Appendix C

SEQUENTIAL TEST RANKING TABLE
<p>| Site | Land at Vine Cottage | Residential | Land adj Poundside Cottage Whiteparish | Residential | Land at 229 Woodlands Road | Residential | Land at Goggs Lane | Residential | Land off Stonehills | Residential | Land at Hunters Lodge | Residential | Land at Redmayne Engineering Site | Residential | Land at Jewsons Depot | Residential | Adjacent road that passes Ossemsley Manor | Residential | Local Flood | Residential | Area 226 open space | Residential | Note: the Sequential Test is undertaken on existing sites, prior to mitigation. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site Name</th>
<th>Score SW</th>
<th>Risk Issues (on site)</th>
<th>Percentage of site within the flood zone</th>
<th>Less Vulnerable</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
<th>Higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oak Bark Bend, Chapel Lane Burley</td>
<td>0.775</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>FZ3b</td>
<td>2.483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at Swiss Cottage</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>FZ3a</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vernalls Farm, Lyndhurst</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>FZ1</td>
<td>0.256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site within climate change Flood Infrastructure Suitable</td>
<td>0.137</td>
<td>TRUE</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>FZ3b</td>
<td>2.483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table above illustrates the risk issues and percentage of sites within the flood zone, along with the suitability of the infrastructure.
Thank you for your emails.

The New Forest National Park Authority is preparing a Local Plan that focuses on the area within the National Park. As outlined in Matthew’s email, the majority of the National Park lies within New Forest District (94%), with smaller areas in Wiltshire Council (5%) and Test Valley Borough (1%). Our Local Plan is entirely separate from those prepared by New Forest District, Test Valley Borough and Wiltshire Council, although in the case of the Fawley site there is obviously a cross-boundary relationship between the NPA and NFDC Local Plans.

My view is that having previously prepared a sequential test for New Forest District Council’s planning area outside the National Park (2016), the search area for this follow up work should be land within the New Forest National Park. Although the New Forest National Park includes parts of a number of different housing market areas (that extend beyond the Park boundary into neighbouring areas of Wiltshire, Hampshire and Dorset), the National Park Authority’s Local Plan will identify a housing requirement that is specific to the National Park area and this justifies a search area of the National Park. In short, I would concur with the proposed approach outlined in your penultimate paragraph (in yellow).

As the Environment Agency agreed the approach of focusing on the NFDC Plan-area in 2016, I would hope they would support this current work focusing on the NPA Plan-area.

Regards

Policy Manager
Tel: 

Hi 

Thanks for issuing this.

I think input from a planning perspective is vital as the sequential test/ search area should support the local plan/ housing targets, etc.

I am not sure how the NPA local plan/ OAN interacts with WC and TVDC?

Look forward to hearing views from
Dear all,

As you are aware WSP has been commissioned to do a Sequential Test (SeqT) to rank potential development sites in the New Forest National Park Authority (NFNPA) in terms of flood risk. These sites include the Fawley Waterside site.

Fawley Waterside is located within both NFDC and NFNPA boundaries as the attached Drg. No. 18569-SEQ-002 shows. For Fawley Waterside to be viable both parts of the site must be developed.

To do the SeqT we need to define a search area. The search area will identify potential development sites to be included in the test.

Paragraph 3.2 of NFDC and NFNPA’s October 2017 SFRA states that, “The Sequential Test should be applied to the whole Local Planning Authority area to increase the likelihood of allocating development in areas not at risk of flooding.”.

In 2016 we prepared a Sequential Test (SeqT) comparing Fawley Waterside against sites within New Forest District Council’s (NFDC) planning area, which effectively meant the area not overlapped by NFNPA. NFDC and the Environment Agency agreed this approach in October 2016.

In line with this approach, we propose to establish the NFNPA SeqT search area as being land located within the NFNPA boundary shown on the attached Drg. No. 18569-SEQ-001, including where it overlaps NFDC, Wiltshire Council (WC) and Test Valley District Council (TVDC) boundaries but excluding land located in non-overlapped parts of WC and TVDC, and excluding land covered by other neighbouring planning districts. We would be grateful for your comments on this proposal.
I trust the above is clear but if you have any queries please do not hesitate to contact me by email or using the number below.

Kind regards,

[Signature]

Principal Engineer

Mountbatten House, Basing View, Basingstoke, RG21 4HJ

wsp.com

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FYI...

Policy Manager

Hi

The approach you have outlined below seems reasonable and one that we would support.

Many thanks,

Principal Planning Officer Sustainable Places West | Solent and South Downs Area | Environment Planning and Engagement | Environment Agency | Romsey | Canal Walk | Romsey | SO51 7LP |
Tel: (or PlanningSSD@environment-agency.gov.uk)

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This is just a quick email to check you received the email below. It would be helpful to have a response from the EA on the area of search for the sequential test.

Regards
Following the Environment Agency’s representations on the National Park Authority's proposed Submission draft Local Plan, this is a brief email to keep you informed of how we are responding to the comments made.

As you are aware a sequential test was undertaken for the element of the former Power Station site that lies within New Forest District Council’s planning jurisdiction in 2016 (attached). I understand that at the time the Environment Agency agreed: (i) the search area for this work to be the whole of New Forest District Council’s planning area; and (ii) the conclusions of the assessment.

We are working with WSP to prepare a similar sequential assessment for the smaller element of the proposed development site that lies within the National Park. At this stage and I would welcome your confirmation that the Environment Agency supports the search area for this additional work to be the whole of the New Forest National Park. I have attached a map illustrating this – with the National Park area where the sequential assessment would be undertaken illustrated in green.

The aim is to have a full sequential assessment undertaken for the whole of the New Forest National Park and New Forest District Council planning administrative areas.

I look forward to hearing back from you on this.

Regards

Policy Manager
Tel: [redacted]
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The New Forest National Park Authority's Purposes
Appendix E

FAWLEY WATERSIDE VIABILITY APPRAISAL
5 Conclusions

5.1 The very significant level of abnormal development cost (£161 Million) connected with the regeneration of Fawley Waterside renders most of the development scenario options considered by the study, economically unviable.

5.2 Within the Stage One tests, only Scenario 1 (Appendix I, page 20) based on the proposals currently being put forward by Fawley Waterside for 1500 dwellings including 120 large housing units in the National Park at 35% Affordable Housing delivery, was deemed to be deliverable.

5.3 The Stage Two tests were undertaken to look at variations to the Fawley waterside proposal for 1500 dwellings and to determine the impact of policy compliance for any housing permitted in the National Park. The reduction of the abnormal costs in Scenario 1A in tandem with the addition of revenue allowance for the community building element reduced overall negative viability to -£7.8 Million which represents less than 1% of the overall project value and may be regarded as acceptable in context of overall development viability and delivery.

5.4 The introduction of Policy Compliant housing not exceeding 100sqm in size in tandem with 50% Affordable Housing provision for the 120 units proposed in the National Park increased negative viability by £36 Million from -£16.4 Million to -£52.4 Million.

5.5 Scenario 1C indicated that 305 Policy Compliant (100sqm houses at 50% Affordable Provision) would be required within the National Park to make the overall project positively viable.

5.6 The final conclusion remains that some development within the National Park is required to achieve a viable scheme. This could be in the form of 120 larger market houses or an increased number of smaller homes of which 50% are affordable.
Appendix F

NFNPA LOCAL PLAN EXTRACT
New Forest National Park Local Plan

2016 - 2036

Regulation 19 Submission Draft

January 2018
Park purposes. National planning policy confirms that planning should actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable. The New Forest National Park Partnership Plan 2015 – 2020 includes a priority action to improve the connectivity of routes between settlements in the New Forest. Sustainable development in rural areas should be promoted by focusing development where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities and sustain the settlements over the long term.

4.17 The Spatial Strategy sets out the basic settlement hierarchy, with the villages of Ashurst, Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst and Sway identified as ‘Defined Villages’. Together these villages provide homes for around one third of all National Park residents and appropriate employment and housing development will be supported within the Defined Villages. In line with national policy, future development in the National Park is likely to be modest, but it will be important to ensure that the main villages continue to prosper. These Defined Villages are considered to be the most sustainable settlements in the National Park as they have the broadest range of community facilities, local employment opportunities, transport links and a good range of other services for residents and visitors. The strategic approach for the Defined Villages seeks to:

- Sustain and enhance the local services in the villages;
- Support the important role of the villages in the local tourism economy;
- Support the provision of appropriate housing, employment, retail and community facilities; and
- Conserve the distinctive character and heritage of the villages.

4.18 The remaining settlements in the National Park are smaller and have a more limited range of services, facilities and transport accessibility. The relatively small and scattered nature of these rural settlements means that the level of development will be more limited, but it is important that local communities across the National Park continue to thrive. The Spatial Strategy therefore supports the provision of affordable housing for local people in and adjoining these smaller settlements through the rural exception policy to help to address local housing needs. It also enables the delivery of housing specifically for New Forest commoners, Estate workers and dwellings tied to the rural economy, for example agricultural and forestry workers’ housing. In addition, the Local Plan supports the provision of employment opportunities and essential local community facilities to support the sustainability of local communities.

4.19 Provision is also made in the Local Plan for development in the National Park to support the redevelopment of the brownfield former Fawley Power Station site and to support the socio-economic well-being of the community at Calshot. These allocations have been informed by consideration of the Government’s major development test and the Authority’s duty to foster the socio-economic well-being of local communities in the National Park.

4.20 The Spatial Strategy also reflects the proximity of the National Park to surrounding urban areas which provide a range of services. These areas are more appropriate locations for development.
7.31 The major development test rightly sets a very high bar and any proposals should be carefully considered against these criteria. The circumstances around the brownfield Fawley Power Station site are unique. The former Power Station buildings are vast in their scale and visually dominate the relatively flat terrain of the New Forest and the National Park coastline. The redevelopment of the site presents an opportunity to remove these dominant industrial structures and replace them with an attractive development that enhances this part of the National Park. In terms of the major development tests:

- The former Power Station buildings were removed from the boundary of the National Park during its designation process due to the visual impact they have on this part of the New Forest. Redevelopment of the site provides the opportunity to positively remove this harmful impact, which is in the public interest.

- The comprehensive redevelopment of the site would deliver significant new jobs and services for the communities in the New Forest and adjacent Waterside areas. The site also provides a strategic opportunity for the marine industry.

- The scope for developing outside the National Park is restricted by the Health & Safety Executive exclusion zones around Fawley Refinery and the existing National Grid sub-station. Viability work commissioned by the Authority and New Forest District Council concludes that without some limited development in the National Park, this major brownfield site could only come forward with a very high density development on the brownfield site outside the National Park – development that in itself would have a detrimental impact on the surrounding National Park.

- Significant landscape, habitat and public access benefits can be delivered over and above the levels required from the development given the single land-ownership in the area. This enables any impacts to be fully mitigated.

7.32 Given these unique, site-specific circumstances, the Authority has concluded that the comprehensive development of the Power Station site to include a limited area of adjoining land within the National Park can be justified against the major development tests. As outlined above, to inform this decision the Authority and New Forest District Council jointly commissioned a detailed viability assessment of a wide range of redevelopment options for the former Power Station site, including focusing all of the built development outside the National Park. This viability assessment concluded that the redevelopment could not come forward without some development on adjacent National Park land. The viability assessment also concluded that the Authority’s Local Plan policy restriction on the size of dwellings could not be met in full if the development in the National Park was to be kept to a minimum.

7.33 Consequently the Authority and New Forest District Council have worked together under the ‘duty to cooperate’ on aligned Local Plan policies to enable the delivery of a comprehensive and coordinated redevelopment of the former Fawley Power station brownfield site and the enhancement of the surrounding area. The comprehensive redevelopment of the site enables the largest brownfield site in the New Forest to deliver around 1,500 homes, together with a package of
Appendix G

NFNPA AND NFDC LEVEL 1 SFRA EXTRACT
New Forest District Council & New Forest National Park Authority

Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

Phase Four report: Main Report

October 2017
Table 12-1: Overview flood risk information for the Level 1 SFRA sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site name</th>
<th>Size (Ha)</th>
<th>Present day (river and seas)</th>
<th>Future (rivers and sea)</th>
<th>Risk of Flooding for Surface Water</th>
<th>Highest ASGWF (proportion of 1km grid cell susceptible to groundwater)</th>
<th>Site intersected by Risk of Flood from Reservoirs extent (yes/no)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FZ3b</td>
<td>FZ3a</td>
<td>FZ2</td>
<td>FZ1</td>
<td>FZ3a Central allowance + 2115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at Pauletts Lane, Totton</td>
<td>88.61</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Bury Road, Marchwood</td>
<td>80.94</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cork’s Farm, north of Normandy Way, Marchwood</td>
<td>15.78</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the east of Lower Pennington Ln, Lymington</td>
<td>7.66</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the north and south of A337 Milford Road,</td>
<td>18.73</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymington</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the north of Manor Road, Milford on Sea</td>
<td>8.67</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the east of Everton Road, Hordle</td>
<td>8.36</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the north and south of Hordie Lane, Hordle</td>
<td>18.61</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the east of Brockhills Lane, New Milton</td>
<td>10.89</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Gore Road, New Milton</td>
<td>10.95</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the north of Hightown Road, Ringwood</td>
<td>28.16</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Snails Lane, Blashford, Ringwood</td>
<td>8.83</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Derritt Lane, Bransgore</td>
<td>11.56</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south and north of Moortown Lane, Ringwood</td>
<td>52.52</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the east of Puddleslosh Lane, Fordingbridge</td>
<td>47.44</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Fryern Court Road, Fordingbridge</td>
<td>42.79</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the north of Station Road, Fordingbridge</td>
<td>9.33</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at St George’s Church, Calshot Village</td>
<td>2.55</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land at Uncle Tom’s Cabin, Romsey Road, Cadnam</td>
<td>0.87</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Church Lane, Swan</td>
<td>5.38</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land to the south of Fawley Power Station</td>
<td>58.12</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyndhurst Park Hotel</td>
<td>1.61</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whitton’s Lane, Ashurst</td>
<td>2.64</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashurst Hospital</td>
<td>2.83</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>