

THE
PARISH
OF
THRUXTON



Pre-Submission Draft
NEIGHBOURHOOD DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR
THE PARISH OF THRUXTON

2018-2029

Consultation from 16th April until 4th June 2018

This Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) covers the whole of the Parish of Thruxton which is a relatively small rural Parish situated within the County of Hampshire. The Parish includes the main village of Thruxton and three small settlements of Parkhouse Cross, Thruxton Down and Dauntsey Lane.

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Foreword by the Chairman of Thruxton Parish Council

On behalf of Thruxton Parish Council, I am delighted to introduce you to the Thruxton Parish Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP).

This NDP has been prepared for Pre-submission consultation under Regulation 14 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (As Amended).

It has been produced by a Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group made up of local residents and Parish councillors with widespread consultation leading to the delivery of this NDP.

Since 2016, public meetings and surveys have taken place to seek the views of local residents, businesses and other stakeholders who share an interest in our neighbourhood area. Everyone involved in developing the NDP has listened carefully to all the feedback received through these consultations and has worked hard to ensure that the NDP incorporates and reflects the views of the community.

The aim of preparing this NDP is to preserve this area's rural feel for generations to come. We are proud of our settlements and our community spirit and wish to protect this for current and future parishioners. The current parishioners are not only its guardians for today, but also for tomorrow. We hope that by guiding sensible and appropriate planning decisions through this NDP, we can preserve one of Hampshire's most attractive rural Parishes with its great heart, sense of community and wellbeing.

The NDP sets out a vision for the Parish up to 2029 and beyond that reflects the thoughts and feelings of local people with a real interest in the community. It sets objectives on key identified themes such as protecting the built and natural environment, housing and design, infrastructure, getting around the parish and community and wellbeing.

This Pre-submission NDP is a great achievement and I would like to thank all those from the Steering Group in getting it to this first stage of formal consultation.

I would also like to thank all those who live and work in the Parish who have played their part so far in shaping and supporting our NDP. I would encourage everyone to respond to this consultation and give their views on this NDP which will shape and manage change in the Parish for many years to come.

Charles Milner-Williams

Chairman of Thruxton Parish Council



Introduction

This Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) covers the whole of the Parish of Thruxton which is a relatively small rural Parish situated within the District of Test Valley and the County of Hampshire.

1.1 The Parish includes the main village of Thruxton and three small settlements of Parkhouse Cross, Thruxton Down and the westerly side of Dauntsey Lane. A map showing the designated Neighbourhood Area can be found on page 6.

1.2 The Localism Act 2011 introduced Neighbourhood Planning in England, giving communities the right to shape their future development at a local level. The intention is to have a ‘bottom up’ rather than a ‘top down’ process so as to give local people’s views more weight in the planning system.

1.3 In 2016, Thruxton Parish Council appointed a Steering Group to engage with the community and produce this NDP. During the compilation of the

NDP, the needs of the Parish have been researched, considered and the comments, observations and concerns raised by the community about its future have been taken into account.

1.4 The NDP looks ahead to 2029 to coincide with the plan period of the Test Valley Local Plan. It sets out our vision for the future of the Parish and the objectives by which we hope to deliver this vision.

1.5 A pattern emerged from the responses to consultation that indicated a clear desire to protect the rural nature of Thruxton Parish and to support development at a small scale without intruding on the environment and heritage of the area.

1.6 Hence, the approach to planning positively for development is to encourage and support modest windfall proposals that can be satisfactorily accommodated within the settlements without undermining the quality of life for local people.

1.7 The NDP includes a number of policies that cover a range of themes that are important to the local community and seek to:

- Ensure that any new development in the Parish is well designed and conserves and enhances the natural and built environment of the Parish;

- Ensure that new development meets the needs of the local community; and
- Safeguard and improve local community facilities, but also look beyond the planning system to other community actions which will, where the opportunity arises through partnership working, help to deliver the NDP objectives and complement its policies.

1.8 This NDP and its associated maps should be used by residents, local authorities, developers and other stakeholders to understand how the local community wish future development to take place in the settlement.

1.9 Once this Neighbourhood Plan has passed Referendum and is 'Made' it will become part of the Development Plan and will be used by Test Valley Borough Council as the Local Planning Authority to determine any applications for planning permission in the Parish.

What is the Pre-submission draft?

1.10 The Pre-submission draft is a formal stage of the Neighbourhood Plan process and is the first opportunity for the NDP to be presented as a whole to the community and to those with a professional interest in the plan. This draft will be revised following a seven week consultation period, taking into account any comments from the community and views from statutory organisations and public bodies.

The next steps

1.11 Once this consultation period has come to an end, we will review the comments received and prepare a final version of the NDP, known as the 'Submission Plan'. This will be submitted to Test Valley Borough Council to arrange for its Independent Examination. The Examination may also lead to further modifications to the NDP. The NDP is then subject to a Referendum when the community will vote to say whether they support the NDP.

Consultation

1.12 If you have any comments to make on this Pre-submission NDP, please do so by 4th June 2018:


- by filling out a consultation response form and returning it to; **ndpthruxton@gmail.com**; or
- by writing directly to the Parish Clerk: Heather Bournier, Clerk to Thruyton Parish Council, Tanglewood, Stanbury Road, Thruyton, SP11 8NR
- (Thruyton Parishioners only) by completing a consultation response form/letter and either placing it in the NDP Post-box on the Thruyton Memorial Hall railings OR having it ready for a house to house collection on 28th May 2018.

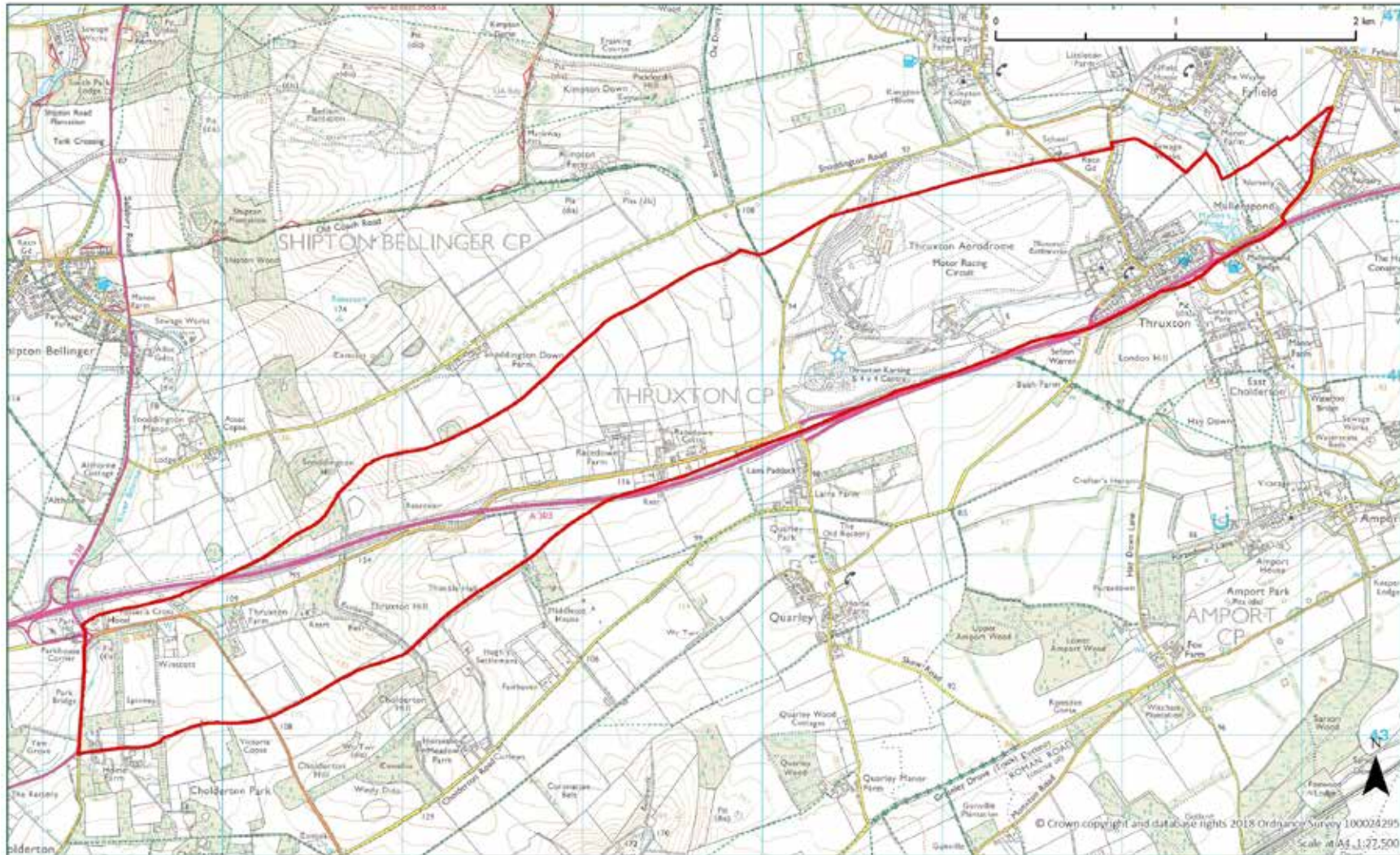
1.13 The Parish Council website contains the necessary background information on the Neighbourhood Plan. The web address is **www.thruytonvillage.com**

It is important that the NDP is read as a whole. All NDP policies should be viewed together and not in isolation in the preparation and consideration of planning applications. All development plan policies will be taken into account in determining planning applications, along with other material considerations, as appropriate. The policies in this NDP do not list or cross-reference to all other policies that may be relevant.

Map 1: Designated Neighbourhood Area

Thrupton Neighbourhood Development Plan -
Designated Neighbourhood Area

 Designated Neighbourhood Area



1.14 Parish Councils or Neighbourhood Forums (community groups that are designated to take forward neighbourhood planning in areas without Parishes) can now use neighbourhood planning powers to establish general planning policies for the development and use of land through the preparation of a neighbourhood plan (sometimes referred to legally as 'neighbourhood development plans').

1.15 Legislation requires that neighbourhood plans meet a number of 'Basic Conditions' to ensure they are legally compliant and take account of wider policy considerations. The Basic Conditions are that the Plan must:

- Have regard to national planning policy and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State (e.g. National Planning Policy Framework);
- Contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- Be in general conformity with strategic policies in the development plan for the local area (i.e. The Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan 2011-2029); and
- Be compatible with EU obligations and Human Rights requirements

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and associated Practice Guide (NPPG)

1.16 The NPPF published by the Government in 2012 (and which will be updated in Spring 2018) is an important guide in the preparation of local plans and neighbourhood plans. A Neighbourhood Plan must demonstrate that it is consistent with the policies contained within the NPPF. Its associated Practice Guide also provides guidance to help understand how to apply the policies contained in the Framework. The following paragraphs of the NPPF are especially relevant to the Thruxton NDP:

- Supporting a prosperous rural economy (paragraph 28);
- Good design (paragraph 58);
- Protecting healthy communities (paragraph 70);
- Protecting local green spaces (paragraph 76);
- Conserving and enhancing the natural environment (paragraph 109);
- Conserving and enhancing the historic environment (paragraph 126);
- Neighbourhood planning (paragraph 185).

1.17 The NDP also needs to be in general conformity with the relevant Development Plan Policies of Test Valley Borough Council and Hampshire County Council. The key documents are:

1.18 Test Valley Revised Local Plan (2011-2029). The Local Plan was adopted by the Borough Council in January 2016 and includes strategic policies and a number of allocations as well as development management policies. The National Planning Practice Guidance PPG4 advises that a draft neighbourhood plan must be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan in force, if it is to meet basic conditions. Therefore, this NDP has had due regard to relevant policies and evidence supporting the Test Valley Local Plan.

1.19 A Green Infrastructure Strategy July 2014. The Strategy forms part of the Local Plan evidence base. It sets out how Test Valley will support rural communities to protect and enhance green infrastructure, including through policies set out in neighbourhood plans.

1.20 Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This was adopted by the Council on the 12th March 2008. It provides additional guidance on the numerical thresholds and percentage of affordable housing required and how this should be provided.

1.21 Thruxton Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted by TVBC in 2006. This describes the distinctive characteristics of the village and provides guidelines to developers to help manage development so that the village's essential character can be maintained.

1.22 Infrastructure and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This was adopted by the Council on the 23rd February 2009. It provides detailed practical information on infrastructure provision and how contributions will be negotiated.

1.23 Test Valley Access Plan Supplementary Planning Document. This was adopted by the Council on 16 September 2015. It sets out a strategy to improve access to facilities and services within Test Valley and acts as a mechanism for allocating and directing funding towards these improvements.

1.24 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan 2013. This Plan contains planning policy for minerals and waste development in Hampshire and is part of the Development Plan for the local area.

2



Portrait of Thruxton Parish

Location

Thruxton is a rural Hampshire Parish, one of the 59 within Test Valley and its 633 hectares comprise 1% of the total Test Valley area.

2.1 It lies about 4 miles south west of its nearest town, Andover. It is partly bounded to the south east by the A303 and to the west by the Wiltshire/Hampshire County boundary. This long thin Parish extends north east through the settlements of Parkhouse Cross and Thruxton Down, then traverses Thruxton Motor Racing Circuit and Aerodrome, before arriving at Thruxton Village and then exiting onwards through Mullenspond to Dauntsey Lane settlement and ending at the Thruxton/Ampport Parish boundary.

2.2 The Parish has excellent access to the east-west road link in the form of the A303 that enters the Parish at its north-eastern boundary and then runs alongside the south-eastern boundary of the Parish. In the 1980s the A303 was rerouted and the old A303 road remains as a quieter but wide and fast road straddled by Thruxton Down and the Amesbury Road running from Mullens Pond up to the Weyhill roundabout. Other roads in the Parish are few and much narrower and quieter.

2.3 The nearest railway stations are found at Andover approximately 4.5 miles to the east and Grateley a similar distance to the south west. There is a limited Thruxton - Andover bus service in the form of Stagecoach 5. Thruxton Aerodrome provides a private airfield.

2.4 Administratively, Thruxton forms part of Test Valley Borough Council in the County of Hampshire.

Environment

2.5 The south-western half of the Parish is an area of chalk grassland, part of the setting of the ancient chalk grasslands bordering Salisbury Plain. Much of this land is now laid to arable farmland with the small hamlet of Thrupton Down nestled at its heart, comprising of 12 properties – 11 being residential.

2.6 West of this is the settlement of Parkhouse Cross, mainly covered by working farmland, but with a further 16 properties, 2 of which are commercial.

2.7 Thrupton Aerodrome and Motor Racing Circuit are sandwiched between Thrupton Down and the Village. The area encompasses 243 hectares of land with limited and controlled public access. It is the site of an active private airfield, a racing track, home of the Hampshire Air Ambulance as well as the home of a small industrial estate with thriving businesses. Visual and noise impact of this area is offset by “bunds” that have been constructed around, and with most of the periphery planted with well-maintained mixed hedging the passer-by may not realise what lies behind. At present this facility works well and “hand in glove” with the Parish.

2.8 Thrupton Village nestles into the landscape, almost shielded from view by the slope of the land and trees, at the eastern end of the Parish. The old village developed in the valley bottom, following the path of the winterbourne. The remainder of the Village has been built in the last 100 years with a significant expansion after the war and in the 1970s, but still mirroring the T shape of the old road.

2.9 The landscape of the area to the east of the village is rural in character. The landscape would traditionally have been chalk grassland and the area has been farmed for millennia. The area has an open quality to it. The

landscape creates the setting to, and the character of, the village: it remains very rural in character, despite being next to a major trunk road. At the far north-eastern tip of the Parish is Dauntsey Lane, part of the settlement of Weyhill and trisected by the Fyfield/Thrupton/Ampport Parish boundary. The 9 houses in the Thrupton Parish part of Weyhill have all been built since the 1920s.

2.10 The settlement areas are dispersed and of low density, with many homes favouring local building materials of brick, flint, thatch and cob.

History

2.11 The Parish has an ancient history and thought to have been settled since the Late Bronze Age. A Roman pavement found near Mullenspond is now exhibited in the British Museum. The Grade I listed church of St Peter and Paul has its origins over 1000 years ago, and its Victorian refurbishment gives it its current appearance.

2.12 Thrupton Village’s historic heart is built around a T shaped street pattern, following the course of the Winterbourne. A central “island” encompasses the Church, Manor, Rectory, Village Green (once a glebe field) and the field containing the Scheduled Monument of Manorial Earthworks. This is the core of the Conservation Area.

2.13 The heritage buildings of the Parish include 18th Century thatched roofs, cob wall cottages with some charming thatched topped cob boundary walls. Older 19th Century dwellings are often of brick and flint, continuing the use of traditional Hampshire material in house building.

2.14 Twentieth century housing development has been varied and in later years, sympathetic blending with the more traditional black and white older buildings is seen. The Village Design Statement, adopted by Test

Valley Borough Council in 2006, describes the distinctive character and history of the Village and the surrounding countryside.

2.15 Archaeological evidence indicates human presence on the land that is now the Airfield from prehistoric times (lithic scatter, worked flint tools, pottery and earthworks). The current Airfield itself is of historic importance to scholars of World War II aviation.

2.16 The social history of the Parish is well documented in Village appraisals published in 1981, 1997 and 2007. These were greatly enhanced by consulting local Church Records as well as looking at the 1951 “History of Thruxton” compiled by the local Women’s Institute, often relying on our oral traditions, and now held in the Parish Church.

Character

2.17 Despite its proximity to the busy A303, the Parish retains a rural feel and traditional Hampshire heritage character. The Village and outlying settlements are attractive with a broad range of rural architectural styles ranging from thatched cob walled dwellings and walls, to brick and flint houses, agricultural buildings and barns to the more modern 20th century brick houses and bungalows.

2.18 The Parish’s relatively narrow and sparse road network adds to its rural feel. The roads are barely wide enough for two cars to pass. Traffic congestion occurs in the Village, often when the well-used community facility of the Thruxton Memorial Hall is busy and the limited car park facilities are overwhelmed, causing parking on the main Village Street.

2.19 The limited street lighting adds to the rural atmosphere, and the beauty of dark night skies are a well-loved natural asset of our Parish, particularly in the hamlet of Thruxton Down.

Community

2.20 The estimated 2016 population of Thruxton Parish is 634. This is expected to fall slightly by 0.5% by 2021 to 631. 52.4% are female, 47.6% are male. 97.5% of the population is “white” with 1.2% being “Asian/Asian British”.

2.21 Young people (0-19) currently make up 16.6% of Thruxton’s population: this is expected to rise slightly to 16.8% by 2021. Young adults (20-39) currently make up 16.9% of the population: this is expected to rise to 18.7% by 2021. Middle aged residents (40-64) make up 36.6% of the population: this is expected to fall to 33.9% by 2021. Those 65 and over make up 30% of the population and are expected to rise very slightly to 30.6% by 2021. The 85 and over population represent 3.6% of the community and this proportion is expected to rise to 4.9% by 2021. In comparison in Test Valley Borough as a whole, 22.8% of Test Valley residents were young people (0-19), young adults (20-39) made up 21.9% of the population, middle aged residents (40-64) represent 34.0% of the borough population, those aged 65 and over represented 21.3% of the population and those aged 85 and over currently stands at 3.0%.

2.22 It is notable that the population was relatively stable between 1831 and 1931 where most dwellers were born, lived, worked and died in a largely self-contained agricultural community. A steady increase in numbers was seen in the 1970’s and 80’s with new building, but now population numbers are relatively static.

2.23 Most people live in a dwelling they own. Most homes are detached, with few flats. Housing conditions are generally good. There are 276 Parish households, with over 75% being owner occupied, which is higher than the Test Valley average of 70.4%. 13.4% are socially rented and 9% rented from private landlords. This compares to 14.4% and 12.9% respectively across Test Valley. 10.8% of Thruxton properties are in the lower end of the Council Tax property bands, 58% in the middle range and 31.2% in the

higher bands. This compares to a 22.2%, 60.8% and 17.1% ratio respectively across Test Valley as a whole.

2.24 46.4% of Thruyton's households are occupied by 2 people and 22.1% by one person. 31.5% of Parish households are occupied by more than 2 people. 9.24% of households contain children under the age of 4, and 27.54% of households have dependent children of all ages.

2.25 Nearly 88% of the population report themselves to be in good health or better at the time of the 2011 Census, with only 3% saying they were in bad or very bad health. The nearest GP surgeries are found some miles away in Andover, Ludgershall or Tidworth.

2.26 There is a limited bus service to and from Andover. With such sparse public transport and very few local services the Parish community is dependent on the private car.

2.27 Although a small rural Parish, it has a thriving community spirit with many activities taking place in the Thruyton Memorial Hall, on the Village Green or on the Recreation Field. Whether it is ballet, singing, football or line dancing, there is an activity for everyone to take part in. The annual fete, Remembrance Lunch and Community Teas are popular and encourage Parishioners to come together.

Economy

2.28 A large employer in the parish is the Thruyton Race Track, Airfield and subsidiary industrial estate. Shielded from, yet embraced by, the Parish, this facility wields significant economic power. It is an integral part of Parish identity, and known countrywide.

2.29 The local agricultural economy now supports fewer jobs "on the land" than before. Nevertheless, farms still contribute to the economic base in the Parish.

2.30 Most working people commute by car to jobs in to and out of the Parish.

2.31 73.3% of Parish residents aged 16-74 are economically active. This almost mirrors the Test Valley figure of 73.4%. They are employed in a wide range of professions and trades – something that is enjoyed, enhances and is held dear by the community of this Parish. 28.6% of Thruyton's residents have achieved at least level 4 qualifications, compared to 30.5% in Test Valley as a whole.

Local Facilities

2.32 The Parish has the Thruyton Memorial Hall that serves to host a wide range of community activities.

2.33 The primary school that serves Thruyton Parish is situated on the Kimpton side of the Kimpton/Thruyton Parish boundary and serves the surrounding villages of Kimpton, Fyfield and Perham Down as well as Thruyton.

2.34 The village pub has now closed and, after permission for change of use, is now a residential property. With its closure came the loss of the local recycling facility.

2.35 The Parish has no shop. On the Ampport/Thruyton Parish boundary a Garden Centre/Farm Shop/Café has recently opened. Here a mobile Post Office attends in its van – but currently the van is out of action due to a road traffic accident.

2.36 Leisure facilities are provided on Thruyton Recreation Ground where a football pitch and a children's play area are found. The Village Green is accessible by all for walking, sitting or picnicking. Thruyton Race Circuit and Airfield provide other leisure facilities to the Parish but also known and enjoyed by visitors countrywide.



How the Community has been Involved

Most people who live in Thruxton Parish do so because it gives them what they want in terms of quality of life - it is not just somewhere to live.

3.1 It was to ensure that we retained influence in the development of our Parish that the Parish Council, with the support of the Community, embarked on the NDP Process. The Thruxton NDP Steering Group, working to the Parish Council, is very aware of the strong views and feelings held, and has striven, from the first day of the process, to create a plan that is a 'Parishioners' Plan' - reflecting what the people have told us that they think is important, in a way that meets the requirements of the process overall.

3.2 To do this we have carried out a number of consultations within the Parish to inform, and then to refine, the development of the Parish NDP. Our small size has been very helpful - the Thruxton Times monthly newsletter is delivered to all households each month (except for January and August) and this has meant that regular information, and consultation papers when required, have been relatively easy to distribute. Where appropriate, house to house collections of responses have been carried out, and clearly identified drop off locations have also been used. Telephone and email feedback options, and the offer of transport to centralized consultation events have also been available to ensure that anyone who wishes to participate can do so.

3.3 At the start of the NDP process two Parish meetings were called by the Parish Council to establish whether there was community support for starting the process and to give more detail. The audience was overwhelmingly supportive of the process and a presentation by the Head of Planning at Test Valley BC, who explained the process and answered questions, was very well received.

3.4 The NDP Steering Group knew that a comprehensive survey of the Parish was needed to give us reliable baseline information, and to identify views of residents about the future development of the Parish. In March 2016 a questionnaire was distributed to every household within Thrupton, and residents of all ages were invited to respond, with more copies of the survey available if required. Various methods of return were set out on the survey and a house to house collection was carried out (on a clearly advertised date) a week before the cut-off date. This provided a prompt to complete the survey and a final return rate of over 60% was achieved.

3.5 The Steering group was sensitive to fact that the Parish is made up of four individual settlements and accordingly the numerical results of the survey were collated onto a spreadsheet for each area as well as for the Parish as a whole. A written summary of the worded answers was also prepared for each area as well as for the Parish as a whole. This information has underpinned the approach subsequently taken in the development of the NDP.

3.6 A summary of the results of the survey was distributed to all households with the Thrupton Times.





3.8 Building on from the survey, in May 2016, a survey was distributed by hand to all business premises, and emailed to other known businesses within the Parish. Clear directions for responses were given and a Survey Monkey option was also available. Disappointingly, there was almost no response.

3.9 A more encouraging response was achieved at the Thrupton Village Fete in June 2016 when the Steering Group set up a stall as part of this popular annual event. The survey results were run as a power point presentation on a large TV, and other maps and materials were available. Further clarification about one part of the survey was sought, as were initial views about a draft Vision Statement to guide the NDP. A map and quiz were developed to engage the Parish children/young people. This was very well supported and the comments were recorded which, interestingly, reinforced many of the themes identified in the Parish Survey. During the course of the day we saw a lot of

people, and the interest in, and enthusiasm for what was being done was very encouraging.

3.10 Following further work on a draft Vision statement, proposed wording for the NDP vision statement was distributed with the Thrupton Times and a drop box for the tear off slip set up at the Hall. A telephone number and email address were also provided for feedback. Feedback was received by phone, email and tear off slips and was considered at the next Steering Group meeting.

3.11 Over the winter of 2016/2017 detailed draft Objectives were prepared by the Steering Group (with support from TVBC) and in March 2017 copies of the draft Objectives were distributed to every household in the Parish. Feedback was sought as to whether Parishioners agreed or disagreed with the proposals, and inviting comments. As usual, the questionnaire was distributed with the Thrupton Times and a full page of explanation and directions for responses was also given (which included drop off /drop box options and a specified date for house-to-house collection). 131 responses were received, many with very valuable comments which have influenced the plan's development. Feedback to the Parish was provided in the next Thrupton Times, and at the consultation event in May (see below) a full set of the collated results, including comments, was available. Some attendees commented that seeing other points of view was interesting, and made them think about their own views more deeply.





3.12 As a rural community, the Countryside is very important to Thruxton Parishioners, with ‘a rural feel’ being clearly identified in the earlier surveys as a key requirement for the future. Accordingly, the Steering Group has done a lot of work on this issue. The protection of key areas for future enjoyment was considered and all appropriate areas within the Parish considered against the criteria for possible designation as Local Green Space (LGS). These are green spaces that have of special value to the local community. Over two days in May 2017 (one weekday evening and a Sunday) the Steering Group hosted an event in the Village Hall and Parishioners’ views were sought. The feedback was very useful indeed – and has provided valuable evidence to direct the plan in respect of Green Space.

3.13 In June 2017 the Thruxton Village Fete gave the Steering Group another opportunity to showcase what we had been doing, provide the results of earlier consultations and to answer questions about the NDP process more generally. The fete also provided an additional opportunity to anyone wishing to comment on green spaces.

3.14 Throughout, the Steering Group has been mindful of the position of Landowners in respect of the NDP generally, and especially in respect of the possible designation of LGS. All landowners were contacted in the early stages of the NDP process. All owners of land within the village (excluding private gardens) and to the east were written to about the LGS consultation (the land to the west of the Circuit is open farmland and not suitable for designation). Following receipt of our appointed Consultants’ report about LGS, copies were offered to landowners and face to face meetings offered. Some took up the opportunity and their comments have been carefully considered as the development of the plan has continued.

3.15 In November 2017 the community was again asked to help us; this time to tell us what made their particular settlement within the Parish

special to them. Respondents have the opportunity to contribute by email or telephone and in the west of the Parish house to house canvassing took place, providing a very clear message. The views have been collated and feedback has guided policy development.

What the Local community has told us so far

3.16 The main views and issues that have arisen from the consultation are:

- Safe, rural, peaceful, friendly, attractive were frequent adjectives used.
- Particular mention was made of the good, active and friendly neighbours engendering community spirit. The general feeling can be summed up by these direct quotes: “An attractive, historic Hampshire village with strong community spirit”, an “irritation free neighbourhood” and a good feeling of security “as all looking out for each other”.
- The historic buildings, the Green and Rec, the Church, the allotments, the school and the Village Hall (and its associated activities) were all much appreciated.
- Easy access to further green spaces and walks, whilst being close to the A303 for ease of access to a variety of places of work, was seen as important features of living here.
- Thruxton Village’s definite separation from other villages and settlements was liked for giving the area a rural feel, as was the lack of recent modern development.
- The main dislikes centred on the problems with infrastructure in the Village.
- The state of the roads, speeding, problem parking in the Village and increasing inappropriate lorry traffic were particular concerns.

- Poor public transport and the lack of a village shop/post office were the other two most consistently mentioned issues.
- No local medical facilities were also mentioned as an unmet need. Problems caused by flooding and poor drainage were all of concern.
- There was some mention of perceived age imbalances in the Village, some feeling there were too many elderly (with the elderly feeling there was not enough facilities for them), others feeling there were too many commuters, not enough community support to local businesses and others feeling there was not enough facilities to support families with toddlers and young children.
- Noise from the A303/circuit and airfield were common complaints.
- Other issues mentioned included: poor quality pavements and the lack of pavements, no gas, poor playground facilities, littering, lack of pride by some in the appearance of the village and the lack of a village pub.
- There were some comments about feeling there was a constant threat of development.

3.17 The Steering Group is confident that it has done all that it can to understand how ‘the people’ want their Parish to develop in the future, and has done its best to reflect that in the policies it has developed. As expected, there are a range of views, but the steering group are satisfied that all will be able to say that either they had their say, or that they were given the chance to do so.

3.18 Analysis of the feedback from the community has led to the identification of the following strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to the Parish.

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities & Threats

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A strong sense of community spirit with several active community groups. ■ Good neighbours and a friendly and safe environment. ■ A village that has maintained its rural nature and its distinctive character. ■ A high quality built environment with many heritage assets that are protected through national designations. ■ Range of views/vistas across countryside ■ Kimpton Primary School ■ A rich ecology that adds to the rural character of the area and the high quality of the landscape. ■ Local footpaths that provide access to the open countryside. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A lack of smaller affordable properties to allow young people to stay in the area and for older residents to downsize. ■ A lack of mixed tenure with most properties being owner occupied and expensive compared to local average salaries. ■ Over reliance on private cars and limited public transport serving the village. ■ Noise and air pollution from A303. ■ No mains gas supply, reliance on oil for most residents ■ Population is not demographically balanced with an under-representation of younger people in the parish. Less than 34% of the population are aged under 40, whereas for Test Valley this figure is over 44%. ■ Issues of lack of parking and highway safety for pedestrians. ■ Poor broadband connection. ■ Limited services, such as medical facilities or shops or post office within the parish combined with limited public transport is an issue for those without access to a car.
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Appropriate policies in the Neighbourhood Plan could support the enhancement of the special qualities of Thruxton Parish, including the important ecological, environmental and heritage features. ■ Important local green spaces and parish heritage assets that are of special value to the community could be protected. ■ Specific housing policies in the Neighbourhood Plan could help meet the need for smaller homes for the younger and older sections of the population. ■ Appropriate policies in the Neighbourhood Plan would ensure that new development reflects the existing density and scale and use of sympathetic materials and that sufficient parking is provided so that the lack of parking issue in the village is not worsened. ■ Infrastructure contributions from new development could support improvements to infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Potential for large scale, inappropriate development to occur in the parish that would harm the distinctive rural character, the landscape and the feel of the parish. ■ Potential for the age profile of the area to be imbalanced with a shortage of younger people living within the area. ■ Parts of the parish experience flooding and climate change could increase this resulting in a negative impact on the landscape and ecology. ■ Infrastructure and service provision could continue to decline.

4



Vision and Objectives

4.1 The consultation with the community has led to the development of the following vision for the Parish.

VISION FOR THE PARISH

The Thruxton Parish Neighbourhood NDP is founded on the following vision for the future:

“The diverse landscape and heritage of the Parish will have been conserved and enhanced. Its rural feel and character will remain and the community will be a place where people of all ages and backgrounds can enjoy living in a safe, friendly and tranquil place.”

4.2 The Vision and the feedback from the community were incorporated into a set of Objectives for the Neighbourhood Development Plan. These state what the NDP is aiming to achieve through its overall strategy and policies.

Landscape and Environment Objectives

- LEO1 - Seek to preserve the open chalk landscape to the west of the Parish, recognising the importance of the open views free from intrusive development.
- LEO2 - Conserve a sense of remoteness and tranquillity.
- LEO3 - To protect views and vistas into, and across open countryside, from the public roads and footpaths.

- LEO4 - To retain the distinctive settlement pattern of the parish.
- LEO5 - To create, protect and enhance flora, wildlife habitats and biodiversity across all land within the Parish, from back gardens to the unimproved chalk grassland.
- LEO6 - To retain open areas adjacent to the Pillhill Brook for biodiversity, landscape and heritage purposes.
- LEO7 - Seek opportunities for wetland creation and the conservation of the valley floor wet woodland.
- LEO8 - To identify and designate Local Green Space where this will; preserve the rural character and sense of place of the Parish, be of recreational or historic value or support wildlife and the environment.
- LEO9 - To protect local areas of open space, which are not suitable for designation, but which are important to the community, from inappropriate development.
- LEO10 - To promote indigenous tree planting including poplar, alder and willow. Encourage good husbandry of existing trees, and the replacement of dying and diseased trees.
- LEO11 - Maintain, restore and extend hedgerows and encourage replanting of former hedgerow lines.
- LEO12 - To protect natural water sources, including Pillhill Brook and the springs and wells that occur within the Parish from pollution, soil erosion and construction.

- LEO13 - To look for and implement opportunities to mitigate pollution noise and air pollution from the A303 and Thruyton Aerodrome (in all forms) within the Parish

Heritage Objectives

- HEO1 - To conserve and enhance the distinctive elements of the built and natural historic character of Thruyton Parish;
- HEO2 - To preserve the rich archaeology of the Parish and where opportunities arise, enhance our understanding through interpretation materials and landscape features;
- HEO3 - To identify and protect undesignated but locally important historic buildings and features.

Housing Objectives

- HO1 - To support small scale residential development within the current settlement boundaries where it meets the identified need for smaller homes.
- HO2 - To ensure an appropriate mix of housing which meets the needs of the community, including those of an ageing population e.g. requiring Lifetime Homes standard.
- HO3 - To protect the distinctive qualities of Thruyton's built environment, new homes should be small, normally with low eaves and features such as flint detailing, arched window details, dormer windows and exposed woodwork. Traditional materials will be supported as will modern highly sustainable construction techniques.

- HO4 - To ensure that any new development includes adequate parking, suitable access and landscaping that reflects the local landscape character.

Community & Infrastructure Objectives

- CIO1 - To protect existing community facilities and support appropriate proposals that secure their long term future.
- CIO2 - To improve and enhance outdoor facilities for children by upgrading the existing playground.
- CIO3 - Ensure that any CIL / S106 monies or investment that is received as a result of development, are maximised for the benefit of the Parish and focussed on pedestrian safety and improvements to the recreation ground.
- CIO4 - To pursue improvements to public /pedestrian safety, in particular routes to Kimpton Primary School.
- CIO5 - To pursue opportunities to reduce the impact of parking around the Thrupton War Memorial Hall and Kimpton Primary School.
- CIO6 - To increase and improve footpaths giving access to the local countryside, including safe crossing places across the A303.
- CIO7 - To ensure any proposal for new development includes an analysis of its impact on the infrastructure and provides acceptable and appropriate mitigation to any issues identified.
- CIO8 - To pursue improvements to sewerage and drainage systems.
- CIO9 - To seek timely and effective maintenance of existing infrastructure.
- CIO10 - To campaign for improvement in all forms of electronic/data communication.
- CIO11 - To campaign for improvements to public transport to and from the Parish, particularly for commuters travelling for work.

Economic Objectives

- EO1 - To maintain and support businesses throughout the Parish.
- EO2 - To continue to foster an engaged and understanding relationship with Thrupton Airfield and all associated businesses, including supporting appropriate proposals that draw on its sense of identity and heritage.

5



Landscape and Environment

Overview

The natural landscape of the Parish is primarily open agricultural chalk downland, featuring the chalk stream of Pillhill Brook, and with the four main settlement areas of Thruxton Village, Dauntsey Lane, Thruxton Down and Parkhouse Cross, spaced throughout.

5.1 The landscape of the Parish is part of a large scale chalk downland landscape which is gently undulating with big skies and wide views.

5.2 The landscape and environment character of Thruxton Parish is particularly important to the community. In the 2016 Parish Survey:

- 91% of respondents said they agree or strongly agree that the 'rural feel' and access to the countryside is fundamental
- 70% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the four main settlement areas should remain separate
- Residents commented that 'any development must have minimal visual impact' and the priority should be to retain Thruxton as a rural village community.

5.3 The Parish is rich in biodiversity, particularly associated with the chalk downland. Thruxton Parish also has numerous trees, hedgerows and shrub layers, the characters of which have responded to localised cultivation. There are four areas designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) for their biodiversity value either wholly or partly within the Parish.

5.4 Natural drainage in the Parish is generally very good due to the shallow nature of the top soil and underlying chalk. Natural springs occur from the underlying aquifer after periods of excessive rainfall and during the springtime after winter rains. The underlying aquifer supplies significant domestic drinking water for North Hampshire.

5.5 The Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) Local Plan contains a number of policies relating to landscape and the environment that clearly recognise the importance of a species rich, diverse, high quality environment. They are not repeated here but will also apply to planning applications affecting landscape and the environment. The Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and the TVBC Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) 2008 highlight the importance of biodiversity and the natural environment to local communities. In addition, the TVBC Green Infrastructure Strategy 2014 - 2019 sets out key principles for protecting and enhancing green infrastructure.

Landscape

5.6 The definition of landscape includes all elements or layers of the landscape, including the settlements of Thrupton Parish. Key elements of the landscape of Thrupton Parish include the open chalk downland which borders the largest remaining tract of chalk grassland in north-west Europe: the Salisbury Plain Military Training Area, views and big and dark night skies, the rural character and distinctive settlement pattern of the four settlements and Pillhill Brook, a chalk stream.

5.7 The open chalk landscape is part of the Thrupton and Danebury Chalk Downland character area which is a vast and largely arable chalk plateau.

5.8 Historically, the large arable fields were created from Parliamentary enclosure in 18th and 19th centuries which resulted in the loss of many of the earlier field systems. During 20th century further rationalisation of fields took place producing very large arable or prairie fields. The valley floor however, retains more of the historic field patterns and the historic linear valley bottom settlement character of Thrupton village is still clearly recognizable today. While it is described as a nucleated settlement, it is not densely developed in parts. The roads and spaces between built forms, contribute significantly to its character. Layers of the area's history can still be 'read' in the landscape today.

5.9 The Heritage chapter sets out policies to conserve specific elements of the historic character of the parish.

5.10 Development proposals should be informed by the Test Valley Borough Council Landscape Character Assessment 2004 applicable to Thrupton Parish: Chalk Downland (LCA10C) and Pillhill Brook Valley Floor (LCA5H). Proposals should also be informed by local landscape character assessments and site-based investigations. Proposals should be accompanied by a Landscape Assessment, which should be proportionate to the scale and likely impacts of the scheme.

5.11 Further requirements for the biodiversity are set out in policy ENO4 and for Pillhill Brook in policy EN5.

Policy EN1: Landscape and Character of Thruxton Parish

1. Development proposals must conserve and enhance the rural character and open chalk landscape of the Parish and must demonstrate that:
 - a) proposals are informed and guided by the landscape character;
 - b) design, layout and scale of proposals conserve and enhance existing landscape features that contribute to the distinctive character, pattern and evolution of the landscape in the Parish;
 - c) lighting is avoided and where necessary does not cause light pollution sufficient to reduce the quality of dark night skies or adversely affect habitats or the amenity of other occupiers.

Supports Objective LEO1, LEO2

5.12 There are two key settlement areas of Thruxton Parish: Thruxton Village and Dauntsey Lane (a small part of Weyhill West). There are also smaller built up areas at Thruxton Down and Parkhouse Cross. These areas are integral to the rural landscape character of the Parish. The land at the edge of settlements forms part of the setting of the settlement and development at these locations is likely to be sensitive with regard to settlement identity and real or perceived diminishing of settlement separation. Policy E3 of the Test Valley Revised Local Plan recognises that the countryside around settlements plays an important role in shaping and defining their character, settlement pattern, and sense of place. It therefore contains policies that seek to: maintain the separate and historic identity of each settlement and prevent coalescence of a settlement with others, inside or outside of Thruxton Parish; support the conservation and enhancement of the rural character of the settlements and Thruxton Parish as a whole.

Policy EN2: Settlement character and separation

1. Development proposals must conserve and enhance the individual identity and separation of settlements, and rural sense of place of the Parish. Development proposals will be supported where they:
 - a) are located within a settlement boundary, except where they comply with Policy HD8;
 - b) do not, individually or cumulative with other existing or proposed development, diminish the physical and visual separation of the four settlement areas of Thruxton Parish;
 - c) respond to the individual identifies of each of the four settlement areas; and
 - d) do not have a detrimental impact of the predominantly undeveloped landscape of the parish.

Supports objective LEO4

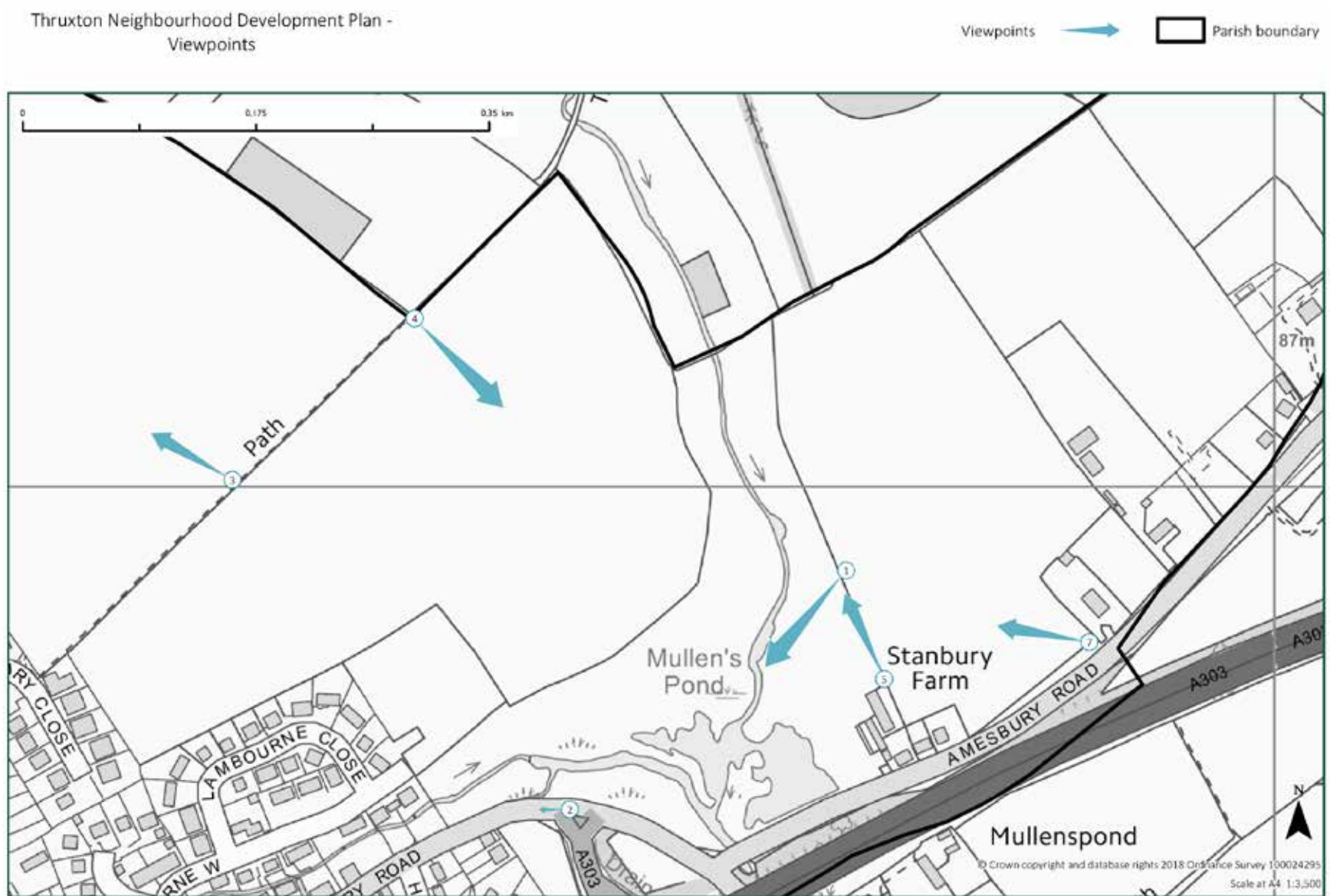
5.13 Residents greatly enjoy local walks which provide varied and beautiful views of the chalk downland surrounding the settlements. There are also lovely views of the Local Green Spaces within and around Thruxton village and within the Conservation Area. Important views in the parish have been identified and the policy below seeks to safeguard these.

Policy EN3: Protecting views

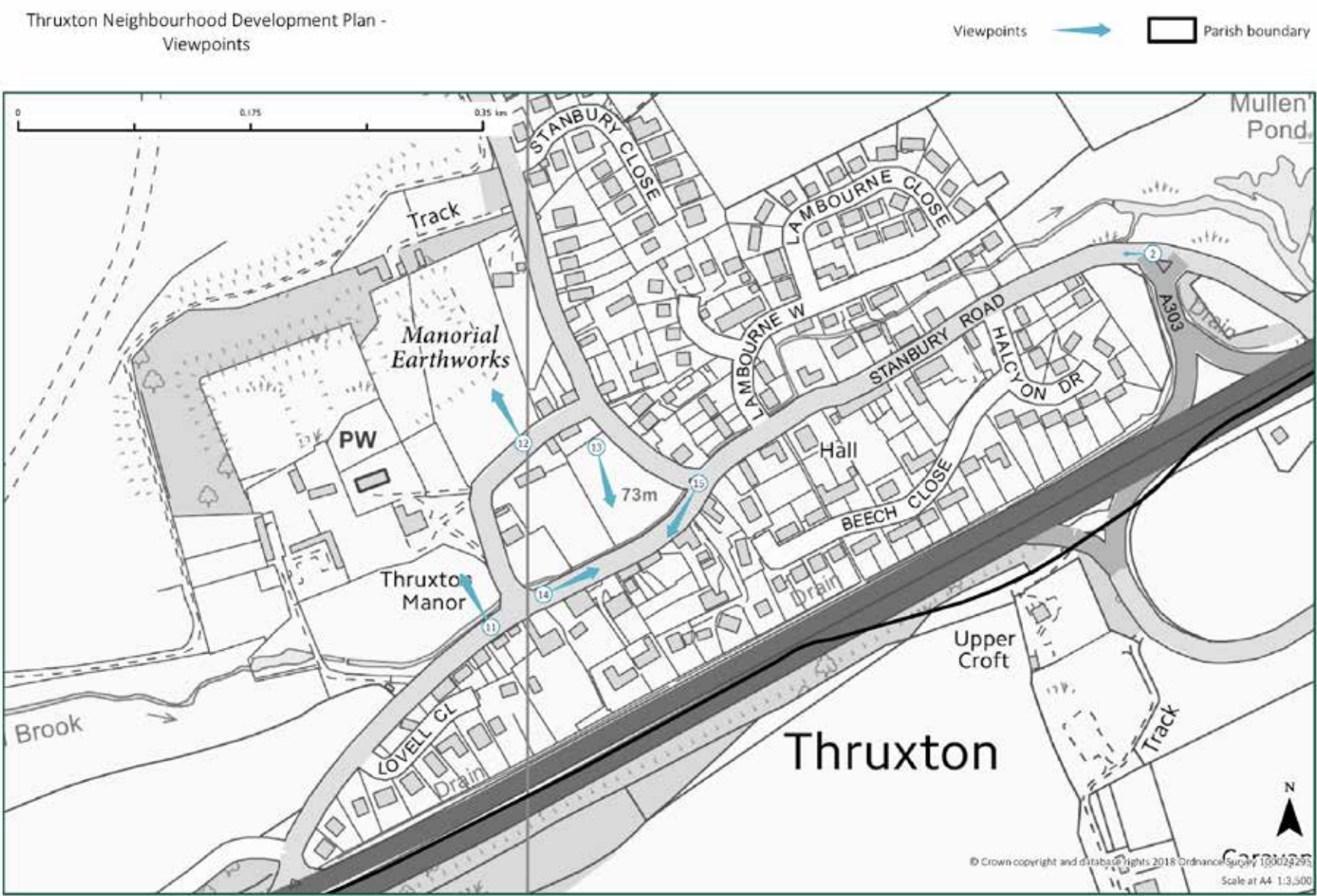
1. Development proposals must protect and, where possible, positively contribute, to the views and vistas within, to and from the Parish and open countryside, especially where these views are from public rights of way and Local Green Spaces.
2. Special attention should be made to preserving notable views which are shown on Maps 2(a-c) and include:
 - 1 View from footpath over Mullen's Pond towards Thruxton village;
 - 2 Entry to Thruxton village from east;
 - 3 View from footpath looking northwest towards Thruxton village;
 - 4 View from footpath looking south east towards Amesbury Road;
 - 5 View from footpath towards Fyfield Church;
 - 6 View south towards Quarley Hillfort from the old A303;
 - 7 Looking towards Thruxton village from east from Amesbury Road;
 - 8 Looking east from Thruxton Down;
 - 9 Entering Thruxton Down from the east;
 - 10 Entering Thruxton Down from the west;
 - 11 View of Snowdrop Field from Village Street;
 - 12 View of Manor House field from Church Lane;
 - 13 View across Village Green;
 - 14 View down Village Street from west; and
 - 15 View down Village Street from east

Supports objective LEO1 & LEO3

Map 2 (a): Important Views



Map 2 (b): Important Views



Map 2 (c): Important Views





1. Looking towards Village from Footpath (Over Mullen's Pond)



2. Coming into the Village from East



3. Looking northwest from Footpath



4. Looking SSE towards Amesbury Road from Footpath



5. Looking along footpath towards Fyfield Church



6. Looking South towards Quarley Hillfort from the old 303



7. Looking towards village from East (from Road)



8. Looking east from Thruxton Down



9. Entering Thruxton Down from the east



10. Entering Thruxton Down from the west



11. View of Snowdrop Field from Village Street



12. View of Manor House field from Church Lane



13. View across Village Green



14. View down Village Street from west



15. View down Village Street from east

Biodiversity and Habitats

5.14 Thrupton Parish has a range of biodiversity assets including priority habitat, such as lowland calcareous grassland, hedgerows, ponds and chalk river, and four designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservations (SINC) wholly or partly within the Parish: Mullens Pond, Snoddington Down, Thrupton Hill, and grassland opposite Kimpton Primary School.

5.15 The chalk landscape is largely arable. Farmland biodiversity has evolved in this area alongside agriculture and there are some important bird populations. Over 1,000 golden plover have been recorded wintering on Middle Wallop and Thrupton Airfields.

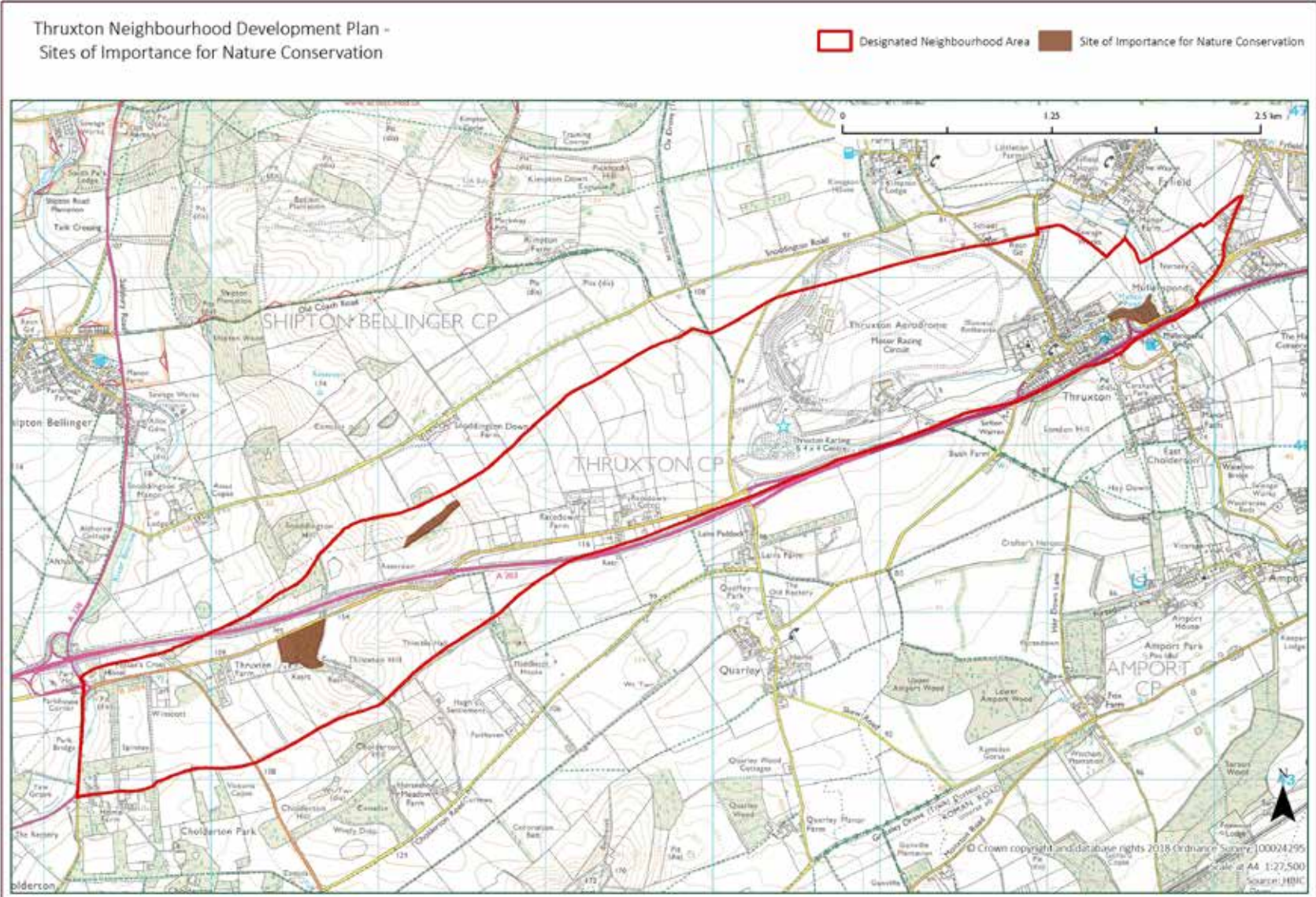


Policy EN4: Biodiversity

1. Development proposals must conserve or enhance wildlife habitats and biodiversity of the Parish, including creating links between habitats to improve connectivity.
2. Development proposals that would result in an adverse effect on a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation which cannot either be avoided or adequately mitigated will be refused.
3. Where development will impact important habitats it should be demonstrated that the development would have a positive impact on those habitats. A suitable management plan will be required, which clearly sets out the long term management of the habitat, complete with a fully costed budget proposal for the management plan, and to provide the finance in the form of an upfront payment to cover all works so as to ensure that the burden does not fall on the Parish Council. Important habitats include:
 - Chalk grassland
 - Hedgerows
 - Ponds
 - Chalk watercourses including Pillhill Brook

Supports objective LEO5 and LEO7

Map 3: Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation



Pillhill Brook

5.16 The Pillhill Brook has two “arms” within the Parish. One arises at Fyfield and flows to Mullens Pond, and the other rises as a winterbourne in the field below Thruyton Airfield and flows through the Village. Pillhill Brook is a tributary of the River Test, and is bordered along its route by a mixture of pasture and trees. The River Test is a complex chalk river of international importance. Chalk watercourses are a Priority Habitat in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP), Hampshire BAP and Test Valley BAP. Chalk grassland and chalk watercourses are vulnerable to intensive farming and development pressures. In addition, a small section of the River Bourne enters the far western edge of the Parish.

5.17 Objectives for the conservation and enhancement of this area are detailed in the Test Valley Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2008. These include improving the restoration of chalk grassland, ensuring that the ecological function is restored to the arable landscape between isolated habitats, and improvements to the habitats and water quality of the Pillhill Brook.

5.18 The Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire 2000 states that it wishes to protect and maintain the characteristic habitats and associated species of chalk rivers in Hampshire, including the winterbourne reaches and headwaters. DEFRA also designates the area as a countryside stewardship water quality priority area, where incentives are offered to farmers to adopt agricultural practices which will safeguard water quality. The Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (2008) seeks to reduce eutrophication in the Pillhill catchment with a focus on farming practice which can release nutrients into the watercourse.

5.19 Pillhill Brook and Mullens Pond area serve as an important biodiversity corridor, but it is a sensitive area and alongside farming practices could be easily harmed through insensitive development and farming and construction practices. There is also considerable potential to improve its quality and schemes are currently underway throughout the catchment.

Policy EN5: Pillhill Brook

1. Development proposals that would adversely affect the following features of Pillhill Brook will not be supported:
 - a) landscape character, appearance and setting;
 - b) biodiversity; and
 - c) ability for the headwaters and watercourse corridor to function by natural processes throughout seasonal variations.
2. SuDS or other appropriate methods of managing rainwater runoff from development towards the Brook must ensure that any pollution is dealt with at source and not allowed to enter the water course.
3. Informal Recreational proposals that would enhance the accessibility, understanding or enjoyment of the biodiversity assets of Pillhill Brook and Mullens Pond will be supported provided its distinctive character and biodiversity is retained.

Supports objective LEO6 & LEO12

5.20 Heritage Lottery Funding has been committed to celebrating and protecting the headwaters of the River Test. The project involves working with communities such as Thruxton which are on the headwater streams (including the Pillhill Brook). This project provides a good opportunity for the community to identify measures to restore wildlife habitats, celebrate local heritage and identify actions individuals can take to improve our local watercourses.

Trees and Hedgerows

5.21 Trees and hedgerows are an important part of the character of Thruxton Parish and it is important that existing trees and hedgerows of value (comprising native species or where hedgerows follow ancient field patterns) are protected. The value of hedgerows and trees, particularly mature and established trees, is recognised and the Parish Council will recommend, as appropriate, for protection by Hedgerow Retention Order and by Tree Preservation Order (TPO). Consultation exercises show support for designation and protection of trees, and good tree husbandry.

5.22 TPO's are present within the Conservation Area which includes a blanket TPO on the trees in Thruxton Manor. Trees in conservation areas are afforded interim protection by section 211 of the 1990 Act, so that anyone seeking to do works to trees must first notify the local planning authority, who have six weeks to decide whether to allow the works to proceed, or impose a TPO. Of particular note, is an area of broadleaved woodland priority habitat in the northwest of the Conservation Area. This is likely to be of the same age as ancient woodland and this should be taken into account in any development proposals.

5.23 The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 require works to hedgerows over 20 metres in length on farmland to be notified to the local planning authority, who may then decide whether to impose a Hedgerow Retention Order if the hedgerow concerned is of historical, archaeological or nature conservation interest.

5.24 Replacement and new planting should be appropriate to the character of Thruxton Parish and be suitable for the climate and soil type of the location. The right tree for the right place should take into account soil conditions, whether there is sufficient space for the tree to grow and the long-term management of the tree. Examples of suitable native species are provided below. Care should be taken when planting trees and shrubs to ensure their long term survival. Guidance is available from the Royal Horticultural Society. Trees planted in rural areas will need suitable protection such as fencing or tree guards to aid their establishment. Good management and husbandry of trees and hedgerows is important and as such a management plan must be provided to ensure health, longevity and to maximise and ensure their biodiversity and landscape character functions. All development and tree works must be done in accordance with the British Standard 5837 and British Standard 3998 (or any subsequent British Standards which replace these).

5.25 Examples of suitable native tree and hedgerow species:

- Alder *Alnus glutinosa*
- Bird Cherry *Prunus padus*
- Black Poplar *Populus nigra*
- Box *Buxus sempervirens*
- Common Hornbeam *Carpinus betulus*
- Crab apple *Malus sylvestris*
- English Oak *Quercus robur*
- Field Maple *Acer campestre*
- Hawthorn, Midland *Crataegus laevigata*
- Hazel *Corylus avellana*
- Holly *Ilex aquifolium* (holly)
- Purging Buckthorn *Rhamnus cathartica*
- Whitebeam *Sorbus aria*
- Willow *Salix*

Policy EN6: Trees and hedgerows

1. Development proposals should, where possible, conserve and enhance trees and hedgerows. The loss of trees or hedgerows of value will not be supported.
2. Development proposals that affect existing trees and hedgerows, or involve the new planting of trees and hedgerows, must demonstrate that they have been informed and guided by full site survey, including Ecological Impact Assessment.
3. Existing trees and hedgerows should be integrated into the proposed landscaping schemes for the development and provide a management plan for their future care and maintenance, which clearly sets out the long term management and yearly maintenance of all trees and hedgerows, complete with a fully costed budget proposal for the management plan term, and to provide the finance in the form of an upfront payment to cover all works so as to ensure that the burden does not fall on the Parish Council
4. Where replacement or new trees and hedgerows are proposed:
 - a) replacement planting must be with appropriate locally native species unless there are overriding reasons to do otherwise. Species should be particularly suitable to the location, including variety, height, density and soil type;
 - b) tree plantings should be given sufficient space to develop into their natural size and shape; and
 - c) succession planting should be considered where existing plantings are mature or over-mature.

Supports objective LEO10 and LEO11

Green Infrastructure

5.26 Green infrastructure is the multifunctional network of natural and semi natural features within the parish, which are capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local residents. Green infrastructure includes parks, open spaces, playing fields, woodlands, trees, hedgerows, wetlands, water courses, allotments and private gardens. The Test Valley Green Infrastructure Strategy supports the maintenance and creation of green corridors, improving maintenance, creation of and access to urban and natural green spaces.

5.27 The Parish Survey identified that access to the countryside of Thrupton Parish and beyond is particularly important for wellbeing and quality of life. There are a limited number of public footpaths and rights of way across the Parish. Proposals that provide safe access across the A303 will be supported.

Policy EN7: Green Infrastructure

1. Development proposals should seek to maintain, enhance, and take opportunities to provide new green infrastructure assets and links, which are integrated into the design of the development proposals.
2. Green infrastructure proposals should:
 - a) improve countryside access through enhancements to the public rights of way network, maximising opportunities for walking and cycling, including multi-user route and, where possible facilitate circular routes, and
 - b) strengthen connectivity of habitats.

Supports objective LEO5

Local Green Spaces

5.28 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) introduced the concept of Local Green Space designation as a way to provide protection for green areas that are demonstrably special and hold a particular significance for local communities. In addition, Test Valley Borough Council's Green Infrastructure Strategy July 2014 and which forms part of the Local Plan evidence base, sets out how local communities can protect and enhance green infrastructure including through policies set out in Neighbourhood Plans.

5.29 The character of Thrupton owes much to its close relationship to the surrounding countryside and to green areas within the village. Respondents to the 2016 survey specifically mentioned a number of places around and within the village of Thrupton that they felt were particularly special to them and contributed to their quality of life. Following this, research was carried out to inform the decision regarding what sites might be suitable for designation as Local Green Spaces, including carrying out land appraisals and 'Place Checks.' Initially 18 sites were considered as possibly suitable, but following further public consultation in May 2017, the number was reduced to 12 for independent assessment by the South Downs National Park Consultancy Services. The detailed methodology, and the case for which sites should be designated, are set out in the Local Green Space Assessment July Report 2017. The conclusions of this assessment work identified 8 sites that were considered to fulfil the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) criteria and should be designated as Local Green Space. A description of each site is provided in the supporting documentation along with an analysis of their characteristics against NPPF criteria.

Policy EN8: Local Green Space

Development proposals will not be supported on areas designated as Local Green Space identified below, and as shown on Map 4, other than in very special circumstances. These circumstances are:

- a) where there is an existing building/structure within the Local Green Space and the works are needed to maintain its viability/use into the future (e.g. Church, sports pavilion, etc.); OR
- b) where the proposed development will be for the benefit of the community and will preserve the particular local significance of the space for which it was designated.

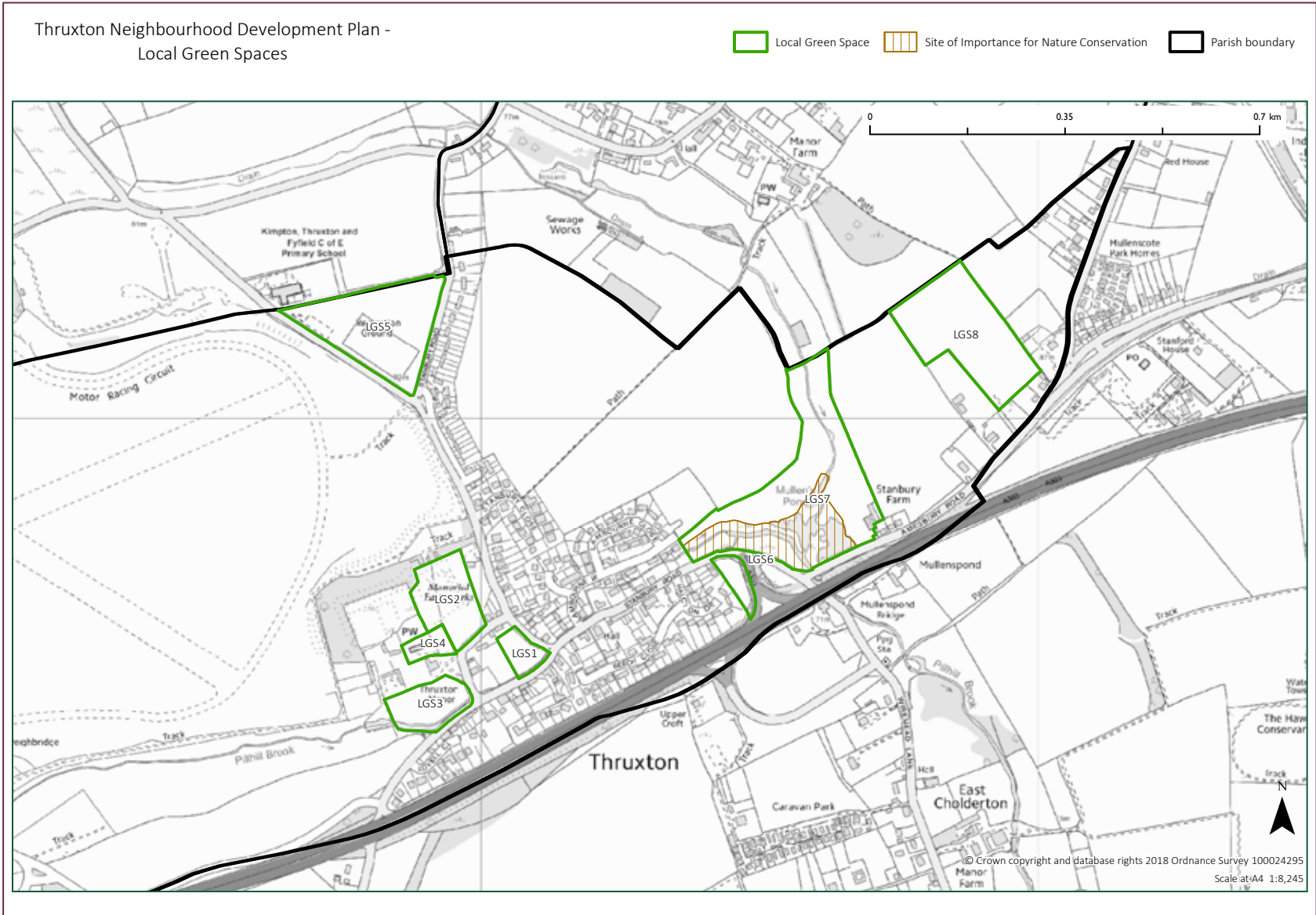
The areas designated as Local Green Space are:

- LGS1 - The Village Green
- LGS2 - Manorial Earthworks
- LGS3 - Snowdrop Field
- LGS4 - Churchyard
- LGS5 - Recreation Ground
- LGS6 - Allotments
- LGS7 - Mullen's Pond and surrounding fields
- LGS8 - Land between Coach Park and the eastern footpath

Supports objective LEO8



Map 4: Local Green Spaces



Pollution

5.30 In the consultation exercises, a large majority of respondents have very real concerns about pollution to water courses, lack of capacity for waste water drainage and the effect of pollution on the Pillhill Brook that runs through the village. In addition, a significant number of residents were concerned about air and noise pollution from the A303.

5.31 Preventing pollution to Pillhill Brook is also covered by policy EN05 above.

5.32 The A303 is a source of significant noise pollution and also air pollution in those areas closest to it. It is currently only screened by a single line of trees affording very little protection. Particulates from vehicle emissions are a cause of national concern at present. The A303 at Thruxton has been identified by DEFRA as a Noise Important Area i.e. a noise hotspot. DEFRA has produced a Noise Action Plan to look at ways of addressing this issue.

5.33 Green Infrastructure has a role to play in terms of water and air quality improvement and noise mitigation.

5.34 The Test Valley Local Plan contains policies relating to pollution and water management which are not repeated here, but will apply to all relevant planning applications.

5.35 All reasonable opportunities to reduce pollution, both existing and potential, should be taken. When considering any potential for new pollution to be created from development or activities, proposals should assess the ability to avoid it in the first place, and only if this is not possible should it be minimised and mitigated against.

Policy EN9: Pollution

1. Development proposals that reduce levels of pollution, particularly light pollution in Thruxton Down, noise and air from the A303 or Thruxton Airfield or water pollution of the Pillhill Brook will be supported.
2. Development proposals should ensure surface water run-off fully complies with 'Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) regulations and should not exacerbate ground water drainage and foul water drainage through infiltration
3. Development proposals will not be supported if the level of air, noise, light and water pollution has a demonstrably negative and damaging effect on the people and natural environment of the Parish, now or in the foreseeable future, taking into account cumulative impacts.
4. Development proposals should follow best practice methods to reduce levels of dust, other pollutants and damage by construction vehicles from demolition through to completion.
5. Development which is sensitive to noise or poor air quality near to the A303 or Thruxton Airfield must include appropriate measures to reduce the impact on users or occupiers to acceptable levels.

Supports objective LEO13

5.36 Noise mitigation involving sound insulation measures such as acoustic glazing and alternative means of ventilation should only be used where other mitigation means, such as design and layout are not practicable. Noise insulation measures should be a last resort because they generally rely upon windows being kept closed in order to achieve

acceptable internal noise levels, thereby reducing the amenity of any occupants.

Flooding

5.37 The Parish is susceptible to flooding from Pillhill Brook, groundwater flooding from chalk springs and surface water flooding.

5.38 The Pillhill Brook, which is a winterbourne, rises to the west of the village and flows through the village towards Mullens Pond. Its aquifer source is close by at Thruxton Airfield. Recent flood prediction and mapping by the Environment Agency now sees the Pillhill Brook designated a main river on Flood Maps as it enters and flows through the Parish (Map 5). The land surrounding the winterbourne is designated as Flood Zones 2 (1:1000 event) and Flood Zone 3 (1:100 event) - indicating high risk of flood either side of its course. Any further development in these high risk areas will need to take into account Local and National Planning policy on flood risk which is to steer new development away from areas of flood risk, as far as possible, as well as mitigating against these risks. No specific flood defence measures are employed within the village.

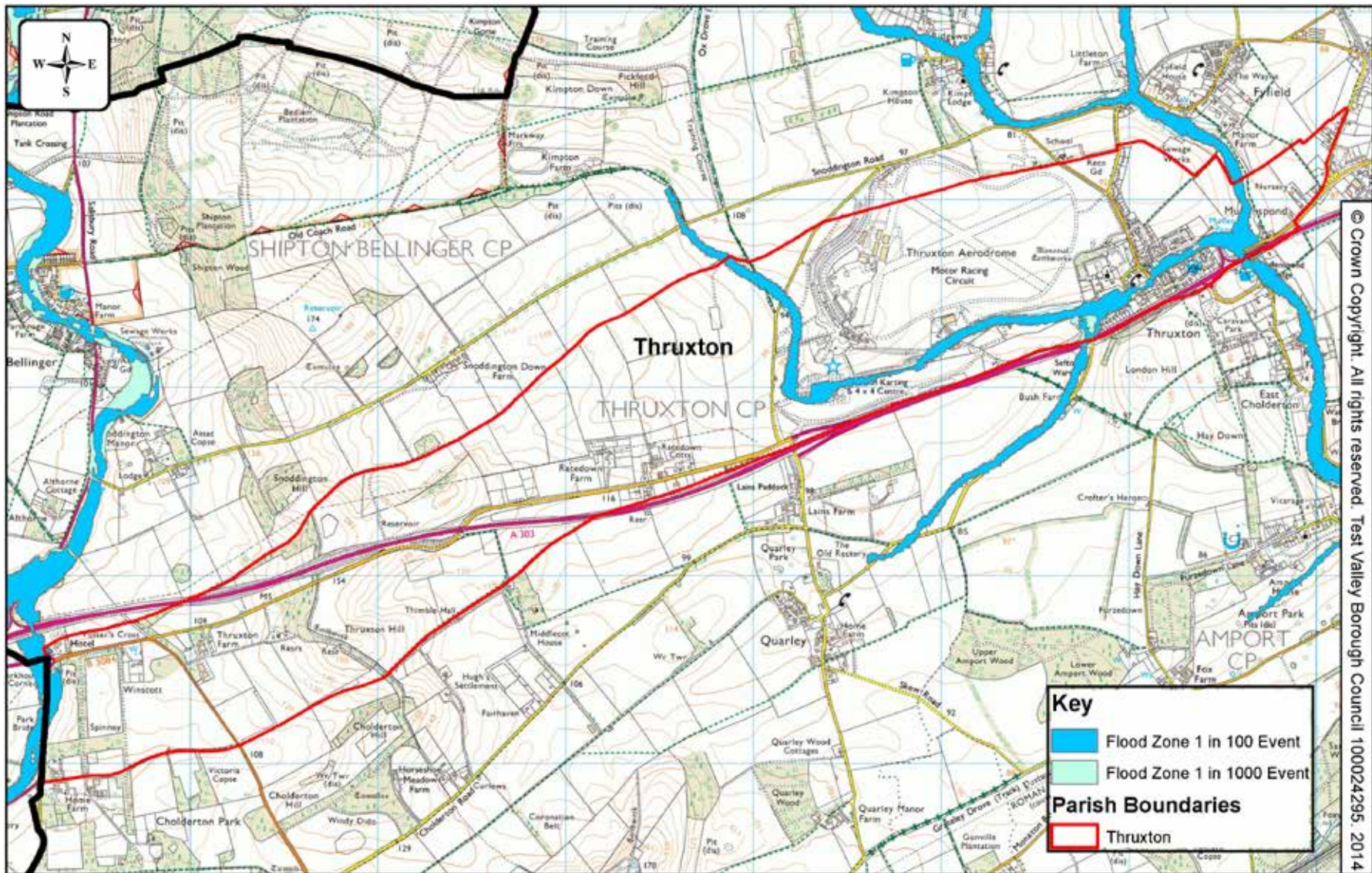
5.39 There are multiple fresh water springs that appear in the area at times of high rainfall and high water tables. Southern Water in conjunction with the Environment Agency monitors groundwater levels. During these times of high ground water levels, Southern Water uses tankers to help reduce high levels foul water containing ground water. The Environment Agency records flooding in Thruxton in 1995, 2002/03 and 2014. In 2002/03 the channel capacity of the Pillhill Brook was exceeded and caused significant flooding on Stanbury Road. Much of the surface water flooding was exacerbated by blocked culverts and gullies. The level of flooding that was experienced then is not considered to be a frequent occurrence and

was described as a 100 year event. 2012/2013 saw a high rate of tankering in response to an exceptional wet period. The flooding in 2014 was predominantly groundwater, but to a lesser degree than that of 2003.

5.40 The owner of the Thruxton Airfield, is currently undertaking a programme of flood prevention works. These works have the agreement and supervision of the Environment Agency. This will allow flooding of surrounding fields in newly made lagoons near the winterbourne water source, in times of exceptional water volumes, regulating excessive flow on to and through the inhabited village areas downstream in the Conservation Area and beyond.

5.41 When the Lambourne Way Estate was developed (in 1969), the land on which it was built was drained. Alongside this the winterbourne course was formalised to take a sharp left hand bend before the property Hazelhurst and then to run behind this house, and others, before joining Mullens Pond. Historically, run off from the winterbourne did flow down Village Street to just beyond Harcourt, and this is confirmed by an 1894 map of Thruxton Village. Pillhill Brook now flows under the road through a culvert as Village Street meets the sharp corner of Stanbury Road. This site of the old Village Ford can still be prone to reactive surface water flooding on occasion of heavy rainfall and high winterbourne water flows. The bridge and culvert at the junction of Lambourne Way and Village Street was made at the time of the Lambourne developments in the 1970s. This junction is also prone to surface water flooding at times of heavy rainfall.

Map 5: Flooding



5.42 Sustainable Drainage systems (SuDS) reduce the risk of surface water flooding by ensuring that there is no net increase in surface water run-off from new development. They can also be designed to produce other benefits such as open space and enhancing biodiversity. Therefore, the provision of SuDS in new developments is supported.

5.43 The Test Valley Local Plan contains policies relating to flood risk and water management which are not repeated here, but will apply to all relevant planning applications.

Policy EN10: Flood Risk

Development proposals in areas prone to flooding should provide appropriate flood management measures to reduce the risk of flooding throughout the Parish, especially near Pilhill Brook, Mullens Pond, Village Street and Amesbury Road. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be used, to manage surface water run off from new developments, unless they are demonstrated to be inappropriate.

Supports objective LEO12





Heritage

Overview

The old village of Thrupton developed as a linear settlement at the bottom of a minor V-shaped dry valley, following the path of the Pillhill Brook winterbourne. It is this broad area that is now designated as a Conservation Area - Map 6.

6.1 The Parish boundary is likely to have evolved from the boundary of the Manor (this building and its immediate surroundings are a major feature of the Conservation Area) into the long linear Parish configuration of today. This wider parish area provided a mix of upland pastures and water meadows with well drained slopes suitable for arable farming.

6.2 The remnants of the original Manor (burnt down in the 18th Century) can still be seen just to the north of the present Manor and which is now designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The current Manor House is likely to have stood on its present site from at least 1756, built outside the boundaries of the old earthworks. A Church in the village has always been closely associated with the Manor in some form for over 1000 years. The current church of St Peter and St Paul has 13th century origins, is a Grade I listed building, and contains many treasures e.g. late 12th Century tombstones, Thomas Willement Victorian stained glass windows and the Church Bells, the earliest of which was rung in 1588 to warn the Villagers of the approaching Armada.

6.3 Thrupton's heritage is very important to the local community. In the 2016 Parish Survey respondents mentioned that:

- It is the local buildings and their relationship with the landscape that contributes to the unique nature of Parish
- The historic typical Hampshire village character of the Thruxton is one of the main reasons people enjoy living here.
- There is a desire to give additional protection to local buildings and features which significantly contribute towards local heritage.

6.4 The Test Valley Local Plan contains a number of policies relating to heritage, including the protection of listed buildings and scheduled ancient monuments. They are not repeated here but will apply to relevant planning applications. Local heritage assets that are of value to the community and considered worthy of local protection have been identified and are included in the policy below on Parish heritage assets.

Thruxton Conservation Area

6.5 Thruxton Conservation Area was designated in 1985 by Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC) supported by the Fyfield Kimpton Thruxton Conservation Policy document. A Conservation Area is an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which is desirable to preserve or enhance (Section 69 of the 1990 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act). There has been no review of the Conservation Area since its designation in 1985 and there is no published current date for its review. However, a Conservation Area Land Appraisal has been produced as part of the evidence base of the NDP and this document identifies important opens spaces and built and natural features within the conservation area.

6.6 The historic core of the conservation area is focused around the manorial complex and the medieval church which are set within large, attractive and verdant open spaces. To the east and south of this are rows of houses and cottages, some of which date from 15th century, but most from 18th and 19th centuries, and which are arranged in a regular linear pattern following the ancient T shaped road structure which is at an historic crossing point of the Pillhill Brook.

6.7 There are 26 Listed Structures within the Conservation Area. These include the Grade 1 listed Church, 3 Grade II listed walls, a Grade II listed phone box and many other important buildings from days gone by. This collective group is tightly built around the Conservation Area's historic centre and brook and provides its special character as a traditional Hampshire Village.

Policy H1: Conservation Area

Development proposals within the Conservation Area, or within its setting, must preserve or enhance its historic character and appearance by:

- a) protecting important open spaces and built and natural features identified in the Neighbourhood Plan Conservation Area Land Appraisal and Village Design Statement;
- b) ensuring proposals are designed in context with their surroundings, including existing buildings, street pattern, open spaces, trees and other historic characteristic features; and
- c) using traditional materials such as chalk (cob), flint, brick or rendered walls with thatch or slate roofs and traditional boundary features such as thatched or tiled topped Hampshire walls.

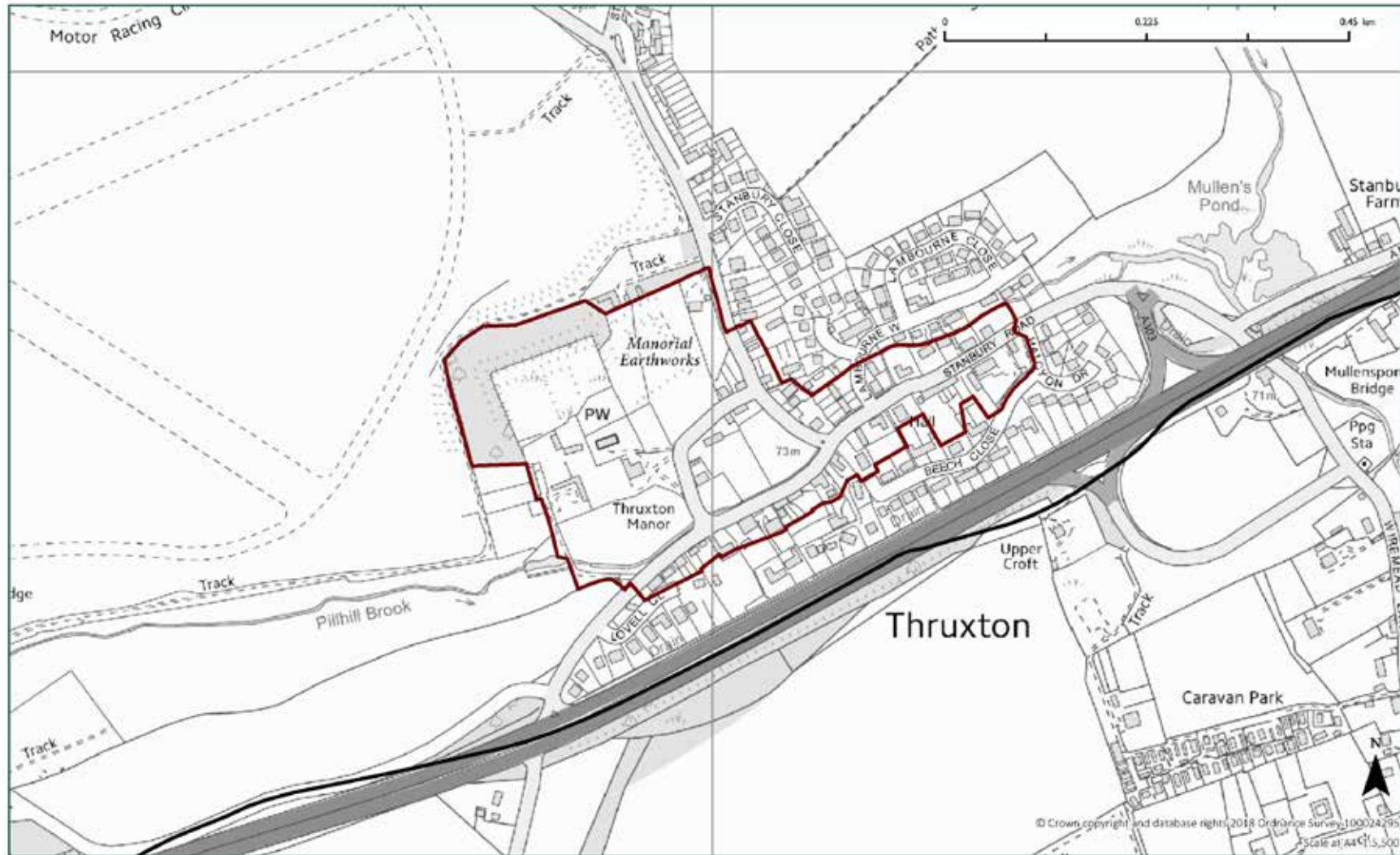
Supports objective HEO1



Map 6: Conservation Area

Thrupton Neighbourhood Development Plan -
Conservation Area

Conservation Area Parish boundary



Archaeology

6.8 The very early beginnings of a settlement in what is now Thruxton are likely to date from the late Bronze Age. The Parish was colonised by the Romans and evidence of their occupation is found to the north east of the village where the acclaimed Thruxton Roman Villa complex was excavated along with the discovery of its elaborate mosaic pavement that is now housed in the British Museum. The manorial earthwork field, in the north west corner of the Conservation Area, is also thought to have originally been the site of a Roman marching camp or villa, as indicated on the 1896-7 Epoch Map of the Village. The whole of the Parish is rich in archaeology evidenced by the numerous finds and monuments that have been discovered throughout the Parish, including at Thruxton Airfield and Thruxton Down, and which are recorded in the Hampshire Archaeology and Historic Buildings Record.

6.9 With a background like this, it is not surprising that nearly all the Conservation Area is designated an Area of High Archaeological Potential (AHAP), a term used to identify areas where there is likely to be a high potential of surviving of buried archaeology. The field with the Manorial Earthworks at the northwest corner of the Conservation Area is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument.

6.10 It is important that any development proposals in parts of the Parish where buried archaeology may be present, but as of yet is undiscovered, are supported by an archaeological assessment to demonstrate that the potential to affect any undesignated archaeology has been given full consideration.

Policy H2: Archaeology

1. Acknowledgement, assessment, identification and designation of potentially significant archaeological deposits must be addressed by all potential developers to help prevent damage and loss of areas not yet identified, but could yet still be, of historical importance. Lack of current evidence of sub-surface archaeology must not be taken to be proof of absence. There will be a presumption in favour of the preservation in-situ of all potentially significant archaeological deposits or, where not possible, recorded for deposition within a public archive.
2. Where appropriate, the enhancement of the understanding and appreciation by the public of significant archaeological sites through the provision of well-designed interpretation materials or landscape features will be supported.

Supports objective HEO2

Parish Heritage Assets

6.11 A number of buildings and features have been designated as Parish Heritage Assets. These are currently non-designated heritage assets that have local significance for their historic, archaeological and architectural interest and their contribution to the spiritual and communal life of the Parish. They have been identified from suggestions by the community and from the Fyfield, Kimpton, Thruxton, Conservation Area Policy Document which highlights buildings of local interest that make a positive contribution to the character and appearance of the conservation area. Further information on the heritage value of these assets is set out in Appendix 1 to the NDP.

Policy H3: Parish Heritage Assets

Development proposals affecting Parish Heritage Assets set out below, and as shown on the Maps 7(a-c) must be supported by an assessment of their significance as a heritage asset and how the proposal impacts on this significance. Any harm to significance will be resisted and will need to be robustly justified by evidence, as well as demonstrating that all efforts have been made to minimise harm by appropriate design and materials and optimal viable uses.

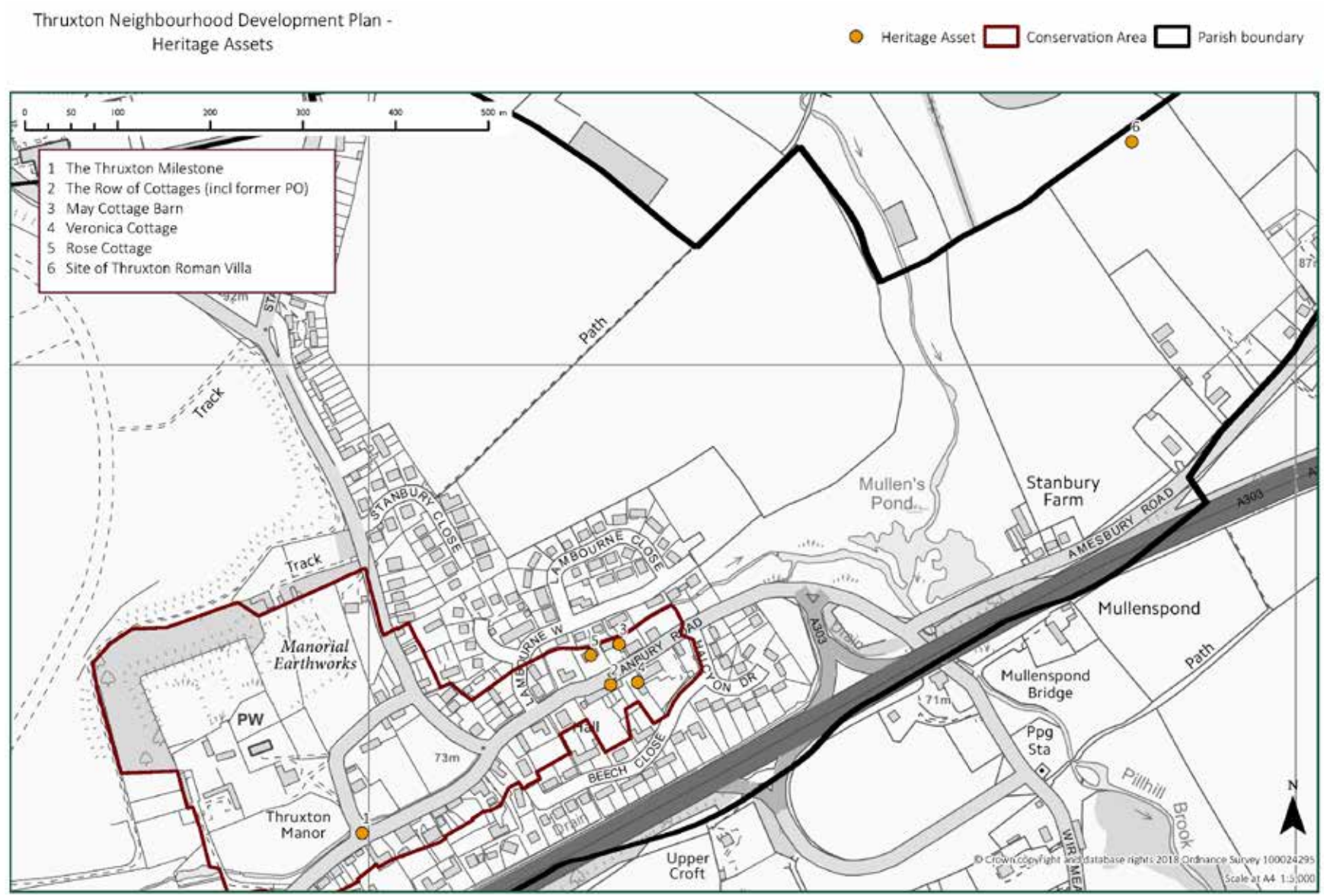
The following are designated as Parish Heritage Assets;

- The Thruxton Milestone
- The row of cottages that includes the Former Post Office
- May Cottage Barn, Village Street
- Veronica Cottage, Village Street
- Rose Cottage, Village Street
- Site of Thruxton Roman Villa, Land between Coach Park and Dauntsey Lane
- Thruxton Airfield Control Tower
- World War Two Airfield Hangars
- Thruxton Farm Barns, Cholderton Road

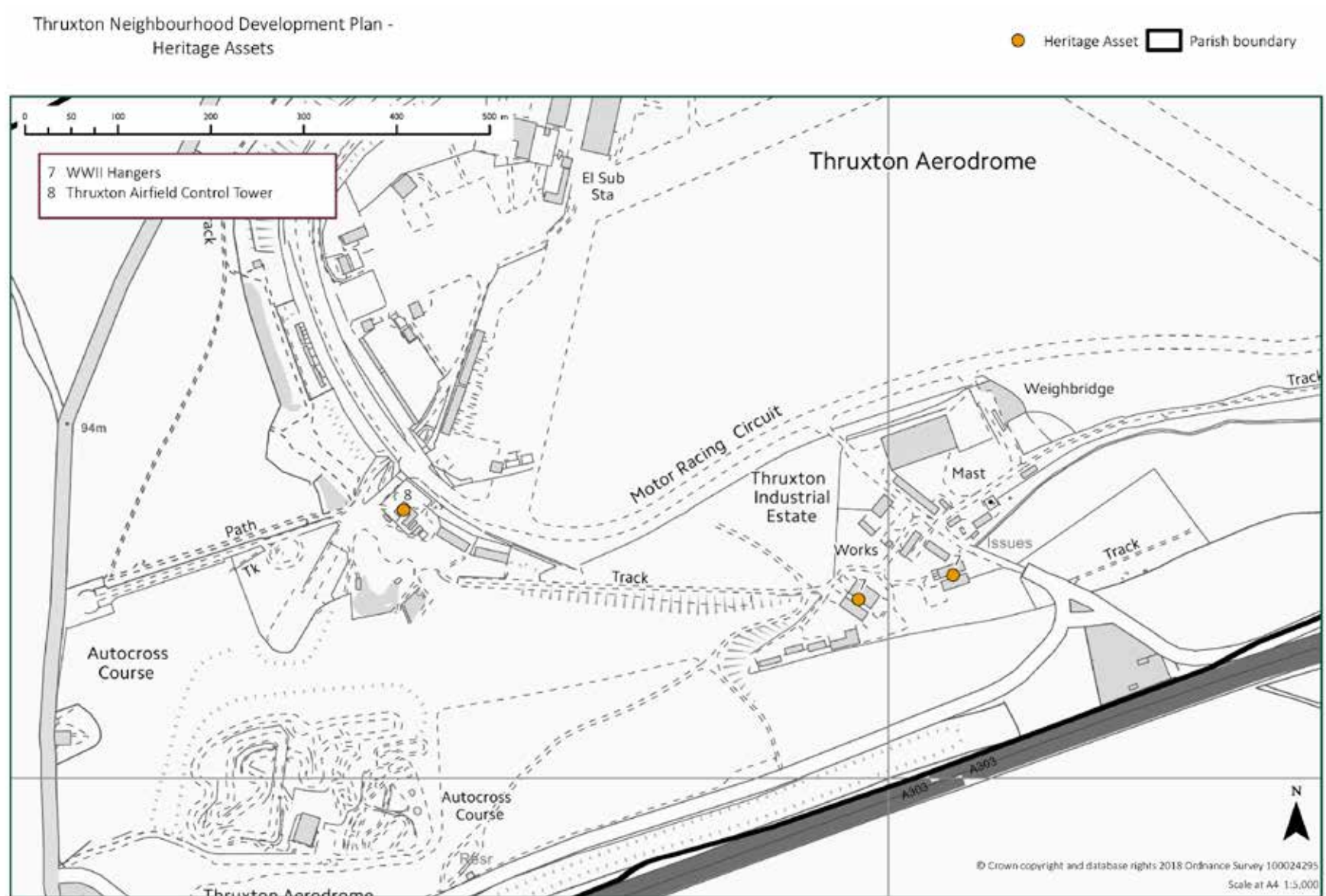
Supports objective HEO3



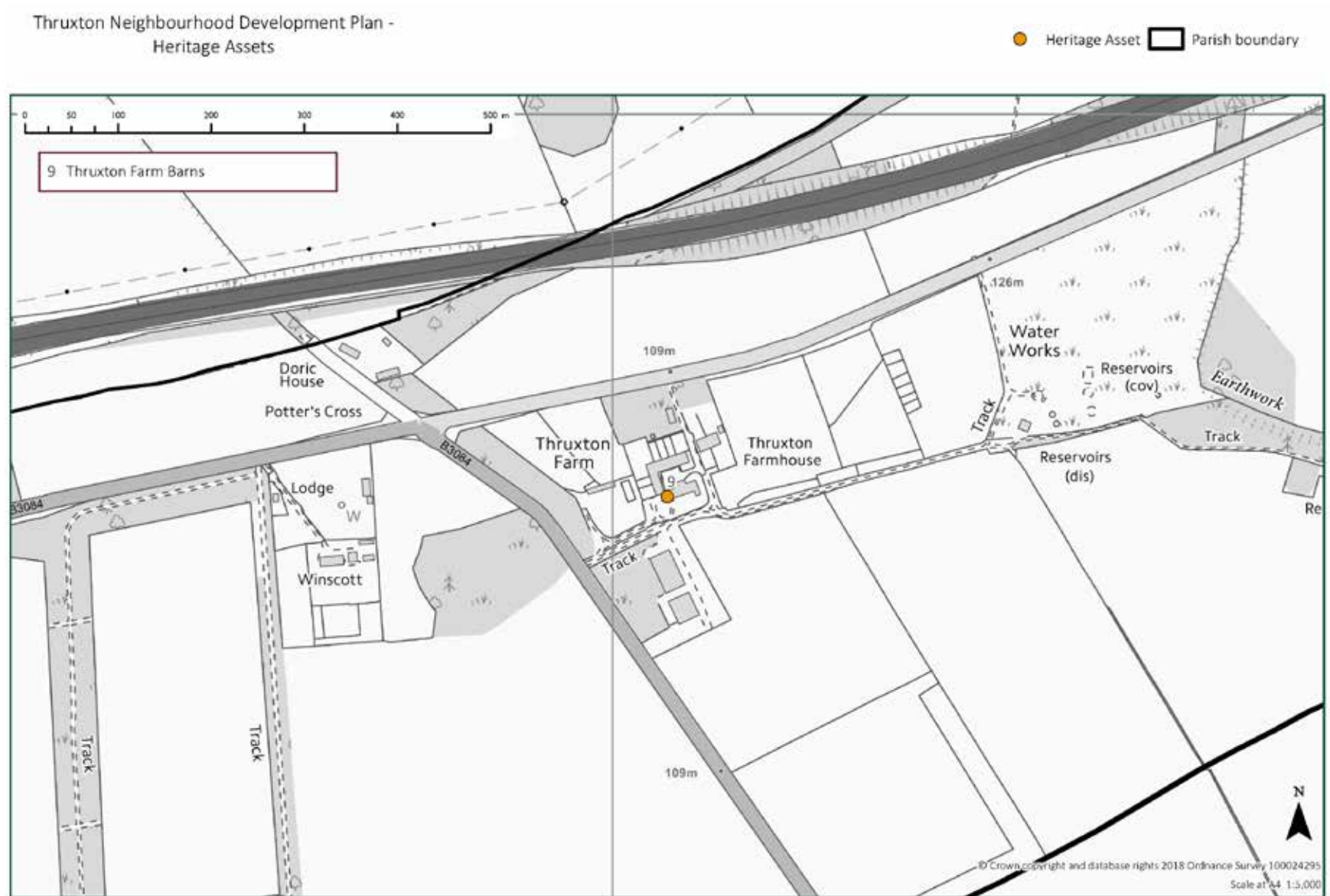
Map 7a: Parish Heritage Assets



Map 7b: Parish Heritage Assets



Map 7c: Parish Heritage Assets



7



Housing and Design

Overview

Thrupton Parish consists of 276 houses (2011 census). Around 240 of these are within Thrupton village with the remainder within the areas referred to within this NDP as Dautsey Lane and Amesbury Road, Thrupton Down and Parkhouse Cross.

7.1 The housing stock is largely comprised of detached homes (61%) with a smaller proportion of semi-detached (25%) and terraced homes (10%). There are very few flats within the Parish. Properties are generally large with around two thirds of houses having 4 or more bedrooms, which is larger than for the district as a whole where the average number of bedrooms is 3. Most homes are owner occupied (75%), although 13% of homes are social rented and 9% of homes are private rented.

7.2 Within Thrupton village the housing stock consists of:

- Older (pre 1900) houses, mostly within the conservation area.
- Infill, usually post Second World War.
- Local Authority built housing, including two areas of small, affordable bungalows.
- Substantial development from the 1960/70's comprising mostly large, family sized properties. Many of the smaller properties and bungalows built at this time have since been extended.

7.3 There are few facilities within the Parish. There is no village shop, although the garden centre at Weyhill (and just outside the Parish) has a farm shop and restaurant and also hosts a mobile post office, with limited service; two hours, twice a week. The shop has a limited range and is more expensive than a supermarket. Beyond the Parish boundary, the service station at Weyhill also has a small convenience store. The pub in Thruxton has recently closed although the White Horse, just in Ampport Parish, could now be seen as the local pub. There are no medical facilities in the village.

7.4 There was extensive development which doubled the size of the village during the mid to late 20th century. In more recent years, development has been strictly controlled and in the period 2000 to 2015 just 5 new homes were built in the Parish. There has also been some more recent development of single properties along Amesbury Road, Dauntsey Lane and at Thruxton Down. This NDP seeks to protect the rural character of the Parish which is clearly valued by its residents whilst also supporting some limited development, in special circumstances, and subject to stringent criteria which will address local housing needs.

7.5 TVBC Local Plan policy seeks to meet housing needs in the most sustainable locations within the Test Valley area: these are the towns and larger villages with a range of services and transport links. As Thruxton has very few facilities and limited public transport provision, the village is not identified as a suitable location for strategic housing development in the Local Plan. Thruxton is classified as a rural settlement within the Test Valley settlement hierarchy, where the principle of development is supported within the settlement boundary (which is defined in the Local Plan and shown on Map 8). A small area of Weyhill West settlement boundary is also within the Parish.



7.6 The 2016 survey and engagement activity identified the following key housing issues for residents of the Parish:

- There is a housing need for local young adults currently living with parents and older residents wishing to downsize or move to supported accommodation within the local area.
- There is community support for the building of smaller homes (1-3 bedrooms).
- There is community support for the building of bungalows.
- Survey results showed that it is preferred that any development of more than 1 property should be of no more than 10 houses within the lifetime of the plan
- Community support for development which meets the housing needs of people with a clear local connection.

7.7 As with elsewhere in Test Valley, house prices are high relative to local earnings. In 2015, the lower quartile house price in Test Valley was more than 9 times the lower quartile earnings level.

New Residential Development

7.8 In accordance with the adopted Local Plan, the principle of development is supported within the settlement boundaries within the Parish. However, the community survey and evidence base indicate there is a clear need for smaller houses (3 bedrooms or less). Policy HD1 therefore supports proposals within the settlement boundaries which respond to this local need. To protect the supply of small properties into the future, planning conditions will be used to limit or remove relevant permitted development rights from new development. Outside the

settlement boundaries is treated as the countryside and there are strict controls over new housing in these locations (see policy HD8).

Policy HD1: New Residential Development

Residential development of 10 or fewer dwellings will be supported within the settlement boundaries (shown on Map 8) subject to meeting the requirements of other policies in the development plan. Such development must respond to the local need for smaller properties and should consist of 3 bedroom dwellings or less.

Supports objective HO1

Replacement and extension of existing dwellings

7.9 Thrupton has a limited stock of smaller properties. This NDP seeks to readdress this balance by supporting the development of new small dwellings and protecting against the loss of existing smaller properties. The extension of existing homes has been a regular feature of home ownership within the Parish, such that much of the smaller, and more affordable accommodation has been lost.

7.10 The purpose of this policy is to support families trying to meet the space requirements of a growing family, or to support those who wish to provide semi-independent accommodation for a close relative, whilst protecting against the unnecessary loss of smaller housing stock, purely to financial gain, or the building/conversion of large houses on sites that formerly contained two or more smaller homes.

7.11 Proposals for annexes to provide additional ancillary accommodation must demonstrate a functional link between it and the host dwelling. The annex must be in the same ownership as the main dwelling and share utility services, access, vehicle parking and private amenity space. An annex should usually be incorporated within or physically attached to the host dwelling. Where an extension to provide an annex is not practical, consideration will also be given to the size of the detached annex and sub-ordinance to the host dwelling.

Policy HD2: Replacement dwellings, extensions and annexes

The replacement, or extension, of existing dwellings must respect the character and appearance of the locality and, in addition:

- a) replacement dwellings should be on the same ‘footprint’ as the building they replace;
- b) extensions should be subsidiary to the main dwelling in scale and height, matching design and materials, unless a compelling design justifies an exception;
- c) any extensions to facilitate ‘independent living’ should accord with policy HD7 of this plan;
- d) ‘Annexes’ to be occupied by the children/parents/grandparents/dependent other relatives of the occupiers of the main dwelling will be viewed favourably. Such annexes should demonstrate the functional and physical dependency on the host dwelling.

Supports objective HO3

Sub-division of residential gardens

7.12 This policy recognises that proposals may come forward for new dwellings by sub-division of existing residential plots, and provides additional policy guidance to ensure that any such new development does not detract from local character and appearance. Part of the character of much existing residential development in Thrupton is low-density development in spacious plots. Local consultations indicated that a degree of infilling was acceptable to the community, and this policy attempts to ensure that that preference is recognised whilst safeguarding affected residents and ensuring the local character is not adversely affected.

Policy HD3: Sub-division of Residential Gardens

Development proposals for new dwellings on sites that form part of an existing residential garden, or a group of gardens, must:

- a) conserve the character of the surrounding area in terms of form, height, layout and density of development;
- b) provide sufficient garden space, space around buildings and planting, particularly where these spaces and any trees lend to the character of the area;
- c) existing features such as trees, hedgerows of value and walls which are characteristic of the streetscape and local area must be retained;
- d) provide sufficient amenity space, vehicular access and onsite parking, both for the new development and existing dwelling(s) on the site;
- e) ensure there is no significant adverse impact on the amenities of adjacent properties as a result of overlooking, loss of privacy or overshadowing.

Supports objective HO3 & HO4

Design of New Development

7.13 There is strong community support for planning policies which will help new building/development maintain the “look and feel” of the Parish. Equally, the community is seeking development which meets local needs and the emphasis is on the provision of new smaller properties. This planning policy seeks to reinforce local character and distinctiveness by identifying the key design factors which applicants need to consider when framing their proposals, and ensuring when required that applicants submit a Design and Access statement which explains how the proposals have been informed by, and respond to, the local context. Development should take into account the Thruxton Village Design Statement SPD.

7.14 The issue of suitability is important if the needs of the community are to be met. For example, development to meet the needs of young people should be affordable in a local context. In contrast, accommodation for older owner-occupiers wishing to downsize should meet their anticipated needs for smaller properties which may include easier access throughout, room sizes that will allow space for treasured furniture and possessions, and manageable small gardens or shared community space. In this situation cost may be less of a priority than for the young; many older people have properties to sell, and there is some low-cost older person’s accommodation already available within Thruxton Village.

Policy HD4: Design

1. Development proposals must demonstrate how the development contributes to the character of Thruxton, incorporating design principles that reflect the local vernacular, particularly the Conservation Area and those features and characteristics included in the Thruxton Village Design Statement. Proposals will be expected to demonstrate the following:
 - a) building form and style valued and promoted locally including smaller houses with characteristically low roofs. Low roof lines and details such as flint inserts, arched window details, dormer windows in a low roof, raised eaves and exposed woodwork are all distinctive local features which will generally be supported;
 - b) use of locally distinctive building materials as appropriate to the location (brick, flint, thatch, clay tiles or slate). The use of flint, mellow red and blue brick, rendering painted white or cream, slate or thatch is encouraged. The use of grey and brown roofing materials is preferred, or if a red roof is appropriate a mellow mixed red using reused tiles would be acceptable;
 - c) suitable boundary treatments, such as brick, flint, chalk or hedges of beech, hawthorn, ivy, privet or yew. Thatched or tiled topped Hampshire walls should be maintained and are an attractive method of delineating new boundaries. Chalk should be used to repair existing cob walls;
 - d) attention to design detail, with discrete siting and design of service features such as bin stores; cycle stores; meter boxes, flues and ventilation ducts; renewable energy; lighting, satellite dishes and phone lines;

- e) development should create places that are sustainable, durable, safe and secure, functional, aesthetic, flexible and suitable for their location and use, meeting the relevant policies of the development plan; and
 - f) avoid or minimise the use of external lighting in line with Policy ENO1.
2. Development proposals where required, should be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement, showing how the proposed design and access arrangements for the proposed development have responded to, and been informed by, the site context.

Supports objective HO3



Outdoor Space

7.15 Good quality outdoor space around homes provides informal recreation opportunities for young and old, contributes to the character and rural feel of the village, and offers opportunities to increase biodiversity and sustainable drainage. This policy further reinforces the desire to maintain the “rural feel” of the Parish, something which public consultation found was overwhelmingly supported by Parishioners. The policy applies to proposals for both new and extended dwellings. Community consultation also strongly supported the provision of appropriately sized gardens as part of any new development.

Policy HD5: Outdoor Space

1. Development proposals for new and extended housing development should include high quality outdoor amenity space, appropriate to the nature of the development (i.e. either private gardens or a shared amenity area) and must contribute to the local character using appropriate materials and landscaping, providing native tree cover and improved biodiversity.
2. The amount of land used for garden or amenity space must be commensurate with the size and type of dwelling and the character of the area, and should be of appropriate utility (for play and recreation) and quality having regard to topography, shadowing (from buildings and landscape features), and privacy.

Supports objective HO4

Off-Street Parking

7.16 The narrow lanes within much of Thruxton Village and Dauntsey Lane cannot accommodate additional on-road parking without risking a safety hazard to other road users, or hindrance to the passage, or free flow, of traffic. The limited amount of on-road parking within the Village contributes to its rural character, but on-road parking creates difficulties in some areas and, for residents in those areas, the issue of parking is a very significant concern.

7.17 Poor levels of public transport and the lack of facilities within the Parish mean that there is a high reliance on the car. Development proposals should address the need for a reduction in the reliance of the use of private vehicles wherever possible, but, in circumstances where this is not possible, appropriate on-site provision must be ensured in the interests of safety and to protect the rural character of the plan Area. Permeable parking surfaces should be used in preference to impermeable surfaces, unless there are overriding reasons that render their use unsuitable.

Policy HD6: Off-Street Parking

1. All new residential developments must provide sufficient resident and visitor car parking spaces so as not to impact on parking issues that already exist in some areas. Development proposals that result in the loss of existing residential off-street car parking to levels less than those set out below, will be strongly resisted unless an equal amount of replacement off-street car parking is provided in a suitable location. Wherever feasible, electric vehicle charging facilities should be provided.
2. Provision of parking must:
 - a) be sufficient to avoid additional on-road parking, arising directly or indirectly from the development, which will lead to safety hazards or hinder the passage/free flow of traffic (including use by agricultural vehicles, horses or pedestrians);
 - b) not detract from the rural character of the area;
 - c) take into account that the rural location, and the lack of public transport, will require facilities for visitor parking and reflect the fact that more than the normal level of car ownership is likely, and,
 - d) incorporate appropriate sustainable drainage systems.

The following parking standards should be used as guidance:

House size	Total spaces
1-bed	1.5 spaces per unit (rounded to the nearest whole number)
2 and 3-bed	2 spaces per unit
4+bed	3 spaces per unit

Supports objective HO4

Supporting independent living and sheltered housing

7.18 Thruxton has an ageing population and community feedback shows there is a strong desire from older residents to remain living in the area. Suitable accommodation for those choosing to downsize (by choice or from necessity) is limited and not considered sufficient to meet the demands of our ageing population. This means that older people have to either adapt their own home to reflect their changing needs, or new development must be built to avoid older people having to move away to dedicated or suitable accommodation elsewhere. TVBC Local Plan encourages the adoption of 'Lifetime Homes' Standard for all new homes. Local community feedback showed strong support for this approach and Policy HD7 ensures any new homes built to meet the needs of older residents are required to meet the space and accessibility requirements of the Building Regulations M4(2) which is the equivalent of the Lifetime Homes accessibility criteria.

Policy HD7: Supporting independent living and sheltered housing

1. The conversion and extension of existing dwellings, and other buildings, to support independent living for older members of the community will be supported provided that the scale and design of development are in keeping with the character of the location, and that the impact on the amenity of surrounding properties is acceptable.
2. Sheltered or purpose built housing for the elderly, on a very limited scale, and with a preference for those with local connections (i.e. currently living in the Parish or with children/closest living relative living in the Parish) will be viewed favourably.
3. Dwellings designed to be suitable for older residents (aged 60 and over) must demonstrate, as a minimum, that they meet Building Regulations requirements M4(2) for accessible and adaptable dwellings. These dwellings will also be suitable for younger residents and are not intended to be restricted in use.

Supports objective HO2

Rural Exception Housing for Local People

7.19 In some circumstances Affordable Housing will be supported in rural areas, where the proposals are demonstrated to meet a local need and will be occupied in perpetuity by a resident with a local connection (this will be secured by legal agreement). Due to the limited local facilities available in the Parish and the potential impact on the rural character, these proposals will generally be small-scale of just 4 or less dwellings.

Policy HD8: Rural Exception Housing for Local People

Development proposals for rural exception housing of 100% Affordable Housing will be supported in line with Policy COM8 of the Test Valley Local Plan and where such proposals are generally less than 5 dwellings.

Supports objective HO2



Community Infrastructure & Wellbeing

Overview

Thrupton Parish, especially the village, has a recognized and valued community spirit with a range of volunteer run activities for local residents.

8.1 There are a number of clubs and groups operating in the village including the Village Association which runs the annual village fete and which is always well attended. Many community events are run throughout the year. Film evenings in the Memorial Hall are popular.

8.2 Thrupton has a relatively limited range of community facilities and the risk of losing important facilities is a key consideration in this part of the NDP. The Village has a primary school, a popular village hall, one church and a well-used recreation ground.

8.3 The 2016 survey showed that residents wanted the Parish of Thrupton to continue to be a safe, rural and friendly community. The survey and subsequent research also identified that many residents are concerned about infrastructure and service provision in the Parish. It was considered that much of the infrastructure in the Parish is below standards or at capacity, with a need for increased intervention to maintain it in a serviceable condition.

8.4 The following issues have been identified:

- **Footways** – many are narrow, dangerous or non-existent particularly through the historic parts of Thrupton.
- **Roads/traffic management** – traffic speeds on local roads through the Parish (in particular Stanbury Road which is the road on which the school is located) and their use by HGVs.
- **Public Transport** – very limited bus service that is only accessible at two locations in the Parish.
- **Broadband / mobile phone coverage** – some areas within the Parish have very poor mobile phone coverage and broadband speed is variable.
- **Sewage & drainage** – the local sewage network has required work to manage flows during times of high groundwater levels. Some residents have private cesspits.
- **Water supply** – some uncertainty regarding the available water supply and waste water treatment capacity serving the Parish. Water resources within Test Valley are largely identified as having restricted water available and only at moderate and low flow rates.

Community facilities

8.5 Whilst the current provision of community and recreation facilities is considered adequate, opportunities to improve or expand existing facilities should not be missed. Financial contributions from the Community Infrastructure Levy may be used to improve existing community facilities if those improvements comply with policies of the Development Plan.

POLICY CI1: Protection of existing community facilities

1. Development that results in the loss of key community buildings or facilities that serve the local community, as listed below will only be supported where:
 - a) an assessment has been undertaken which shows the facility is surplus to requirements and there is clear evidence that the community has no need for that type of facility;
 - b) it can be demonstrated that alternative facilities of equal or better quality will be provided in an equally accessible location;
 - c) the development is for an alternative community facility, the need for which clearly outweighs the loss.

Key Community Facilities include:

- Kimpton Primary School
- Thrupton Recreation Ground
- Thrupton Memorial Hall
- Thrupton Village Green
- Church of St Peter and St Paul

2. Proposals to enhance the viability and/or community value of these facilities will be supported, providing that they accord with the other policies of the Development Plan.

Supports Objective CIO1 and LEO9

Policy CI2: Provision of new community facilities

1. The provision of new recreational or community facilities will be supported, provided that their design and scale are in keeping with the local character and that the impact on the residential amenity of surrounding residential properties is acceptable.

Supports objective CIO1 & CIO2

Infrastructure Delivery

8.6 Infrastructure required for and related to development will be secured through a combination of Community Infrastructure Levy, planning obligations, or by conditions attached to a planning permission and / or other agreement or undertaking. The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge used to help deliver infrastructure to support the development in the area. Due to the small levels of development anticipated, the level of CIL likely to be received directly by the Parish Council over the plan period will also be small. However, the following items have been identified by Thruxton Parish Council to help guide any spending of funds that might result from CIL and to guide any bids for infrastructure funding from Test Valley Borough Council and Hampshire County Council.

- Thruxton Recreation Ground - Hard surfacing to existing car park and access. Levelling and drainage to be provided. Improvements to visibility and sight lines for vehicles and pedestrians entering the car park. This car park is used by recreation ground users and for Kimpton Primary School parking. This is the current priority for funding.

- Thruxton Recreation Ground - Provision of changing pavilion for use by sports clubs who use the recreation ground. This could also be used by various community groups.
- Thruxton Recreation Ground - Improvements to existing children's play area to replace out dated equipment, update safety surfacing and better reflect the needs of the children in the community.
- Allotments - Provision of water supply.
- Allotments - Provision of internal footpaths to improve access to plots.
- Road safety - Improvements to the road markings and visibility of the roads through the village, particularly along Stanbury Road.

Policy CI3: Developer Contribution to Infrastructure Improvements

1. Development proposals must be served by appropriate, necessary and reasonable infrastructure either on-site, through off-site works, and/or financial contributions that mitigate their impact.

Supports objective CIO3 an CIO11

Travel and Safety

8.7 The roads through the village are single-track or narrow two-lane roads over much of their length. Many cars speed through the village as recorded by the temporary speed indicator sign on Stanbury Road (in June 2016). Many of the junctions and property access/egress suffer with poor visibility. There are limited safe pavements and very limited street lighting. Parking along Village Street, especially when the Memorial Hall is in use, increases the risk to pedestrians and further restricts the highway capacity. Consultation with residents identified that they do not want to see any development that is going to make the existing issues any worse and would support proposals for improvements. However, it is also important to recognise that the lack of pavements, lighting and narrow road widths is an intrinsic part of the character of the Parish, particularly the historic core.

8.8 The walking routes to the school through the village and the rural road network can feel unsafe with intermittent facilities for pedestrians. Some routes to the school are very narrow, with no footways and inadequate or no street lighting. Parents predominantly use cars, leading to parking congestion at the school premises and increasing traffic through the village at peak times. Residents have expressed concern through the survey and consultation that walking routes to, and parking at, the school should be improved.

8.9 Insufficient parking is an issue in the village particularly at the school and Village Hall. The Village Hall has a small car park and no further sites have been identified within the village for additional public parking. This means that the priority is to make the best and most efficient use of what already exists. The Recreation Ground car park requires improvement to enable it to be more effectively used.

8.10 Access to village facilities on safe, well-designed footpaths will encourage their use and reduce the reliance on cars. Enabling additional opportunities for walking was identified as an important aspiration within consultations and not only supports health and wellbeing but also allows for informal, unplanned meeting within the community that enhances the sense of community.

Policy CI4: Improved Pedestrian and Travel to School Safety

- a) Development proposals that result in improvements to pedestrian safety in the Parish and safety to pupils travelling to Kimpton Primary School on foot, by bicycle, bus or car will be supported.
- b) Residential development must endeavour to provide good pedestrian connections to safe and suitable pedestrian routes to the schools and other amenities.

Supports objective CIO4, CIO5 & CIO6

Policy CI5: Increased Access Points and Traffic

- Development proposals in the following locations, which increase the number of access points, or would involve an increase in traffic generation, will need to demonstrate that they do not further increase the risk to pedestrian safety or exacerbate parking stress in these or adjoining areas:
 - Village Street along its full length, including the junction with Lambourne Way, and
 - In the vicinity of the Memorial Hall, and
 - Stanbury Road (particularly at the corner of the Recreation Ground).

Supports objective CIO4

Accessible Countryside

8.11 Access to the countryside is a major benefit of living within Thruxton and important for the wellbeing and quality of life of residents. There are a limited number of public footpaths and rights of way across the Parish and the A303 acts as a barrier.

Policy CI6: Connected Countryside

1. Development proposals that result in improved countryside access and enjoyment of the countryside through enhancements to the public footpath / cycle network and safe access across the A303 will be supported.
2. Development proposals that would reduce or detrimentally impact on public access to the countryside will not be supported.

Supports objective CIO6



Economy and Thrupton Airfield

Overview

Thrupton Parish is home to a variety of industrial, storage and business uses as well as remaining areas of agricultural activity. These uses are an important element of the local economy and provide the opportunity for people to work in the local area.

9.1 The 2016 survey showed the range of activities within the Parish. This, of course, is not the whole story but is an indicator of the level activity. They are summarised below:

- Businesses based on Thrupton Airfield and Industrial Estate. This is the main focus of economic activity in the Parish and contributes significantly to local economy and employment opportunities. At the time of the survey there were 17 businesses on the Industrial Estate and 13 on the Airfield with a particular focus on vehicle repair, maintenance, engineering, motor sports and aviation.
- Home workers. Those that work from, or run small businesses from, their homes with the support of the internet and other communications technologies. The survey indicates there are approx. 14 households undertaking this activity and that number is likely to increase with businesses reducing their office sizes and improved broadband connectivity.

- Residents commuting out of the Parish. The survey indicated that there were at least 20 households commuting to work outside the Parish, which is to be expected given the proximity to Andover, Salisbury Winchester and, of course London.
- Agriculture. Although not as great as it was, the Parish still has jobs and businesses based on and depending on agriculture, most of the activity is based on Thruxton Down but there are other pockets of activity spread around the Parish.

9.2 The future economic health of the Parish will be highly affected by the quality of communications technology, transport infrastructure and government policy most of which are matters that cannot directly be controlled by planning policy. The Test Valley Local Plan contains a range of policies relating to the use and re-use of employment premises, they are not repeated here but will apply to such applications. However, the Thruxton NDP aims to recognise the importance of motor sports and aviation to the Parish both at a local and also at a national level.

Thruxton Airfield

9.3 Thruxton Airfield comprises approximately 25% of the Parish land area. It contains two runways, one paved and one grass and the perimeter track serves as a motor racing circuit. On the southern site of the Airfield is Thruxton Industrial Estate which is based within a mixture of hangars and buildings that were built for the original RAF site and newer premises. Many businesses are linked to vehicle repairs, motor sport or aviation activities. In the southwestern corner of the airfield is a waste management, recycling and landfill business. Its relationship with the Parish and community is currently symbiotic and positive. This balance between community wishes and those of the Airfield are important and

should be retained. Policy EC1 addresses major commercial proposals at Thruxton Airfield. Major development is defined as over 1000sqm of commercial floorspace or a site area of 1 hectare or more. Other smaller commercial development will be assessed against the policies of the NDP and relevant policies in Test Valley Local Plan (including Policies LE10, LE16 and LE17).

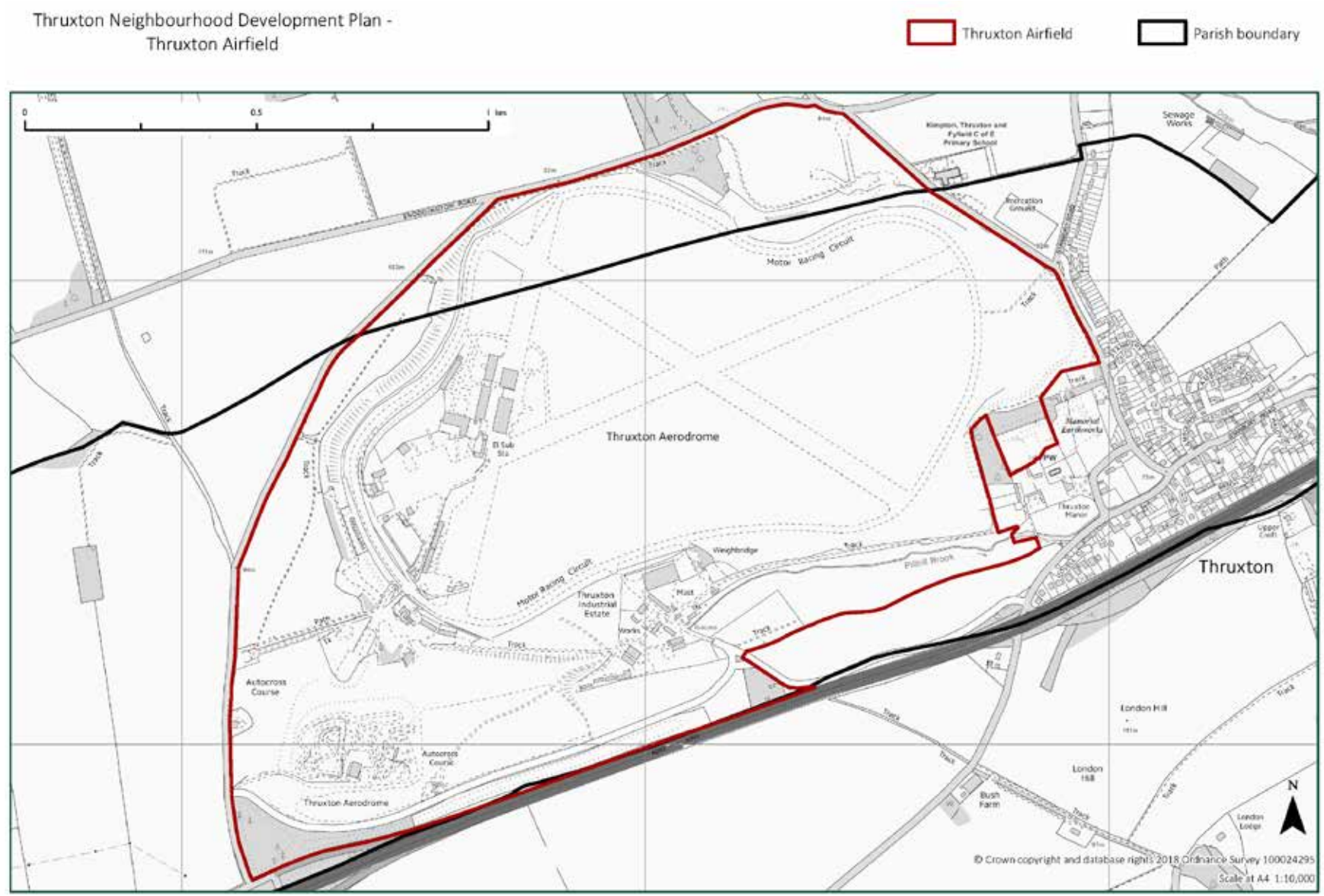
EC1: Thruxton Airfield

Major commercial development proposals on Thruxton Airfield will be supported where they:

- a) are part of a long term plan for the site and its users; and,
- b) deliver multiple benefits for the airfield, Parish and local environment; and,
- c) contribute to the importance of the motor industry and aviation to the Parish at a local and a national level; and,
- d) contribute to its sense of place and identity as former historic airfield;
- e) re-use or replace existing buildings where feasible.

Supports objective EO2

Map 9: Thrupton Airfield



10



Community Projects and Aspirations

The purpose of the NDP is to provide policies against which planning applications can be judged. However, through the preparation of the NDP a number of other matters were raised by the community.

10.1 These do not directly involve the planning system but are community projects or aspirations and therefore areas for the Parish Council and the local community to pursue in collaboration with other public bodies in order to realise the full objectives of the NDP. Please note that these are aspirations and there will be a limit to what the Parish Council can achieve within available resources.

a) Trees

10.2 *The Parish Council will work with the community to identify a tree or group of trees within the Parish which make an important contribution to the amenity of the area and will request that Test Valley Borough Council apply Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) to these. Important trees include the mature trees and copses that run alongside the A303, that provide a good barrier to particulate air pollution from the road in to the Village, as well as helping with reducing noise pollution.*

10.3 Note: A TPO controls work being carried out without prior consent on a tree or group of trees. In the Conservation Area, it is a requirements to give Test Valley Borough Council 6 weeks' notice before carrying out works on, or felling any tree over 75mm in diameter as measured at chest height.

10.4 The Tree Council at www.treecouncil.org.uk and the Woodland Trust at www.woodlandtrust.org.uk provide grants for community trees and advice about planting.

b) Road safety improvements

10.5 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council and other relevant organisations to look at the opportunities to improve safety for drivers and pedestrians throughout the Parish. It will investigate funding opportunities and prepare schemes that are 'ready to go' should funding become available.*

10.6 Sources of funding can be various and some arise with only a limited amount of notice and time to apply. It is therefore worthwhile preparing a range of proposals both small and large that are ready and suitably evidenced to make the most of any such opportunities.

c) Communications technology

10.7 *The Parish Council will work with communications operators to expand and improve the communications network, in particular high speed broadband will be supported.*

d) Connected Countryside

10.8 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council and other relevant organisations and landowners to look at the opportunities to improve the public footpath network, including the safe crossing of the A303.*

10.9 The community has consistently stated that access to the countryside is a major benefit to living within the Parish as it is important for wellbeing and quality of life. There are a limited number of footpaths in the Parish, but they do link to a much wider network so as and when opportunities arise the Parish will seek improvements to / or maintenance of them.

e) Public transport

10.10 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council and other relevant organisations to improve the provision of public transport with a focus on hours suitable for people commuting to work and the weekend.*

10.11 There are 6 services a day during the week and no services at the weekend. Currently busses are not timed to enable people to commute to and from main employment areas. There are no plans to increase the level of services and Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan recognises that the car is likely to remain the predominant mode of transport in rural areas such as Thruxton. However, the results of the Parish consultation highlighted that many residents would like to see improvements, so the Parish will continue to work to explore and test various options.

f) Provision of safe walking routes

10.12 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council and other relevant organisations to improve pedestrian routes through the village, particularly to key locations such as the school will be explored and projects drawn up. Funding will be sought as and when possible to implement such improvements.*

g) Pillhill Brook and Mullens pond

10.13 *The Parish Council will work with other relevant organisations and the community to collate evidence and seek the designation of the Pillhill Brook as a Site of Interest for Nature Conservation (SINC).*

10.14 To be designated, the site must be put forward to the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC) and the SINC advisory panel. It will then be surveyed and assessed by the panel for consideration for designation. SINC sites are considered annually and the Parish Council will work with HBIC to put forward Pillhill Brook for consideration.

h) Thruxton Roman Villa, Land between Coach Park and Dauntsey Lane

10.15 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council and with other relevant organisations and the community to enhance the public understanding and appreciation of the important archaeology of Thruxton Roman Villa.*

10.16 The understanding of the historical importance and enjoyment of this site could be enhanced, subject to agreement with the landowner, by interpretation material and marking in an appropriate manner, through landscaping, the outline of some of the features of the villa complex.

i) Foul water drainage

10.17 *The Parish Council and community will identify, report and monitor problems to Southern Water in relation to foul water drainage.*

10.18 Where monitoring shows that repeated foul water discharges have occurred, the Parish Council in consultation with relevant residents will seek to find a workable solution with Southern Water and seek improvements to the main sewer.

j) Flooding

10.19 *The Parish Council will work with Hampshire County Council to form a Flood Action Group and develop a Village Flood Plan. The Parish Council will seek to ensure that Hampshire County Council, Test Valley Borough Council and riparian owners continue to review the maintenance and provision of highway drainage systems. The Parish Council will approach the Environment Agency to review and revise their Flood Risk Map, following completion of the works at Thruxton Airfield to regulate the flow of the Pillhill Brook through the Village.*

10.20 *The Parish Council will encourage all in the parish, who have identified Groundwater flooding risk, to install pumps that will help reduce any serious flooding. Where there is a surface water risk, the parish council will encourage households to install flood reduction devices and to practise the protection of their properties. There are some very affordable devices on the market. This is supported by, and in line with, the Governments Community Resilience policy.*

Appendix 1 – Parish Heritage Assets

The Thruxton Milestone

The Thruxton Milestone, now standing on the parcel of land between Church Lane and Village Street, was relocated when the A303 was redeveloped in the 1980s and moved to its current place of safety by some intrepid Villagers at the dead of night! It is now an iconic small reminder of times past to Villagers.

Row of Cottages once the Village Post Office

This attractive row of black and white cottages is sandwiched between the Old George Inn and St Martins and is representative of Village houses from the 1700s, opening on to the main street. None are listed but the attractive groupings add to the traditional Hampshire Village feeling of the Conservation Area. The Village Post office was originally located here.

May Cottage Barn, Village Street, Thruxton

Carriages and horses were lodged here whilst their human masters lodged at the opposite George Inn as a staging post on the arduous journey to the wild south west from London. In the late 18th century the barn turned its use to that of the Village mortuary.

Veronica Cottage, Village Street, Thruxton

This was occupied by the village coffin maker in the 18th Century with the mortuary across the road at May Cottage Barn. Ten shillings for the

coffin and one shilling for the preparing and laying out of the body was the going rate at the time!

Barn/Garage at Hamble House

This building has a distinctive pitched triple roll tiled roof and is located on the corner between Stanbury Road and Village Street, Thruxton. This is still preserved as part of this Victorian House dated around 1860. Recently refurbished, the barn was extensively renovated within the last decade, restoring its original external features.

Rose Cottage

An attractive Victorian house in the centre of Thruxton.

Barns at Thruxton Farm, Thruxton

Converted to 2 residential properties in 1983 – South Barn and Faraway Cottage. Once part of Thruxton Farm, assessed by Wessex Archaeology before conversion and likely to have been present in some form from 18th or 19th Century, being replaced over time as farm work dictated. The northern building is constructed from red bricks laid in Flemish Garden wall bond with a machined timber roof structure. The western building has a single pitched roof. Both remain an attractive grouping of buildings.

Site of Thruxton Roman Villa - Land Between the Village and Dauntsey Lane

A Roman villa complex was excavated here and the remains of an interesting mosaic are at the British Museum. The Historic Environment Record for this site lists a vast range of archaeological evidence that has been excavated at the site and archaeological journals and local history accounts of Thruxton reference and highlight its historical importance.

Discussions with the County Archaeologist suggest that the site is of Regional importance. It is also of significance in helping to explain the early history and importance of the settlement of Thruxton. The siting of a Roman Villa here is also highlighted on the village notice board and is mentioned in local literature. The story of this occupation at Thruxton has been clearly adopted by the community as part of their local history.

Thruxton Airfield Control Tower

Thruxton Airfield began in construction in 1941 - troops were present from 225 Squadron RAF and Westland Lysanders during the construction process. The airfield officially opened in 1942 and became a base for both British troops from the Royal Air Force and American Troops from United States Army Air Force. The airfield was decommissioned in 1946.

The Control Tower, operational since World War II, and was recently refurbished with Jackaroo restaurant situated within it, still maintaining its original structure. This original structure contributes to the historic airfield character of the Thruxton Airfield and Circuits.

WWII Aircraft Hangers

The original WW II aircraft hangars still in place from the old RAF site and contributes to the historic airfield character of the Thruxton industrial estate.



Evidence Base

The Thrupton neighbourhood Plan is based on views of residents, businesses, statutory consultees and other interested parties gathered through consultation and a range of studies the Steering Group and other parties have carried out.

These documents include, but are not limited to the following:

- Summary Reports of Local Consultations
- Conservation Area Land Appraisal, *Thrupton Parish Steering Group*, April 2016
- Land Appraisal East of Thrupton Village (inc Dauntsey Lane), *Thrupton Parish Steering Group*, April 2017
- Land Appraisal Thrupton Village (Non-Conservation Area), *Thrupton Parish Steering Group*, April 2017
- Land Appraisal Thrupton Airfield and Sportsfield *Thrupton Parish Steering Group*, January 2017
- Land Appraisal Thrupton Down and Parkhouse Cross, *Thrupton Parish Steering Group*, 2016
- Local Green Space Assessment Report, *South Downs Neighbourhood Plan consultancy services*, 2017
- Desktop Archaeology Reports of Thrupton Parish, *Hampshire County Council*, September 2016
- Desktop Historic Buildings Report of Thrupton Parish, *Hampshire County Council*, September 2016
- Desktop Biodiversity Report of Thrupton Parish, *Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre*, October 2016
- Thrupton Parish Profile, *Test Valley Borough Council*, July 2016
- Noise Action Plan: Roads Including Major Roads, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 as Amended, *DEFRA*, 2014
- Thrupton Village Design Statement, *Thrupton Parish Council*, 2006
- Winter 2002-2003 Flooding in Hampshire, Thrupton, *Environment Agency*, June 2005
- Landscape Character Assessment Based Strategies and guidelines: Chalk Downland (LCA10C) and Pillhill Brook Valley Floor (LCA5H), *Test Valley Borough Council*, 2004
- Fyfield, Kimpton, Thrupton Conservation Policy, *Test Valley Borough Council* 1985

Glossary

Affordable Housing: Housing provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined based on local incomes and local house prices. Affordable Housing includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing.

Affordable rented housing: Housing that must be rented at no more than 80% of the local market rent (including services charges, where applicable).

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL): Is a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new development. The charges are related to the size and type of the new development. The money collected can be spent on funding infrastructure which the Council has identified as being required.

Development Plan: The Development Plan comprises the Test Valley Revised Local Plan; the Minerals and Waste Plans produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities and this Neighbourhood Development Plan, once it has passed Referendum.

Evidence Base: The Neighbourhood Development Plan should be based on evidence of participation and research. It should be as up to date as possible.

Green Infrastructure (GI): A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.

Intermediate Home Ownership: Homes for sale provided at a cost below market levels. These can include shared equity, shared ownership and equity loans.

Local Green Space: A designation introduced by the NPPF (para.76). The NPPF states that the designation should only be used: where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves, where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife, and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land.

Local Plan: The Test Valley Revised Local Plan sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision through development management policies and strategic site allocations.

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): Through the Localism Act parish councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out national planning guidance for the plan making and decision taking. The NPPF was published in March 2012.

National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG): An online resource published by central Government which provides guidance on how to apply the NPPF.

Settlement Boundary: A spatial planning tool used to direct development into settlements and restrict it in the wider countryside, by mapping a boundary between the two.

Social rented housing: Owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with the Homes and Communities Agency.

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This is a generic term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The European 'SEA Directive' (2001/42/EC) requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the fields of planning and land use.

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA): The SHLAA is a technical document which seeks to provide information on potential housing sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA): The SHMA forms part of the evidence base by setting out information on the level of need and demand for housing in housing market areas. In the case of Test Valley it is the South Hampshire SHMA and Test Valley addendum.

Strategic Sites: These are sites which are considered central to achieving the needs of the Borough. The Local Plan includes a number of strategic sites at Andover and in Southern Test Valley.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD): These provide supplementary information in respect of the policies in Development Plan Documents. They do not form part of the Development Plan and are not subject to independent examination. The Council has produced a number of SPDs which can be found on the Planning pages of the Council's website.

Sustainable Development - development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It means meeting the following four objectives at the same time, in the UK and the world as a whole:

- social progress which recognizes the needs of everyone.
- effective protection of the environment.
- prudent use of natural resources.
- maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment

Sustainability Appraisal (SA): This is a tool for appraising policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development objectives (i.e. social, environmental and economic considerations). There is a requirement in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act that sustainability appraisals are undertaken for all Development Plan Documents.

Windfall: Windfall sites are those sources of housing land supply which have not been specifically identified but are likely to be brought forward in the Local Plan period.

THE
PARISH
OF
THRUXTON

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