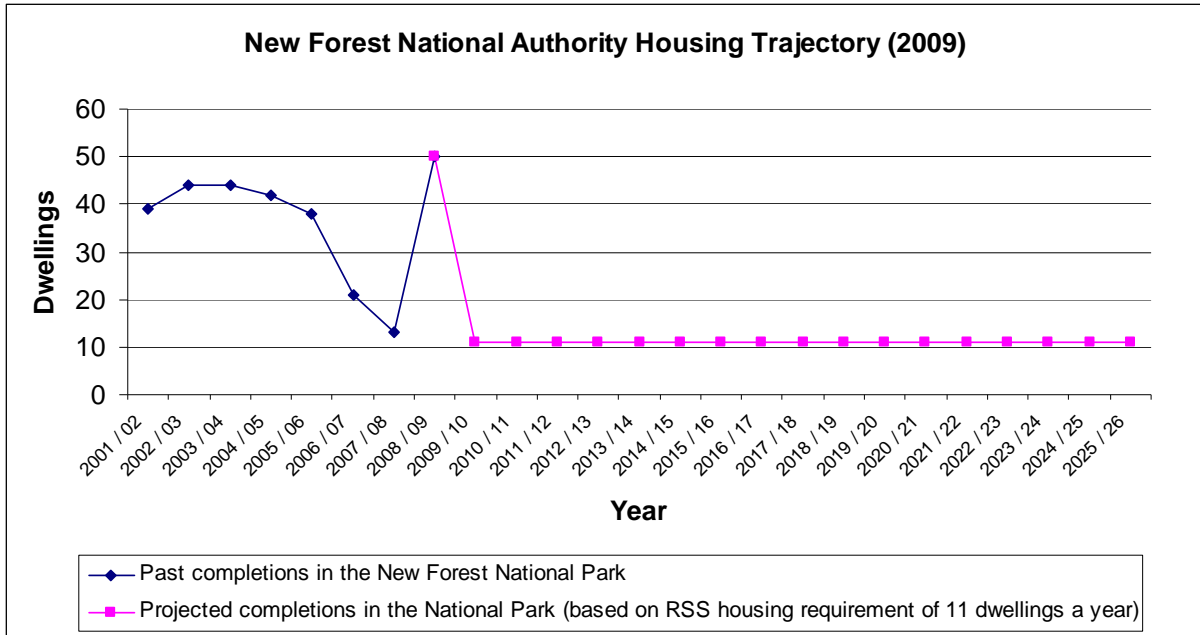
- 3.14 Following on from receipt of the Panel's Report on the South West Regional Spatial Strategy the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes to the draft Regional Spatial Strategy for the South West of England were published on 22 July 2008. Consultation on the document ended on 24 October 2008. The final version has not yet been published.

## 4 Policy Performance

### 4.1 Housing

Local Plan Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 14 Housing provision</b> To meet the Structure Plan requirement to provide for 5480 dwellings between April 1996 and March 2011, and to identify additional 'reserve' provision for 500 dwellings, while minimising the need to release greenfield sites for development.</p>	<p><b>H1</b> Plan period and housing targets</p> <p><b>H2(a)</b> Net additional dwellings – in previous years</p>		<p><b>NFDC</b> NF-H1 to NF-H8</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan – Housing</b> To provide sufficient land for new housing development in the District to meet housing needs in the District and Structure Plan requirements in a manner which seeks to ensure a sustainable pattern of development by concentrating development in Salisbury, Amesbury and a limited number of the larger settlements, whilst providing scope for limited development in other villages within an overall context of protecting the natural environment and historic fabric of the area.</p>	<p><b>H2(b)</b> Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year</p> <p><b>H2(c)</b> Net additional dwellings – in future years</p> <p><b>H2(d)</b> Managed delivery target</p> <p><b>H3</b> New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land</p>		<p><b>SDC</b> H1 HA2 HA3 HA4</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> SET03 SET11 to13</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan - Respecting the environment (Chapter 3)</b> To shape the settlement pattern by concentrating new development in and around existing built-up areas and protecting the countryside from inappropriate development.</p>		<p>% of new dwellings completed at (i) &lt;30 dwlgs per ha (ii) 30-50 dwlgs per ha &gt;50 dwlgs per ha</p>	
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 15 Housing needs</b> To address the current imbalance in the housing stock in the District by increasing the supply of smaller one and two bedroom dwellings, and to make best use of available resources to maximise the provision of “affordable” housing to meet local needs.</p>	<p><b>H4</b> Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)</p> <p><b>H5</b> Gross affordable housing completions</p>		<p><b>NFDC</b> AH1 AH2</p> <p><b>SDC</b> H25 H26 H34, HA3</p>

*Housing trajectory (Core Output Indicator H2)*

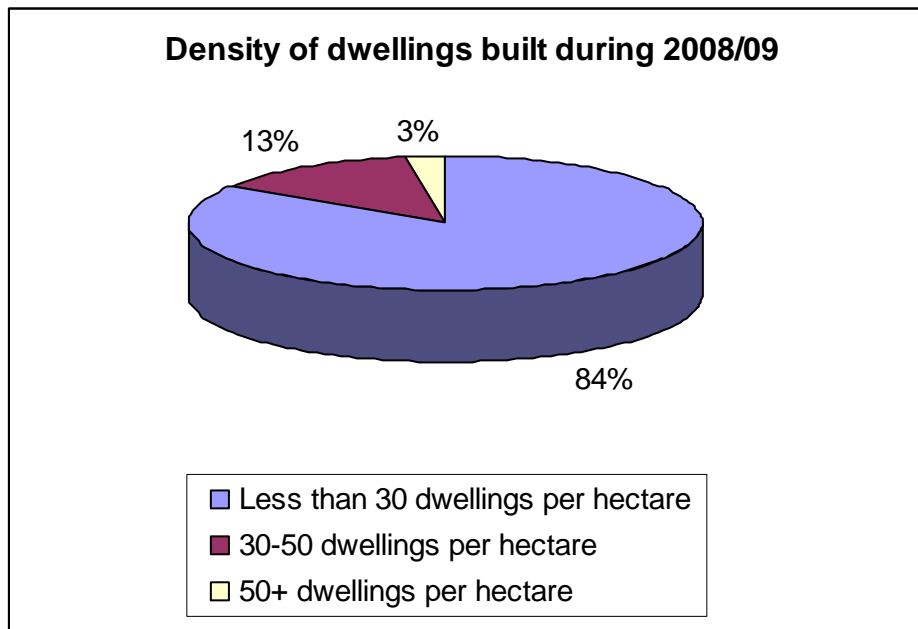


4.1.1 The adopted South East England Regional Spatial Strategy (The South East Plan) sets out a housing requirement of 220 dwellings for the National Park over the period 2006 to 2026, equating to 11 dwellings a year. The New Forest National Park Plan identifies a likely estimate of housing completions of 11 dwellings a year, and this forms the basis for the housing trajectory above, illustrating past and projected housing completions.

*New and converted dwellings on previously developed land (Core Output Indicator H3)*

4.1.3 During the period of this Annual Monitoring Report a net total of 50 dwellings were completed, of which 76% were built on previously developed land. This is significantly over the target of 60% set by Government in Planning Policy Statement 3 on Housing. This compares to the total of 100% shown during last years monitoring report period.

### *Housing densities*



Source: Hampshire County Council

- 4.1.4 Planning Policy Statement 3 on Housing advises that Local Authorities should aim for an indicative 30 dwellings per hectare where the respective local plan does not contain a density policy. The chart above indicates that the Authority achieved that level or above on 16% of all dwellings built during the monitoring period. This figure is based on a mix of net and gross data.
- 4.1.5 A high proportion of dwellings built in the National Park were built at a lower density due to the high proportion of individual dwellings granted permission, particularly replacement dwellings that are generally set in large grounds.

### *Gross affordable housing completions (Core Output Indicator H5)*

- 4.1.6 There were 15 affordable dwellings built in the New Forest National Park during 2008/09. All units were provided with subsidy, of which 11 were for rent and 4 for shared ownership. This compares to last years monitoring period during which there were no affordable housing completions. In addition, approximately £84,000 was collected by the National Park Authority in respect of affordable housing contributions for off-site provision.
- 4.1.7 Under the Commoners' Dwelling Scheme two commoner's dwellings have been built. Further applications are being developed.



*Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) (Core Output Indicator H4)*

- 4.1.8 During the monitoring period two applications for accommodation for gypsies were granted permission. These were both temporary personal permissions for mobile homes for specific occupants who are gypsies, and results in two additional private pitches.

*Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments (Core Output Indicator H6)*

- 4.1.9 No data is currently available on this issue.

*Performance of Local Plans housing policies*

- 4.1.10 The existing local plan housing policies are being implemented successfully, with particular regard to development on brownfield land, and provision of affordable dwellings.
- 4.1.11 There is currently a degree of inconsistency between policies in the three local plans covering the Park, particularly on affordable housing policies. It is desirable that a consistent set of policies is applied throughout the National Park. The Authority's Core Strategy will be submitted in spring 2010 and it emphasises the need for affordable housing to support local communities, with limited open market housing allowed where it supports the viability of the affordable housing.

## 4.2 Employment and the economy

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 3: Town Centres</b> To enhance the attraction of town centres in the District.</p>	<p><b>BD4</b> Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre' uses <i>Not applicable to the National Park as there are no defined town centres</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ retail floorspace permitted in defined New Forest villages</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> n/a</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Shopping</b> To enhance the quality of retail facilities within the District by sustaining the position of Salisbury as a sub-regional centre and encouraging the provision of needed facilities in other settlements.</p>			<p><b>SDC</b> S3 S9, S11</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 20 Shopping</b> To support and initiate measures to improve the quality and, where appropriate, quantity of shopping and service facilities available in both town centres and local shops; and to resist proposals which would adversely affect the vitality and viability of existing centres.</p>			<p><b>TVBC</b> ESN18</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 16 Employment</b> To provide for the employment needs of the District's resident population by encouraging economic activity and job opportunities, principally in the main towns.</p>	<p><b>BD1</b> Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type</p> <p><b>BD2</b> Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type</p>		<p><b>NFDC</b> NF-B2 to NF-B6</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 17 Local businesses</b> To cater for the development needs of businesses already in the District and to encourage new small firms, where this does not result in unacceptable environmental consequences or add unacceptably to pressures on the New Forest.</p>			

<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan Meeting the needs of the community (Chapter 6)</b> To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the Borough.</p>			
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Employment</b> To encourage a diverse and healthy economy by providing opportunities for a range of employment activities through concentrating major development in Salisbury and Amesbury, promoting sites in other larger settlements where new housing is proposed and providing scope for local employment in the more rural parts of the District.</p>			
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 18 Employment sites</b> To provide for a reasonable range of types and sizes of sites, in accordance with Structure Plan policies.</p>	<p><b>BD3</b> Employment land available - by type</p>		<p><b>NFDC</b> NF-B6</p> <p><b>SDC</b> E16, E17</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 19 Rural economy</b> To assist in the maintenance of the economy in rural areas by providing for diversification of rural economic activities and alternative employment opportunities in the countryside, where not in conflict with environmental constraints.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Forest / agriculture related business start-ups</li> <li>▪ numbers of practising commoners</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> NF-B2 NF-B3 NF-RB1</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 21 Tourism</b> To support a viable and prosperous tourist industry, to the continued benefit of the local economy, while ensuring that the interests of the environment, in particular the New Forest and the undeveloped coast, are safeguarded and protected.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Value to local economy</li> <li>▪ tourism related jobs</li> <li>▪ visitor bedspaces</li> <li>▪ visitor numbers</li> <li>▪ visitor transport facilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> NF-TM1 to NF-TM11</p>

*Town centre uses (Core Output Indicator BD4)*

- 4.2.1 There are no defined town centres within the local plans covering the National Park, and consequently there has been no development in defined town centres. However, the New Forest District Local Plan identifies four of the larger settlements in the National Park (the 'Defined Villages' of Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Ashurst and Sway) to be the focus of development, including retail development. There has been little retail development completed in the National Park during the monitoring period, comprising additional retail floorspace in existing rural businesses outside the defined villages.

*Employment Land provision and availability*

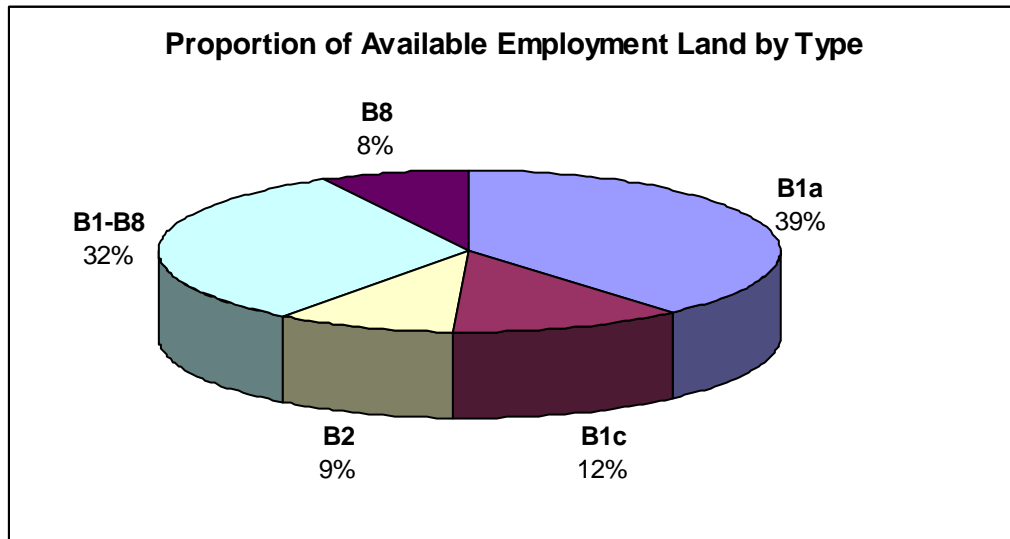
- 4.2.2 The New Forest District Local Plan and Salisbury District Local Plan both put an emphasis on encouraging economic activity primarily in the main urban areas. There are no defined towns or relevant site specific allocations in the three local plans covering the National Park, but the New Forest District Local Plan identifies four of the larger settlements within the National Park (the 'Defined Villages' of Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Ashurst and Sway) which should be the focus of any employment development. An analysis of available land indicates that there are a number of extant unimplemented planning permissions in these and a number of other smaller villages in the National Park, such as Cadnam, Beaulieu and Hyde. Several of these permissions are for the re-use of redundant farm buildings.

*Employment development by type (Core Output Indicator BD1)*  
*Employment development on previously developed land (Core Output Indicator BD2)*

- 4.2.3 During the monitoring period a total of 1,254m<sup>2</sup> of employment floorspace was completed within the National Park. This is broken down as follows:

<b>Use Class Type</b>	<b>B1 c</b>	<b>B2</b>	<b>B8</b>
<b>Amount</b>	1,254m <sup>2</sup>	0	0
<b>% on previously developed land</b>	-	-	-
<b>% on greenfield land</b>	100%	-	-

*Employment land available by type (Core Output Indicator BD3)*



Source: Hampshire County Council

- 4.2.4 The amount of available employment land within the National Park, as shown on the above pie chart, is based solely on unimplemented planning permissions, as there are no site specific allocations within any of the three constituent local plans.
- 4.2.5 The pie chart above indicates that there is land available for a range of business uses, as required by planning guidance, which totals 3649m<sup>2</sup> (0.36 hectares), and represents an increase in sites available since last years monitoring report. This does not take into account the commercial viability of such sites. This will need to be assessed in reviewing the employment policies as part of the Local Development Framework.

*Unemployment*

- 4.2.6 The unemployment rate for New Forest District during the monitoring period fluctuated between 0.8 and 2.3% of the economically active population, compared to 1.1 to 2.5 % for Hampshire, 1.4 to 2.9% for the South East region and 2.2 to 4.0% for England and Wales. These figures are much higher than last years monitoring period, particularly for the early part of 2009. The New Forest district figure includes relatively high figures for a number of individual wards of the main urban areas in the District, including Lymington, Totton and Marchwood. In comparison, several of the wards within the National Park have an unemployment rate slightly less than that for the District.
- 4.2.7 On balance it can be seen that the current economic and employment policies for the National Park do not need to be reviewed to address general unemployment issues.

### *Rural economy*

- 4.2.8 Over 38,000 hectares of the National Park is covered by the 'Perambulation' within which commoners' rights apply and animals can roam freely where the land is unenclosed. A total of 562 practising commoners was recorded in 2006 by the New Forest Verderers, with 7679 animals (comprising ponies, cattle, pigs, sheep and donkeys) depastured on the open forest in 2008.

### *Tourism*

- 4.2.9 Tourism is one of the principal drivers of the rural economy in the National Park. There are approximately 2,450 jobs sustained directly and indirectly by visitor activity in the New Forest (Tourism South East Survey, 2005). Around 13.5 million visits take place in the National Park each year. This results in an estimated total of £72 million per annum being spent locally from leisure visits to the National Park (Tourism South East Survey, 2005).
- 4.2.10 There are around 20,500 bed spaces in self catering accommodation, with a further 4,500 bed spaces in hotels and guest houses across the National Park (Tourism South East Survey 2005).
- 4.2.11 During the monitoring period permission for a further 40 hotel bedrooms through the extension of an existing hotel and redevelopment of another site.

### **Performance of employment policies and need for review**

- 4.2.12 Current local plan policies on employment and the economy are working successfully, as far as the current levels of monitoring indicates. There continues to be a stock of available employment land, through sites with extant planning permissions for a range of business and industrial uses.
- 4.2.13 However, the plan policies are largely aimed at urban areas, and the draft policies in the Authority's Core Strategy place greater emphasis on the importance of the rural economy which is fundamental to the National Park.

### 4.3 Transport and access

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 22 Transport schemes</b> To provide for transport schemes in accordance with Structure Plan policies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Schemes implemented</li> <li>▪ Areas safeguarded for transport schemes</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-T1 DW-T2</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 23 Reduce dependence on the car</b> To reduce dependence on the car by maintaining and, where practicable, enhancing and encouraging the use of alternative transport modes, including public transport, walking and cycling; and through land use policies.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ use of different modes</li> <li>▪ new public transport routes / facilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-T5 DW-T7</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan Enhancing the quality of life (Chapter 7)</b> To achieve a pattern of land use and a network of transport links that reduce the overall need to travel through the location and design of development and by encouraging the use of alternatives to the car.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ length of journeys to work</li> <li>▪ volumes of traffic on road network</li> </ul>	<p><b>TVBC</b> TRA01- TRA04 TRA09</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Transportation</b> To implement a sustainable transportation and land use strategy for the District in partnership with the County Council, which minimises the need to travel, reduces reliance on the private vehicle and encourages the use of environmentally friendly modes of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling whilst providing good accessibility and promoting economic vitality within the District.</p>			<p><b>SDC</b> TR11 – TR18</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 24 Transport impact</b> To minimise the environmental impact of transport, particularly in relation to major road schemes, traffic-generating land uses and car parks.</p>			<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-T6 DW-T9</p> <p><b>SDC</b> TR11</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 25 Road safety</b> To improve road safety, especially for vulnerable groups including pedestrians and cyclists.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Accidents involving personal injury / deaths</li> <li>▪ Accidents involving New Forest stock</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-T8</p> <p><b>SDC</b> TR12 TR13</p>

### *Transport schemes*

- 4.3.1 The New Forest District Local Plan identifies one transport scheme that is partially within the National Park. This is for improvements to the A326 between Dibden and the Totton Western Bypass. This has not yet been implemented by Hampshire County Council.

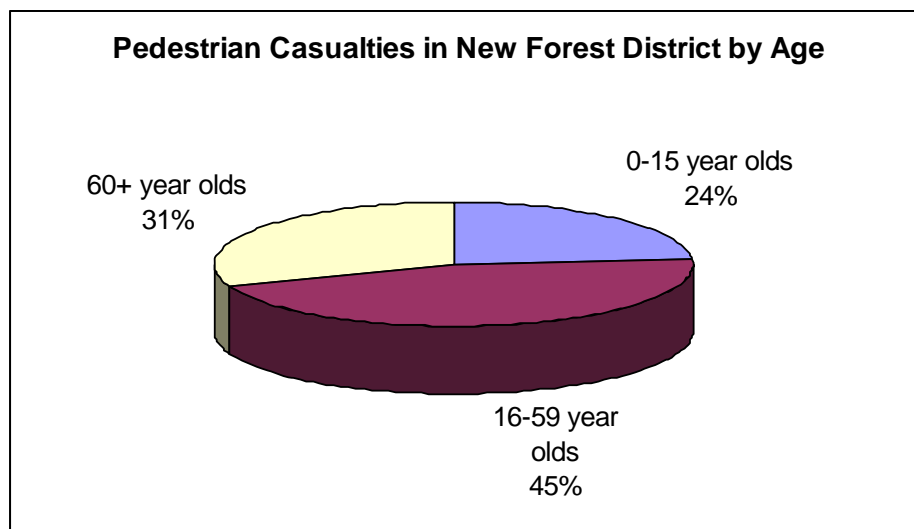
### *Reducing dependence on the car*

- 4.3.2 An initiative that continues to be promoted during the monitoring period, by the New Forest National Park Authority and other partner organisations, is the New Forest Tour Bus which promotes car-free tourism throughout the National Park by providing an alternative more sustainable transport option for visitors and local people wishing to travel around the Forest. It operates an hourly service and serves Hythe, Lyndhurst, Brockenhurst, Beaulieu and Exbury. It also provides integration with South West Trains from London and Weymouth at Brockenhurst and Beaulieu Road Stations and at Lymington Pier. Some 14,103 passenger journeys were recorded in 2008, which represents a rise of 4224 journeys from the previous year.

### *Transport impacts*

- 4.3.3 A significant transport impact identified by a number of communities over recent years has been the amount of heavy commercial vehicles using the unfenced roads in the northern part of the National Park. Reducing the impact of such vehicles through the New Forest, especially the National Park is set out in both the Hampshire and Wiltshire Local Transport Plans.

### *Road safety*



Source: Hampshire County Council



4.3.4 New Forest District has the joint highest rate of pedestrian casualties in Hampshire, at 42 casualties in 2008. The chart overleaf, using data from Hampshire County Council, highlights that there is a relatively high proportion of younger and older pedestrian casualties. The figure for casualties aged 60 or over is the highest of all districts in Hampshire. However, this is believed to be due in part to the high proportion of elderly people living within New Forest District.

4.3.5 In addition to human casualties, there is the important issue of animal casualties within the National Park itself. The Verderers record this data to monitor the impact on the livestock of the commoners within the New Forest. The table below indicates that the number of animals injured or killed during the calendar year of 2008 was significantly fewer than in previous years, despite the number of stock turned out on the forest at its highest.

	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Animals killed</b>	79	87	90	73
<b>Animals injured</b>	35	44	38	21

Source: Verderers of the New Forest

4.3.6 The National Park Authority, in conjunction with a number of partner organisations, has put forward a number of new initiatives to help improve levels of road safety both for people and livestock. One of these has been the use of portable Speed Indicator Devices in a number of key hotspots in seven parishes throughout the New Forest. These devices detect and record the speed of approaching vehicles, with the aim of slowing down the speed of traffic.

4.3.7 The animal emergency card continues to be promoted by the National Park Authority and partner organisations throughout the forest. These credit-card sized cards aim to help reduce animal accidents overall by raising awareness of the issue of animal casualties and fatalities and telling people what to do in the event of an accident involving an animal.

*Public access and special needs*

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Core Output Indicator</b>	<b>Local Indicator</b>	<b>Policies</b>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan - Objective 8 Public access</b> To increase public access to, and enjoyment of, the countryside and coast, within environmental constraints.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers of public transport routes to New Forest, countryside and coast</li> <li>▪ length / location of footpaths / cycleways / bridleways</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-T10 to DW-T14</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan - Objective 10 Special needs</b> To ensure that the special needs of people with impaired or restricted mobility are met.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused due to inadequate access provision for disabled people</li> <li>▪ Provision for access to the open forest and visitor attraction within the National Park</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E15</p>

*Public access*

4.3.8 There are 325km of public rights of way within the National Park, which are concentrated around the perimeter of the Park and in the villages. Over 30,000 hectares of the National Park is open access land. There are some 200km of way-marked cycling routes located largely within the Crown Lands Inclosures.

*Special needs*

4.3.9 Within the New Forest there are a number of way-marked trails and over 100 miles of cycle tracks which are suitable for those using wheelchairs or buggies. Several of the car parks within the National Park have facilities for disabled people. Currently there are no definitive figures on this indicator but the Authority will carry out further monitoring on levels of accessibility for disabled people getting around and enjoying the National Park, as part of the Authority's Recreation Management Strategy.

**Performance of transport and access policies and need for review**

4.3.10 Transport policies appear to be working as effectively as possible. In addition the National Park Authority continues to support a number of schemes such as the animal accident card and portable speed devices to complement planning policies.

4.3.11 The approach to transport issues in the National Park is set out in the Pre-Submission Core Strategy and focuses on reducing the impact and dependency on the motor car and potential traffic management measures.

#### 4.4 Natural and Built Environment

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 1 The New Forest</b> To give protection of the New Forest highest priority, and to avoid development within or in proximity to the New Forest which will lead to harmful human or animal pressures on the New Forest, or have any adverse effect on its landscape, ecology or the supply of back-up grazing land.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused due to landscape / impact</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> Part D</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - The New Forest</b> To maintain and enhance the traditional character of the New Forest through planning policy whilst ensuring the social and economic well-being of all those who live and work in the area.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused due to impact on commoning / loss of back up grazing land</li> </ul>	<p><b>SDC</b> HA1 to HA16</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ENV06</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 2: The Coast</b> To maintain and improve the environmental quality and character of the District's coast, recognising the need to undertake coast protection and flood defence works.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused due to landscape / seascape impact</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> Section 13</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 5 Landscape</b> To achieve and maintain a high quality landscape in rural and urban areas; and to protect and maintain trees and woodland of high amenity and landscape value.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused due to landscape / impact</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E1 DW-E6 E7 E8 DW-E12</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - The Rural and Natural Environment</b> To strike a balance between preserving and enhancing the quality and character of the countryside in terms of the landscape and nature conservation, promoting a healthy, modern and sustainable rural economy, and ensuring a high quality of life for rural communities.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ applications refused due to impact on trees / woodland / hedgerows</li> </ul>	<p><b>SDC</b> CN1 to CN24 C2 to C9</p>

<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 6 Natural environment</b> To promote biodiversity and protect and enhance wildlife, sites of nature conservation importance, and special geographical and geological features; and to promote public education and understanding of the care and quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.</p>	<p><b>E2</b> Change in areas of biodiversity importance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Achievement of Biodiversity Action Plan targets</li> <li>▪ Areas in active management for nature conservation</li> <li>▪ Levels of habitat restoration</li> <li>▪ Applications refused due to impact on nature conservation &amp; biodiversity</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E12 DW-E35 to E41 NF-E3 to NF-E5</p> <p><b>SDC</b> C11 to C18</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ENV01 to NV17</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan - Respecting the environment (Chapter 4)</b> To protect and conserve the Borough's natural and built environment, including wildlife, landscapes, natural resources and cultural heritage.</p>			
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 7 Built heritage</b> To protect and enhance the archaeological and historic built heritage of the District; ensure that the integrity of buildings and places is respected; and promote public education and understanding of the historic built environment.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number and location of listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological sites &amp; historic landscapes</li> <li>▪ Listed buildings and archaeological sites at risk</li> <li>▪ applications refused for listed building / conservation area / archaeology / historic landscape reasons</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E18 to DW-E29</p> <p><b>SDC</b> CN1 to CN24</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ENV11to ENV17</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Conservation</b> To protect those features, sites and settlements of historical, architectural and archaeological interest which contribute to the District's and the nation's character, whilst ensuring that where new development occurs, it respects and, wherever possible, enhances the environment within which it is located.</p>			
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 9 Environmental design</b> To encourage the highest possible standards of design in new development and in environmental improvements; and to provide attractive, stimulating and safe places in which to live, work and play.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ applications refused due to design</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E1 to DW-E17 NF-E5</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> DES05- DES07</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan - Enhancing the quality of life (Chapter 8)</b> To enhance the quality of design of the built environment by ensuring that new development is visually attractive, locally distinctive, legible, safe and secure.</p>			

<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Design</b> To encourage excellence, innovation and creativity in design, in all development proposals, to ensure that schemes are compatible with the scale and character of the local environment in order to enhance the overall quality of the built environment, the attractiveness of the area for investment, economic regeneration and to reinforce civic pride and sense of place for the overall benefit of residents.</p>			
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 13 Energy conservation</b> To encourage energy conservation, including (in appropriate locations) the development of renewable energy sources, and design, layout and building construction which maximise energy efficiency.</p>	<p><b>E3</b> Renewable energy generation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ applications refused due to inadequate construction methods / materials</li> <li>▪ % of new homes meeting Eco homes standards</li> <li>▪ Number of buildings incorporating energy generating devices</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E4 DW-P3</p> <p><b>SDC</b> PS8</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ESN32</p>

*The New Forest - overview*

- 4.4.1 There remains a concern over the cumulative impact of small-scale development, such as extensions to existing dwellings, within the National Park, and the potential loss of a stock of smaller dwellings.
- 4.4.2 There is particular concern over the loss of traditional dwellings through demolition to facilitate larger, more modern dwellings, and the impact this may have on maintaining local distinctiveness. This is to be addressed by new policies on design and local distinctiveness in the draft Core Strategy, through the review of Conservation Area boundaries and a forthcoming Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.

*The coast*

- 4.4.3 Coastal habitats in the National Park, including salt marsh, shingle, cliff and foreshore, cover around 2,400 hectares. The coastline consists of sheltered intertidal and subtidal mudflats and muddy gravels, as well as extensive areas of saltmarsh and grazing marsh. These habitats are interspersed with shingle beaches and soft cliffs, as well as saline lagoons that are trapped behind seawalls and spits.

### *Landscape*

- 4.4.4 The Authority is currently in the process of preparing a Landscape Strategy for the National Park. This will establish a baseline audit of the current state of the landscape and identify opportunities to conserve, enhance, restore and maintain the New Forest landscape. In due course this Strategy will provide more background and detail to the policies in the Authority's Local Development Framework.

## **Changes in priority habitats and species by type**

### *Priority habitats*

- 4.4.5 More than half of the National Park (56% or 31,887 ha) is designated of European or international value for nature conservation. This is significantly higher than any other English National Park.
- 4.4.6 The European designated Natura 2000 sites include three Special Areas of Conservation and three Special Protection Areas. There are also three internationally designated Ramsar sites. All these sites are also designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest.
- 4.4.7 At the current time it is extremely difficult to identify changes in habitat extent or species status that have occurred solely due to the impact of development, planning agreements etc, especially within a particular year. A map of the boundaries of all completed planning permissions would be required, which showed the actual footprint of each development. Additional information would also be needed for each completed development detailing impact of development, mitigation measures, or restoration / habitat re-creation opportunities in order to predict a net loss or gain in biodiversity. Hampshire County Council is currently developing this more detailed approach, in association with the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan Local Authorities Forum. Meanwhile, the available statistics form a baseline of current extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority habitats and species populations necessary to report on changes in future years.
- 4.4.8 The full extent of priority habitats in Hampshire is not yet fully known – and may never be fully known due to the dynamic state of our Countryside and the difficulties of obtaining access many areas. HBIC is working with its funding partners to improve information on Priority habitat extent and condition through the Hampshire Habitat Survey Programme and from other survey data that becomes available. For the moment it is more likely that any future 'gains' in BAP habitat are due to additional priority habitat being discovered than having been re-created, or from a re-interpretation of survey material using a new classification system.

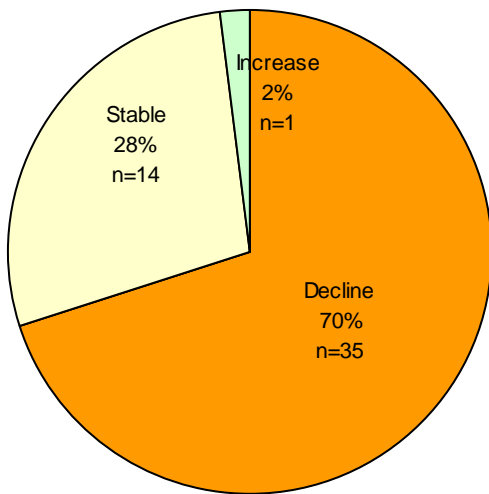
4.4.9 There are some 23,710 hectares of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats designated sites within New Forest National Park. Almost 93% (22,072 hectares) of these habitats are within statutorily designated sites. A further 1,638 hectares of priority habitat lie within locally designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation. This represents a decrease from last years figure for priority habitats but this is as a result of the floodplain grazing marsh being taken out until more definitive information is gathered on qualifying NVC types or evidence of grazing and water management. The figure is then likely to increase back to near it's former level.

*Priority species*

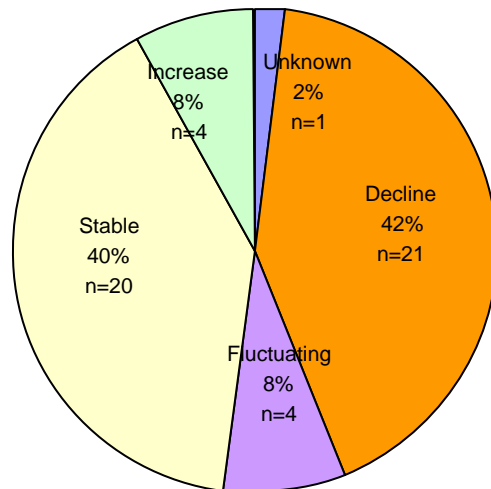
4.4.10 There are 493 priority species listed in the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan, although 69 of these are considered extinct or else vagrants. It is unrealistic to attempt to report on all priority species, therefore Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre has identified a suite of 50 Biodiversity Action Plan species which have been chosen because there are good data available, and they are representative of various habitats in Hampshire. Forty of these species are present in the New Forest National Park. There has been minimal change during the monitoring period, and this is illustrated below.

*Summary of trends for Hampshire's representative 50 BAP priority species*

**As assessed in Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Vol.2) 2000**



**As assessed October 2009 for trends 1998-2008**



Source: Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre

- 4.4.11 The New Forest heaths support important populations of species such as Dartford warbler and nightjar, whilst the mudflats, saltmarshes and other coastal habitats, provide summer breeding areas for various terns and gulls and important winter feeding grounds for brent geese, waders and wildfowl.
- 4.4.12 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan particularly identifies the need for more detailed work on the New Forest. The New Forest National Park Authority is committed to producing a Biodiversity Action Plan for the New Forest, jointly with other partners including New Forest District Council. It will provide an analysis of priorities for biodiversity conservation, spatial opportunities for enhancement and establish an action plan to deliver the necessary responses to the challenges facing biodiversity in the National Park and beyond.
- 4.4.13 There is limited data available for priority habitats and species in the Wiltshire part of the National Park. However, it is considered that they would not be fundamentally different to those for the rest of the National Park. Improving the availability of data relating to this geographical area of the National Park is one of the key areas to develop for future monitoring of nature conservation.

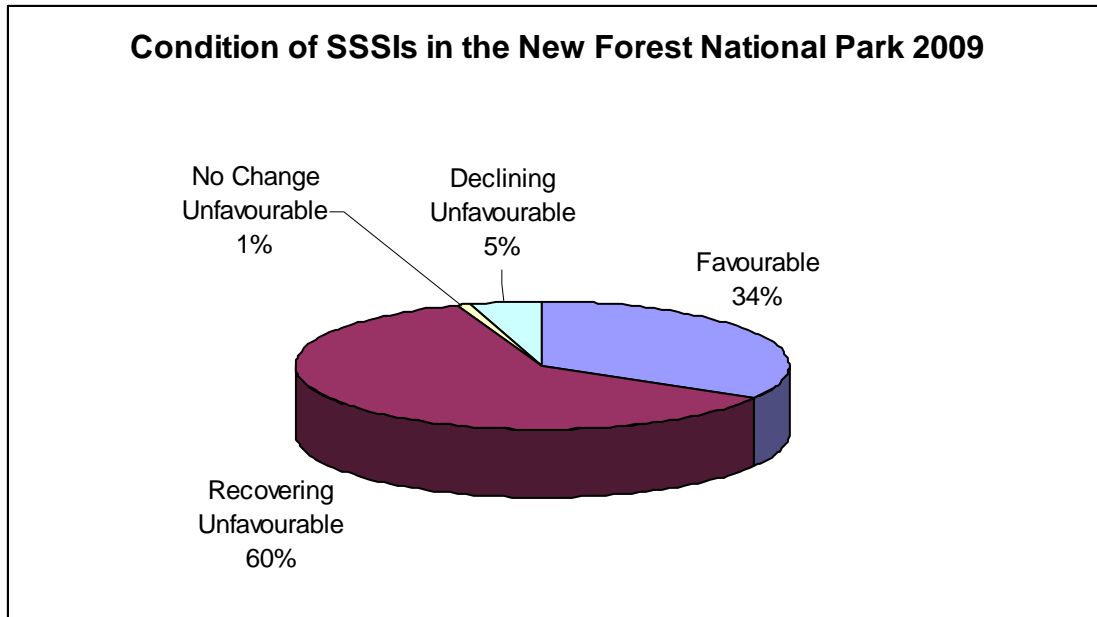
#### **Change in areas of biodiversity importance (Core Output Indicator E2)**

- 4.4.14 During the monitoring period there have been no changes to the extent of the statutorily designated sites. Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre has identified that there have been no new, amended or deleted Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) approved during 2008-9 as those that were identified during the 2008-9 reporting year were not approved by the SINCs Panel until June/July 2009. They will therefore appear in the 2009-10 Report. However, there was a loss in the area covered by SINCs in the National Park due to the removal of the Hinton Park and Fawley Power Station areas from the National Park back to New Forest District, plus a number of other minor amendments to the boundary in 2008.

#### **Proportion of nationally important wildlife sites which are in favourable condition**

- 4.4.15 Natural England undertakes assessments of the condition of Sites of Special Scientific Interest. A total of 17 Sites of Special Scientific Interest are designated within the Park covering 31,778 hectares. There has been minimal change from last year, and the graph overleaf shows the split of the SSSIs area into different condition categories.





Source: Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre

4.4.16 The heathland, acid grassland and neutral grassland habitats are generally in a favourable condition due to the continuous history of grazing by commoners' stock. Habitats that are currently in unfavourable condition are, in the main, the Inclosure woodlands, wetlands, rivers and coastal habitats, as a result of past drainage, forestry operations and coastal change.

### **Built environment**

#### *Built heritage and environmental design*

4.4.17 New Forest National Park has 214 Scheduled Ancient Monuments which include 281 individual sites. This represents nearly 10% of all scheduled ancient monuments in the south east region. A total of 7 Historic Parks and Gardens within the National Park are included on the register kept by English Heritage. The National Park contains 610 listed buildings and 20 Conservation Areas, the boundaries of which have recently been reviewed and extended in some cases.

4.4.18 The National Park Authority is committed to producing a Cultural Heritage Strategy that will help inform the review and management of the Park's built and cultural heritage.

### **Energy conservation and renewable energy**

4.4.19 Information is not currently available on the proportion of new dwellings built to eco-homes standard.

*Renewable energy generation (Core Output Indicator E3)*

- 4.4.20 During the monitoring period seven applications for renewable energy were granted planning permission, comprising six for solar panels and one for a domestic wind turbine. There is currently no information available on the amount of renewable energy generated.

**Performance of natural and built environment policies and need for review**

*Natural environment*

- 4.4.21 In general the policies for the natural environment are performing well. In addition the Authority is progressing a number of initiatives including producing a New Forest Biodiversity Action Plan, and a Landscape Strategy, to provide more detail to assist in the review and implementation of the forthcoming Core Strategy policies.

*Built environment*

- 4.4.22 The built environment policies are largely working effectively in guarding against inappropriate development.
- 4.4.23 Of particular concern is the loss of traditional dwellings through demolition to facilitate larger, more modern dwellings, and the impact this may have on maintaining local distinctiveness. This will require closer monitoring, and relevant policies will be reviewed as appropriate through the Authority's Local Development Framework. A Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document is also being prepared to help applicants and provide more detail on the characteristics of the built heritage of the New Forest.

*Energy conservation*

- 4.4.24 Policies permitting domestic level renewable energy schemes have been successful in facilitating a number of permissions for renewable energy schemes. The policies do not require any immediate review, but will be considered as part of the Authority's Local Development Framework.

## 4.5 Community facilities

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 26 Open space</b> To protect and enhance existing open space and increase provision in areas of need.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas of formal / informal open space per head of population by parish</li> <li>▪ community use of school sites</li> <li>▪ open space lost to development</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-R1 to DW-R4</p> <p><b>SDC</b> R2-R3</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ESN22</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 27 Community facilities</b> To enable and encourage the provision of local community and recreation facilities to meet the needs of communities within the District.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Numbers &amp; location of formal recreation facilities</li> <li>▪ numbers and locations of community halls</li> <li>▪ Community facilities lost to development</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> Sections D10 &amp; E8</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan Meeting the needs of the community (Chapter 6)</b> To meet the needs for housing, employment, community facilities, tourism and infrastructure in ways that support viable communities, maintain a robust local economy and maintain the high quality environment of the Borough.</p>			<p><b>SDC</b> PS1-PS6</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ESN19 to ESN23</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 28 Utilities</b> To accommodate essential public utilities to serve the needs of the District's population, within environmental constraints.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications for additional utilities infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Areas with access to mobile telecoms and Broadband</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> Sections C11, D11, E9 &amp; F6</p>
<p><b>Salisbury District Local Plan - Public Services</b> To provide the necessary physical, social and technological infrastructure and services to ensure a high quality of life for the people of Salisbury District.</p>			<p><b>SDC</b> G5, PS2, PS3, PS7</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ESN31</p>

## **Open space and recreation facilities**

- 4.5.1 There is no information available on the numbers of planning applications refused on the basis of a potential loss of open space.
- 4.5.2 Consultants have undertaken a major study of demand and supply of open space, sport and recreation in New Forest District and National Park. This helped inform the preparation of the Authority's Pre-Submission Core Strategy which sets out the standards for the provision of open space.

### *Community facilities*

- 4.5.3 Approximately 23 applications for a variety of community facilities were granted planning permission during the monitoring period. These largely consisted of extensions or improvements to existing facilities such as the permitted extensions to cricket club pavilions at Hyde and Bashley, and several applications for improvements at existing schools, churches and village halls.

### *Utilities*

- 4.5.4 A number of planning applications for telecommunications infrastructure were approved during the monitoring period, comprising replacement antennas and other associated equipment. Planning permission was also granted for a sewage treatment plant at Redlynch.

## **Performance of community facilities policies and need for review**

- 4.5.5 The number of planning applications granted relating to community facilities indicates that those policies are working as intended in permitting appropriate community facilities throughout the National Park. Similar policies supporting the provision of local community facilities are included in the Pre-Submission Core Strategy.

## 4.6 Pollution and public safety

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 11 Pollution</b> To protect air and water quality and to reduce the burden of pollution of air, land and water (including noise) by controlling potentially polluting development.</p>	<p><b>E1</b> Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on water quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Areas subject to Air Quality Management</li> <li>▪ Transport modes</li> <li>▪ condition of watercourses &amp; coastal waters – from EA data</li> <li>▪ Numbers and areas of contaminated sites</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E43 DW-E44</p> <p><b>SDC</b> G2-G8</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ENV10 HAZ3 to 4</p>
<p><b>New Forest District Local Plan Objective 12 Safety</b> To minimise development which would put people or property at risk and encourage forms of development which would enhance community safety.</p>	<p><b>E1</b> Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding or water quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applications refused on community safety</li> <li>▪ Reported crime figures per 1000 population</li> <li>▪ Fear of crime data</li> <li>▪ Applications refused on basis of hazard zones</li> <li>▪ Areas / number of dwellings at risk from fluvial and coastal flooding</li> <li>▪ Areas / numbers of dwellings at risk from coastal erosion</li> </ul>	<p><b>NFDC</b> DW-E14 DW-E45 DW-E47</p> <p><b>SDC</b> G2-G8</p> <p><b>TVBC</b> ENV10 HAZ2 to 6</p>
<p><b>Test Valley Borough Local Plan Respecting the environment (Chapter 5)</b> To ensure that proposed development is not at risk from natural or man-made hazards and will not cause or increase the risk of hazards to existing development, human health or the wider environment.</p>			

### Pollution

4.6.1 The local plans covering the National Park contain policies relating to the control of air, noise, water and light pollution.

4.6.2 An Air Quality Management Area has been declared in Lyndhurst, 25 metres either side of the High Street. This is due to the high levels of nitrogen dioxide, resulting from vehicle emissions. This is the only such area within the National Park. Monitoring over the last decade indicate that levels of nitrogen dioxide and sulphur dioxide have been fluctuating, with an increase noted in recent years (although monitoring methods have changed). A finalised Air Quality Action Plan for Lyndhurst has been endorsed by Defra and published. With regard to the traffic related problems in Lyndhurst the options have been ranked according to a cost benefit analysis undertaken in line with Defra guidance. The two highest

ranked options are to enforce the restriction of HGVs using the High Street, and to review signage in Lyndhurst to improve signs directing visitors into Lyndhurst main car park.

*Environment Agency advice on water quality and flood defences (Core Output Indicator E1)*

- 4.6.3 The Environment Agency objected to three planning applications during the monitoring period, one of which was on the basis of a loss of flood storage. This application was subsequently refused. The two remaining objections were on the grounds of the submission of an unsatisfactory flood risk assessment, but these technical issues were resolved prior to the granting of the planning applications. Therefore no planning permissions were granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either water quality grounds or on the basis of flood risk.

**Public safety**

- 4.6.4 Data on the proportion of planning applications refused on the grounds of public safety is not currently available.

**Performance of pollution and public safety policies and need for review**

- 4.6.5 Monitoring has shown that the policies on pollution and public safety have been effective in addressing relevant issues, and resisting inappropriate development.
- 4.6.6 Whilst monitoring has not shown any need for an imminent review of the policies on pollution and public safety in the National Park, these issues will be addressed in the Pre-Submission Core Strategy.

## 4.7 Minerals and Waste

Objective	Core Output Indicator	Local Indicator	Policies
<p><b>Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy</b></p> <p>iv. Provide for a supply of minerals to meet national, regional and local requirements including the regional apportionments for recycled and secondary aggregates and land-won sand and gravel, with due regard to geological, environmental and market considerations.</p>	<p><b>M1</b> Production of primary land won mineral aggregates <i>No data available</i></p> <p><b>M2</b> Production of secondary and recycled mineral aggregates <i>No data available</i></p>		
<p><b>Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy</b></p> <p>ii. Help eliminate waste growth in the long term and meet or exceed regional targets to limit waste growth to 0.5% a year by 2020.</p> <p>iii. Support the driving of waste resource infrastructure and management up the waste hierarchy by helping to deliver:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enough facilities to ensure that Hampshire is net self-sufficient in waste handling capacity by 2016.</li> </ul>	<p><b>W1</b> Capacity of new waste management facilities <i>No data available</i></p> <p><b>W2</b> Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type <i>No data available</i></p>		

4.7.1 Only a few planning applications have been received during the monitoring period for minerals and waste development. These largely relate to existing sites in the National Park, which include a landfill, composting and recycling site at Pound Bottom, and some small-scale mineral extraction sites.

4.7.2 The Hampshire and New Forest National Park Minerals and Waste Core Strategy was adopted in June 2007 and provides a set of updated policies from the previous Minerals and Waste Local plans covering the National Park area. These specifically address the National Park and restrict the amount and type of minerals and waste development that will be permitted therein. However, Associated British Ports (ABP) have successfully applied to the High Court to have part of the Core Strategy 'quashed'. An Order has been made that policies S13, S14 and DC18 – Wharves and Rail Depots – and consequential references are deleted. Thus an early review of the Core Strategy will be undertaken to address this issue and

the revised regional apportionments. An initial consultation was undertaken in November and December 2009.

*Production of primary land won mineral aggregates (Core Output Indicator M1)*

*Production of secondary and recycled mineral aggregates (Core Output Indicator M2)*

*Capacity of new waste management facilities (Core Output Indicator W1)*

*Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type (Core Output Indicator 6b)*

- 4.7.3 The mineral sites operators and waste management operators provide data to Hampshire County Council on the levels of minerals extracted and waste processed.
  
- 4.7.4 As the mineral extraction sites, and waste management facilities, in the National Park are few there are concerns over the issue of confidentiality of this data, therefore this report has not included any data for the National Park. County-wide figures for this data (including the Wiltshire part of the National Park) are available in a separate document, produced by Hampshire County Council, in conjunction with Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest National Park Authority.



## **5 Development of the National Park Authority's monitoring systems**

- 5.1 As the National Park Authority is still an evolving organisation the monitoring framework is in the process of being developed.

### *Data availability*

- 5.2 In some places in this report it has been highlighted that some data are not currently available for a variety of reasons. One of the more common reasons is that the data are not available separately for the National Park, but may only be available on a local authority boundary basis. This is particularly the case where data are obtained from external organisations. In order to facilitate more effective and robust monitoring in future it will be necessary to develop effective partnerships and agreements with these external organisations to ensure that relevant data are collected. This necessitates putting in place systems to facilitate more comprehensive monitoring. This will evolve over time and enable more detailed comparisons to be made.

### *Comparative data*

- 5.3 It is not always possible to make comparisons and time series trends analysis as there is a lack of data for the National Park area prior to its designation and the inception of the New Forest National Park Authority as a planning authority. Where data have been collected over recent years it tends to relate to the New Forest Heritage Area or the local authority area. However, this provides a starting point for building up an archive of data and information, which the Authority continues to do.
- 5.4 The need to develop the collection of integrated monitoring data relating to the Authority's development management function has been identified and will continue to be a focus for attention over the coming year. It is anticipated that a data monitoring officer post will be created at the National Park Authority to establish a corporate approach to the collation and management of data. This will assist in establishing a monitoring system in due course.

### *State of the Park Report*

- 5.5 National Park Authorities are required to produce a State of the Park Report, as set out in National Park Management Plan guidance, published by Natural England. This was reiterated in the key recommendations of the Defra Review of English National Park Authorities (2002) which stated that, corporately and individually, national park authorities should continue to take forward work on state of the park indicators as important contributing information to the management of the Parks.

- 5.6 A State of the Park Report would provide a detailed picture of current conditions of the National Park, and set a baseline for monitoring change in the Park. It would focus on the special qualities of the area and the issues the Management Plan is likely to address. There is overlap between the data needed for the monitoring report, and for the State of the Park Report.
- 5.7 The Management Plan for the National Park was endorsed at the National Park Authority meeting on 10 December 2009 and will be formally published in early 2010.

## **6 Conclusions**

- 6.1 This report highlights that progress was made on the development of the National Park Authority's Local Development framework. One milestone, as set out in the National Park Authority's 2007 Local Development Scheme, was successfully reached during the monitoring period. This comprised the preparation and consultation on the Development Control Policies (now called Development Management policies, and subsequently incorporated into the Core Strategy).
- 6.2 In general an analysis of the performance of the policies in the local plans covering the National Park indicates that they are performing well and the Authority is largely achieving the objectives set out in the constituent local plans. A number of individual issues have been highlighted which relate to discrepancies between different policies in the constituent local plans covering the National Park. Of particular concern is concern over the size and design of replacement dwellings. These issues will be addressed in the New Forest National Park Core Strategy and Development Management Policies. These draft policies have recently been subject to public consultation and significant public and stakeholder engagement. Representations on the Pre-Submission Core Strategy will be invited in early 2010, and will then be subject to an examination by an independent planning inspector. Once adopted the Core Strategy will provide a consistent set of policies across the whole of the National Park, and will also include a number of key actions and indicators for future monitoring purposes.
- 6.3 There have been some issues concerning the availability and robustness of some of the data required for this report, which has been highlighted at relevant points in the report, and summarised in the previous chapter. This will be a matter for consideration in developing the Authority's monitoring systems in preparation for future monitoring reports, and monitoring in general.

**APPENDIX 1**

**Summary of Core Output Indicators**

<b>BD1</b>	Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type	1,254m <sup>2</sup> (all B1c)
<b>BD2</b>	Total Amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	0m <sup>2</sup>
<b>BD3</b>	Employment land available – by type	3649m <sup>2</sup>
<b>BD4</b>	Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre’ uses	Zero – no town centres in National Park
<b>H1</b>	Plan period and housing targets	220 dwellings during 2006-2026; based on RSS requirement
<b>H2 (a)</b>	Net additional dwellings – in previous years	128 dwellings over past 5 years
<b>H2 (b)</b>	Net additional dwellings - for the reporting year	50 dwellings
<b>H2 (c)</b>	Net additional dwellings – in future years	Estimate of 11 dwellings per annum
<b>H2 (d)</b>	Managed delivery target	Estimate of 11 dwellings per annum
<b>H3</b>	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land	76%
<b>H4</b>	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	Two
<b>H5</b>	Gross affordable housing completions	15 dwellings
<b>H6</b>	Housing quality –Building for Life Assessments	<i>No data available</i>
<b>E1</b>	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Zero
<b>E2</b>	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	<i>No data available</i>
<b>E3</b>	Renewable energy generation	7 permissions granted for solar panels / domestic wind turbine
<b>M1</b>	Production of primary land won aggregates by mineral planning authority	<i>No data available – See HCC AMR</i>
<b>M2</b>	Production of secondary and recycled aggregates by mineral planning authority	<i>No data available – See HCC AMR</i>
<b>W1</b>	Capacity of new waste management facilities by waste planning authority	<i>No data available – See HCC AMR</i>
<b>W2</b>	Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type by waste planning authority	<i>No data available – See HCC AMR</i>

**Schedule of saved policies****Hampshire County Structure Plan 1996-2011(Review)**

All policies superseded upon adoption of the South East England Regional Spatial Strategy.

**New Forest District Local Plan First Alteration (Adopted 2005)**

The following policies are **saved and remain in force** (until superseded by the Authority's Core Strategy), but the supporting text to these no longer has development plan status.

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Policy Title / Purpose</b>
AH-1	Affordable housing in defined villages
AH-2	Affordable housing in rural areas and small settlements
DW-E1	General development criteria
DW-E3	Infrastructure
DW-E5	Recycling
DW-E6	Requirement for landscape scheme
DW-E7	Content of landscape scheme
DW-E8	Trees
DW-E9	Hedgerows
DW-E10	Private open space
DW-E11	Areas of special character
DW-E12	Protection of landscape features
DW-E13	Protection of historic street and footpath patterns
DW-E14	Crime prevention
DW-E15	Access for impaired or restricted mobility
DW-E16	Shopfronts
DW-E17	Advertisements
DW-E18	Alterations, extensions and repairs to listed buildings
DW-E19	Demolition of listed buildings
DW-E21	Change of use of listed buildings
DW-E22	Exceptional development to retain listed buildings
DW-E23	New development in Conservation Areas
DW-E24	Demolition in Conservation Areas
DW-E25	Shopfronts in Conservation Areas
DW-E26	Advertisements in Conservation Areas
DW-E27	Development affecting archaeological sites
DW-E28	Archaeological field assessment
DW-E29	Historic landscapes
DW-E32	Strategic Gaps
DW-E35	River valleys
DW-E38	Locally designated sites

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Policy Title / Purpose</b>
DW-E39	Nature Conservation Interest
DW-E40	New sites of nature conservation value and enhancement of existing
DW-E41	Protected Species
DW-E43	Control of Pollution
DW-E44	Minimising conflicts with polluting sources
DW-E45	Developments involving hazardous substances
DW-E47	Development on other safeguarding consultation zones
DW-E49	River and coastal flooding
DW-E50	Drainage
DW-T1	A326 improvements
DW-T2	A35 Totton/Redbridge
DW-T3	Totton western bypass
DW-T4	Roadside facilities
DW-T5	Public Transport infrastructure
DW-T6	Freight sites and routes
DW-T7	Location of new development
DW-T8	Access, safety and traffic management requirements
DW-T9	New car parking provision on development sites and elsewhere
DW-T10	New and improved footpaths and cycleways
DW-T11	Safeguarding proposed footpaths and cycleways
DW-T12	Protection of existing and proposed public rights of way
DW-T13	Contributions to footpaths, cycleways and bridleways
DW-T14	Improvements to footpaths, cycleways and bridleways
DW-R1	Protection of public open space
DW-R2	Protection of private or education authority recreational facilities
DW-R3	Open space contributions
DW-R4	Retention of recreational buildings
DW-P1	Water and waste water infrastructure
DW-C1	Coastal development
DW-C2	Restricted uses on coastline sites
DW-C4	Coastal protection works
DW-C5	Development requiring coastal works
DW-C6	Coastal erosion
DW-C7	Coastal land reclamation
DW-C8	Pedestrian and vehicular coastal access
DW-C9	Coastal car parks
DW-C10	Beach huts
DW-C11	Marinas and moorings
DW-F1	Developers' obligations
NF-E1	Control of development
NF-E2	Defined New Forest villages
NF-E3	Loss of grazing land
NF-E4	Landscape character of the New Forest

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Policy Title / Purpose</b>
NF-E5	Design of new development in the New Forest
NF-E6	Advertisements in the New Forest
NF-H1	New residential development in the New Forest
NF-H2	New housing within the defined New Forest villages
NF-H3	Extensions to dwellings in the New Forest
HF-H4	Replacement dwellings in the New Forest
NF-H5	Outbuildings in the New Forest
NF-H6	Dwellings for agricultural or forestry workers in the New Forest
NF-H7	Removal of agricultural occupancy conditions in the New Forest
NF-H8	Affordable housing for local needs in the New Forest
NF-H9	Caravans in the New Forest
NF-H10	Replacement of residential caravans or mobile homes in the New Forest
NF-B1	Agricultural development in the New Forest
NF-B2	New employment uses in the New Forest (including farm diversification)
NF-B3	New employment development in defined New Forest villages
NF-B4	Redevelopment of established employment sites in the New Forest
NF-B5	Extensions to employment premises in the New Forest
NF-B6	Retention of existing employment in the New Forest
NF-TM1	New Hotels in the New Forest
NF-TM2	Retention of existing hotel accommodation in the New Forest
NF-TM3	Bed and breakfast accommodation in the New Forest
NF-TM4	Extensions to hotels in the New Forest
NF-TM5	Holiday parks and camp sites in the New Forest
NF-TM6	Relocation of camp sites in the New Forest
NF-TM7	Extensions to holiday parks and camp sites in the New Forest
NF-TM8	Up grading of holiday park facilities in the New Forest
NF-TM9	Up grading of touring caravan and camp site facilities in the New Forest
NF-TM10	Visitor attractions in the New Forest
NF-TM11	Farm diversification schemes
NF-S1	Retail development in the defined New Forest villages
NF-S2	Non-retail development in shop premises in defined New Forest villages
NF-S3	Retail development outside the defined New Forest villages
NF-S4	Shop extensions outside the defined New Forest villages
NF-S5	Loss of rural shops in the New Forest
NF-S6	Amusement centres in the New Forest
NF-F1	Food and drink premises in defined New Forest villages
NF-F2	Food and drink premises outside defined New Forest villages
NF-F3	Loss of public houses in the New Forest
NF-R1	Recreational uses in the New Forest

<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Policy Title / Purpose</b>
NF-R2	Development ancillary to recreation uses in the New Forest
NF-R3	Outdoor recreation facilities for local needs in the New Forest
NF-R4	Indoor recreation for local needs in the New Forest
NF-R5	Commercial riding establishments in the New Forest
NF-R6	Recreational horse keeping in the New Forest
NF-R7	Stables and field shelters in the New Forest
NF-R8	Maneges in the New Forest
NF-P1	Schools in the defined New Forest villages
NF-P2	Schools outside the defined New Forest villages
NF-P3	Redundant schools in the New Forest
NF-P4	Health and social services facilities in the New Forest
NF-P5	Care homes in the defined New Forest villages
NF-P6	Care homes outside the defined New Forest villages
NF-P7	Community facilities in the New Forest
NF-P8	Loss of community facilities in the New Forest
NF-P9	New utility infrastructure in the New Forest
NF-P10	Telecommunications in the New Forest
NF-RB1	Re-use of buildings in the New Forest
BE-1	Beaulieu Village
CA-1	Calshot Activities Centre
PP-1	Paultons Park
TA-1	Tatchbury Mount
HD-18	Dibden Distributor Road

**Test Valley Borough Local Plan (Adopted 2006)**

All policies **remain in force until 2009**



## Salisbury District Local Plan

The following policies **remain in force** (until superseded by the Authority's Core Strategy), but the supporting text to these no longer has development plan status.

G1	General principles for development policies
G2	General criteria for development
G3	The water environment
G5	Water Services
G7	The water environment
G8	The water environment
G9	Planning Obligations
G10	Enabling Development
G12-G13	MOD land
D1-D3	General townscape
D4-D6	Salisbury Townscape
D8	Public Art
H1	Housing (district wide)
H2 D, E, G	Housing (Salisbury)
H3	Housing (Old Man. Hosp)
H4	Housing (E. Chequers)
H5	Housing (Salt Lane car park)
H6	Housing (Brown St Car Park)
H7	Housing (Salisbury)
H8	Housing (Salisbury)
H9	Housing (Amesbury)
H10	Housing (Dinton)
H11 A	Housing (Downton Wick Lane)
H12	Housing (MOD Durrington)
H14	Housing (Tisbury)
H15	Housing (Bulbridge)
H16	Housing (Policy Boundaries)
H17	Important Open Spaces
H18	Amenity open space
H19	Housing restraint areas
H20	Special restraint areas
H21	Special restraint areas
H22	Application of Housing Policy Boundaries
H23	Land outside Housing Policy Boundaries
H24	Housing for the elderly
H25	Affordable housing
H26	Rural exceptions
H27	Housing for Rural Workers
H28	Housing for Rural Workers
H29	Housing for Rural Workers
H30	Replacement Dwellings and Extensions in the Countryside

H31	Replacement Dwellings and Extensions in the Countryside
H32	Mobile Homes
H33	Accommodation for Dependent Persons
H34	Gypsy Sites
E1	Employment – Old Sarum site
E2	Employment- London Rd site
E3	Employment –Salisbury Central Area
E4	Employment – Salisbury Chequers
E5	Employment – Brown St
E6	Employment – Old Manor Hospital
E7	Employment – Southampton Rd
E8 A, B	Employment- Amesbury and northern employment allocations
E10	Employment- Dinton
E12	Employment –Mere
E14A	Employment –Tisbury
E14B	Employment –Tisbury
E16	Employment – General
E17	Employment – General
E18	Employment –Special Restraint Areas
E19	Employment in the countryside
E21	Employment in the countryside
CN1-CN24	Conservation policies
C2	The rural environment
C3	The rural environment
C4	Landscape Conservation
C5	Landscape Conservation
C6	Landscape Conservation
C7	Landscape Conservation
C8	Landscape Conservation
C9	Loss of woodland
C11	Nature Conservation
C12	Development Affecting protected species
C13	Enhancement of retained wildlife habitat sites in developments
C14	Features of geological or geomorphological importance
C15	Nature Conservation
C16	Local Nature Reserves
C17	Nature Conservation
C18	Nature Conservation
C19	Best agricultural land
C20	Development essential to meet the need of agricultural, forestry and horticulture
C21	Farm diversification
C22	Change of Use & Conversion of Buildings
C23	Change of use of large houses in the countryside
C24	Extensions to buildings in the countryside

HA1	Development in the New Forest
HA2	Housing within the New Forest Villages
HA3	Commoner's dwellings
HA4	Replacement of existing dwellings in the New Forest
HA5	Small-scale business development in the New Forest
HA6	Extensions or redevelopment of existing business premises
HA7	Change of use of buildings
HA8	Indoor sports and recreation facilities
HA9	Outdoor recreation facilities
HA10	Golf courses in the New Forest
HA11	Riding establishments
HA12	Private non-commercial stables
HA13	Tourist attractions
HA14	New hotels in the New Forest
HA15	Change of use of buildings to hotel, B&B, guest house or self-catering accommodation
HA16	Holiday chalet accommodation
S1	Primary Frontages in Salisbury and Amesbury
S2	Secondary Shopping Areas in Salisbury and Amesbury
S3	Location of Retail Development
S5-S7	Salisbury
S9	Local shops
S10	Shopfronts
S11	Farm shops
TR1-7	General
TR8-9	Park and Ride
TR10	Brunel Link
TR11-17	District Wide Policies
TR18	Measures to assist motorcycling
TR20	A350 Shaftesbury Eastern Bypass
R1A	Sports and leisure facilities
R1C	Recreation – General
R2-R3	Open Space Provision
R4	Indoor Community and Leisure Provision
R5	Protection of Existing Outdoor Facilities
R6	Urban Parks
R7	Dual use of educational facilities
R8-R13	Public Open Space Allocation
R14	New Leisure Provision
R15	Golf courses
R16	Developments With River Frontages And Public Access
R17	Public Rights of Way
R18	Public rights of way
R20	Allotments
T1-3	Tourist Attractions and Facilities

T4	Tourist Accommodation
T6-9	Tourist Accommodation
PS1	Community Facilities
PS2	Community Facilities
PS3	Community Facilities
PS4	Education
PS5	New education facilities
PS6	Proposals for playgroups, childminding facilities and day nurseries
PS7	Telecommunications
PS8	Renewable Energy
PS9	Cemeteries

### **Wiltshire and Swindon Waste Local Plan (Adopted 2005)**

Most policies are now superseded by the Hampshire and New Forest Minerals and Waste Core Strategy (adopted June / July 2007) with only the following single policy **remaining in force**. All others expired in March 2008.

- 10 Waste Audits