

CHARLTON PARISH NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Evidence Base Review

DRAFT

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1 BACKGROUND AND SCOPE

CONTEXT

- 1.1 Charlton Parish is located towards the western end of the Test Valley. On 20th March 2014 Charlton Parish lodged an application with the Local Planning Authority (LPA) – Test Valley Borough Council - to designate a Neighbourhood Plan Area incorporating the entire parish area.
- 1.2 During the publicity period up to the 13th June 2014, six bodies responded (Natural England, Highways England, Historic England, National Grid, Network Rail and the Health and Safety Executive), none raised issues that required to be addressed prior to the designation of the Plan area.
- 1.3 The LPA wrote to the Parish Council on the 8th August 2014 confirming the designation of the Neighbourhood Plan Area.
- 1.4 This report was commissioned by the Charlton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group as one of the initial information gathering exercises (alongside a household questionnaire).

PURPOSE

- 1.5 This report presents the findings of a review of data covering a range of aspects that contribute to the ‘characteristics’ of Charlton Parish and which are thus important in providing a firm foundation to support the subsequent production of a Neighbourhood Plan for the parish area.

SCOPE

- 1.6 This report is not intended to be the only source of evidence to underpin the emerging Neighbourhood Plan, indeed the process of gathering evidence will continue throughout the neighbourhood planning process.
- 1.7 This report brings together a range of data and information from publicly available sources to provide background to the environmental, physical, social, commercial, historic and transportational characteristics of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

SOURCES

- 1.8 This report has drawn on a range of sources include local and national planning policy documents, Environment Agency on-line mapping resources, Government on-line mapping resources, data held by other agencies and establishments including Hampshire Police, Natural England and commercial organisations such as www.crashmap.co.uk.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

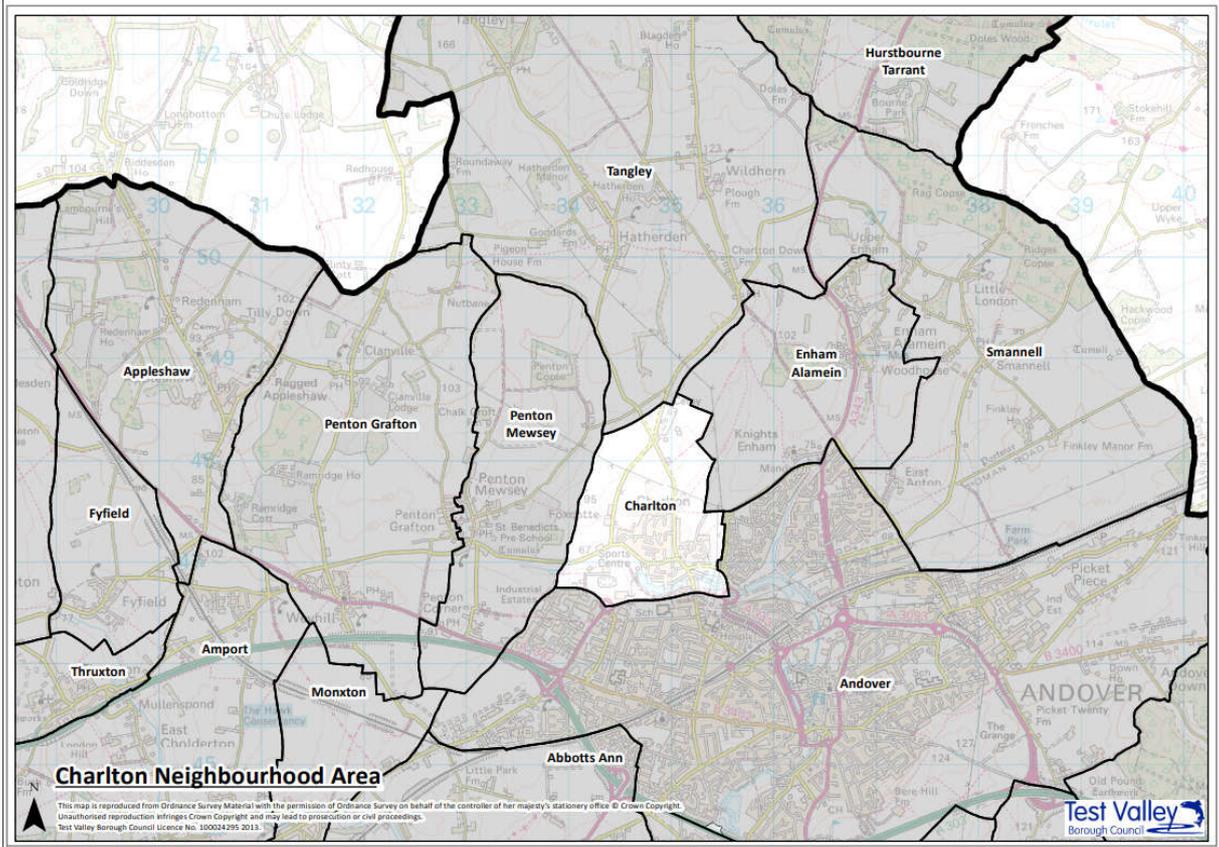
- 1.9 This report has been prepared jointly by Bluestone Planning and by members of the Charlton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group who have contributed several sections of the report.
- 1.10 The report's authors are grateful to the Test Valley Borough Council's Neighbourhood Planning and Housing teams for assisting in providing various datasets.

2 THE LOCALITY

GEOGRAPHY

2.1 The Neighbourhood Plan Area encompasses approximately 236 hectares of land across the Parish of Charlton (see Figures 1 and 2). The Parish is situated in northern Test Valley and to the northwest of Andover town. It is separated from the town by land alongside Charlton Lakes and Charlies Lake (formerly Peril Lake), which form part of the tributaries and streams of the River Anton, a chalk stream fed by exceptionally high quality water, supporting a rich and diverse variety of wildlife.

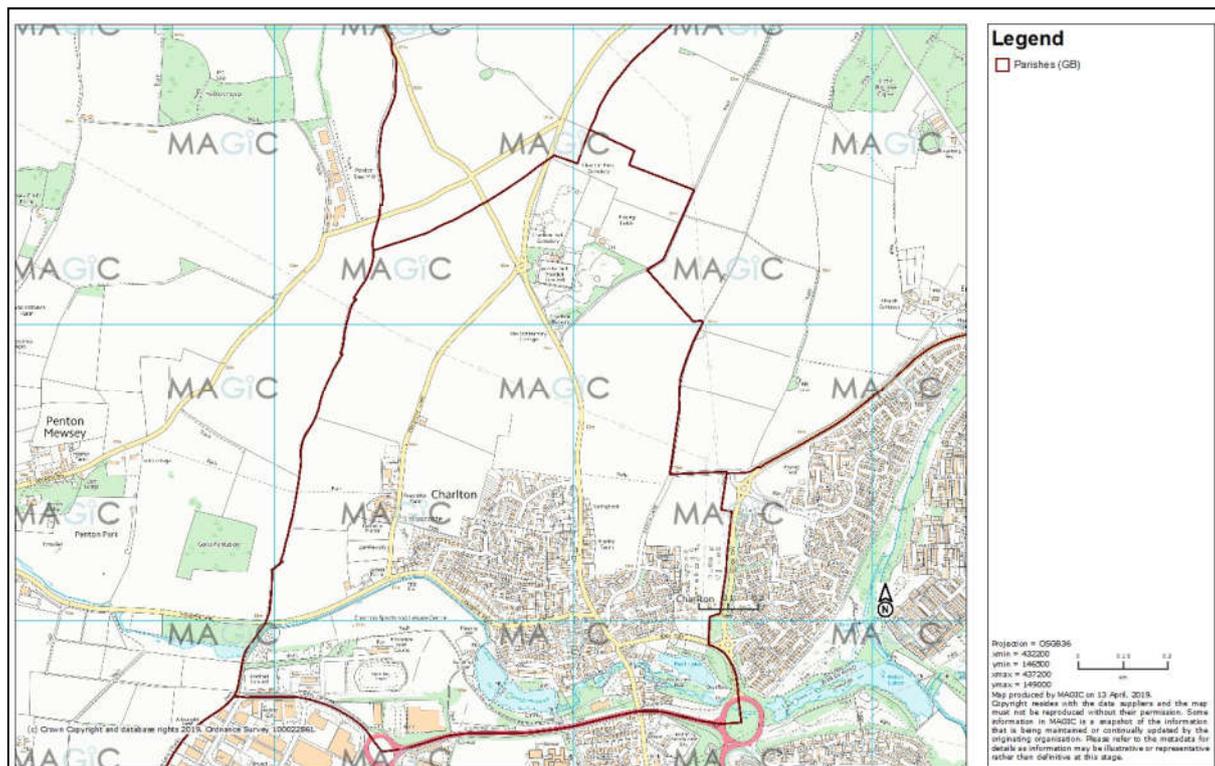
Figure 1 – Charlton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area



(Source: Reproduced from Charlton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area Application. © Crown copyright 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

2.2 Today the area known as the Test Valley is located within the administrative area of the District Council of the same name, in Hampshire.

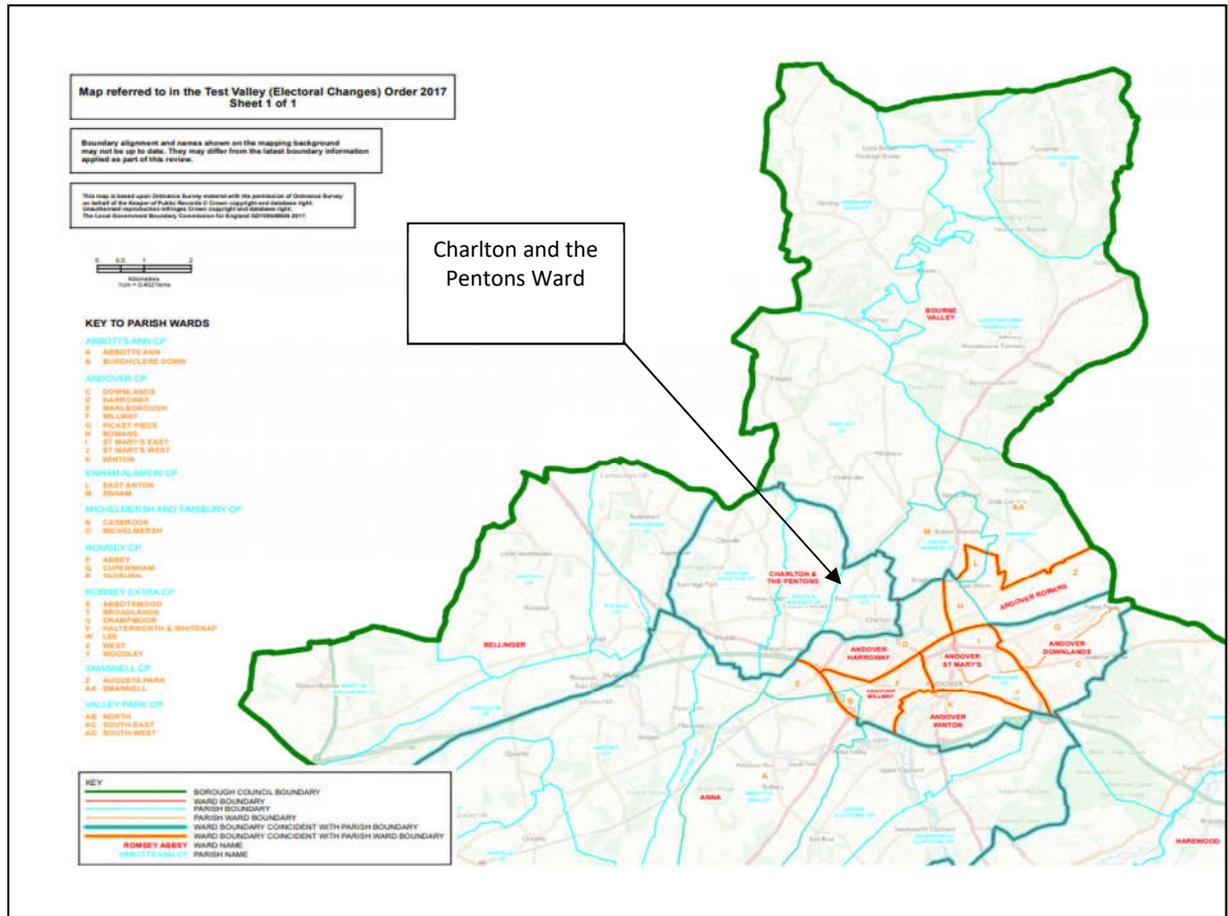
Figure 2 – Charlton Parish Neighbourhood Plan Area in Context



(Source: Magic Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database rights 2019)

2.3 The Parish is located in the central part of Test Valley. Charlton Parish is administered by a Parish Council, and originally formed part of the Charlton electoral ward within the Test Valley District's administrative area. This however has now been altered and Charlton is part of the Charlton and the Pentons Ward as depicted in Figure 3. This is a significant change for the parish as it is now no longer part of the Andover administrative area.

Figure 3 –Electoral Ward Map

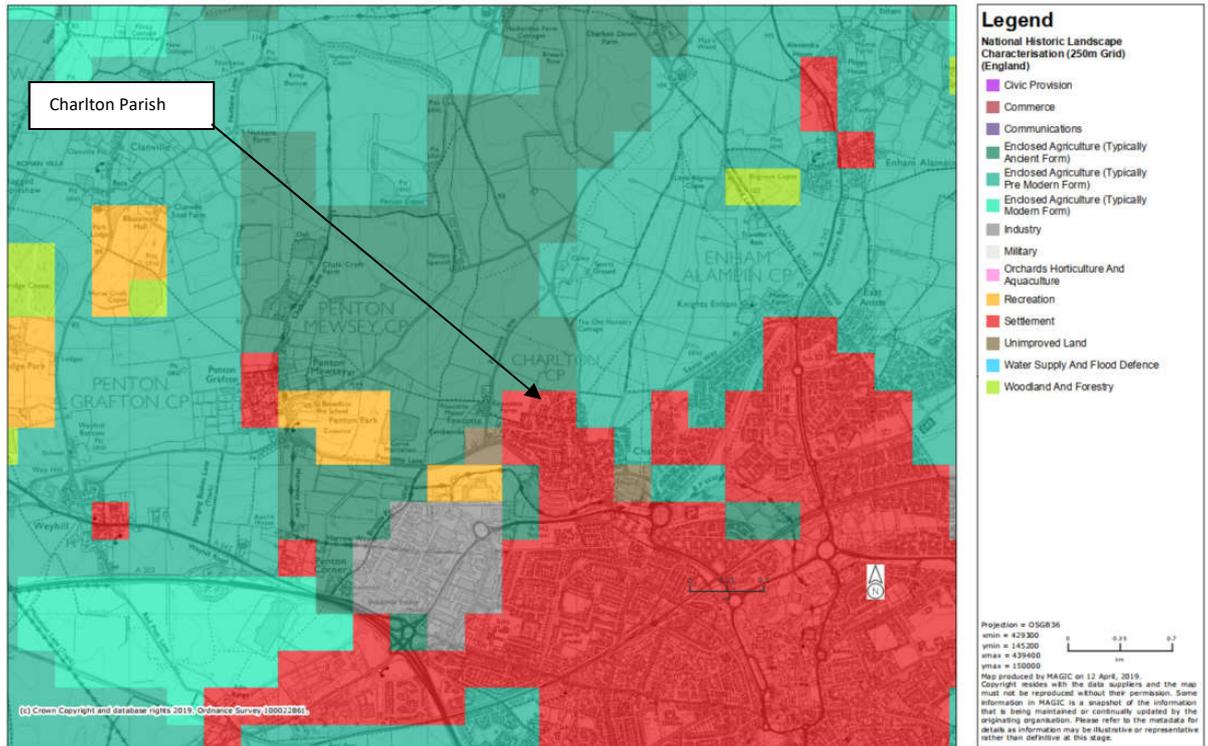


(Source: Local Government Boundary Commission Ward Map, 2019)

LAND USE

- 2.4 The land uses in the Neighbourhood Plan Area vary from the main settlement area, in the south of the parish, to the central and northern areas, which are predominantly rural in nature with only sporadic buildings.. The National Historic Landscape Characterisation classified the various land uses as depicted in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4 – National Historic Landscape Characterisation



(Source: National Historic Landscape Characterisation; www.magic.gov.uk © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

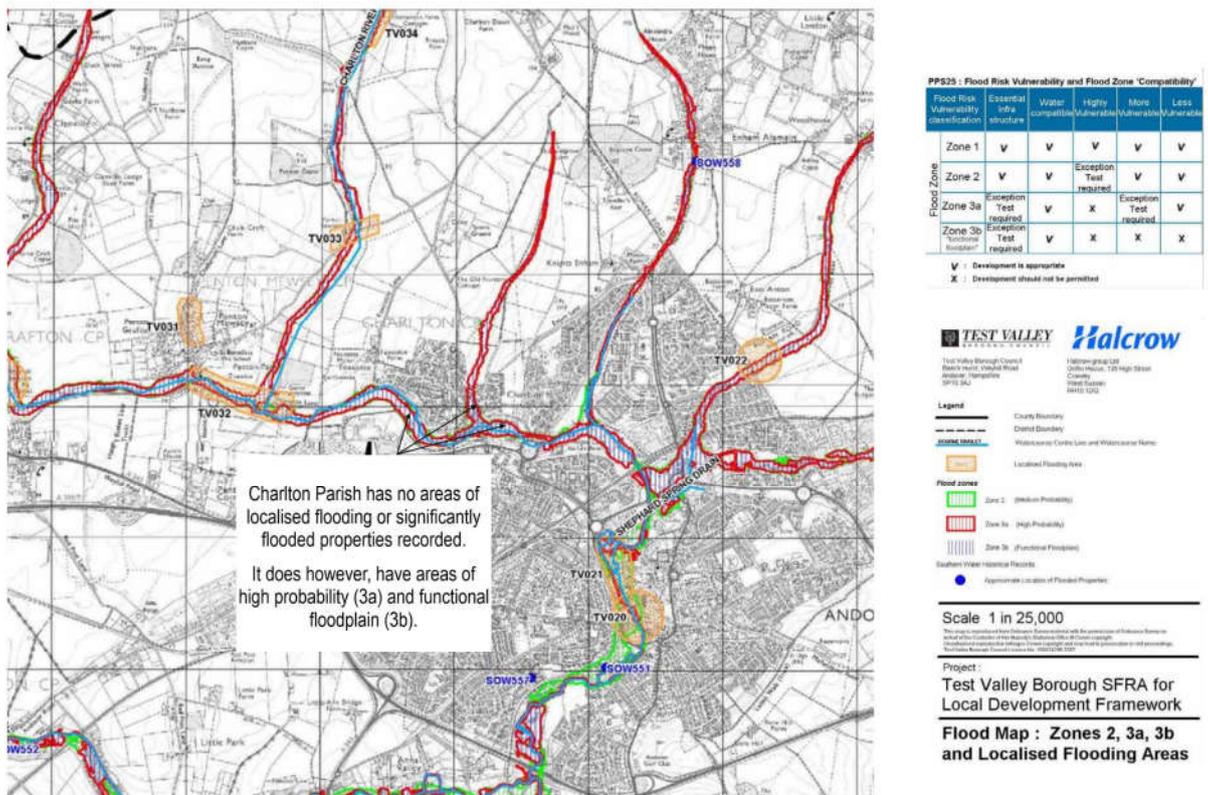
2.5 From a review of recent aerial photography, there are few significant changes to have taken place since the study, with the exception of an increase in built up areas within the Parish.

WATER RESOURCES

2.6 The main river system serving the Borough is the River Test, which is a mainly chalk fed watercourse. It has a number of tributaries of which the Anton and Pilhill Brook, in addition to the Charlton River are the most relevant.

2.7 The watercourses forming the boundaries of, and partly running through the Neighbourhood Plan Area are prone to flooding in various locations. The 2007 Halcrow/ Test Valley Borough Council Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) report provides further details (see figure 5 below). Additional up to date information is also available on the Environment Agency’s flood mapping website: <http://tinyurl.com/EA-Flood-Maps> with the most recent versions shown in figure 6 and 7

Figure 5 – Historical Flooding



(Source: Test Valley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Maps Halcrow 2007 © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

2.8 The following details from the 2007 SFRA are relevant to the Plan area:

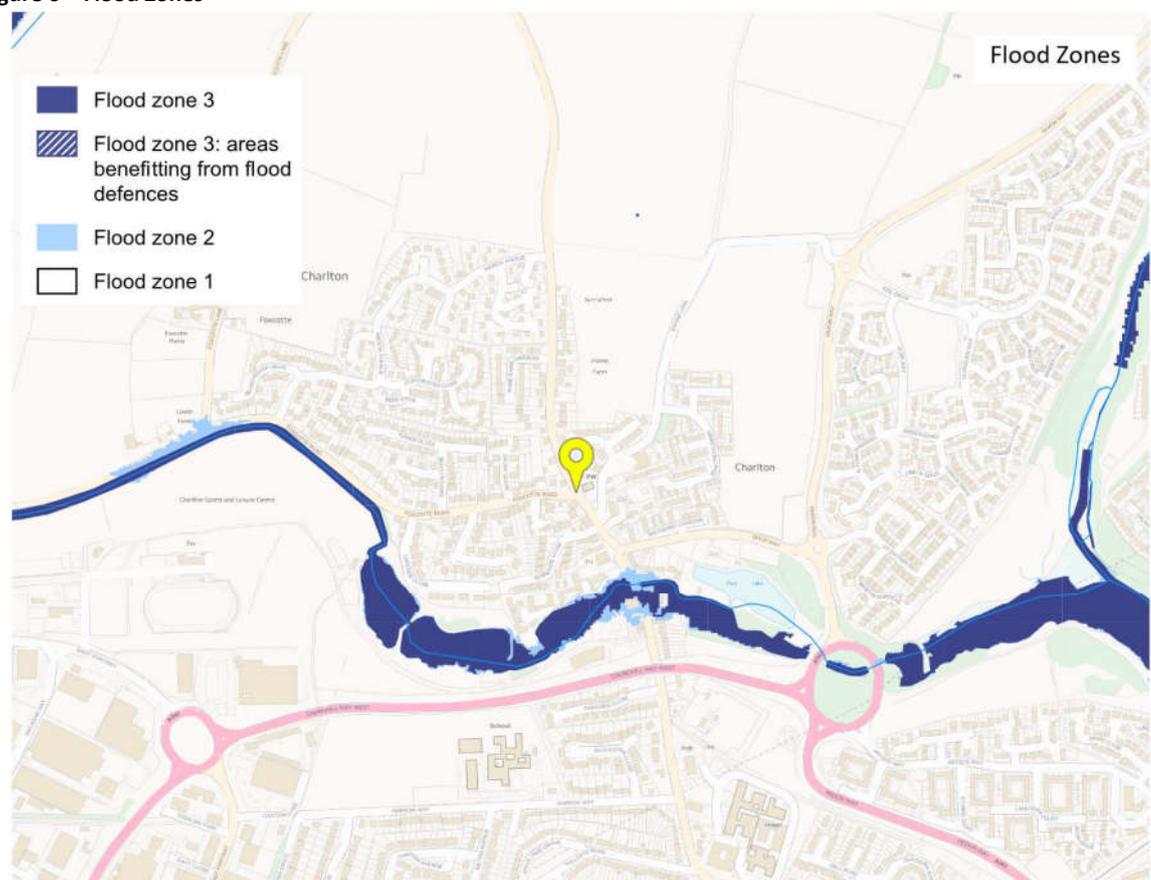
“7.2.2 In the chalk areas, permanent watercourses are absent in all except the deepest valleys. Chalk is a major aquifer capable of absorbing large amounts of rainfall and releasing it slowly over a long period. This buffering effect together with the mainly rural nature of the chalk area means that the Hampshire Avon, and the upper and middle parts of the Test and associated tributaries, which are mainly spring fed by the chalk aquifers, have relatively narrow ranges of flows in a normal year and generally do not flood in response to short to medium duration heavy rainfall.

After prolonged rainfall the water table in the chalk aquifer can rise to the ground surface causing springs to erupt in the valley floors and the creation of ephemeral watercourses, and indeed the upper reaches of many of the Test’s tributaries have this characteristic. These effects can lead to “groundwater flooding” lasting for several months in very wet winters. Public supply and agricultural water abstraction from the chalk tends to increase the chalk’s buffering effect, thereby suppressing the frequency at which ephemeral watercourses and springs occur.

However, when the water table is sufficiently high for the aquifer to flow freely into the valleys, the runoff from the chalk can be similar to that from a generally impermeable catchment. Snow melt and rainfall on a frozen Upper Chalk catchment also can lead to rapid surface water runoff to the river system and widespread valley flooding.”

- 2.9 The report lists a number of notable flood events relating to Andover (including Charlton); these are listed as: 1852, winter of 1913-1914, winter of 1927-1928, 1935, 1937, August 1938, March 1947 (snow melt on frozen ground), 1951, November 1974, April 1993, winter of 1995, July 1999, winter of 2000-2001, winter of 2002-2003.

Figure 6 – Flood Zones



(Source: Extracts from Environment Agency Flood Maps; © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 OS Licence No 100051806)

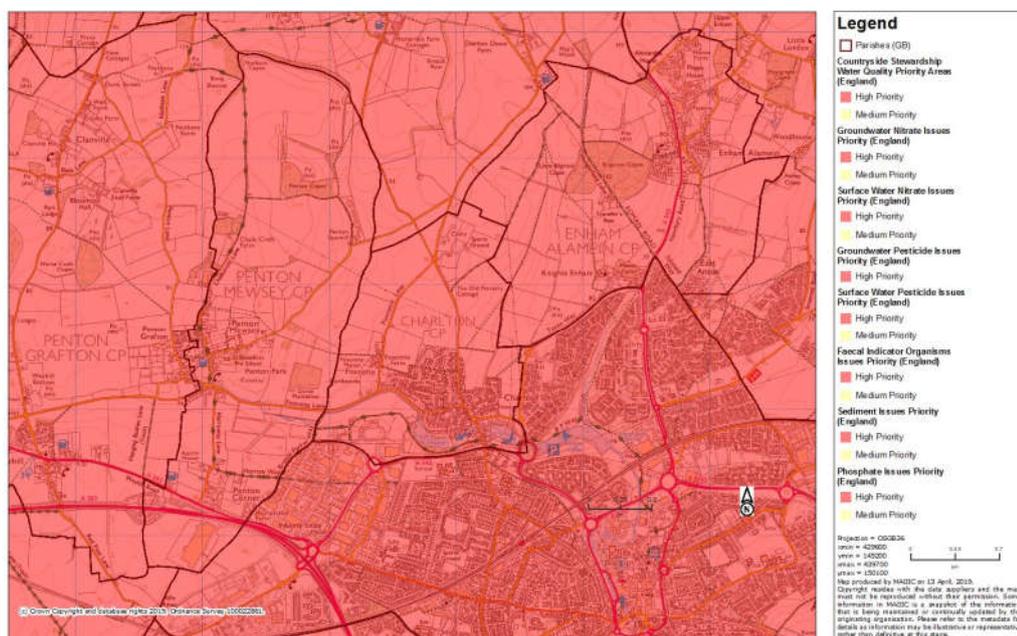
Figure 7 – Surface Water Flooding



(Source: Extracts from Environment Agency Flood Maps; © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 OS Licence No 100051806)

There are Groundwater Protection Zones (GPZs) underlying the Neighbourhood Plan Area according to the EA mapping resource. In addition, all of the Neighbourhood Plan Area also lies within a Drinking Water Safeguard Zone (see figure 8). These zones are areas where the land use causes pollution of the water. Action is targeted in these zones to address pollution so that extra treatment of water can be avoided.

Figure 8 – Drinking Water Safeguard Zone

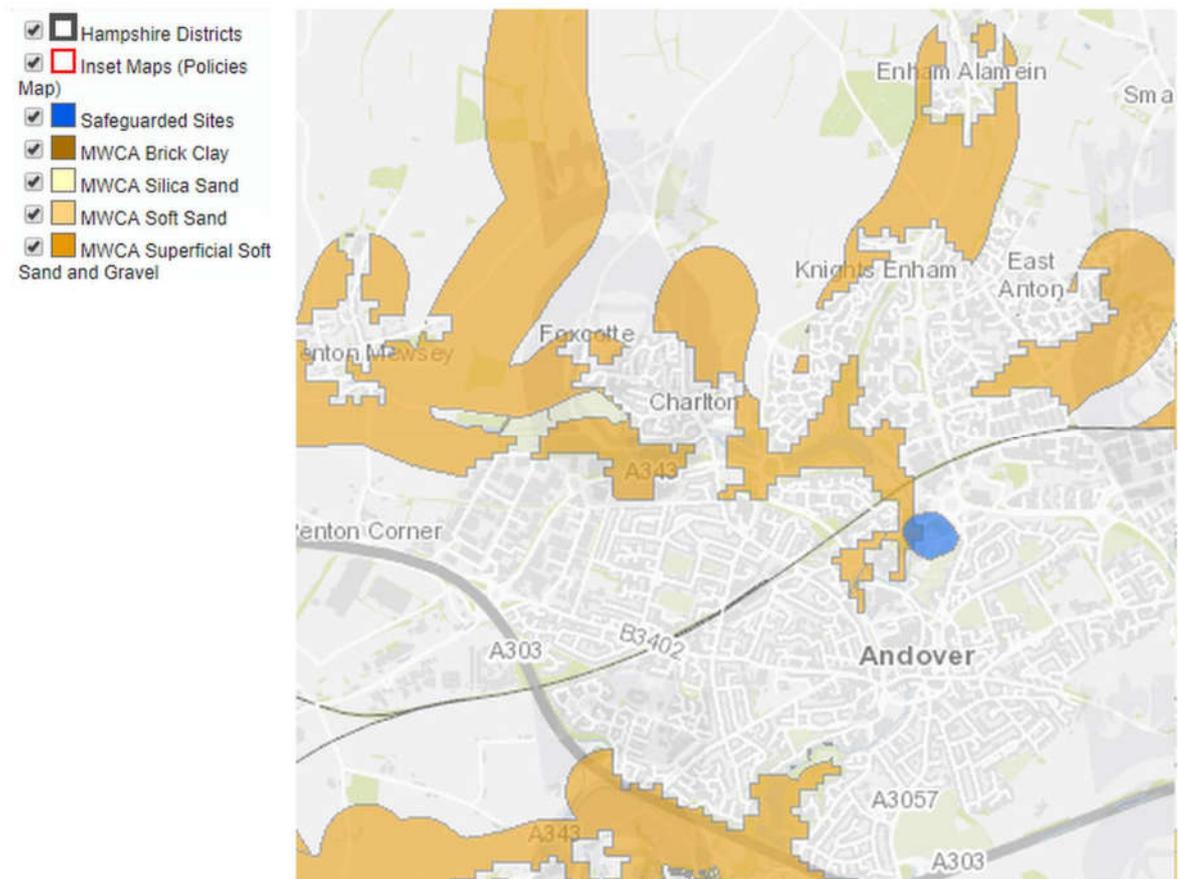


Mapping, MAGIC, © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

GEOLOGY / MINERALS / WASTE

2.10 Much of the Neighbourhood Plan Area is made up of chalk and deposits of clay with flints, with dry river valleys with gravel on the valley floor. The river valley floor area has an underlying geology consisting of river deposits of alluvium with side areas of river terrace gravel deposits, deposited over the solid geology of chalk or sands, clays and gravels (see figure 9).

Figure 9 – Bedrock Designations



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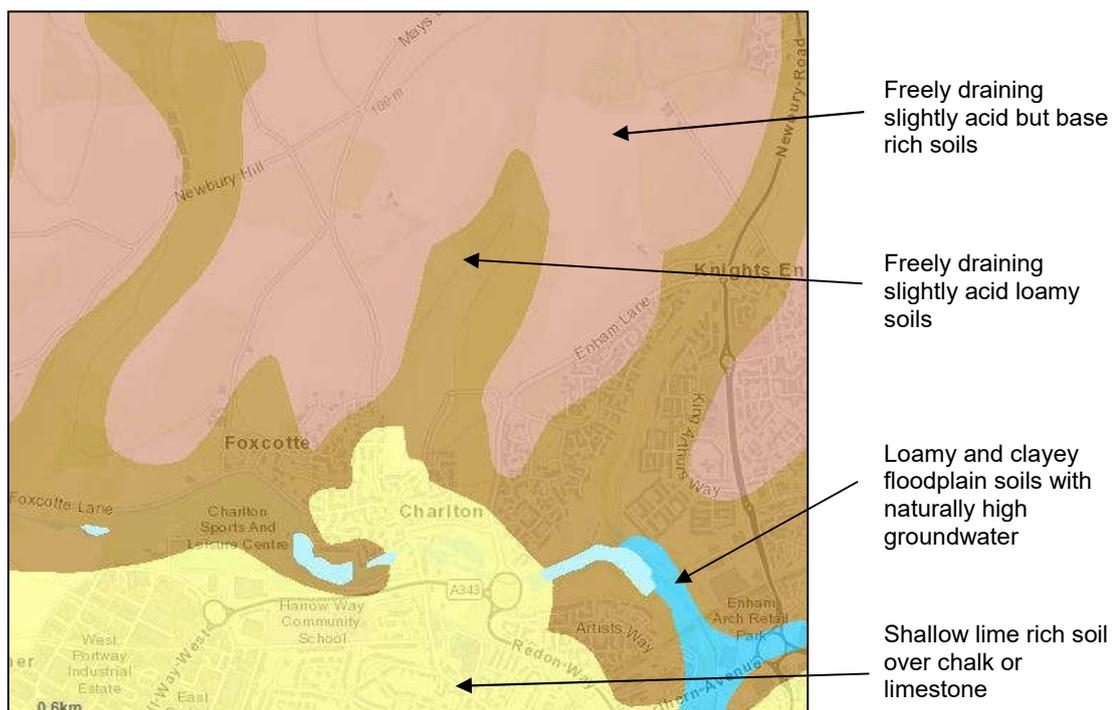
2.11 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains superficial soft sand and gravel deposits.

2.12 There are no waste issues affecting the whole Parish including the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

SOILS

- 2.13 The soils found in the Neighbourhood Plan Area are equally as diverse as the underlying geology. In the northern part of the Neighbourhood Plan Area the Soilscales website (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales>) confirms that the main soil type is freely draining and slightly acid but has a base of rich soils – see figure 10 below.
- 2.14 To the south of the Parish there is a central band of freely draining slightly acid loamy soils. To the south of Charlton largely centred around the built up area, the soils are characterised as being shallow, lime rich soils over chalk or limestone.

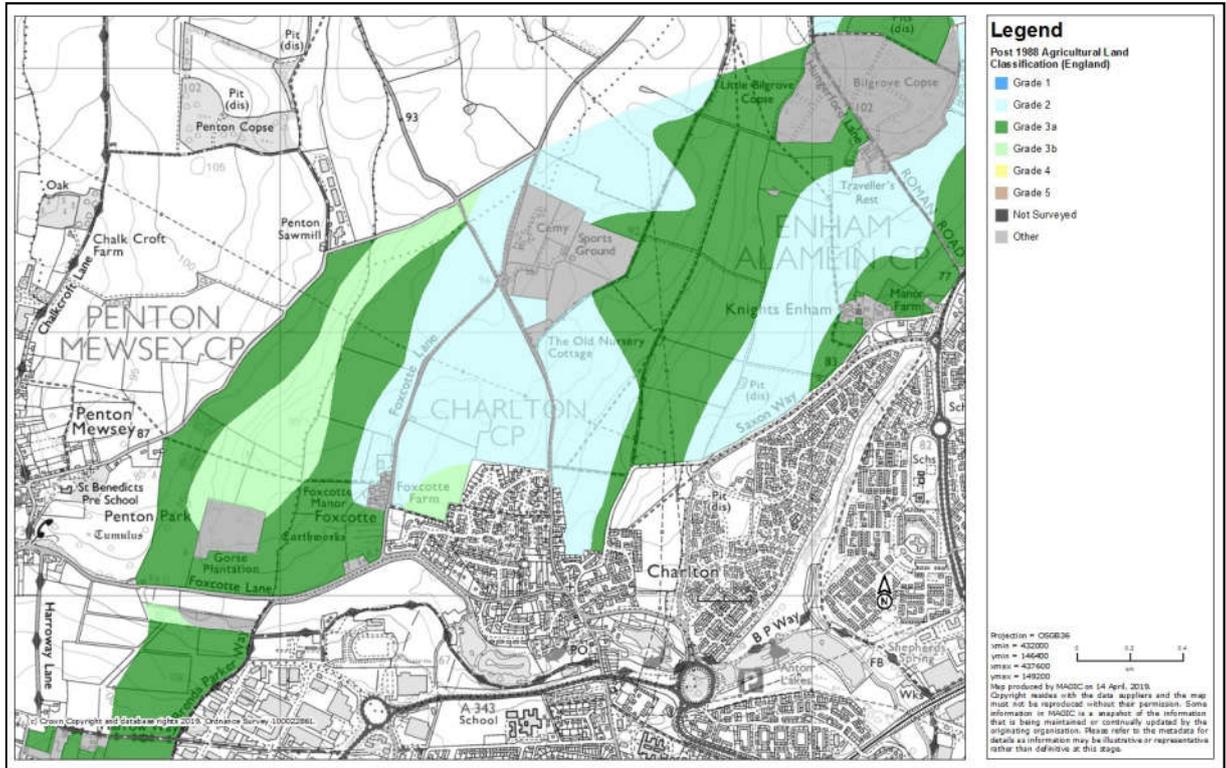
Figure 10 – Extract from Soilscales Map



(Source: Soils Data © Cranfield University (NSRI) and for the Controller of HMSO 2019)

AGRICULTURAL LAND

Figure 112 – Agricultural Land Classification



(Source: Post 1988 Agricultural Land Classification Mapping, MAGIC, © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

- 2.15 The grading of agricultural land in the Neighbourhood Plan Area shows (figure 12) a mix of largely Grade 2 to the north of the parish, with Grade 3a/b elsewhere outside of the urban area.
- 2.16 Grade 2 agricultural land is considered to be very good quality with minor limitations which could affect crop yield, cultivations or harvesting. On such land, there are a wide range of agricultural and horticultural crops which can be grown. The level of yield is generally high but may be lower or more variable than Grade 1.

CLIMATE

- 2.17 The Met Office records¹ provide data for average weather conditions at Middle Wallop, the nearest climate station to the Neighbourhood Plan Area. The data is an average of the individual years' data for the period 1981 to 2010.

¹ Met Office (2017) *Average Records for Brize Norton*, [Online]. Available: <http://www.metoffice.gov.uk/public/weather/climate/gcncvd2bqt> [30/03/17]

- 2.18 The average annual maximum temperature is 14.3 degrees centigrade, and the average annual minimum temperature 6.3 degrees centigrade (ranging from an average of 22.1 degrees in July to 1.3 degrees in February).
- 2.19 There is an average of 46.5 days of air frost per year. This is to be contrasted with the total number of sunshine hours on average across the year of 1627.
- 2.20 Average annual rainfall is 779 mm. There are 121 days of rainfall where more than or at least 1mm rain falls.
- 2.21 Annual average windspeeds measured at 10m above ground level is 8.0 knots.

INFORMATION GAPS

- 2.22 Data for the characterisation of the locality of the Neighbourhood Plan Area is good. No gaps have been identified.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 2.23 The quality of both sub-surface and surface water resources is critically important and key to ensuring that drinking water and watercourse status can be maintained at a high level.
- 2.24 Whilst the presence of the sandy soil does not generally present challenges for construction, there are issues in areas which are prone to flooding. Gradually, the sand used as a foundation can be washed away and may affect development and building costs to mitigate for this.
- 2.25 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains a large amount of high quality agricultural land, which when combined with good average weather conditions provide good agricultural yield, the loss of which would need to be considered within the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 2.26 Removal (or planting) of vegetation has the potential to induce significant ground heave (swelling) or shrinkage, which can disrupt levels and damage structures. The effects of the local geology on development will be of consideration in the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

3 SOCIAL & COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

POPULATION

3.1 The population of the parish was recorded in the 2011 Census as being:

- 1,947 persons (48.4% male; 51.6% female)
- Test Valley Borough - 116,398 persons (48.9% male; 51.1% female)

(Source: ONS Population Density Dataset, 2011 (QS102EW))

3.2 The ONS Lower Layer Super Output Area mid-year 2017 population estimates (published October 2018) estimate Test Valley's population to be 123,957 or an increase of just under 6.5% in the six years since the 2011 census.

3.3 Pro rata, it could be assumed that the population for the Parish has therefore increased by a similar amount - in this case 6.5% which would equate to 127 people on average. Clearly where housing developments have taken place they would need to be factored into any future assessments. In that respect, the most notable scheme was for the proposal for 85 dwellings at Goch Way in Charlton that was approved in 2012, and which has since been constructed.

3.4 The age structure of the Parish populations is revealing in the differences between them. The percentage of residents within various age brackets is reproduced in the table below.

Age Bracket	Charlton Parish	South-East	England
0 – 9	8.1%	11.8%	11.9%
10 – 19	10.7%	12.1%	12.1%
20 – 29	8.9%	12.3%	13.7%
30 – 44	16.9%	20.4%	20.6%
45 – 59	24.3%	19.9%	19.4%
60 – 74	21.7%	15%	14.6%
75 – 84	6.4%	5.8%	5.5%
85 – 89	2.2%	1.6%	1.5%
90+	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%
Median Age	48	40	39

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table KS102EW, Age Structure)

3.5 This reveals that within the Neighbourhood Plan Area age profiles for children between 0 - 9 years is lower than the equivalent Regional and England figures. Similarly, they are also lower when compared against the 10 – 19, 20 – 29 and 30 – 44 age groups.

3.6 Conversely, the proportion of adults between the ages of 45 – 59 and 60 - 74 is much higher when compared to the South-East and equivalent England figures, this is true

of all age groups up to 90+, indicative of an average age older than the regional and national averages.

3.7 The approximate social grade within the Neighbourhood Plan Area is derived from ONS data table QS611EW which is part of the 2011 census.

Table 2 - Approximate Social Grade (All Household Reference persons aged 16 - 64)		
Social Grade	Charlton Parish	Test Valley
AB	24.38%	30.0%
C1	40.46%	31.2%
C2	22.97%	20.4%
D/E	12.19%	18.3%
Approximated Social Grade (total)	100%	100%

(Source: 2011. Census Table QS611EW)

3.8 The grading is taken from the occupation of the head of the household and is categorised as follows:

- AB - upper middle / middle class, higher / intermediate managerial, administrative or professional
- C1 - lower middle class, supervisory or clerical and junior managerial, administrative or professional
- C2 - skilled working class, skilled manual workers
- D - working class, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers
- E - non-working, casual or lowest grade workers, pensioners, and others who depend on the welfare state for their income

3.9 The key characteristics of the Neighbourhood Plan Area are that there are significantly lower social grade AB and DE within the Parish in comparison to the rest of Test Valley. Class C1 is conversely significantly higher.

HOUSING

3.10 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains 853 dwellings according to the 2011 census. The following table comprises a breakdown of the Council Tax banding.

Council Tax Band	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	SE Region
A	0.23%	5.1%	8.82%
B	6.09%	17.1%	0.02%
C	24.14%	26.2%	25.87%
D	36.44%	18.8%	20.10%
E	24.02%	15.7%	13.23%
F	6.90%	9.2%	8.00%
G	2.18%	7.0%	6.39%
H	0.00%	0.9%	0.91%
TOTAL	100.00%	100%	100%

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics/ Test Valley Profile)

3.11 Banding is based on the open market capital value of the relevant property on the 1 April 1991. In the Test Valley Borough the bands were divide as follows:

- A - up to and including £40,000
- B - £40,001 - £52,000
- C - £52,001 - £68,000
- D - £68,001 - £88,000
- E - £88,001 - £120,000
- F - £120,001 - £160,000
- G - £160,001 - £320,000
- H - more than £320,000

3.12 The banding points of the most expensive properties (bands F, G and H) are at a lower proportion in the Charlton Parish compared to the figures for Test Valley as a whole and the South East. Instead, there are significantly more band D and E properties in comparison with less properties within the lower bands A and B.

3.13 The range of house types is described in detailed in ONS table KS401EW (tables 4 and 5). These demonstrate that there are more detached and terraced properties in the parish than the average for Test Valley and the South East, with a much lower range of flats and apartments.

	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	S E Region
Whole House or Bungalow; Detached	335	18581	1037388
Whole House or Bungalow; Semi-Detached	245	15467	1022394
Whole House or Bungalow; Terraced (Including End-Terrace)	182	9612	829923
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Purpose-Built Block of Flats or Tenement	69	5536	598222

Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Part of a Converted or Shared House (Including Bed-Sits)	2	903	149158
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; In Commercial Building	6	396	41190
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	0	541	25898

(Source: 2011 Census Table KS401EW)

	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	S E Region
Whole House or Bungalow; Detached	39.93%	36.41%	28.01%
Whole House or Bungalow; Semi-Detached	29.20%	30.31%	27.60%
Whole House or Bungalow; Terraced (Including End-Terrace)	21.69%	18.83%	22.41%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Purpose-Built Block of Flats or Tenement	8.22%	10.85%	16.15%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; Part of a Converted or Shared House (Including Bed-Sits)	0.24%	1.77%	4.03%
Flat, Maisonette or Apartment; In Commercial Building	0.72%	0.78%	1.11%
Caravan or Other Mobile or Temporary Structure	0.00%	1.06%	0.70%

(Source: 2011 Census Table KS401EW)

3.14 Household sizes are important as there is clearly significantly more 2 person households than the average (see tables 6 and 7).

	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	South East	England
All Household Spaces	839	49407	3555463	22063368
1 Person in Household	213	13065	1023154	6666493
2 People in Household	356	18258	1247950	7544404
3 People in Household	116	7933	551773	3437917
4 People in Household	119	7177	492843	2866800
5 People in Household	26	2157	167581	1028477
6 People in Household	8	629	53824	369186
7 People in Household	0	134	11742	88823
8 or More People in Household	1	54	6596	61268

(Source: 2011 Census Table QS406EW)

	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	South East	England
All Household Spaces	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
1 Person in Household	25.39	26.44	28.78	30.22
2 People in Household	42.43	36.95	35.10	34.19

3 People in Household	13.83	16.06	15.52	15.58
4 People in Household	14.18	14.53	13.86	12.99
5 People in Household	3.10	4.37	4.71	4.66
6 People in Household	0.95	1.27	1.51	1.67
7 People in Household	0.00	0.27	0.33	0.40
8 or More People in Household	0.12	0.11	0.19	0.28

(Source: 2011 Census Table QS406EW)

- 3.15 The tenure of the different households in the Neighbourhood Plan Area parish of Charlton are shown in table 8.

Tenure	Charlton	Test Valley	England
Owned; total	86.5%	70.3%	63.3%
Shared ownership	0.5%	0.7%	0.8%
Social rented; total	4.9%	14.4%	17.7%
Private rented; total	6.9%	12.9%	16.8%

Source: Census 2011, AECOM Calculations

- 3.16 The data reveals a number of interesting points; owned properties are significantly higher than the average and may well be reflective of the average age of the parish residents, which is also higher than average, and so the affordability of housing being more reasonable in the past or the passage of time has enabled occupants to gain a footing on the housing ladder.
- 3.17 The level of social and private rented properties in the Neighbourhood Plan Area is significantly lower than Test Valley on average but this may solely be affected by the availability of housing stock.
- 3.18 At the time of undertaking, Charlton formed part of the Andover wards and therefore any housing need data is historically included within the overall need of the town. Whilst as of 13 November 2018, 2,106 households were registered on Test Valley Borough Council's Housing Register, it cannot be ascertained as to the actual level of need within the Parish without a detailed local survey. It should be noted however that

Charlton was seen as a desirable location by those on the register, with 548 applicants stating that Charlton was an area of preference.

- 3.19 With regard to sale prices and affordability, the Housing Needs Assessment produced by AECOM indicates a:

“lack of affordability is acute at the lower end of the income spectrum and, while it eases slightly at the median point, for sale market dwellings are still well beyond the means of people at this level of household income.

Based on median and lower quartile household incomes in the district of £20,238 and £12,501 respectively, it can be supported that a mix of housing tenures would be required to meet the appropriate needs of the community, both for rent and leading to home ownership.

From the affordability analysis we have done it is apparent that only those households in the Upper Quartile are able to access sale dwellings without subsidy. This means the majority of households must choose from alternative tenures, either Private Rent, or an AH tenure. Given the majority of dwellings in the NA are privately owned, this suggests a significant misalignment with community need.

The new NPPF acknowledges that Build to Rent dwellings have a role to play in providing affordable market homes, and may contribute to AH need where they include a component of Affordable Private Rent. It is therefore appropriate for policy in Charlton to support Build to Rent development.

It is notable however, that rents for entry-level PRS dwellings remain higher than median household incomes, indicating the majority of households are likely to require some form of subsidised housing. As set out earlier in this study, it is therefore appropriate that the accent is placed on the provision of AH. As shown in the Affordable Housing Model, a target of 40% would make substantial in-roads into the overall need for AH over the Plan Period.”

- 3.20 With regard to tenure split the AECOM report recommend a tenure split model to take into account these factors:

“It is appropriate given the relationship between household income and affordability thresholds; it seems appropriate the accent should be on Social and Affordable Rent dwellings, with Shared Ownership dwellings available to those seeking a route to home ownership, and an alternative to PRS dwellings.”

HEALTH

- 3.21 The health of the Neighbourhood Plan Area is generally comparable to the average for the Region or England (tables 9 and 10).

Health Status	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
Very Good	903	4,232,707	25,005,712
Good	704	2,989,920	18,141,457
Fair	257	1,037,592	6,954,092
Bad	66	291,456	2,250,446
Very Bad	17	83,075	660,749
Totals	1947	8,634,750	53,012,456

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS302EW)

Health Status %	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
Very Good	46.38	49.0	47.2
Good	36.16	34.6	34.2
Fair	13.20	12.0	13.1
Bad	3.39	3.4	4.2
Very Bad	0.87	1.0	1.2
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS302EW)

- 3.22 The availability of health services in the locality is reasonably good for a rural area. Data held on the NHS website (<http://www.nhs.uk/service-search>) provides details of the nearest facilities as well as general information about each facility.
- 3.23 The data indicates that there are 15 GP practices within 10 miles of the Parish of Charlton. The nearest is The Andover Health Care Medical Practice (0.4 miles).
- 3.24 There are 13 pharmacies within 10 miles of Charlton. The nearest is in Andover (0.4 miles).
- 3.25 The nearest accident and emergency services are located at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital (13.2 miles).
- 3.26 The nearest hospital for general treatment (including maternity units) is Andover War Memorial Hospital (0.4 miles).

3.27 There are 8 dental practices within 10 miles of Charlton; the nearest is Bupa Dental Care in Andover (1.1 miles). Of those 10 practices, 2 are recorded as accepting new adult patients that are exempt from paying for care.

DEPRIVATION

3.28 The Neighbourhood Area statistics produced by the Office for National Statistics (2011) assess households by deprivation 'dimensions'. Whilst these are not the full multiple deprivation indices, they are nevertheless useful as general indicators. The indicators are:

- Employment
- Education
- Health and disability
- Housing

3.29 Tables 11 and 12 show data from table QS119EW of the 2011 Census records showing the four dimensions of deprivation for the parish.

Deprivation	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
Not deprived in any dimension	130	1,695,912	9,385,648
Deprived in 1 dimension	72	1,145,825	7,204,181
Deprived in 2 dimensions	36	569,744	4,223,982
Deprived in 3 dimensions	2	129,939	1,133,622
Deprived in 4 dimensions	1	14,043	115,935
Totals	241	3,555,463	22,063,368

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS119E)

Deprivation (%)	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
Not deprived in any dimension	53.9	47.7	42.5
Deprived in 1 dimension	30	32.2	32.7
Deprived in 2 dimensions	14.9	16.0	19.1
Deprived in 3 dimensions	0.8	3.7	5.1
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.4	0.4	0.5
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS119E)

3.30 This data shows that the Neighbourhood Plan Area has a higher proportion of households not deprived in any of the four dimensions when compared with the England and SE Regional figures.

3.31 In all of the four dimensions the Neighbourhood Plan Area has a comparable percentage of households in deprivation compared to the Region and England as a whole.

EDUCATION

3.32 The 2011 Census data reveals the following statistics in relation to educational attainment within the Neighbourhood Plan Area:

Educational Attainment	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
No Qualifications	313	1,333,955	9,656,810
1 – 4 O-Levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	671	2,471,595	14,476,106
NVQ Lvl 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	129	492,083	3,549,205
5+ O-Levels (passes)/CSE (Grade 1)/GCSE. Diploma. Welsh Baccalaureate, Int, Diploma	613	2,727,031	14,770,857
NVQ Lvl2, intermediate GNVQ, City & Guilds Craft, BTEC first/general diploma, RSA diploma	268	984,776	6,471,092
Apprenticeship	184	455,870	2,723,419
2+ A-lvs/VCEs, 4+ As Lvs Higher School Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma	256	1,501,322	7,989,853
NVQ Lvl3, Advanced GNVQ, City & Guilds ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	234	741,971	4,701,028
Degree, Higher Degree	181	1,305,654	7,472,181
NVQ Lvl4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	108	317,850	1,878,697
Professional Qualifications	253	1,119,717	6,072,830
Other Vocational / Work Related Qualifications	375	1,258,611	7,315,650
Foreign Qualifications	34	429,796	2,776,829
Residents aged 16 and over	1,672	6,992,666	42,989,620

(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS502EW)

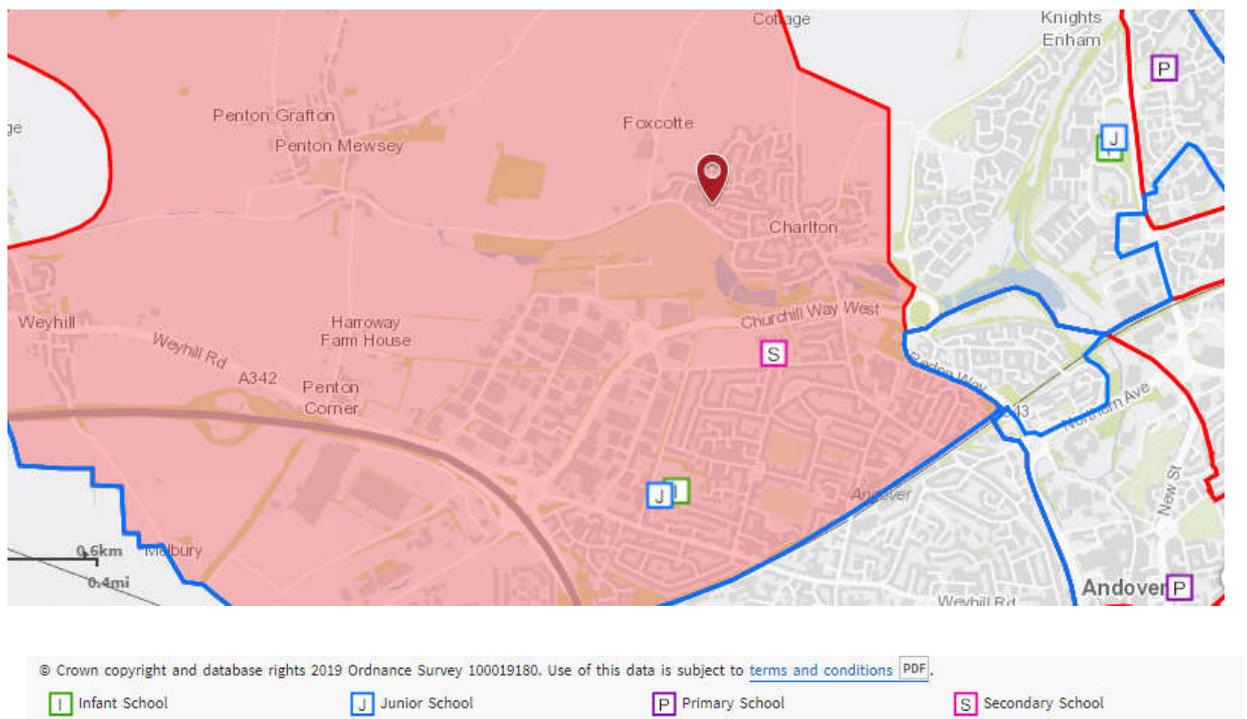
Educational Attainment	Charlton Parish	SE Region	England
No Qualifications	18.72	19	22
1 – 4 O-Levels/CSEs/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma	40.13	35	34
NVQ Lvl 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills	7.72	7	8
5+ O-Levels (passes)/CSE (Grade 1)/GCSE. Diploma. Welsh Baccalaureate, Int, Diploma	36.66	39	34
NVQ Lvl2, intermediate GNVQ, City & Guilds Craft, BTEC first/general diploma, RSA diploma	16.03	14	15
Apprenticeship	11.00	7	6
2+ A-lvs/VCEs, 4+ As Lvs Higher School Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma	15.31	21	19
NVQ Lvl3, Advanced GNVQ, City & Guilds ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma	14.00	11	11
Degree, Higher Degree	10.83	19	17
NVQ Lvl4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level	6.46	5	4
Professional Qualifications	15.13	16	14
Other Vocational / Work Related Qualifications	22.43	18	17
Foreign Qualifications	2.03	6	6
Residents aged 16 and over	1,672	6,992,666	42,989,620

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(N.B. numbers do not total 100% as respondents were able to indicate more than one answer)
(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS502EW)

- 3.33 The percentage of those surveyed achieving a degree or higher degree, or professional qualifications, is above that for the Region and England. Those with no qualifications are below both the national and regional averages.
- 3.34 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains no schools. As you can see from figure 12, the nearest catchment infant and junior schools are some 2km from the closest residential properties in Charlton in terms of viable walking routes. In terms of secondary schools however, the closest catchment school is Harrow Way Community School at approximately 750m from the nearest dwellings.

Figure 12 – School Catchment Areas



- 3.35 The 2016-20 Pupil Place Plan² remarks that at present, the Andover Town primary schools have a 2% surplus of places (as of October 2016). Although pupil numbers are set to increase through planned significant housing development in the area, it is forecast that the surplus by 2021 will have risen to 5%. This includes the provision of a new 2 form entry primary school at East Anton.

² Hampshire County Council (November 2016) 2017 – 2021 The Hampshire School Places Plan

3.36 The above forecasts taken from the 2016-20 Pupil Place Plan, take the following factors into account when forecasting school places:

- “numbers of children living in area;
- numbers of children attending local schools;
- % participation rates for numbers joining each phase of schooling;
- known housing developments and likely pupil yield;
- in-year migration to and from local schools ‘pushback’ – children being ‘pushed back’ to their local schools as preferred schools fill from their own catchment demand.”

3.37 The assumptions do not, however, allow for additional non-strategic Local Plan allocation sites or Neighbourhood Plan housing allocations, or significant windfalls. The lack of any school provision within the Neighbourhood Plan Area is a significant factor which needs to be taken into account in the future.

3.38 The 2016 Ofsted inspection reports³ rated both Portway Infant and Junior Schools, as well as Harrow Way School as ‘Good’ in all areas of assessment, giving them a Grade 2. An assessment of Good / Grade 2 means that “*These are very positive features of a school. A school that is good is serving its pupils well.*”

3.39 Further and Higher education may be accessed locally at Andover College and beyond at Sparsholt College and the University of Winchester.

3.40 The Charlton and District Pre-School is also located within St Thomas’ Church Hall and runs every weekday morning as well as Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

RELIGION

3.41 The diversity of different religions followed within the Neighbourhood Plan Area is limited, but not significantly different to the South East Region and England figures:

Religion	Parish	South East
Christian	70.36%	59.8%
Buddhist	0.15%	0.5%
Hindu	0.05%	1.1%
Jewish	0%	0.2%
Muslim	0.15%	2.3%
Sikh	0%	0.6%
Other religions	0.62%	0.5%
No religion	20.54%	27.1%

³ Ofsted (2016) *Charlton with Compton Beauchamp Primary School Inspection Report* [Online]

Not stated	8.12%	7.4%
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(Source: 2011 Census Neighbourhood Statistics Table QS208EW)

3.42 This reflects the semi rural nature of the area and the limited influence of the larger conurbations in the surrounding areas on the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

3.43 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains St Thomas' Church (C of E), which is part of the Pastrow Benefice. There is a regular Sunday service as well as other family services and events.

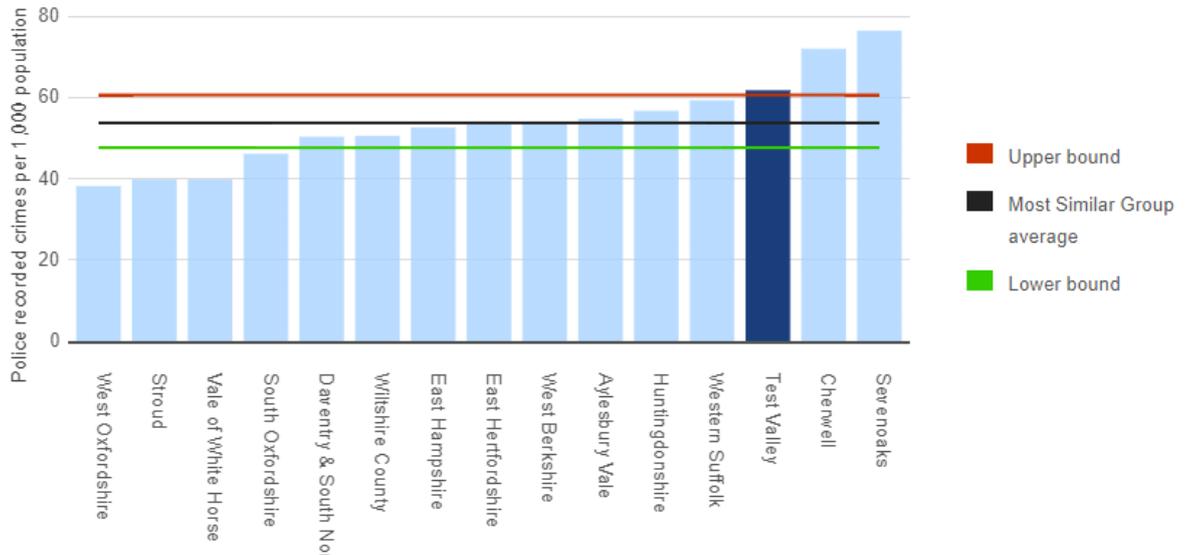
CRIME

3.44 The NP area is situated within the Andover North area of the Hampshire Constabulary with a breakdown of crime type highlighted in table 16.

Crime Type	Total	Percentage
Anti-social behaviour	41	12.54%
Bicycle theft	0	0.00%
Burglary	44	13.46%
Criminal damage and arson	31	9.48%
Drugs	6	1.83%
Other crime	6	1.83%
Other theft	65	19.88%
Possession of weapons	3	0.92%
Public order	20	6.12%
Robbery	0	0.00%
Shoplifting	9	2.75%
Theft from the person	0	0.00%
Vehicle crime	18	5.50%
Violence and sexual offences	84	25.69%

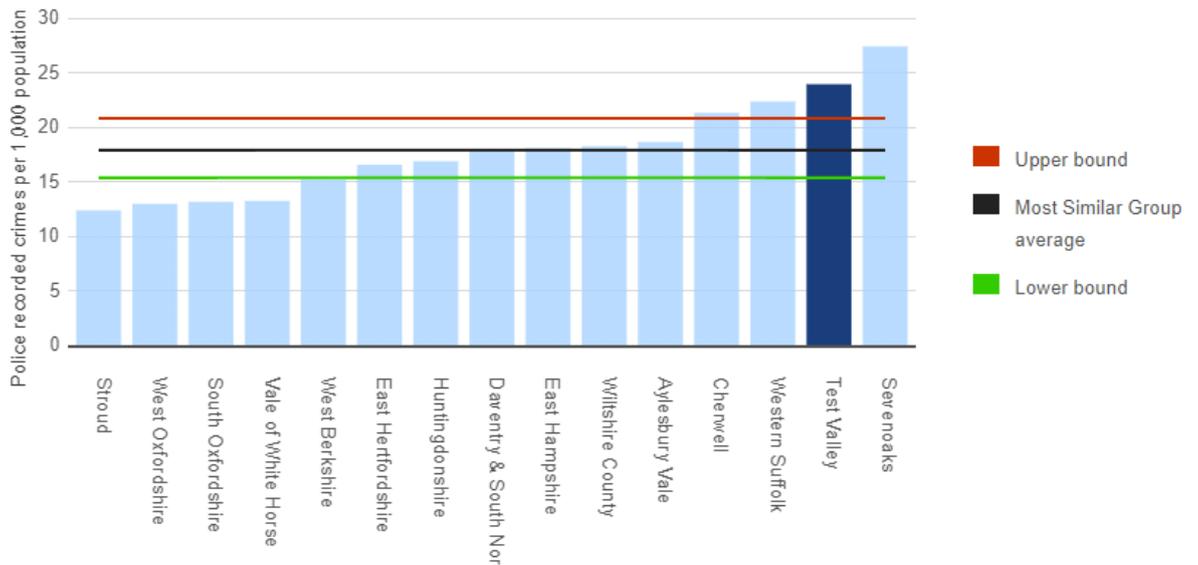
3.45 The latest data for the year ending September 2018, confirms that the general crime rate in Test Valley was higher than normal for the group of comparable areas with the highest factors shown in figures 13, 14, 15, and 16 . Within Hampshire however, Test Valley has one of the lower crime rates in the County at 61.74% compared to a County average of 80.86%.

Figure 13 - Test Valley Crime Rate - General



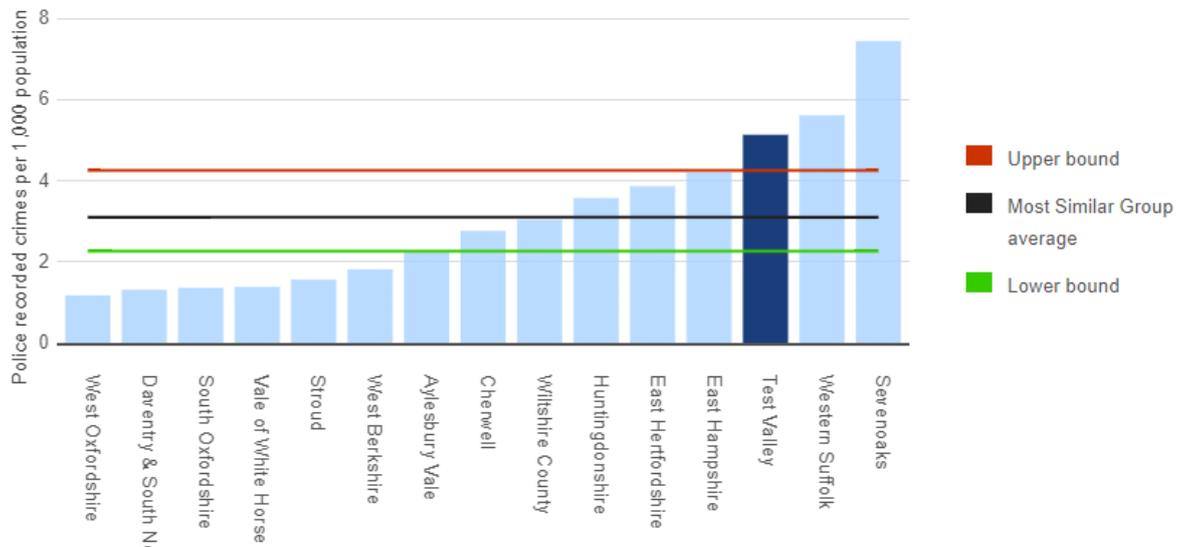
(Source: Neighbourhood Policing Data = <http://www.police.uk/thames-valley/N378/crime/>)

Figure 14- Test Valley Crime Rate – Violence and Sexual Offences



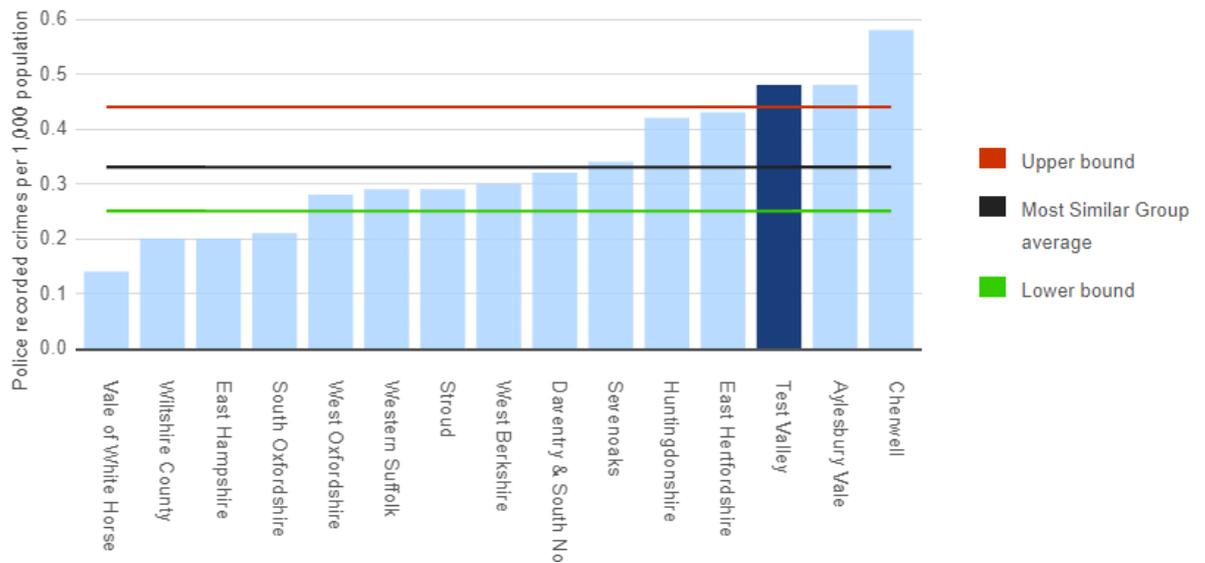
(Source: Neighbourhood Policing Data = <http://www.police.uk/thames-valley/N378/crime/>)

Figure 15- Test Valley Crime Rate – Public Order



(Source: Neighbourhood Policing Data = <http://www.police.uk/thames-valley/N378/crime/>)

Figure 16- Test Valley Crime Rate – Robbery



(Source: Neighbourhood Policing Data = <http://www.police.uk/thames-valley/N378/crime/>)

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

3.46 The evidence base for the 2016 Local Plan assessed the settlements in terms of the range of facilities available. The Policy COM2: Settlement Hierarchy Topic Paper (2014) set out Settlement Hierarchy Criteria based on the NNPf requirements. Individual settlements were analysed based on the range of facilities they contain and their accessibility (see table 16).

Table 17- Settlement Hierarchy Criteria

Settlement Hierarchy Criteria	
Criteria	Description
Food Store	Access to a food store within the settlement - includes supermarkets, village stores or petrol stations (with a shop selling fresh food).
Other Shop	Access within the settlement to a store providing for other daily needs. Examples include newsagents, pharmacy, greengrocer and butcher.
Education access	A primary school within the settlement. A secondary school access within easy reach by cycle, foot or public transport.
Health facility	Provision of doctors' surgery facility in the settlement.
Leisure facilities	Outdoor facilities such as playing fields and play areas.
Rail station	A station in the settlement with regular daily service to a major centre.
Public transport provision	- 1 for a village to be on a bus route operating hourly or more frequently, Monday - Saturday. - 2 for a village to have a bus route which operates less frequently. - 3 for a village to have access to a Cango service. The settlement is only counted as sustainable where it scores a 1.
Job Ratio	Local employment opportunities - the ward in which the settlement is located has a job ratio greater than 0.5 i.e. half a job per economically active person in the ward (aged 16 to 65).
Public House	A public house within the village.
Community facility	Provision of built facilities for social interaction e.g. Village halls and social clubs.

(Source: Test Valley Local Plan Topic Paper COM2 Settlement Hierarchy 2014

<https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/2567/EB-LC-20-Topic-Paper-COM2-Settlement-Hierarchy-RLP.pdf>)

- 3.47 It was subsequently assessed that Charlton was considered as a Key Service Centre 'given its close proximity to Andover and level of facilities'. Table 18 however shows that in terms of point score the criteria score is considerably lower. It should be noted that although Chilworth appears on this list, it is because of its employment role as a basis for the University of Southampton Science Park.

Table 18- Key Service Centres

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

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

3.48 Charlton also appeared in the category of Rural Villages (see table 19), where it appears on equal footing in terms of points with many other villages

Table 19- Rural Villages

Rural Villages			
Settlement	Level of Public Transport	Job Ratio	TOTAL (1 point per heading)
Abbots Ann	H	0.29	6
Ampfield	H	0.39	6
Amport	M	0.44	3
Appleshaw	L	0.51	5
Awbridge	M	0.27	4
Barton Stacey	M	0.39	6
Braishfield	M	0.39	5
Broughton	M	0.38	7
Charlton	H	0.19	6
Chilbolton	M	0.38	4

3.49 The Topic Paper included the analysis of each as shown in table 20.

Table 20- Settlement Analysis

Appendix 1 - Extent to which Settlements meet the selection Criteria												
Settlement	Level of Public Transport	Job Ratio¹	Food Store	Other shop	Health Facility	Leisure Facility	Rail Station	Public House	Community Facility	Primary School	Secondary School	TOTAL (1 point per heading)
Abbots Ann*	H	0.29	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Ampfield*	H	0.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Amport*	M	0.44	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	3
Appleshaw	L	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Awbridge	M	0.27	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	4
Barton Stacey	M	0.39	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	6
Braishfield*	M	0.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Broughton*	M	0.38	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	7
Charlton	H	0.19	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	6
Chilbolton*	M	0.38	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	4
Chilworth*	L	1.39	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	4
Dunbridge	M	0.39	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	3
Enham Alamein*	M	n/a	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	5
Fyfield	M	0.51	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	3
Goodworth	M	0.29	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	5
Clatford*												
Grateley	M	0.44	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7

3.50 The assessment highlights that the settlement was scored comparably to other settlements of a similar size, but clearly, its proximity to Andover was the deciding factor with regard to it being differentiated. It is worth noting that since the 2014 survey the 'other shop' has since closed and therefore the settlement would now score 5 points. Whether this would be sufficient to change its designation to a Rural Village can only be ascertained during the preparation of the evidence base for the emerging Local Plan.

3.51 This seemingly minor change however could have a significant impact on the future development of the parish. Whilst larger Rural Villages and Key Service Centre Settlements were all allocated a settlement boundary. With regard to the Key Service Centres specifically, it was considered that these were 'identified as the most sustainable locations for proposed allocations and therefore have been subject to review for potential allocations in the Sustainability Appraisal'. Within these Service Centres, it was proposed that the following scale of development would be acceptable:

- Strategic allocations
- Windfalls
- Replacement dwellings
- Community-led Development
- Strategic Employment Sites
- Small scale employment development

3.52 A full assessment of the services and facilities within the parish is recommended, in addition to whether the level of public transport and job ratio remain as originally assessed.

CLUBS

3.65 There are various clubs and activities available to residents in the Neighbourhood Plan Area. These largely relate to St Thomas's Church, the Leisure/ Salto Centre, Football and Rugby Clubs, but also include Brownies and Guides, keep fit, dance and the Womens' Institute.

COMMUNICATIONS

3.66 The settlements within the Neighbourhood Plan Area are served by telephone services. The Parish is also served by fibre broadband coverage which provides superfast

access to the internet for many residents, but not all; parts of the parish have variable access speeds.

- 3.53 Local magazines and information guides are distributed in the area as well as a monthly Parish Newsletter. There is also a village website and a Community News and Events Page for Charlton on Facebook which is a group for residents, both of which carry information.

INFORMATION GAPS

- 3.54 The majority of data is based on information provided by the Census 2011, Neighbourhood Statistics, and therefore doesn't necessarily reflect the more up-to-date profile of the Parish which has grown since 2011 through the development of a further 90+ dwellings.. The data provided by the AECOM report, does not include local statistics. Further parish survey work should be undertaken to ensure that any gaps are updated accordingly.

ISSUES FOR THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 3.55 There are several issues that may be relevant to the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.
- 3.56 There are significantly less residents identified as social grade AB and DE than the rest of Test Valley in the Parish. Class C1 is conversely significantly higher. The majority of residents fall within the 45 to 74 age brackets which denote an aging population. This combined with a lower than average number of children could have significant effects for the future. Where possible, the Neighbourhood Plan should consider any relevant employment, housing and community policies to address issues for the future in this regard.
- 3.57 The housing stock is dominated by those in bands D and E with a much lower proportion of the most expensive properties (bands F, G and H) as well as the less expensive bands (A and B) in the Neighbourhood Plan Area compared to the rest of Test Valley and the South East. There is a predominance for detached and terraced housing, with limited apartments and flats. This is generally reflective of the Council Tax data.
- 3.58 The majority of residents own their homes, with very limited shared ownership and lower rates of private and social rented properties. The AECOM Housing Needs Assessment found that there is a shortage of affordable housing to meet the community needs in addition to appropriate housing to meet the needs of an aging population.

Local survey work should be undertaken to ascertain, whether the demand for housing reflects the housing stock available including appropriate tenure. Future Neighbourhood Plan policies will need to use this data to focus on the future needs of residents and providing for projected demands accordingly.

- 3.59 The health of residents is broadly average and there appears to be good access to services, which are outside of the Neighbourhood Plan Area. This is clearly dependent on continued public transport provision.
- 3.60 In terms of deprivation, the Neighbourhood Plan Area scores highly, making it one of the 10% least deprived parishes in England. There are however issues with Education, Skills and Training as there are significantly lower numbers of residents with higher level qualifications. This is reflected in the socio economic classification for the parish.. Given the nature of the parish it is unlikely that any Neighbourhood Plan policies could address the imbalance in this regard.
- 3.61 In terms of school education, there is no such provision within the parish and residents have to travel to neighbouring areas. Whilst the Hampshire School Places Plan states that it has planned sufficiently for the future, it is not parish specific. It should be noted however that any large-scale future development within the Neighbourhood Plan Area could have a significant impact on primary level education. Policies should ensure that appropriate and sustainable school provision should be provided for the future where relevant to development proposed.
- 3.62 The parishioners either consider themselves as largely Christian or of no religious affiliation. There is one place of worship in the parish, which is Church of England. Other religious denominations are catered for further afield in Andover, but given the statistics for the Neighbourhood Plan Area it is not considered that there are any issues which present future concern.
- 3.63 A full assessment of the services and facilities within the parish is recommended, in addition to whether the level of public transport and job ratio remain as originally assessed. An up to date position on the level of sustainability in relation to the needs and future requirements of residents is required to inform Neighbourhood Plan policies accordingly.

4 COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

INTRODUCTION

- 4.1 This section sets out the evidence that supports the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan policies relating to economic activity within the Neighbourhood Plan Area. It calls on data sourced at national, regional & district level that, given the modest number of businesses within the Parish, is of only limited relevance, and hence where possible & necessary will be supplemented with locally sourced data in an endeavor to fill any gaps.

NATIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 4.2 In respect of a rural parish such as Charlton the relevant section of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework⁴ states the following:

“Planning policies and decisions should enable:

- a) the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings;*
- b) the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses;*
- c) sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside; and*
- d) the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.”*

- 4.3 These policies resonate with the issues in the local area, not least because they are very much targeted at communities such as Charlton. By contrast, the economic policies at County and Borough level are all embracing and slanted toward the delivery of high-quality jobs. These have a particular bias toward the larger urban areas, which given the proximity to Andover, are particularly of relevance for Charlton and the Neighbourhood Plan Area as is highlighted in the following sections.

COUNTY APPROACH

- 4.4 In the introduction to the latest revision of the Hampshire County Council' Strategic Plan 2017-2021⁵, it is stated that there are four main strategic aims of which, in regard to the

⁴ DCLG (2019) *National Planning Policy Framework* - Chapter 6, para 83 [online]
<https://www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/strategiesplansandpolicies/corporatestrategy/>

economy, the outcome is envisaged to maintain strong and sustainable economic growth and prosperity. This is to be achieved by:

- *“Attracting increased inward investment and promoting Hampshire’s global Competitiveness*
- *Improving Hampshire’s connectivity*
- *Supporting businesses to start and grow, helping to create more jobs*
- *Helping people into work and to develop and maintain skills*
- *Planning and delivering appropriate development and infrastructure.”*

DISTRICT APPROACH

4.5 The adopted Test Valley Local Plan⁶ sets out:

“Andover is the home to a number of large employers including Simply Health (HSA), Stannah and Twinings. Its strength lies with its manufacturing and its location on the transport network. However, Andover currently lacks many of the characteristics associated with a competitive economy, including high value jobs and strong links with universities.*

Rural Test Valley has the highest out-commuting rate of the three areas and a smaller workforce and business base⁶³. The rural economy continues to diversify in response to changes in the agricultural sector with tourism having an important impact.

The Council wants to maintain and grow a successful and healthy local economy which provides a range of employment opportunities for its residents. Its approach to addressing the economic issues of the Borough is to increase the opportunities to work and live within the Borough, to make best use of existing employment sites and to improve the range of skills available within the Borough.”

4.6 The Local Plan further reveals a number of policy initiatives, which of particular relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan Area and are to:

- Support the rural economy through the use of existing buildings and sites for employment.
- Re-develop the Walworth and Portway Business Parks (adjacent to the NP area).
- Supporting the development of skills within the local labour force.

⁶Test Valley: An Economic Profile, 2006, Hampshire County Council (HCC), 2007

NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN AREA

4.7 Being a semi-rural community, the businesses located within the Neighbourhood Plan Area are limited in number, and fall mainly into one of a small number of categories:

- **Agriculture Based:** Farming contributes a small part to the local economy, although the land surrounding the settlement is agricultural, it does not support a significant number of workers.
- **Leisure Industry:** Charlton has a significant amount of leisure facilities for the size of the Parish. The Charlton / Charlies Lakes and Leisure Centre alone provide a significant amount of employment for local people.
- **National Companies:** Part of the parish boundary contains the Britax factory and customer service centre. This provides significant employment for the area. Other employers such as Tesco provide employment in their Tesco Express food store. A new crematorium is also under construction and operated by Pure Cremations, which includes the relocation of their head office from Newbury to Charlton.
- **Home working/ small businesses:** As with many rural communities, home-working is increasing in the Parish with at least 20-home based businesses, ranging from garden design to ironing provision, decorating to educational consultancy. Other small employers such as Foxcotte Veterinary Practice provide locally based employment.

4.8 Appendix A contains a list of businesses within the Parish.

Table 21 - Economic Activity by Employment Group				
		Charlton	Test Valley	England
Economically active	Total	72.7%	73.4%	69.9%
	Employee: Full-time	45.2%	42.8%	13.7%
	Employee: Part-time	14.7%	14.7%	38.6%
	Self-employed	8.2%	10.7%	9.8%
	Unemployed	1.8%	2.5%	4.4%
	Full-time student	2.8%	2.6%	3.4%
Economically inactive	Total	27.3%	26.6%	30.1%
	Retired	19.1%	15.5%	13.7%
	Student	2.8%	3.4%	5.8%
	Looking after home or family	2.6%	4.0%	4.4%
	Long-term sick or disabled	2.3%	2.4%	4.1%
	Other	0.5%	1.3%	2.2%

(Source: Economic Activity, 2011 Census (KS601EW/ AECOM Calculations))

Table 22 – Economic Activity by Occupation		
	Charlton Parish	Test Valley
A Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.02%	1.5%
B Mining and quarrying	0.00%	0.1%
C Manufacturing	11.53%	9.7%
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.17%	0.4%
E Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.25%	0.6%
F Construction	7.29%	7.4%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	14.41%	16.0%
H Transport and storage	3.47%	4.1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	2.97%	4.1%
J Information and communication	4.58%	5.0%
K Financial and insurance activities	6.61%	5.9%
L Real estate activities	0.93%	1.6%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	5.76%	6.8%
N Administrative and support service activities	3.64%	4.5%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	6.69%	7.7%
P Education	7.71%	9.4%
Q Human health and social work activities	6.78%	10.5%
R,S Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities	4.49%	4.4%
T Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	0.08%	0.2%
U Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	0.08%	0.0%

(Source: Industry, 2011 Census (KS605EW) Percentages)

- 4.9 The most prominent occupations are those relating to the retailing and repair of vehicles, followed by manufacturing, education, construction and health and social work.
- 4.10 When looking at commuting locations and distances, a significant proportion of Charlton residents work less than 10km from home (52.5%). The proportion of those travelling between 10-30km equates to 16.1% with those residents travelling 30km and over in Charlton amounting to 14.8%. The proportion of those working from home is lower in the Neighbourhood Plan Area (9.7%) compared to Test Valley (12.4%) and slightly lower than the rest of England (10.3%). Whilst the latter trend is likely to increase in the future, this may reflect the aging population of the parish, who may be more used to working traditional hours within their work environment rather than at home. It may also reflect the prevalent type of work in the parish and that such workplaces may not offer appropriate home working options.

- 4.11 The majority of long-distance commuter flows of less than 10km are to destinations such as Andover and Winchester. Considering the large flows of commuting to Andover, in addition to Newbury and Winchester, it is necessary to pay attention to future development and economic growth at these destinations as they could generate further demand for housing in the Neighbourhood Plan Area and potentially exacerbate transport problems.

EVIDENCE GAPS

- 4.12 A better understanding of the seeming lack of benefit from, or awareness of, enterprise funding by businesses within the Neighbourhood Plan Area could prove of assistance when finalising the Plan policies. As could an understanding of the make-up of the workforce employed within the Neighbourhood Plan Area, and the nature and location of the employment of residents as a whole. These are issues that should be addressed by conducting an appropriate survey of current employers, while also seeking supplementary feedback from all residents as part of the intended wider consultation.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 4.13 It is evident from the above that the economy in the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area is sound and contributes positively toward achieving the stated aims of both the County and Borough Councils. The evidence suggests this is due in part to local residents being employed outside the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area, and suggests also that it is the rural nature of the area that makes it an attractive place to live.
- 4.14 The policies of the emerging Neighbourhood Plan will need to take full account of this so that while the economic policies are structured to encourage growth within the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area. Growth that does occur will need to be consistent with the overall objectives of the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan to ensure that it does not detract from the attractiveness of the area as a place to live.
- 4.15 Thought should be given to the means by which the above-identified issues might be addressed through land use based policies in the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

5 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

5.1 This section of the report describes the natural resources in the area of the Neighbourhood Plan and its surroundings.

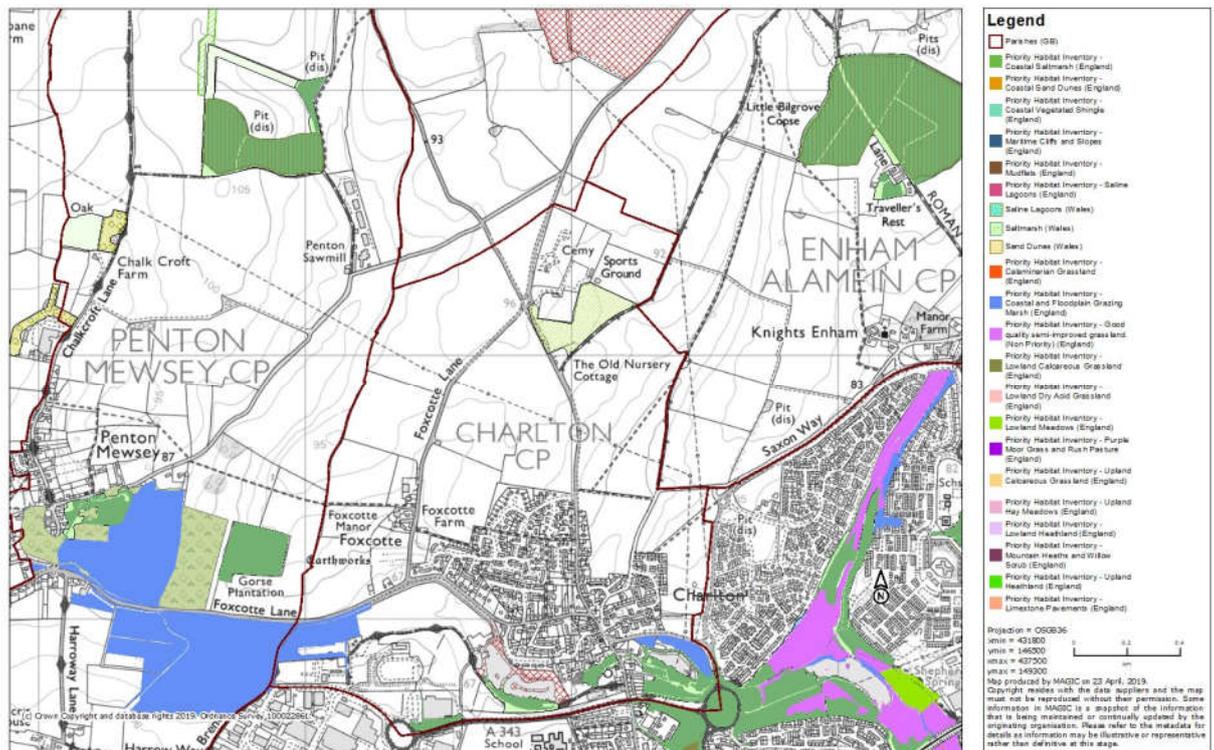
HABITATS

5.2 Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area contains a small range of habitats including a number of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 'priority habitats', see figure 17. These are regarded as being the most threatened and requiring conservation action.

5.3 Charlton Parish contains a variety of deciduous woodland habitat around the lakes area, with a low density woodland area to the south of Foxcotte Park.

5.4 Beyond the wooded areas there are also areas of BAP floodplain grazing marsh and Lowland meadows and pasture also adjacent to the lakes.

Figure 17 – Habitats



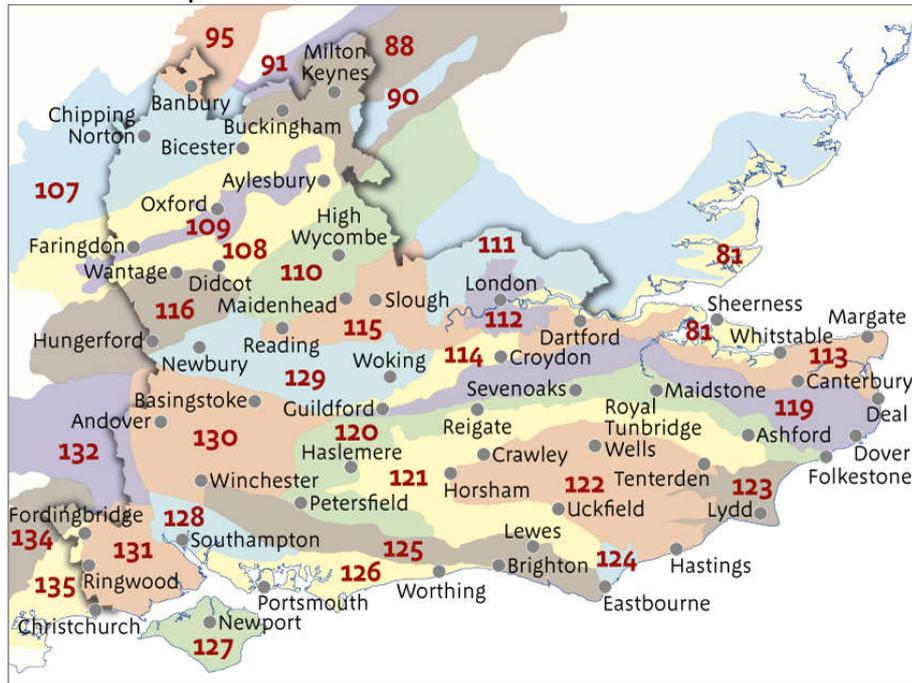
(Source: Priority Habitat Mapping www.magic.gov.uk © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

5.5 The Neighbourhood Plan Area falls within the Hampshire Downs (130) National

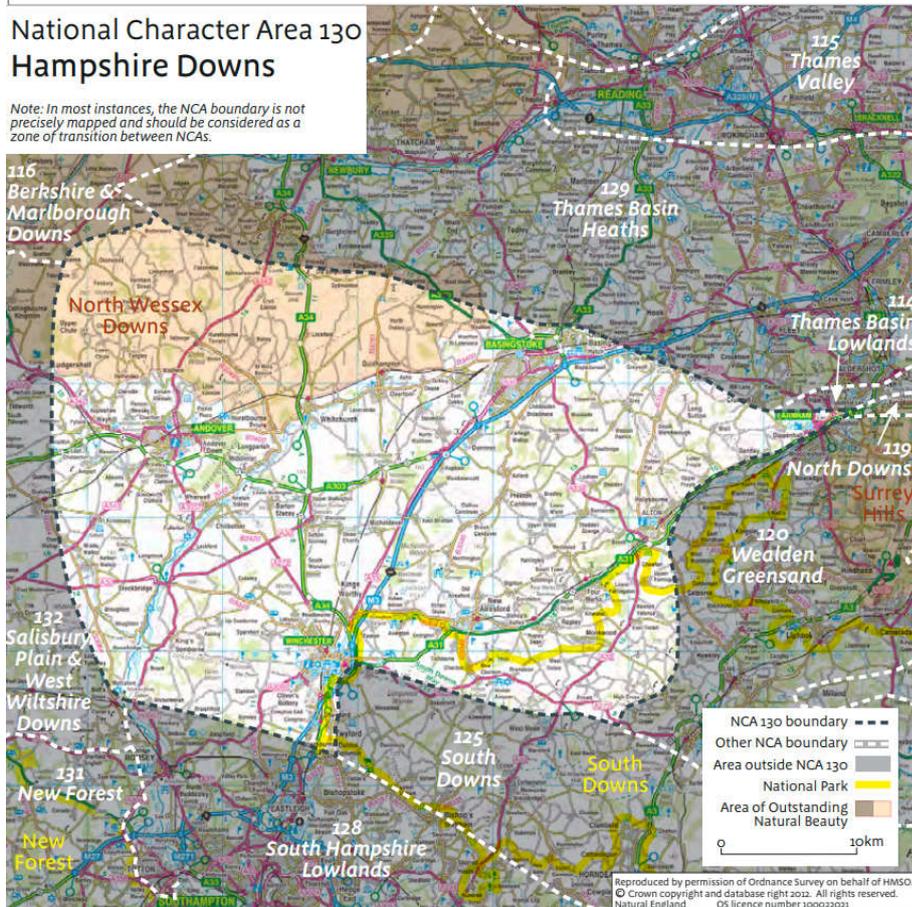
Landscape Character Areas⁷ as show in figure 18.

Figure 18 – National Landscape Character Areas



National Character Area 130
Hampshire Downs

Note: In most instances, the NCA boundary is not precisely mapped and should be considered as a zone of transition between NCAs.



(Source: Natural England - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-east-england-and-london>)

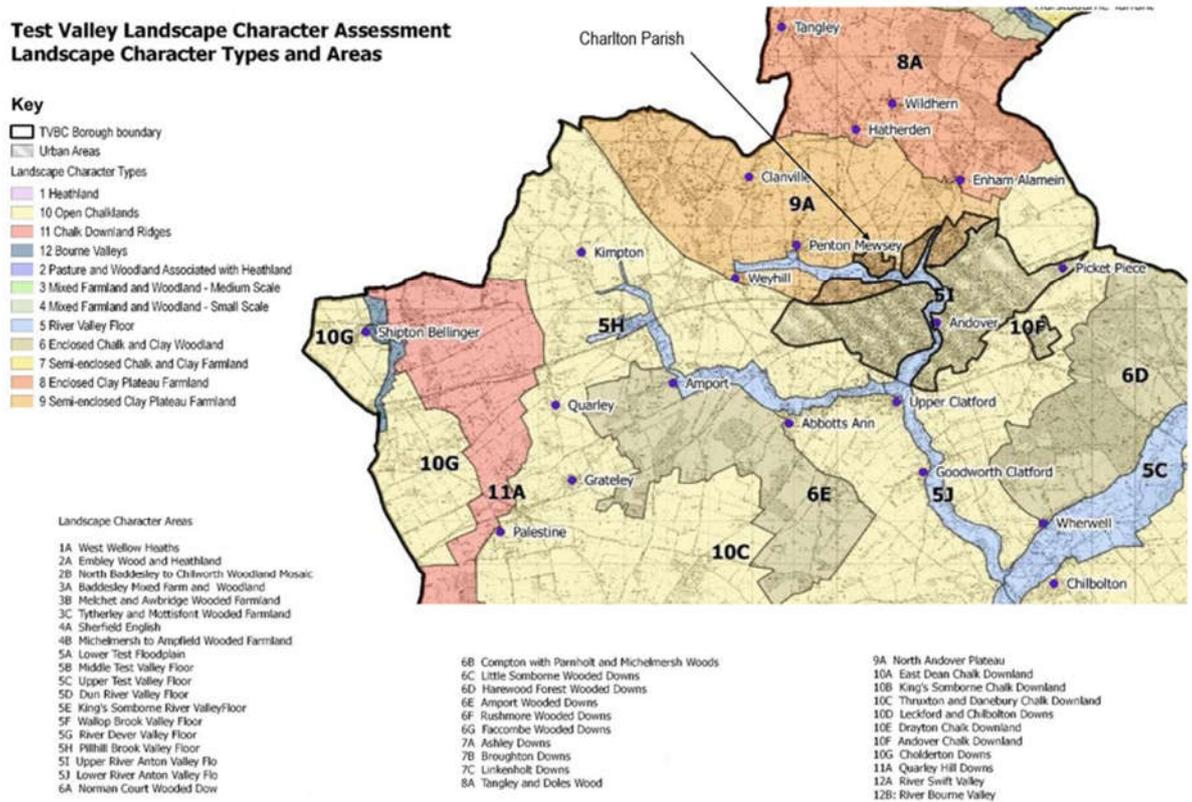
⁷ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles#ncas-in-south-east-england-and-london>

- 5.6 The Natural England Character Area Profile for area 130 states that: *“The Hampshire Downs are part of the central southern England belt of Chalk, rising to 297 m in the north-west on the Hampshire–Wiltshire border. A steep scarp face delineates the Downs to the north, overlooking the Thames Basin, and to the east, overlooking the Weald. The majority of the area is an elevated, open, rolling landscape dominated by large arable fields with low hedgerows on thin chalk soils, scattered woodland blocks (mostly on claywith-flint caps) and shelterbelts.*

The Chalk is a large and important aquifer; hence groundwater protection and source vulnerability designations cover most of the area, and catchment sensitive farming – to control pollution, run-off and soil erosion – is a vital activity. The aquifer feeds several small streams flowing north and east, but the dominant catchment of the area is that of the rivers Test and Itchen, which flow in straight-sided, relatively deeply incised valleys across most of the National Character Area. The Itchen is a Special Area of Conservation and, with the Test, is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest. These rivers, with the watermeadows, peat soils, mires and fens of their flood plains, are the most important habitats of the area. The valleys are also home to the main settlements, the local road system and important economic activities such as watercress growing and fly fishing. The water, supplied by the chalk aquifer feeding these catchments, is also the main ecosystem asset of the area, providing high-quality water to large populations in Andover, Basingstoke (both post-Second World War expanded towns that accommodate the London overspill population.”

- 5.7 The Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment was originally produced in 2004 and updated in 2018. There are two different landscape types identified within the Neighbourhood Plan Area: LCT9 Semi Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland and LCT5 River Valley Floor, see figure 19.
- 5.8 LCT9 Semi Enclosed Clay Plateau Farmland is a mix of medium and open tracts of large scale arable fields, with smaller fields of pasture associated with the settlements and dry river valleys. Settlements are long and linear, generally located within the more fertile valleys.

Figure 19 – Local Landscape Types



(Source: Test Valley Borough Landscape Character Assessment: <http://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/evidence-base/evidence-base-environment/> / © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

NORTH WESSEX DOWNS AONB

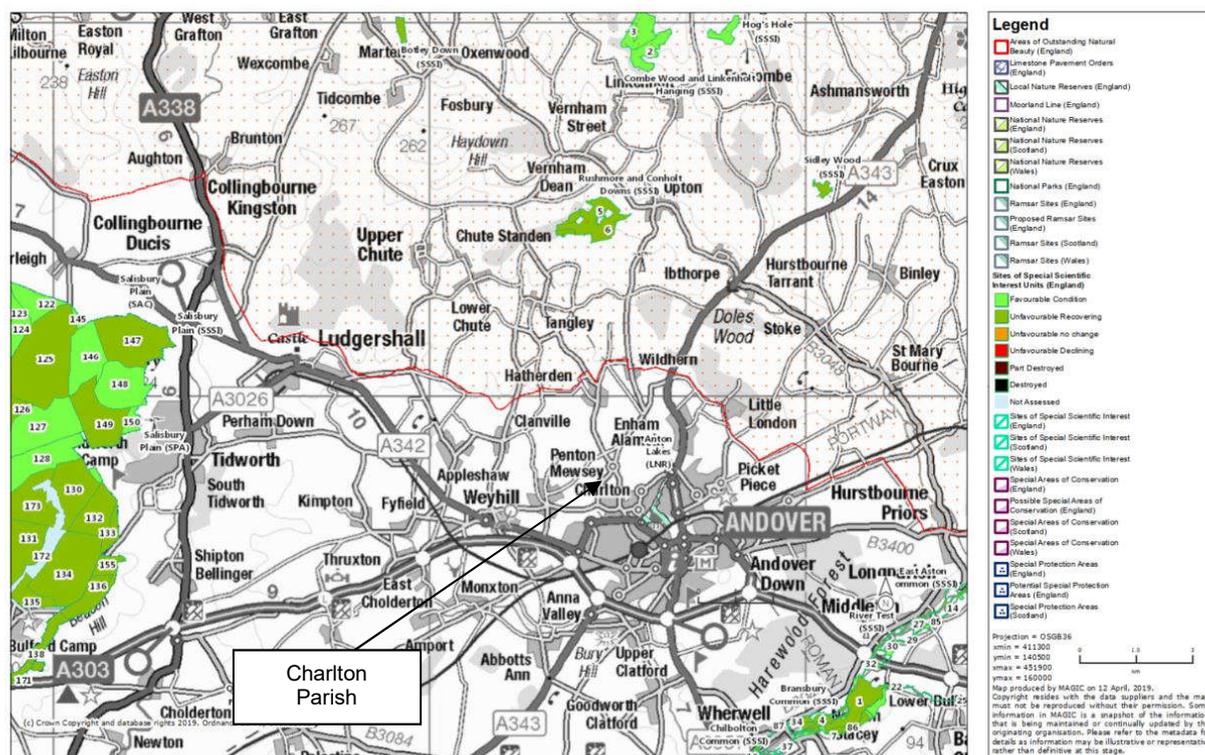
5.9 The parish lies to the south of the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). Any development of the northern parts of the parish could potentially affect the setting of the AONB and need to be considered.

NATURE RESERVES

5.10 There are no protected areas within the Neighbourhood Plan Area. There is however a local nature reserve: Anton Lakes adjacent to the Parish boundary.

5.11 At the international level are the Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Special Protection Areas (SPA), Ramsar Sites and Biosphere reserves. No protected locations are within ten kilometres of the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

Figure 208 – SACs / SPAs / Ramsar sites / NNRs



(Source: SAC / SPA / NNR / Ramsar site Mapping www.magic.gov.uk © Crown copyright and database rights 2019 OS Licence No 100051806)

- 5.12 Salisbury Plain SAC/SPA lies over 12km from the nearest part of the Neighbourhood Plan Area. With Porton Down SPA some 11km to the southwest.
- 5.13 Paragraph 3.46 of the Test Valley Local Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment⁸, commenting on the Salisbury Plain SAC, concludes by saying that:

Salisbury Plain is the largest area of open chalk grassland in north-west Europe. It is owned by the Ministry of Defence and used intensively for military training. The SAC interest is in the chalk grassland and the juniper scrub community supported within these areas.

While the high use of the site by heavy military vehicles and other activity suggests that the grassland is robust (when dry), research¹⁸ suggests that chalk grassland is significantly less resistant to repeat trampling by vehicles and that calcareous grasslands are far slower to recover from habitat disturbance (at least 50 years) than other types of grassland. Disturbance has also been shown to benefit exotic plant species. Additionally, nutrient enrichment has consequences for soil fauna and vegetation composition – dog fouling remains a key issue in areas of public access. The particularly nutrient-rich nature of dog faeces and the large volumes of faeces and

⁸ Test Valley Borough Council (2014) Habitat Regulations Assessment. [Online]. Available: <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planningpolicy/evidence-base/habitat-regulations-assessment>

urine on some sites result in eutrophication, loss of species diversity and an increase in vegetation height.

The research suggests that small-scale but acute disturbance events can have significant effects on plant community composition, and can have wider reaching impacts on other aspects of site management.

In summary, for the SAC designation, habitat deterioration can be caused by:

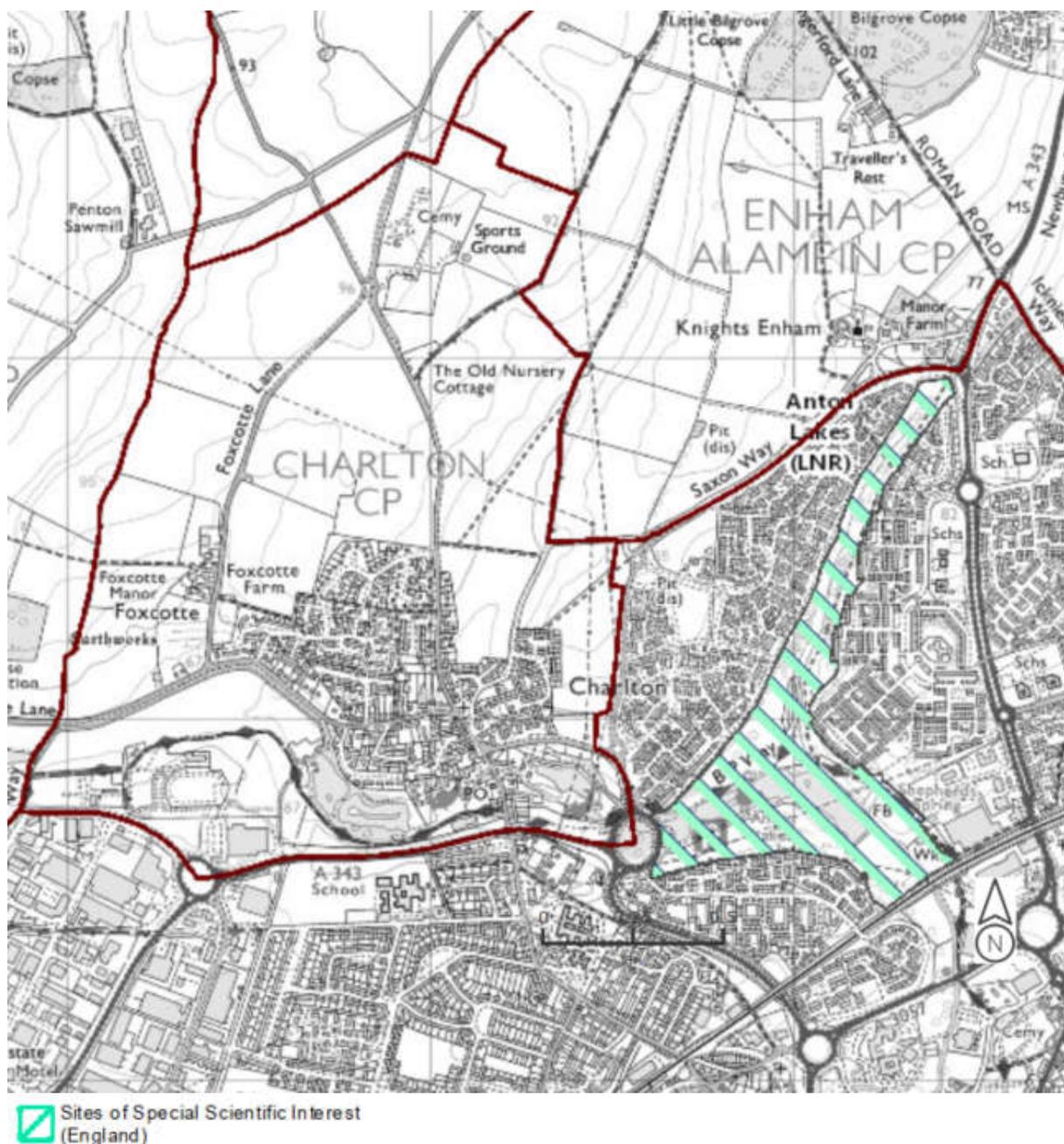
- *infrastructure (road) development*
- *vehicle movements*
- *recreational use (including dogs and horses)*

With respect to Salisbury Plain SAC and SPA, these sites are largely within Wiltshire. As a result of concerns over impacts on these sites from increasing residential development close to these sites, Wiltshire Council has implemented a process whereby developer contributions from new developments support on-going conservation work related to the features that these sites sustain. The level of contributions has been set such that the likely small numbers of dwellings within Test Valley that are within the acknowledged zone of influence where such affects may arise from would also be accommodated. Therefore, COM1 is considered unlikely to have a significant effect on Salisbury Plain.”

5.14 With regard to Porton Down, the Test Valley Local Plan Habitat Regulations Assessment concludes:

“Porton Down (designated for stone curlew and thus potentially susceptible to increased recreational disturbance) is not publically accessible. Therefore it is considered unlikely that any effects flowing from the plan would affect this site.”

Figure 21 – National Nature Designations



(Source: SSSI Mapping www.magic.gov.uk © Crown copyright and database rights 2017 OS Licence No 100051806)

5.15 There is one Site of Special Scientific Interest adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan Area – Anton Lakes (see figure 21). With 4 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation also adjacent:

- Andover Ring Road (Hogarth Court Bank) – (a site which supports one or more notable species)
- Anton Lakes - Lakes & Surrounds (Areas of open freshwater, fens, flushes,

seepages, springs, inundation grasslands etc and community wildlife site)

- A343 Britax Roundabout (Agriculturally unimproved grasslands)
- Churchill Way West, Andover (Grasslands which have become impoverished through inappropriate management but which retain sufficient elements of relic unimproved grassland to enable recovery)

5.16 Other locations where wildlife may be observed within the Neighbourhood Plan Area include the Charlton Lakes area. A phase 1 ecological survey of the area was undertaken in 2016. It concluded that the site had potential for:

- Crayfish (general precautions for crayfish species only)
- Grass snakes
- Common breeding birds
- Hobby and red kite
- Bat species
- Hedgehogs
- Otters

5.17 Within the Neighbourhood Plan Area as a whole, a number of protected species have been recorded and indeed further details may be obtained from the Hampshire Environmental Records Centre. The Magic Map database identifies records within the Neighbourhood Plan Area of the following species (NB this list is not exclusive):

- Lapwing
- Red Shank
- Various bat species

5.18 It should also be noted that there have been two major applications for housing development within the Neighbourhood Plan Area within the last ten years. The first was for up to 202 dwellings at land to the north of Foxcotte Tower, Foxcotte Lane (14/01661/SCRN) and the second was the Goch Way development for 85 dwellings (13/01034/SCRN). Both of which were subject to screening opinion under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2011.

5.19 In terms of ecological impacts, the opinion on the site to the north of Foxcotte Tower found no particular ecological interest on site (other than trees and hedgerows with potential for bat roosts), but potential for impacts on the Rooksbury Mill Nature Reserve,

Charlton Lakes and River (although not significant). The overall effects of a development of this scale in this location was considered not to be significant.

- 5.20 With regard to the Goch Way site, it was concluded that the site was over 13km from the nearest site of international importance or nature conservation and development of the scale proposed was unlikely to have a significant impact on the ecology of the site and its surroundings which could not be fully mitigated.

INFORMATION GAPS

- 5.21 Data for this aspect of the characterisation of the Neighbourhood Plan Area is good, but there is a notable gap in local level data on landscape and visual characteristics of the Neighbourhood Plan Area.
- 5.22 This could be critical in determining the capacity of the Neighbourhood Plan Area to absorb development in the future and to determine the areas where new development could lead to greater or lesser degree of impacts on the landscape character of the area as well as the integrity of the local and nationally important landscapes within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan Area.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 5.23 There are no areas or locations within the Neighbourhood Plan Area which are of great landscape or ecological importance other than a small Site of Importance for Nature Conservation located at Charlton Lakes. The northern part of the parish could however be considered to fall within the setting of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The Anton Lakes Nature reserve, a Site of Special Scientific Interest, is adjacent to the parish boundary. The two nearest Special Areas of Conservation/Special Protection Areas are sited in excess of 10km from the parish boundaries.
- 5.24 Given the above and the findings of the Habitat Regulations Assessment for the Revised Local Plan, in addition to screening opinions for proposed housing sites around the edge of the settlement, it is considered unlikely that detailed consideration will need to be given to the effect of future development within the Neighbourhood Plan Area on the natural environment unless the level of development is significant.

6 BUILT ENVIRONMENT, DESIGN & HERITAGE

6.1 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains a range of heritage assets which reflects the diversity of this historic landscape. The village was first documented in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) as Cherelton(e), which meant farm of the Free Peasants. However an earlier Anglo Saxon settlement was uncovered during the construction of Goch Way, with finds of 6th Century pottery and other artefacts, domestic features and evidence of structures. This is now known as Foxcott and details of this settlement can be found in the Scheduled Ancient Monument section below.

6.2 The National Planning Policy (NPPF) defines a heritage asset as:

“A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).”

6.3 Historic England maintains the official list of protected buildings or sites, which is known as The National Heritage List for England (NHLE). It contains a current register of all nationally protected historic buildings or sites in England. The defined Neighbourhood Plan Area contains a large number of designated heritage assets which are described in further detail below.

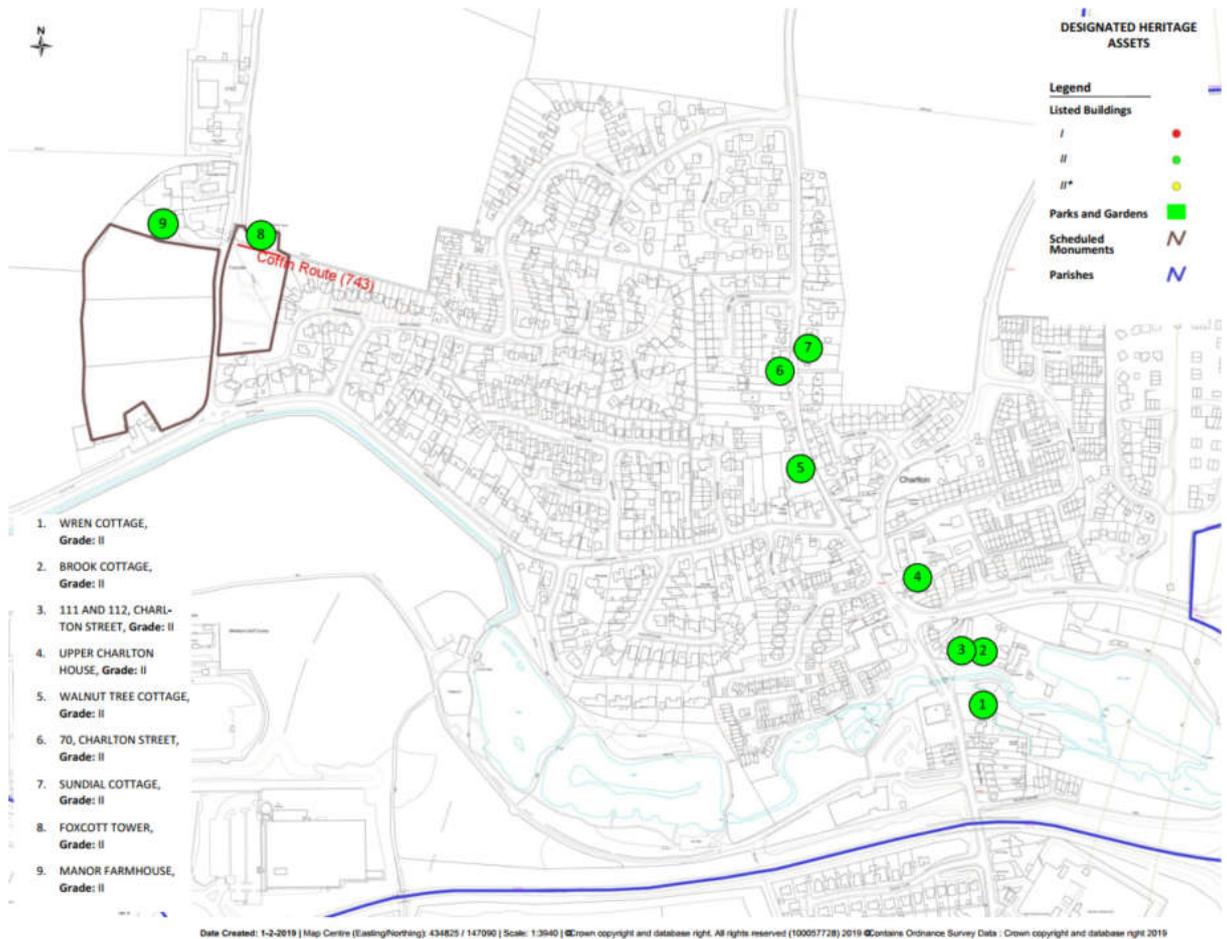
LISTED BUILDINGS

6.4 With regard to listed buildings the Neighbourhood Plan Area contains 9 Grade II buildings (see Figure 22 and Appendix B for details of these buildings).

6.5 There is a range of Grade II listed buildings within the Neighbourhood Plan Area, these comprise cottages, farmhouses and the former church.

6.6 Geographically, the Listed Buildings can be subdivided into buildings within the historic core of Charlton (7 buildings) and those within the hamlet of Foxcott (2 buildings).

Figure 22 – Location of Listed Buildings



REGISTERED PARKS AND GARDENS

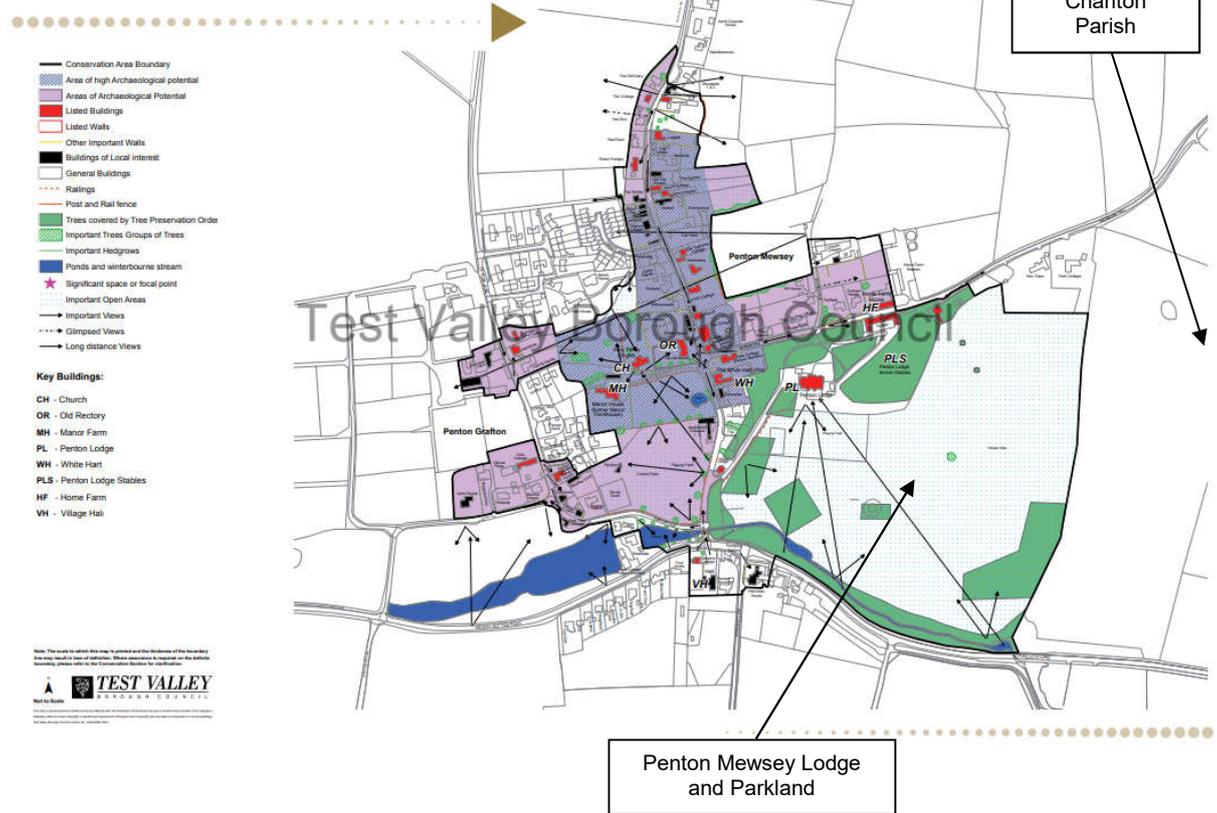
6.7 Historic England also maintains the record of Registered Parks and Gardens of special historic interest in England. The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains no assets of this type, however Penton Mewsey Lodge and its parkland in the adjacent parish to the west are listed and could potentially be impacted by development on the western edge of Charlton parish

CONSERVATION AREAS

6.8 Charlton does not have a conservation area, although parts of the parish to the west, may be considered to fall within the setting of the Conservation Area at Penton Mewsey, relevant maps can be located in Appendix C..

Figure 22 – Location of Listed Buildings

The Pentons Conservation Area Character Appraisal



6.9 The Conservation Area designation seeks to record and protect the features that contribute towards the special character or appearance of that area, which not only includes the built form, but important landscape features and views as well as its wider setting.

6.10 The Pentons Conservation Area was confirmed on the 5th March 1982. It encompasses both the villages of Penton Mewsey and Penton Grafton beyond.

SCHEDULED MONUMENTS

6.11 There is one significant scheduled monument situated within the Plan Area:

Foxcott(e) deserted medieval village (originally known as Fucsescote (Fox Earths)), is a deserted village visible under rough pasture as earthworks showing the outlines of crofts and other enclosures. Although found in the late 1950s, excavations only took place when the development of the dwellings at Richborough Drive was proposed in the later 1970s. These showed a Saxon settlement which developed considerably in the 13th and 14th Centuries spreading down Foxcotte Lane and then along the Charlton Road. Settlement continued up to the 19th century

- 6.12 According to the Domesday survey of 1086, the estate of Foxcotte was held as two manors for approximately 12 families: one manor was the now deserted settlement of Foxcotte. It was listed as being situated to the northwest of Andover, with the southern boundary formed by the Portway Roman road and intersected by the River Anton and the Harroway, an ancient trackway.
- 6.13 Foxcott(e) has never been in a parish in its own right with the estate boundary having changed little since mapping dating back to 1614. The chapel and manor house were the dominant buildings within the settlement, which gently sloped uphill, away from the streams of the Anton River.

Figure 24 – Location of Foxcotte Estate

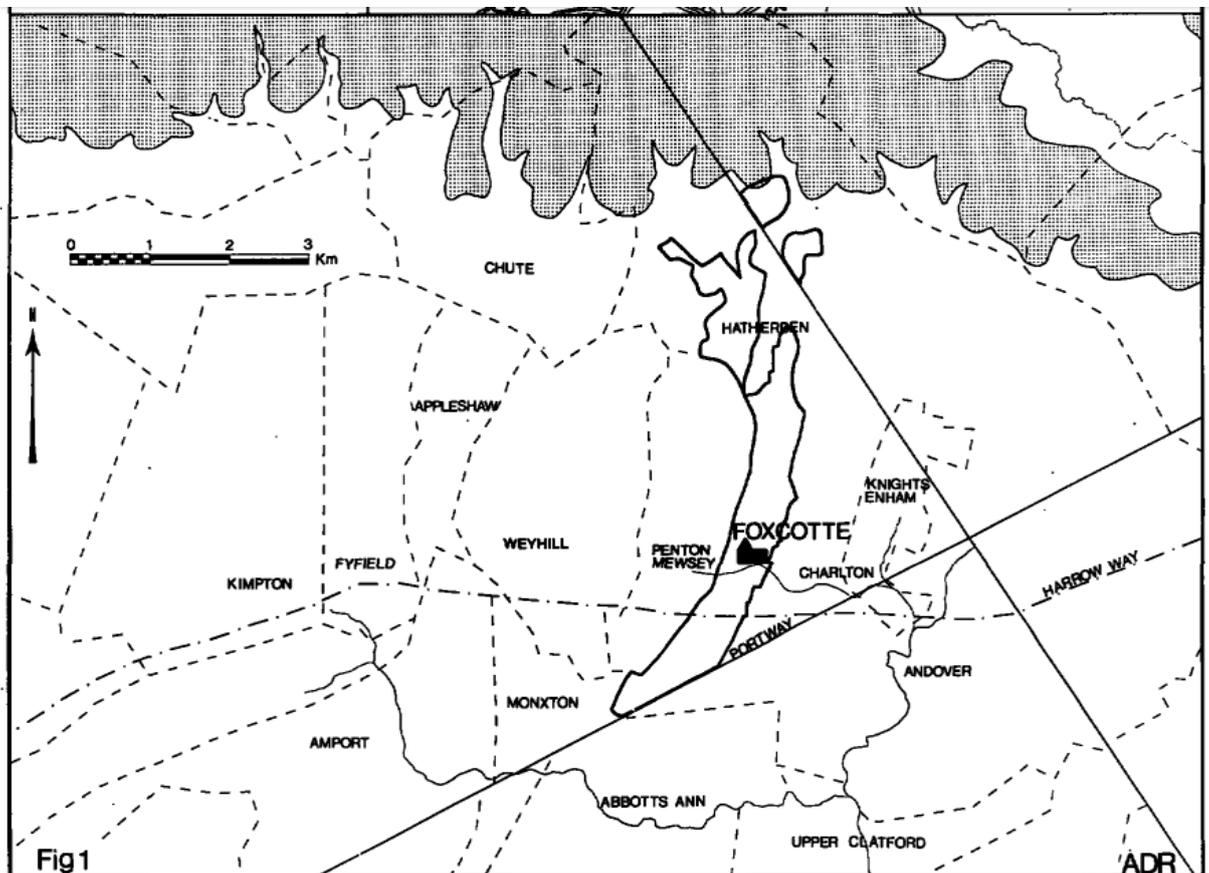


Fig 1. The location of the Foxcotte estate in north Hampshire. Parish boundaries are shown as prior to 1858. The Foxcotte estate boundary, marked in bold outline, is shown as in 1614. Land over 150m is shown stippled.

- 6.14 In the screening opinion for 'up to 202 dwellings at land to the north of Foxcotte Tower, Foxcotte Lane' (14/01661/SCRN), the site location was adjacent to both the Listed Foxcotte Tower and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Foxcott village and was therefore considered a sensitive site under the 2011 regulations.

- 6.15 The Scheduled Ancient Monument's significance lies in its buried archaeology but has some above ground features as well.. The screening opinion concluded that the proposal for up to 202 houses would be likely to have an impact on heritage assets, which would need to be carefully considered in any planning application. Upon submission of planning 14/02064/OUTN for up to 202 dwellings and the subsequent application 15/01582/OUTN for 175 dwellings. It was found on both occasions that irrespective of the public benefits *"The proposal would result in less than substantial harm to the setting, and thereby significance, of Foxcotte Tower, Manor Farmhouse and the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Foxcotte Deserted Medieval Village."*

Figure 25 – 1614 map of Foxcotte Village



Fig 2b. The 1614 map of the area shown in Fig 2a.

NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS

- 6.16 There are numerous non-designated assets which include a wide array of remains reflecting the earlier Anglo Saxon settlement.
- 6.17 Other assets have been identified through local studies and are contained with the Hampshire Historic Environment Record (formerly the 'Sites and Monuments Record').

This contains data of all historical and archaeological sites in the county. The details of which are included as Appendix D.

LOCAL BUILT CHARACTER

- 6.18 Much of the older cottages and houses are no longer evident in the parish. Those that remain however mainly date from the 18th/ 19th Century and are generally constructed of brick, brick and flint, or rendered and painted brick or cob and have clay tile, slate or thatched roofs. As most of the historic buildings in the village core were built from the late 18th Century onwards, there are few instances of timber framing.
- 6.19 Brick built dwellings often have decoration in the form of contrasting headers, or brickwork which has been rendered or painted. Paint colours are generally restricted to subtle shades of cream, grey or off white.
- 6.20 The use of brick and flint for building frontages (and associated garden walls) is quite common. Flint naturally occurs within the nearby downland chalk landscape and was widely used as a local building material up to the 20th Century. The flints as usually 'knapped', providing a flat/ regular outer surface. Bricks are then used to create the structural elements in the form of quoins on the corners of buildings and around door and window openings. This is evident on a number of buildings within the parish.
- 6.21 Weatherboarding is a detail not found commonly within the parish.
- 6.22 There are a number of examples of thatched cottages originally utilising long straw, but largely being replaced by combed wheat reed.
- 6.23 Clay tiles (mainly handmade) are also commonly used in the village, with natural slate used from the 19th Century onwards.
- 6.24 Boundaries to plots are generally traditionally formed by brick / flint walls or hedgerows. There has also been a move towards less appropriate modern boundary treatments most notably close boarded fencing.
- 6.25 The historic development pattern is of a much lower density than the modern developments, although many of the original plots have now been subdivided.. Historic buildings are generally sited on the street frontage with little or no front garden, whereas modern properties are often well set back into the plot with gardens, drives or parking to the front.

INFORMATION GAPS

6.26 There is no character appraisal currently available or being undertaken at the time of writing to inform the Neighbourhood Plan Area. The lack of such information may be significant and further work to address this omission may be required.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

6.27 The Neighbourhood Plan Area contains a number of heritage assets including grade II listed buildings and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Foxcott Deserted Village) of exceptional importance. Nearby Conservation Areas and Registered Parks and Gardens are also a feature. Such a range of assets needs to be carefully considered with regard to their sensitivity to the pressure of new development. Therefore new development requires an approach which will recognise both the conservation and enhancement of the heritage asset itself as well as its setting.

6.28 Previous applications for development within close proximity of Foxcott Deserted Village have been refused for a number of reasons, but in all cases one of the key reasons has always been the less than substantial harm to the setting and significance of designated heritage assets.

6.29 The local character and appearance of the built form within the Neighbourhood Plan Area is also significant and not solely limited to those parts of the parish that lie within the setting of designated Penton Mewsey Conservation Area and Registered Park.

6.30 All of the above considerations are matters which are likely to be material to future plan-making and planning decisions within the Neighbourhood Plan Area and require further consideration.

7 SPORTS, RECREATION AND LEISURE

7.1 This section sets out the evidence that supports the intended Charlton Neighbourhood Plan policies relating to open space within the Neighbourhood Plan Area. Given the nature of the topic, much of the evidence is derived from local sources.

LEISURE FACILITIES

7.2 Although Charlton is a semi-rural community, it has a significant number of leisure facilities within the National Park Area:

- Charlton Sport and Leisure Centre including; sports pitches, BMX track and Pitch and Putt Golf.
- Sports Academy, tennis and netball courts
- Salto Health Club, ICan and Gymnastics Centre
- Recreation Ground with pavilion
- Astro turf
- Skate park
- Provision for Children & Teenagers
- Rugby club
- Football and social club

PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY

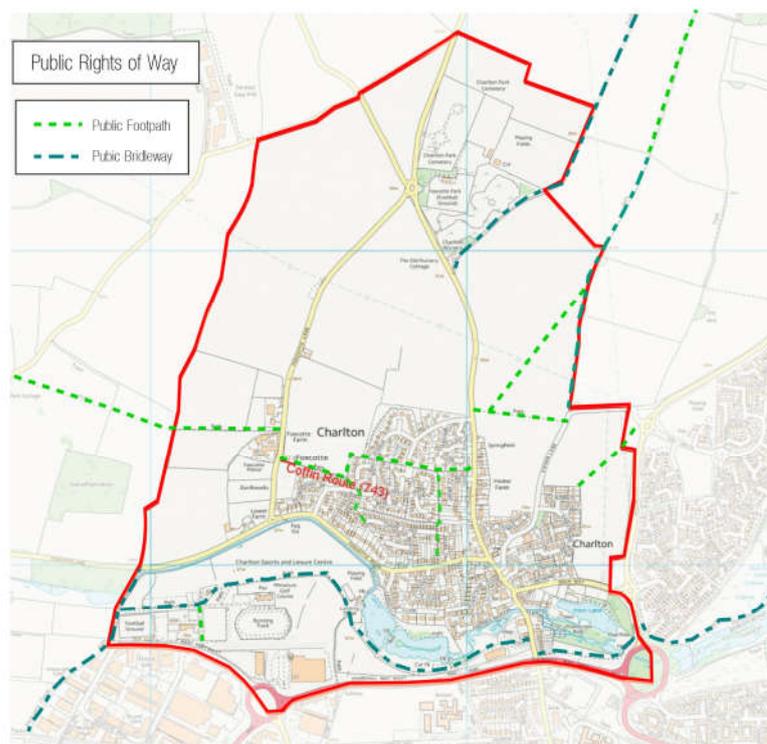
7.3 There are any number of Public Rights of Way within the Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area, whether footpaths, byways or bridleways, the most notable of these being the Coffin Route and Brenda Parker Way. The latter is a 78-mile route which crosses Hampshire from Aldershot to Andover, with the final section crossing the southern boundary of the Parish alongside Charlton Lakes.

7.4 The Hampshire Countryside access plan 2015-2025 sets out a number of objectives:

- To focus existing and future resources on those routes which provide the most benefit to residents, visitors and the local economy.
- To enable a greater response to local needs through working with others.
- To ensure that information on finding paths and using them responsibly, and on managing public access, is widely available and easily understood.

- 7.5 The Public Rights of Way are recorded on the Hampshire Definitive Map⁹, which is dated from 2008; more recent data can be sourced from the Countryside Access Map¹⁰. Figure 20 below contains an amended extract from the Countryside Access Map depicting rights of way within and adjacent to the Plan area.

Figure 26 – Rights of Way



COMMON LAND & PUBLIC ACCESS LAND

- 7.6 There is no common land or open access land with the Neighbourhood Plan Area, nor is there a general 'right to roam'. There are a number of areas of public open space including children's play areas and sports pitches. There are also areas around the lakes which are accessible to the public. Such areas need detailed assessment to ascertain the level of public accessibility and usage.
- 7.7 The Charlton Neighbourhood Plan Area offers excellent opportunities for outdoor pursuits such as walking, off-road cycling, and horse riding as a result of the many footpaths and bridleways that can be found throughout the area.

INFORMATION GAPS

⁹ Hampshire County Council Countryside Service Definitive Map & Statement 2006 [online] available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/rightsofway/definitivemap>

¹⁰ Hampshire County Council Countryside Service Countryside Access Map [online] available at: <http://localviewmaps.hants.gov.uk/LocalViewMaps/Sites/ROWOnline/>

- 7.8 There is a need to consult residents on their usage and preferred use of public open spaces, particularly that around the Charlton lakes.
- 7.9 There is a need to verify that all Public Rights of Way are recorded & accessible, while determining the standard of maintenance in order that relevant parties can be made aware of where improvements are necessary.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 7.10 The availability and demand for sports, leisure and recreational facilities can be regarded as a land use planning matter. This is particularly important for the Parish as the facilities draw a large number of users from further afield.
- 7.11 The Neighbourhood Plan could develop policies to address related issues such as the future development of additional facilities, maintenance of current facilities and the potential for management plans.

8 TRANSPORT AND TRAFFIC

TRANSPORT CORRIDORS

8.1 Hatherden Road and Foxcotte Road/ Lane are the main through routes. Both of these routes have high traffic flows and previous large scale applications have caused concerns to local residents about increased traffic flows on the narrow lanes, particularly HGVs. A speed watch report carried out on behalf of Charlton Parish Council for one week in June 2017 showed that there were 29,000 vehicle movements per week along Hatherden Road in one direction alone.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

8.2 Charlton Village is served by 2 bus routes see figure 27. The No 3 bus route travels from the bus station to Charlton via Artists Way. The current service is every weekday and Saturday with approximately 16 services per day. The No 10 service runs from the Bus Station, via Weyhill Road (Beech Hurst), the Railway Station, the Hospital, and has a local stop outside the Tesco store in Charlton. It continues via Goch Way to service the Saxon Fields estate, before retracing its route via Charlton Village.

Figure 27 – Bus Routes and Frequency



MODE OF TRAVEL TO WORK

8.3 Table 23 below sets out the travel to work data from the ONS 2011 census. It reveals interesting data in many respects:

Method	Charlton Parish	Test Valley	South East
Work Mainly at or From Home	3.10%	4.8%	4.5%
Underground, Metro, Light Rail, Tram	0.13%	0.1%	0.2%
Train	1.68%	2.3%	5.0%
Bus, Minibus or Coach	1.68%	1.6%	3.0%
Taxi	0.07%	0.3%	0.3%
Motorcycle, Scooter or Moped	0.54%	0.5%	0.6%
Driving a Car or Van	51.92%	47.3%	41.3%
Passenger in a Car or Van	3.64%	3.7%	3.2%
Bicycle	2.02%	2.0%	2.0%
On Foot	5.12%	7.2%	7.4%
Other Method of Travel to Work	0.40%	0.5%	0.5%
Not in Employment	29.70%	29.6%	32.1%

(Source: Method of Travel to Work, 2011 Census (QS701EW) Percentage)

8.4 Only 3% of all residents in the parish work mainly from home, compared to the Borough average of just under 5% and the South East average of nearly 4.5%.

8.5 An understandably lower percentage of residents travel to work by bus / minibus / coach (1.68%) this is directly comparable to the total in the Borough, but less than the South East average of 3.0%. This reflects the rural location of the Neighbourhood Plan Area and the relative paucity of public transport options locally.

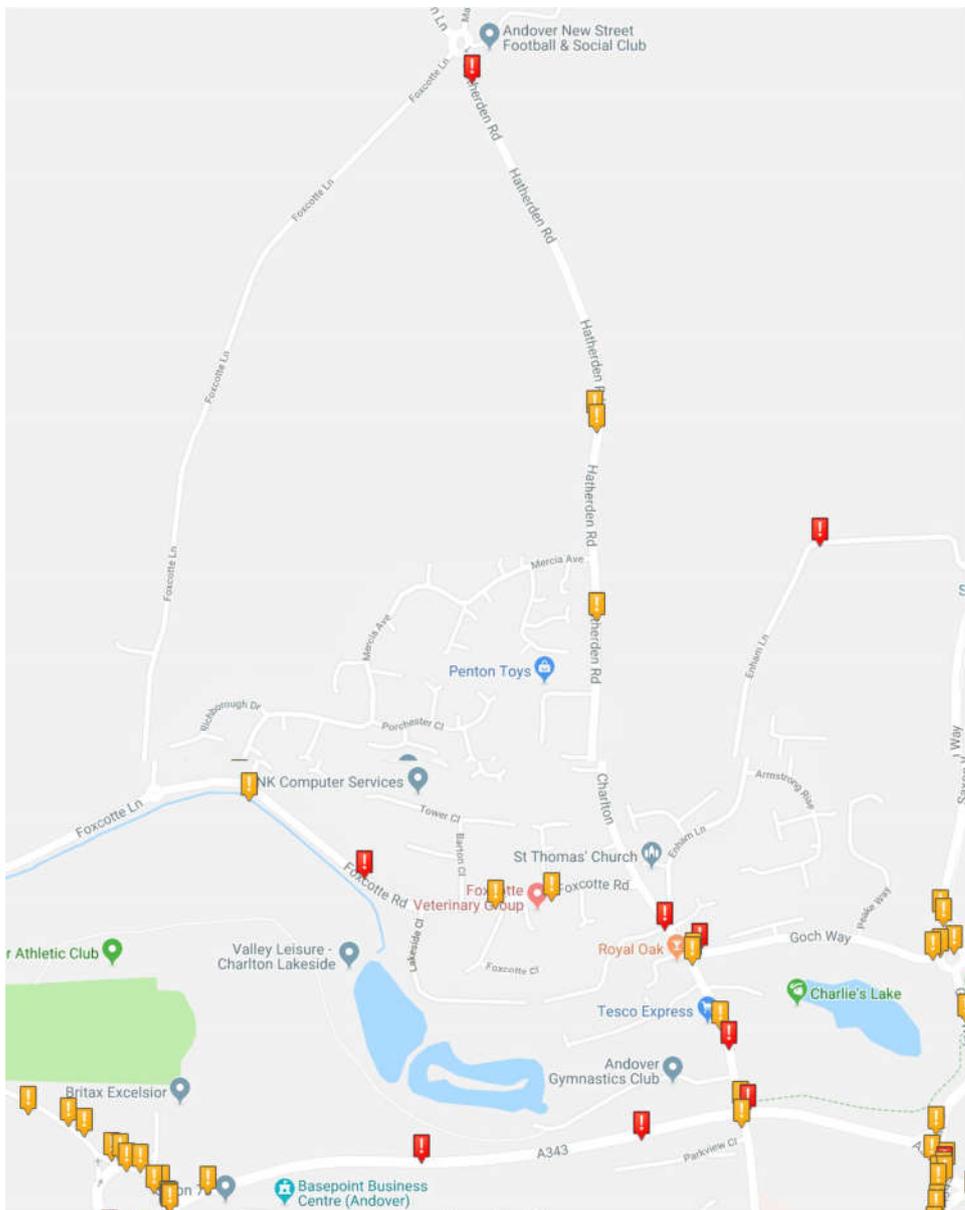
8.6 As would be expected, this leads to a higher than usual percentage of residents travelling to work in private cars / vans (over 51.92% compared to a Borough average of 47.3% and a South East average of 41.3%).

ACCIDENT DATA

8.7 Data supplied by Crashmap.com identifies 37 vehicle accidents within the Neighbourhood Plan Area between 2008 and 2018.9 were recorded as 'serious' – defined as where at least one person is seriously injured but no person (other than a confirmed suicide) is killed. 28 were recorded as 'slight', i.e. accidents in which at least one person is slightly injured but no person is killed or seriously injured.

8.8 Figure 28 highlights where the accidents recorded are concentrated which for example could be looked at in more detail so improvements could be planned via any appropriate new development.

Figure 28 – Vehicle Accident Locations



Source Crash Map data 2008-2018 <http://www.crashmap.com/Search>

INFORMATION GAPS

- 8.9 Other than the speed watch report, it has not been possible to obtain any traffic counts for Foxcotte Road/Lane through the Neighbourhood Plan Area. This would be useful data to obtain in order to gain a better understanding of the traffic flows, particularly as these are narrow country lanes.
- 8.10 Any additional residential development in these areas may have direct and indirect impacts on traffic flows through the Neighbourhood Plan Area and such data would help to better understand the implications on any future growth.

ISSUES FOR NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- 8.11 The data on transport and traffic has revealed issues which could be addressed through the development of land use based policies in the Neighbourhood Plan, in particular where road safety and traffic flows are concerned.

9 NEXT STEPS

- 9.1 This study has established a baseline for the Neighbourhood Plan Area against which to assess future progress (or otherwise) in the local planning of the area.
- 9.2 It has also identified issues which may be of relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan process, and where Neighbourhood Plan policies could be developed if the community feel it appropriate and / or necessary to do so.
- 9.3 The next step in the process will be to take this study forward as part of the evidence base supporting the emerging Neighbourhood Plan when it is published for consultation.
- 9.4 The evidence set out in this report may be used to inform the scope and content of policies to be included in the emerging Neighbourhood Plan.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A EMPLOYERS IN THE PARISH OF CHARLTON

- a. The Royal Oak.
- b. Salto Gym and iCan complex.
- c. Two shops ((i)Tesco (with a Post Office embedded) and a (ii) convenience store).
- d. The Charlton Leisure facility principally sub-contracted by TVBC (including fishing and leisure lake, café, pitch and putt, crazy golf).
- e. Charlie's Lake and café (private fishing).
- f. Truly Scrumptious, a beauty treatments centre located in a converted barn on the Foxcotte Road.
- g. An outstanding playschool (using the Church building).
- h. Andover Sports Centre in the north of the plan area (including rugby, football, archery).
- i. A crematorium (from 2019) on the Hatherden Road.
- j. Pressure Care Management – medical equipment for the aged and less able.
- k. Britax – Child car seats & nursery products manufacturers. (Located on the edge of the Portway Industrial Estate and not seen by the villagers as part of the village).
- l. Body complex – Sports Therapy
- m. Foxcotte Veterinary Practice

APPENDIX B LISTED BUILDING DETAILS

70, CHARLTON STREET

- **List Entry Number:** 1093489
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** 70, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/16 No 70 II C17, early C19. One storey and attic, 2 windows. Hipped thatched roof with eyebrows to dormers (with cills at eaves level). The north gable has exposed timber-framing but the front walling is of flint with brick dressings (all painted). Modern casements and plain door.

UPPER CHARLTON HOUSE

- **List Entry Number:** 1093490
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** UPPER CHARLTON HOUSE, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/18 Upper Charlton House 24.2.50 [formerly listed as No 104 Small Farm] GV II C18. Symmetrical front (west) of 2 storeys, 3 windows. Tile roof, (at the rear a catslide) with a hipped roofed 2 storeyed central projection, and 2 hipped dormers. Massive tapered stack at the north gable. The front is of stucco, with a first floor band. Sashes of 3 lights (except above the central door). The doorway has a moulded canopy on carved brackets, architrave, and 6 panelled door (2 top glazed). The side elevations are of red brickwork, English bond, with some exposed timber framing to the rear outshot. Flanking brick walling to the forecourt.

MANOR FARMHOUSE

- **List Entry Number:** 1093496
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** MANOR FARMHOUSE, FOXCOTE STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NW ANDOVER FOXCOTTE STREET 1/39 Manor Farmhouse II Formerly Foxcott Farm. C18. Symmetrical facade (south) of 2 storeys and basement, 3 windows. Hipped tile roof, brick dentil eaves. Red brick walling in Flemish bond, rubbed flat areas, stone cills. Sashes in reveals. The doorcase has a canopy on carved brackets, panelled reveals, fanlight, 6-flush panelled door, and steps flanked by wrought-iron rails.

SUNDIAL COTTAGE

- **List Entry Number:** 1236093
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** SUNDIAL COTTAGE, 88, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/15 No 88 (Sundial Cottage) II C17, C18 and modern. Two storeys, 2 windows. Half-hipped thatched roof. The upper gables have exposed timber framing, but the walling is mainly of painted brickwork in

Flemish bond, cambered ground-floor openings. Modern casements. Plain door, with a modern thatched hood on posts.

WALNUT TREE COTTAGE

- **List Entry Number:** 1236097
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** WALNUT TREE COTTAGE, 66, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/17 No 66 (Walnut Tree Cottage) II Formerly known as Small House 70 yds NW of church. C18. Symmetrical front (south) of 2 storeys, 3 windows. Hipped thatched roof. Stucco walling, first floor band, plinth. Sashes in reveals, of 3-lights to the ground floor. Lattice porch with a thatched roof.

BROOK COTTAGE

- **List Entry Number:** 1236646
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** BROOK COTTAGE, CHARLTON, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SP 927 ANDOVER Brook Cottage Charlton II House. Early 17th Century timber-framed lobby entrance, house refronted in late 18th Century and refenestrated in late 20th Century. Front faced in flintwork with red brick quoins with lacing courses to left and panels to right. Hipped thatched roof with red brick chimney-stack having some 17th Century bricks to base. 2 storeys 3 windows. Large 20th Century tripartite casements with shutters to ground floor. Modern brick and glazed porch. Catslide roof to rear. Interior has exposed box framing with midrail. Dining room has central spine beam with 2 inch chamfers and run out stop to one end and open fireplace retaining entrance to bread oven and salt niche. Lounge, formerly parlour, has spine beam with 2 1/2 inch chamfer and lambs tongue and quirk stop and 18th Century brick fireplace. Roof is of through purlin type with large tie beam, collar beam and 3 vertical posts. Rustic type rafters. Some diagonal tension braces. Very wide floorboards.

FOXCOTT TOWER

- **List Entry Number:** 1264704
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** FOXCOTT TOWER, FOXCOTE STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NW ANDOVER FOXCOTTE STREET 1/40 Foxcott Tower (formerly 24.2.50 listed as ruined Church at Foxcott) II Circa 1840. The surviving part of a church, which was a restoration of a medieval building. Pyramid tile roof. Squared and knopped flint walling, with stone dressings; eaves band, bands to the 2 stages and plinth, diagonal buttresses, stair turrets, lancet openings (coupled below a circular light and above a doorway on the south side). A modern 2 storeyed structure is attached on the north side.

111 AND 112, CHARLTON STREET

- **List Entry Number:** 1264754
- **Heritage Category:** Listing

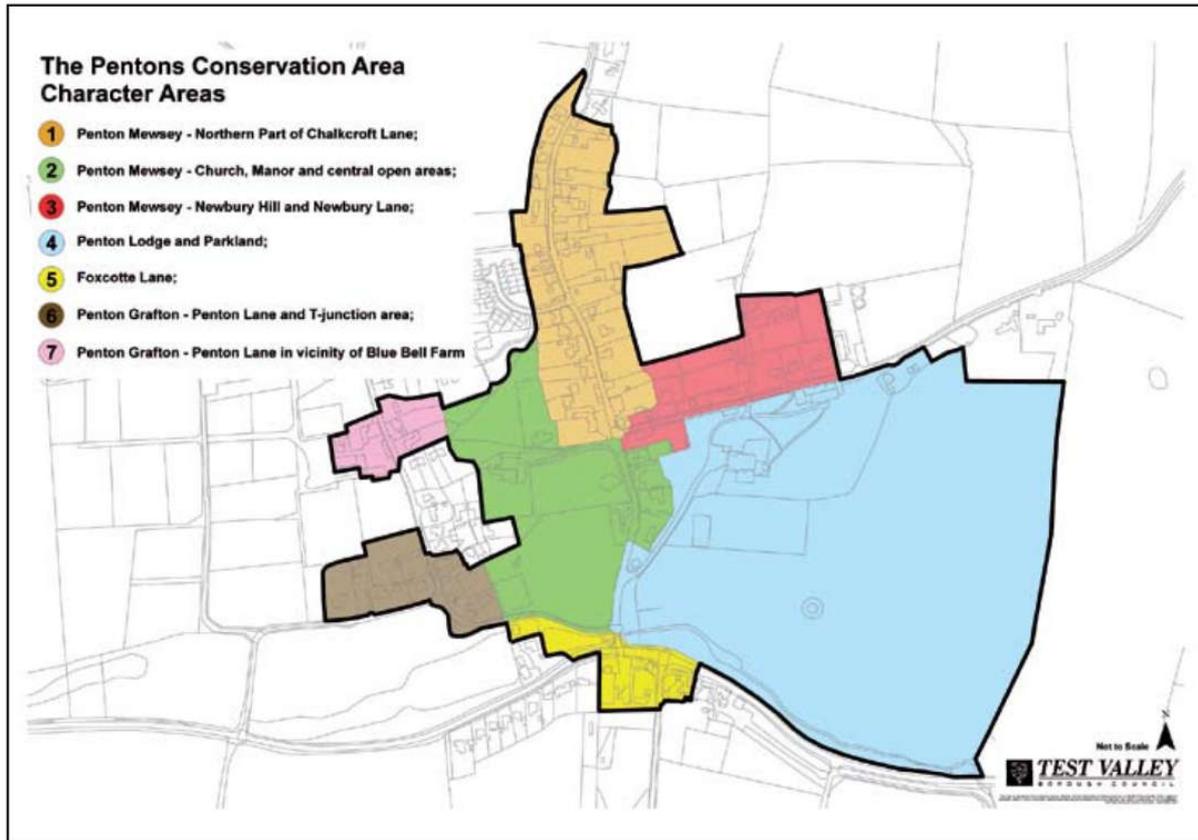
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** 111 AND 112, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/19 Nos 111, and 112 II C16, C18, early C19. A timber-framed building, now two cottages, of one storey and attic, 4 windows. Hipped thatch roof, catslide at rear, eyebrow dormers above first floor windows (with cills at eaves level). No 111 has flint walling with brickwork bands and quoins, covered by rendering on No 112. Casements, two small unglazed wooden windows in the former rear (now internal) wall. Central plain door, with thatched canopy on poles; west end has a curved ground floor with a door (once a larger window). Central stack of the late C17 inserted into the frame building. Was once the Buck and Dog Public House.

WREN COTTAGE

- **List Entry Number:** 1339261
- **Heritage Category:** Listing
- **Grade:** II
- **Location:** WREN COTTAGE, 114, CHARLTON STREET, Charlton, Test Valley, Hampshire
- **Description:** SU 34 NE ANDOVER CHARLTON STREET 2/20 No 114 (Wren Cottage) II Late C18. Symmetrical front of one storey and attic, 2 windows. Hipped thatched roof, brought to a low eaves over the north-side outshot, eyebrows. Walling of flint with red brick bands and quoins rubbed flat arches, high plinth. Casements. Boarded door in solid frame.

APPENDIX C CONSERVATION AREA MAP(S)

There are no conservation areas with the NP area, but there is Penton Mewsey, which is adjacent to the parish and development may impact upon its setting.



APPENDIX D HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORDS

