

Community Evidence





Goodworth Clatford Neighbourhood Plan 2026 – 2037

Foreword

Goodworth Clatford is a quiet, rural village set within the rolling countryside of north-west Hampshire. It has retained a secluded character despite its proximity to Andover and the busy A303 and A3057.

From 2016 to 2018, a Steering Committee, supported by a large number of volunteers, worked on the Neighbourhood Development Plan on behalf of Goodworth Clatford Parish Council leading to its adoption in 2018.

The community has expressed its wish to support sustainable development consistent with the environment and amenity value that Goodworth Clatford provides today, whilst retaining the unique rural character of the Parish. This was captured through the feedback from the villagers via the Housing Needs Allocation survey in 2024. Residents and visitors particularly value the Parish's secluded setting and separation from other communities, its open spaces and views, the Conservation Area, historic buildings and a network of footpaths allowing access to the surrounding countryside and woodlands.

The Plan is founded on a significant evidence base that was compiled in that period, including four detailed Community Reports on aspects of land use, development and the environment. That work provides the basis for this document.

The Neighbourhood Development Plan reflects the community's demonstrable desire for an incremental, organic approach to future development. The preference is for high quality conversions and individual dwellings to match the existing character and density of the village, to be mainly located within the defined settlement boundary.

The Parish Council believes that the detailed policies and design principles in the Neighbourhood Development Plan will deliver the Vision and Objectives of the community and will provide sustainable development in Goodworth Clatford over the Plan period whilst preserving or enhancing the valued character and features of the Parish.

This document draws together the work undertaken and sets out the range of evidence that has been gathered to support different parts of the NDP. A considerable body of information has been assembled from a wide range of sources. The results of community consultations are referred to as appropriate. Reflecting the structure of the NDP, the document is organised as follows:

- Natural Environment evidence: this section deals with issues of footpaths and countryside access, biodiversity and flooding and sewerage;
- Built Environment evidence: this section provides information on a wide range of matters relating to the built environment, focussing on requirements for new housing and also dealing with design and heritage assets; and
- Community and Business evidence; this section deals with issues of village services and facilities including open spaces, community safety, infrastructure including traffic and transport, and employment."

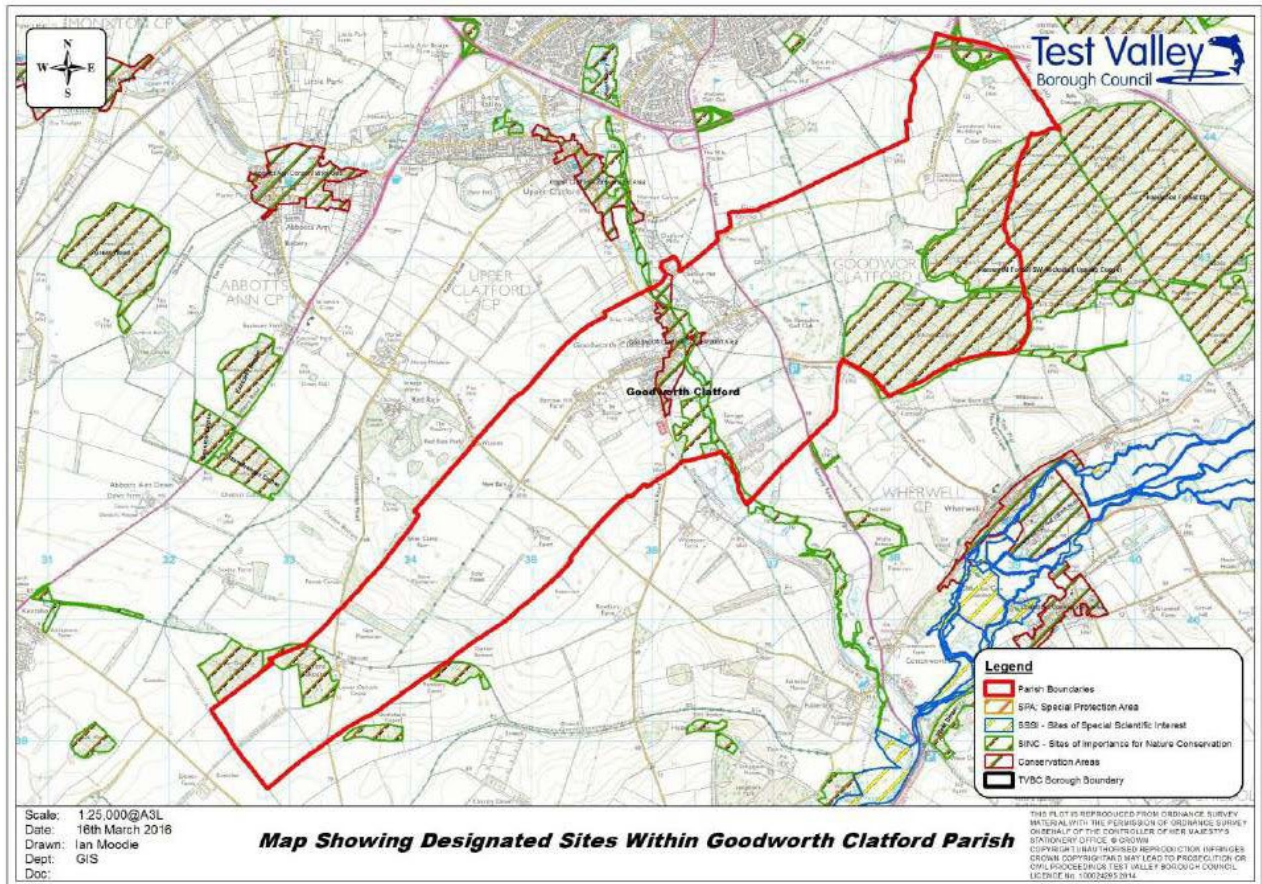
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Natural Environment

This section draws together the work undertaken and sets out the range of evidence that has been gathered to support the Natural Environment part of the NDP. A considerable body of information has been assembled from a wide range of sources. The results of community consultations are referred to as appropriate.

The Natural Environment evidence section provides information on a wide range of matters relating to the issues of footpaths and countryside access, biodiversity and flooding and sewerage.

Specifically, the Objectives focus on:

1. To maintain and enhance the rural character of Goodworth Clatford Parish, the spacious open aspects of the village environs, and the Goodworth Clatford Conservation Area.
2. To protect and enhance the natural environment by identifying features throughout the Parish including recognised wildlife habitats, ecological corridors and other important elements.
3. To protect and enhance the natural environment by reducing pollution, managing flood risk and addressing the environmental impacts of new development.



Natural Environment Evidence

COMMUNITY REPORT – ENVIRONMENT AND COUNTRYSIDE WORKING GROUP

In carrying out its task, the Environment and Countryside Working Group followed these objectives for the Parish:

- To maintain and enhance the rural character of Goodworth Clatford Parish, the spacious open aspects of the village environs, and the Goodworth Clatford Conservation Area.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment by identifying features throughout the Parish including recognised wildlife habitats, ecological corridors and other important elements.
- To protect and enhance the natural environment by reducing pollution, managing flood risk and addressing the environmental impacts of new development.

To meet these objectives, the Working Group addressed the importance of the landscape, identified views throughout the Parish that should be protected, looked at access to the countryside via the extensive network of rights of way and researched the important topic of biodiversity. With regard to the environment, the Working Group considered all aspects of pollution, concentrating specifically on light pollution and flooding. The main output of the Working Group is contained within the following three papers which are included in full:

'Goodworth Clatford - Footpaths and Countryside Access' – main authors Judith and Bernard Hancke

'Goodworth Clatford Biodiversity' – main authors Judith and Bernard Hancke

'Goodworth Clatford – Flooding and Sewerage' – author Alan Willens

FOOTPATHS AND COUNTRYSIDE ACCESS

Introduction – the Rights of Way Network

There are nineteen Public Rights of Way (PROWs) falling either within or passing through the Parish of Goodworth Clatford. Of these, three are classified as Bridleways, two as Restricted Byways and 14 as Footpaths. These are set out in the Hampshire County Council (HCC) Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way (Ref A). Map A (east) and Map B (west) show all rights of way in the Parish (and links beyond the Parish). They are numbered as per Ref A. The PROW network is shown on the two maps on pages 10 and 11.

In addition, there are two 'Other Routes with Public Access'. One (known locally as Gypsy Lane) falls entirely within the Parish (Ordnance Survey Grid Reference (GR): 349412-334397) and forms a link with Restricted Byway 18 and Footpath 16. The other crosses the Parish boundary at GR:362414 and can create a link with Bridleway 1 as it continues (re-numbered) beyond the Parish boundary. The latter forms a section of the River Anton Way which runs from Charlton Lakes to The Mayfly at Fullerton. See: HCC 'Hampshire Rights of Way Online' (Ref B) and OS Explorer map 131 (Ref C).

The Parish also has the benefit of two 'Permissive Access Routes' X and Y (maps C and D). These are bridleways and footpaths negotiated by Defra and Natural England with landowners and supported through the Environmental Stewardship scheme (part EU funded). These agreements include funding for the maintenance of wildlife field margins along the routes:



Footpath X ref: AG00294205 15/056/9027 (Map C) lies to the north of Barrow Hill and falls entirely within the Parish. The current agreement for this footpath expires 30 Oct 19 but is re-negotiable.

Bridleway Y ref: AG00299621A 15/056/0002 (Map D) lies to the East of the River Anton and links with several other footpaths within the Parish providing circular routes. Beyond the Parish boundary it crosses Mackrel's Down and continues to Wherwell where it links with the River Anton Way (completing a circular route from Goodworth Clatford) and the Test Way. The current agreement for this bridleway expires 29 Feb 20 but it too is re-negotiable.

The Value of the Network

Footpaths, bridleways and public access routes form a significant and valued feature of the Parish's environment and amenities. In the Goodworth Clatford Public Consultation/questionnaire, 72% of respondents thought that access to the countryside was 'highly important'.

In the Defra Review 'Making Space for Nature' (2010) (Ref D) the third (National) objective is 'To provide accessible, natural environments rich in wildlife for people to enjoy and experience'. This objective was expanded in the Government White Paper 'The Natural Choice' published in 2011 which followed the review. The HCC Hampshire Countryside Access plan (CAP) 2015 – 2025 (Ref E) has as its two highest priorities: Maintaining and improving the condition of the rights-of-way network; Improving connectivity of the network.

Maintaining and Improving the Network

As described above, the Parish benefits from an extensive network of PROWs. The maintenance of this network as a safe and usable amenity for residents and visitors is a significant task. Historically, the maintenance has been the responsibility of Hampshire County Council but, with 4,200 km of PROWs in the County, resources have to be targeted carefully. Funds are available however and the Parish Council is able to identify for the County which ROWs should be prioritized in any particular year. In 2017, the vegetation on five paths was cut under the Priority Clearance Programme (PCL). Additionally, HCC operates a funded Lengthsman Scheme which provides an annual grant of £1100 per annum to a registered parish council for maintenance of roads and PROWs. Also, a Rural Community Fund is available to provide grant funding for other discrete funding access projects. Finally, the Parish is able to consider using Parish Council funds and/or local volunteers to work on PROWs not covered by other means.

Photos



View of village from FP 12a



Bluebells in Harewood Forest – near FP 17

Improving Connectivity of the Network

County Council proposals exist to improve and augment the Parish ROWs through the Hampshire CAP Network Development Plan. These partly address the deficit of PROWs in the west of the parish as identified in response to the questionnaire. Draft proposals include the following:

- A new footpath from Barrow Hill north west to Bury Hill, Upper Clatford (this would start above Barrow Fields and follow the first length of the existing Permissive footpath).
- Re-classification of Gypsy Lane as a PROW.
- Re-classification of the track at Clatford Oakcuts between Restricted By-way 18 and Footpath 16 as PROW and then classification of a whole length as a Restricted By-way. This would extend from Restricted By-way 15 (Upper Clatford), through 18 and 16 in Goodworth Clatford to Footpath 25 in Wherwell Parish.
- A new footpath link between the top of FP 3 (at the car park on the A3057) to Restricted By-way 17 above the golf course. Whilst this would be a very valuable link and would remove the need for walkers to use a dangerous stretch of the Wherwell Road, the path would need to run just inside the boundary hedge of the golf course and hence will require negotiation.
- A scheme to provide a bridleway crossing of the A303 at Cowdown to allow access to Harewood from Picket Twenty and access to the north of the A303 and, hence to Longparish and beyond to walkers and riders from Wherwell and the Clatfords. This would clearly be a costly scheme requiring either a bridge or tunnel crossing.

From the questionnaire, there is also a village aspiration for a footpath/cycleway between the Clatfords (running to the west of the road on the UC Cricket recreation ground side). There is a potential bottleneck problem at the Old Rectory, Upper Clatford, where the new route would join the existing Upper Clatford 2 behind the houses. It is undesirable for a footpath/cycleway to join a footpath – the cycles would need to follow the roadway north of the Old Rectory



Issues/Discussions

The Goodworth Clatford Rights of Way network offers walkers and horse riders a wide variety of environments to explore: the forest walks of Harewood (full of bluebells in Spring), open spaces with wide vistas around Cowdown, cultivated field margins, meadows and the riverside. Along the valley floor, closer to the village, vistas are enclosed and immediate while from the fringes of Harewood Forest looking West, or looking East from Barrow Hill the views across the village are panoramic and highlight the rural setting. The network is well used and enjoyed by people of all ages - local residents, dog walkers, horse riders and rambles from within and outside the Parish - many of whom use facilities such as the village shop and pubs.

Results of the consultation period clearly demonstrate that the existing paths are valued and should be preserved, with many responses indicating a wish for further rights of way. Most of the existing rights of way lie to the East of the River Anton so any opportunity to obtain permissive access to the West of the river should be supported.

The two existing DEFRA Permissive Access routes (described above) are a valued asset in the Parish. Their future use beyond the 2019 and 2020 expiry dates is not guaranteed but their continued provision/funding would be important to the village. Currently their funding is part-EU supported and, for the future it might be appropriate for landowners to work with the Campaign for the Farmed Environment (CFE) to safeguard the Permissive Access Routes and, hopefully, establish more.

Some of the lesser-used footpaths/rights of way are poorly signposted or waymarks have become obscured – particularly in the Cowdown and Harewood Forest areas. This is also true on some routes closer to the village; in some cases the paths themselves are becoming degraded. For example, illegal motorized traffic on Restricted By-way 17 has produced deep ruts making it difficult to use by both walkers and horse riders. A contributing factor is that PROW 16 in Upper Clatford is classified as a By-way Open to All Traffic (BOAT) allowing access to motorised vehicles from Andover which then, understandably, continue straight onto 17. The problem for 17 might be solved by the declassification of BOAT 16 to Restricted By-way.

The Parish's rural footpaths and their margins (including hedgerows) provide excellent habitat and food resources for small mammals, insects and birds as well as cover for rabbits, foxes and badgers; they form a network of corridors for wildlife. However, they must be well managed if this is to remain the case in the future. Some path margins have been damaged as a result of unsympathetic cutting back/clearance. This has resulted in reduced plant diversity and loss of native species such as field scabious which are important food sources for bees and other insects (pollinators). These have been replaced by 'disturbed land' herbage, dominated by stinging nettles, thistles and bindweed. This is evident beside Footpath 2 (GR: 364421-371421) as a result of clearance for the solar farm development. Similarly, building work on Barrow Hill (GR: 354418) has seen the removal of native hedgerow and the consequent disruption of a wildlife corridor.

Recommendations

The existing Goodworth Clatford public rights of way (PROWs) network should be maintained using as appropriate: the HCC Priority Clearance Programme (PCL); the HCC funded Lengthsman Scheme; the Rural Community Fund; Parish Council funds and/or local volunteers to work on PROWs not covered by other means.



The Parish should monitor and encourage proposals under the Hampshire CAP Network Development scheme to introduce additional routes to the network particularly to the west of the river Anton and a possible footpath/cycleway between Goodworth Clatford and Upper Clatford.

Action should be taken to extend the life of the two Permissive Access routes in the Parish and to seek additional routes for the future, including, if possible, access to land near the west bank of the Anton.

Action is required by those responsible to inhibit the illegal use of PROWs, specifically Restricted By-way 17, by motorized vehicles. Action could include a proposal that BOAT 16 in Upper Clatford be changed to a Restricted By-way.

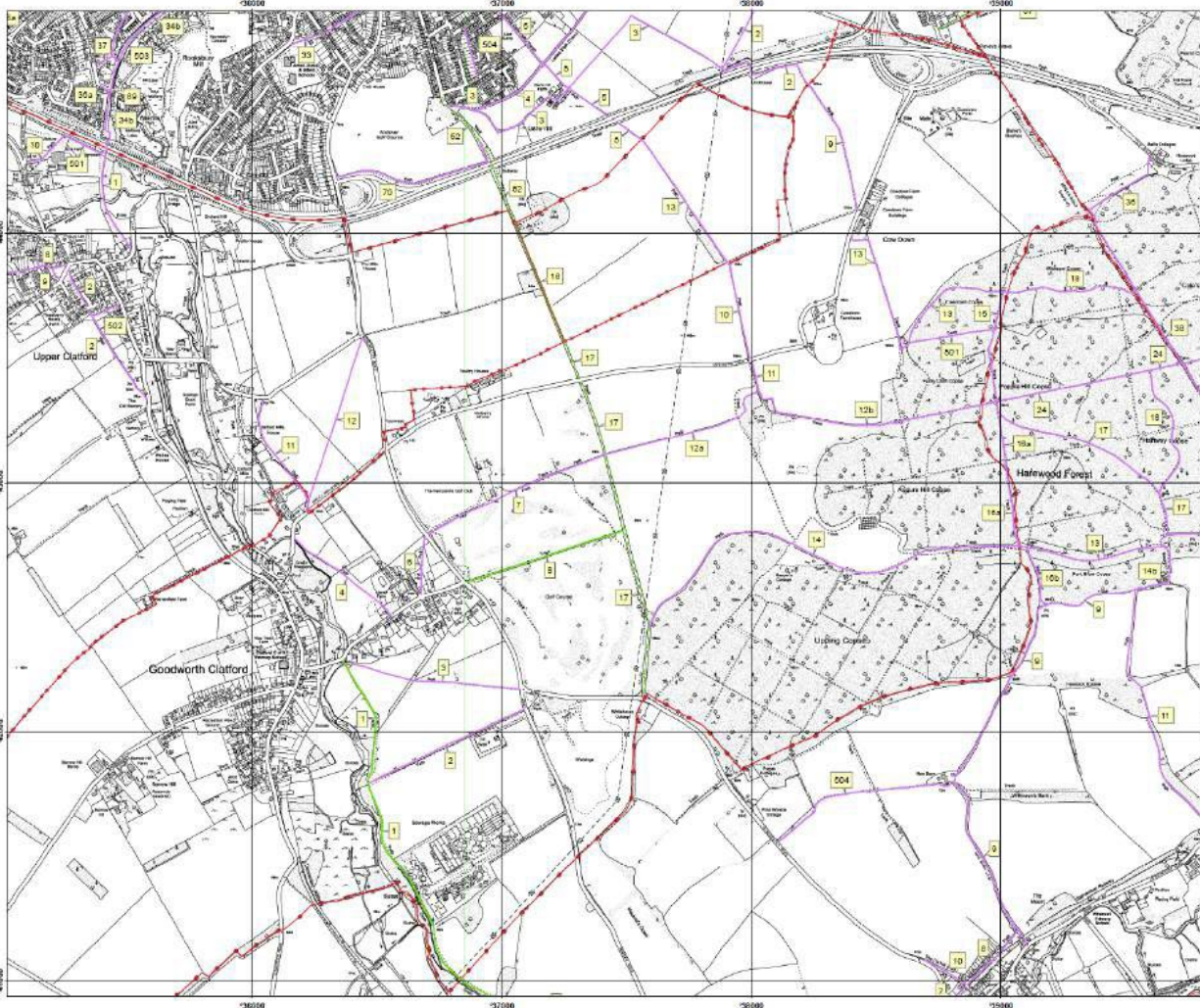
Future development plans should be required to avoid damage to rights of way and/or their margins including the removal of native hedgerow and to maintain the amenity value of those rights of way.

References:

- A. Hampshire County Council (HCC) 'The Definitive Statement of Public Rights of Way' 2008
- B. HCC 'Hampshire Rights of Way Online'
- C. OS Explorer map 131
- D. Defra Review 'Making Space for Nature' (2010) – expanded in Government White Paper 'The Natural Choice' 2011 (ref: 'Making Space for Nature' DEFRA 2010, page vi – Executive Summary, recommended objective number 3)
- E. The Hampshire Countryside Access Plan (CAP) 2015 – 2025



Parish Rights of Way – Map A (East) and B (West)



- Footpath
- Bridleway
- Restricted Byway
- Byway Open to All Traffic
- HCC Parish Boundaries

Scale 1:10,000

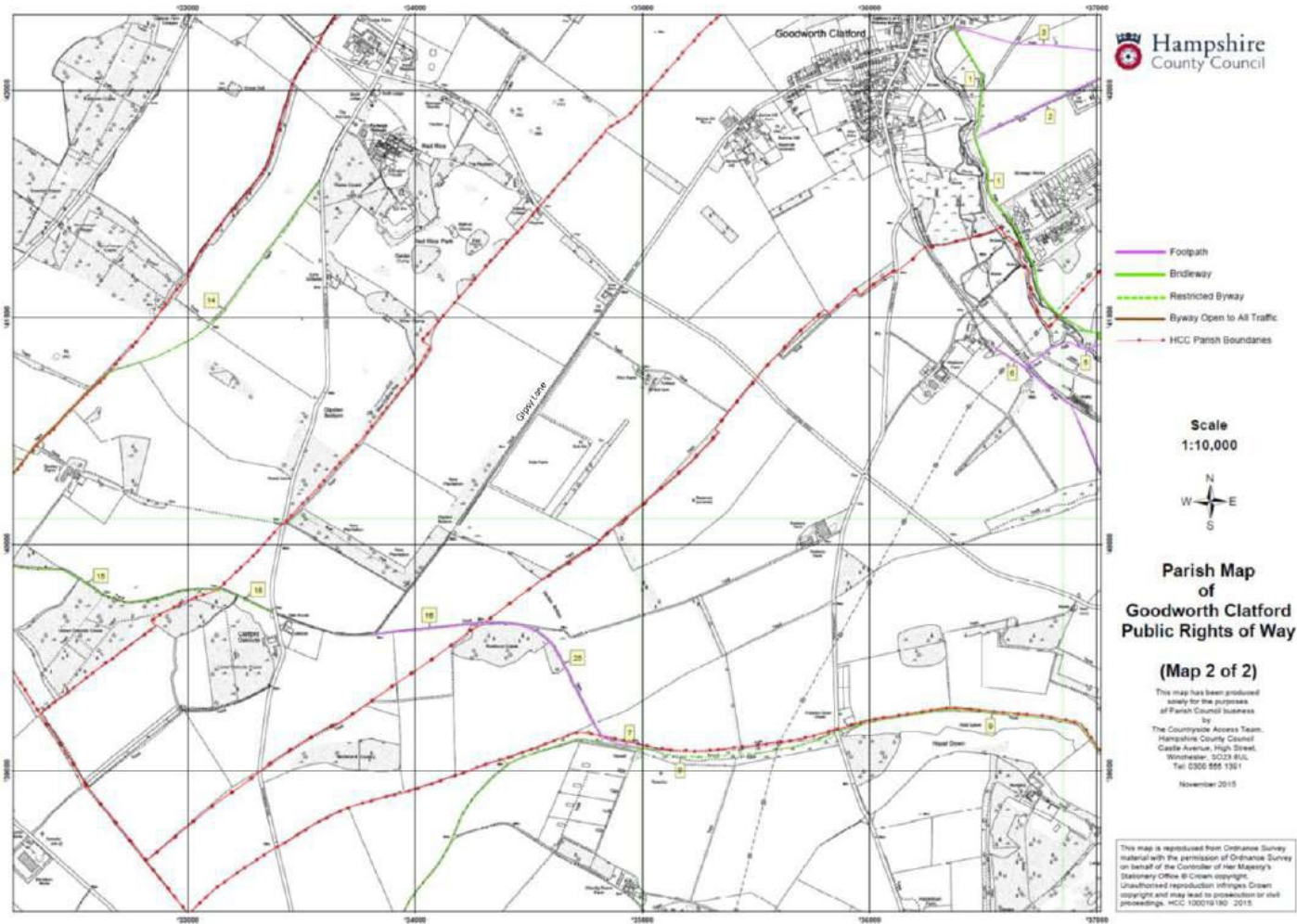


Parish Map of Goodworth Clatford Public Rights of Way (Map 1 of 2)

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Community Evidence **Natural Environment Evidence**



Map C - Permissive Footpath X

PERMISSIVE ACCESS

This permissive footpath has been provided by The Westover Farm Partnership as part of a wider Environmental Stewardship scheme that seeks to restore the hedges and woodland on the farm, provide nesting and foraging areas for farmland birds and link up areas of wildlife interest with a network of flower rich field margins. To the south west you will see Danebury Iron Age hillfort that forms part of a wider complex of barrows and crops marks some of which date back to Bronze Age.

Grid Ref	SU 349 419	➔	Entry/exit point	●●●●	Permissive Footpath
Ref Nos	AG00294205 15/056/9027	●	You Are Here		

This access has been provided under the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs' farm conservation schemes as managed by Natural England, which help farmers and land managers protect and improve the countryside, its wildlife and history. It is permissive access and no new rights of way are being created. Existing rights of way are not affected. Please follow the Countryside Code and observe any other requirements shown above. Do not disturb wildlife, livestock or other visitors and in particular keep dogs under control. This is working farmland so please take care, people using this site do so at their own risk. Access ends on 29th February May 2020.
 For access related queries please call the Environmental Stewardship Permissive Access Team on 01902 693218 (Office Hours).
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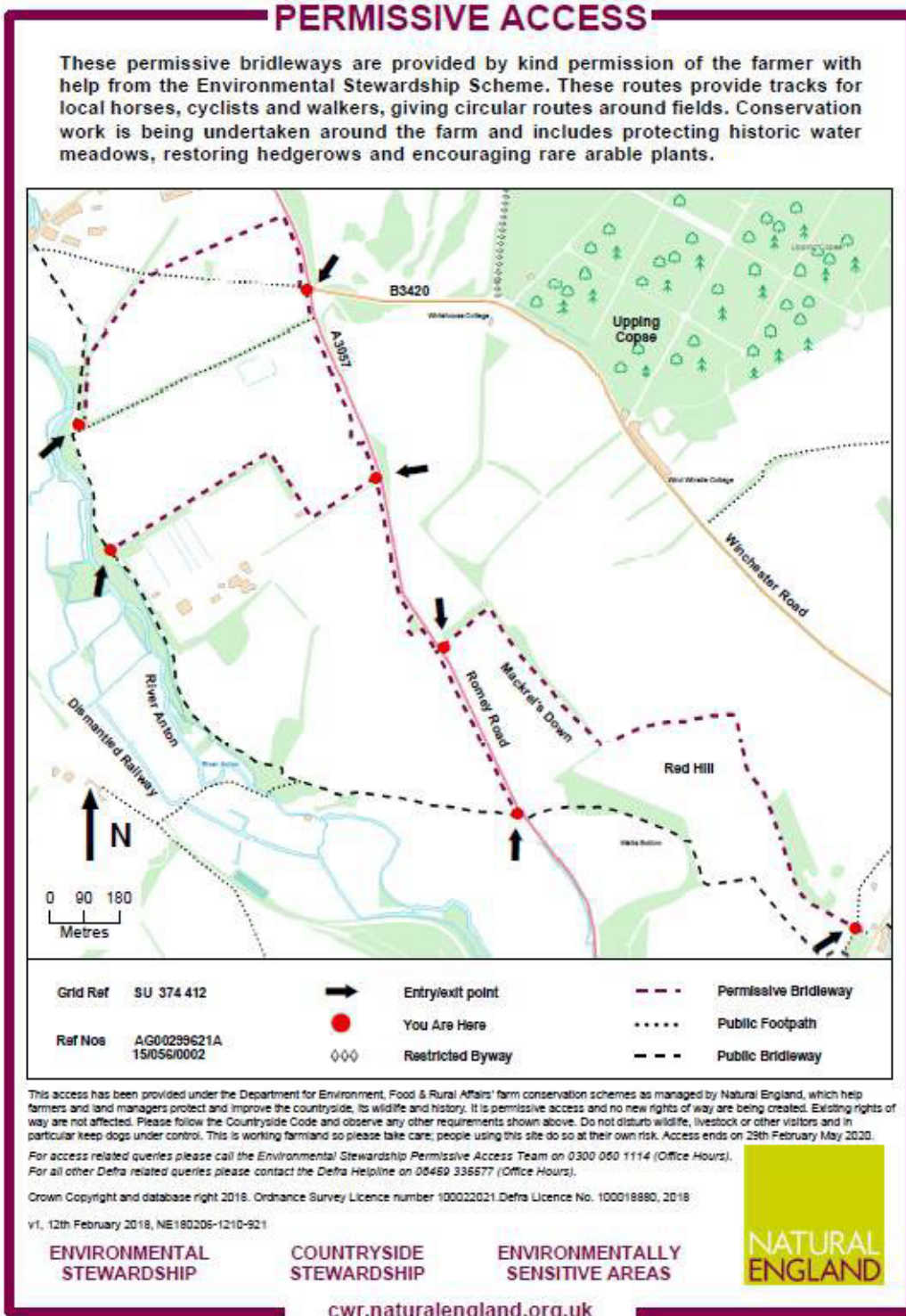
**ENVIRONMENTAL
STEWARDSHIP**

**COUNTRYSIDE
STEWARDSHIP**

**ENVIRONMENTALLY
SENSITIVE AREAS**

cwr.naturalengland.org.uk

Map D - Permissive Bridleway Y





GOODWORTH CLATFORD – BIODIVERSITY

Introduction

The village of Goodworth Clatford nestles along the valley of the River Anton while the Parish extends from Harewood Forest in the east to Clatford Oakcuts in the west. Viewed from high points, the rural nature of the Parish and the landscape beyond is clearly evident. Within the Parish are ancient woodlands, copses, hedgerows and verges, a Nationally important chalk stream, water meadows, arable and pastoral land, areas of natural and semi-natural grassland and scrub, open spaces, gardens, parks and The Hampshire Golf Course. The hedgerows and trackways form excellent wildlife corridors and 'stepping stones', helping to provide a wide range of habitats supporting diverse flora and fauna (offering excellent biodiversity) and should be preserved.

Within the Parish there are three significant core areas for biodiversity: Harewood Forest in the east is an extensive mixed deciduous woodland containing pockets of lowland calcareous grassland. Clatford Oakcuts in the west is also a mixed deciduous woodland. The third core area is the River Anton including the river bed, its banks, and the water meadows between the Longstock Road and the river (G.R. 3641 & 3642). All three are designated Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). (Map 1 below)

Definitions, National & Local Biodiversity Plans & Statements of Principles

The Government (Defra) Review 'Making Space for Nature, 2010' states that 'ecological networks have become widely recognised as an effective response to conserve wildlife in environments that have become fragmented by human activities'. It also states that at local level 'linking together areas to make ecological corridors and a connected network could have real benefits in allowing nature to thrive'.

At local level there are two main components to an ecological network, 'core areas' and 'corridors' (which include 'stepping stones'). Corridors and stepping stones are the land mosaic between core sites along and through which species can move; these may not necessarily be linear, continuous habitats. Many of them will be outside areas designated as being of ecological importance.

SINCs are sites that have been identified as important for wildlife at local level. They are safeguarded by policy E5 Biodiversity of the TVBC Local Plan which seeks to protect them from inappropriate development (Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan 2008, page 72 paragraph 3.20 refers to similar protection provided by policy ENV04 of the previous TVBC Local Plan).

Value of the Habitats

The River Anton is a classic chalk stream. It is recognised as a 'Priority Habitat' in both the National and Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPS). This designation includes the river bed, its course, banks and immediate environment and carries a significant responsibility for its protection. The Goodworth Clatford BAP habitats are shown at Map 2 below.

Chalk streams harbour an exceptionally diverse invertebrate population. Within the River Anton are mayflies, shrimps, loach, bullheads, brown trout, grayling, and English crayfish, all of which are indicator species demonstrating the health of the habitat. Along the river and the



water meadows there are otters, water voles, frogs, toads, newts, several varieties of bat, grey wagtails and a wide variety of birds, insects and small mammals.

Harewood Forest and Clatford Oakcuts both provide important and varied habitats for a wide range of fauna including tawny and little owls, buzzards, red kites, deer (muntjac, roe & fallow), badgers, foxes, squirrels and numerous small mammals and birds. They also support a range of fungi including the BAP priority species 'tooth fungus' (Harewood Forest). Harewood Forest represents 15% of SINC land in the Test Valley (ref: Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan [TVBAP] 2008). Any proposed development or change of land use in or around Harewood would need to take account of its important SINC and BAPS status.

As highlighted by the RSPB, hedgerows provide food and shelter for many species. Because they often link small woods, they are essential corridors along which wildlife can travel. They may support 80% of woodland birds, 50% of our mammals and 30% of butterflies. Ideally, hedgerows should be wide at the base and contain a wide range of native plant species of varying heights.

The Parish has an extensive network of hedgerows many of which are highly suited to wildlife conservation and the passage of species. A particularly good example runs WSW from Harewood Forest alongside footpath numbers 12b, 12a and 7 (see Footpaths & Countryside Access paragraphs above). There are also some excellent shrubby corridors and hedgerows, notably between Clatford Oakcuts, Gypsy Lane and northeast towards the River Anton.

Wide field margins and grassy hedgerows containing a wide range of flora provide a nectar-rich source of food for insects and pollinators as well as shelter, nesting material, seeds and insect larvae (food) for small mammals and birds. Throughout the Parish there are many excellent wide field margins and grassy habitats which support an extensive range of wild flowers, insects, small mammals and birds. Amongst these are orchids, many moths (including rare species), butterflies (notably the chalk hill blue), mistle thrushes, waxwings and fieldfares. A particularly good example is found alongside Defra Permissive Access Route no. AG00299621A (see Footpaths & Countryside Access above)

Open farmland, The Hampshire Golf Course, the Queen Elizabeth II recreation ground, the conservation field and the Park all provide valuable habitats and food sources for a variety of insects, small mammals and a wide range of birds. Significantly the Parish is home to skylarks and kestrels, both of which are in decline across the UK. Up to six skylarks have been seen at one-time above Barrow Hill from the Defra Permissive Access Route AG00294205; they are also heard regularly over the golf course. Kestrels are regularly seen hunting over the golf course which is an ideal habitat for their prey, and above Barrow Hill.

Issues/Discussions

In the Goodworth Clatford Public Consultation 76% of respondents considered 'rural atmosphere' very important. The Parish is fortunate to have a rich and varied landscape which supports an enormous variety of flora and fauna. As detailed above, it includes three SINC's one of which, the River Anton, is a rare habitat. The Parish is also home to several rare and declining species. Volunteers, in association with the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT), carry out surveys throughout the year monitoring species of moths, butterflies and bats, recognising that every effort must be made to protect the habitats and associated species for future generations. Any proposed development or change in land use would need to take account of these habitats if they are to be preserved.



The River Anton

Much work has been done on the River Anton upstream of the Parish to improve flow and water quality (River Anton Enhancement Strategy Partnership 2008-2013). It is incumbent on the Parish to ensure that the care of the river within its boundaries builds on this work so that it does not become degraded and remains as close to a typical chalk stream as possible. Water passing through the Parish flows into the nationally important River Test just 3 km downstream. Water quality, water vole and otter surveys are carried out regularly within the Parish (as well as upstream and downstream) by HIWWT as part of the data collection programme for the TVBAP 2008.

Public access to the river is at three points, the Sheepwash, Riverside Walk and Riverside Rest (Deep Ford). These sites are managed on behalf of the Parish by the Goodworth Clatford Environment Group. Increased access to the river would be welcomed by a number of respondents to the questionnaire/public consultation.

Hedgerows

A hedgerow survey within the Parish was carried out in 2013 by HIWWT as part of data collection for the TVBAP. The condition and management of the parish's hedgerows varies considerably; many are well and sympathetically managed but some are becoming overrun with bramble, bindweed, ivy and wild clematis (old man's beard). Their condition is dependent on the landowner.

Hedgerow continuity is excellent in most areas with gaps having been re-planted with a variety of native chalk tolerant species. An excellent example is on either side of Barrow Hill, west of Barrow Hill Barns. An example of unsympathetic treatment to both hedgerow and field margins is along Footpath 2 (see Footpaths & Countryside Access above) where hedge and field margins have been damaged as a result of a solar farm development. Future developments or change in land use would need to make provisions to avoid such damage which can result in loss of habitat and species.

Recommendations

Woodlands, copses, hedges, rivers, ditches, field margins, pasture and arable land along with other green open spaces are valued green infrastructure forming wildlife habitats and corridors within (and extending beyond) the Parish. These should be protected in the future, to ensure their retention and enhancement.

New projects or development proposals should only be supported if they include measures to avoid damage to these valued and important assets.

New development/changes in land use must take account of and be sensitive to the three SINC's in the Parish (Harewood Forest, Clatford Oakcuts and the River Anton).

Hedgerow replacement with native chalk tolerant species should be supported and encouraged. Where projects/developments involve hedgerow removal (as did a recent re-development project to the north of Barrow Hill), they should only be supported if the plans included appropriate hedgerow replacement.

The Parish should work with local land owners and farmers to encourage and ensure hedgerow and field margin management that is sensitive and appropriate to support biodiversity; this should include re-establishment of native, nectar-rich flora, particularly where it has been lost.



Land owners and farmers should be encouraged to manage hedges in accordance with the RSPB article 'Farm Hedges', The Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group and The Campaign for the Farmed Environment. Advice includes leaving fallen trees and logs in situ (to provide food & safe havens for insects and invertebrates) and cutting established hedges in alternate years to allow for a second year's growth, flowering and fruiting.

The Parish should support and establish measures to ensure that the River Anton, its banks and immediate environment, are well managed and its characteristics maintained. It is, in part, protected by being part of 'Goodworth Clatford and Upper Clatford Conservation Area' and significant maintenance work is undertaken by the River Keeper employed by the Westover Farm Estate to facilitate fly fishing.

The desire for increased public access to the river was raised during the consultation process. This requires further investigation.

Management and use of the Park should focus on retaining and enhancing its natural attributes and characteristics to ensure that it continues to be a valuable wildlife habitat while allowing for recreation.

To work with and seek advice from the following groups and individuals to enable these recommendations:

Goodworth Clatford Environment Project
Parish River Keeper
Parish Tree Wardens
The Anton River Conservation Association (TARCA)
Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (HIWWT)
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group
Campaign for the Farmed Environment

References

'Making Space for Nature' Government (Defra) review (2010)
'The Natural Choice' Government White Paper (2011)
The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (1994)
Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan
Test Valley Biodiversity Action Plan (2008)
Test Valley Borough Revised Local Plan DPD – Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029
River Anton Enhancement Strategy Partnership 2008-2013
Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust maps (SINCs & Habitats)
RSPB articles (www.rspb.org.uk)
1. 'The Value of Hedgerows for Wildlife'
2. 'Farm Hedges'
Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group (www.fwag.org.uk)
Campaign for the Farmed Environment (Defra 2009) (www.cfeonline.org.uk)



GOODWORTH CLATFORD – FLOODING AND SEWERAGE

Goodworth Clatford is a typical chalk valley village. Rainfall percolates into the chalk and drains downhill until it issues from springs in the valley bottoms, feeding the river system with high quality water. There are no records of fluvial flooding in the Village but it does experience some problems from groundwater coming above ground and becoming surface water. Flow of groundwater across the floodplain to the river is obstructed by the consolidated road base and by the remnant clay lining of the old Andover to Redbridge canal. This has caused flooding issues to several properties and infiltration into the sewerage system. Southern Water is implementing an Infiltration Reduction Plan but due to a permanently high water table at the north end of the village it has not yet (2017) been able to complete the work. Control of groundwater levels requires connecting any new properties to mains sewers and not installing local sewage treatment plants, septic tanks or soakaways which add water to the water table. Maintenance of groundwater flows through the floodplain to the river precludes significant developments on the floodplain to the east of Village Street as new structures and foundations could significantly alter water flows. The Parish Council have outlined drainage schemes to intercept sub surface flows as they reach the floodplain to stop the roads from flooding and protect properties and the sewers. At present, neither HCC highways nor Southern Water are willing to engage on this but it may become essential if global warming increases rainfall, especially intensity of storms.

HYDROLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

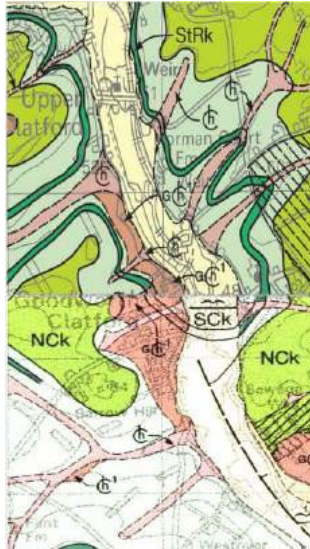
Goodworth Clatford is located in the shallow valley of the River Anton, running through chalk downland. The underlying rocks form part of the northern flank of the Hampshire Basin, a geological feature in which the rocks slope gently or dip from the North to the South. The oldest rock is the Cretaceous Chalk which outcrops over the whole of the valley. This is a porous fine grained limestone which is generally very permeable. The Newhaven Chalk Formation is composed of soft to medium hard smooth white chalks with numerous marl seams and flint bands, overlain on the tops of the low hills by firm white chalk with conspicuous semi-continuous nodular and tabular flint seams. A narrow, vertical dyke of very hard, porcellanous, creamy white chalk runs through the village. The landscape of the area was shaped in the last Ice Age. A number of tongues of surface alluvial material are found running down the sides of the valley towards the river. The precise origin of these is uncertain, but they were probably formed by stream erosion when the ground was frozen, causing rainfall to run over the surface rather than soaking into the chalk.

Apart from evaporation, almost all of the 824 mm of annual rainfall that falls on the Chalk catchment soaks into its deeper layers which are fully saturated with water. The water moves through the Chalk under the influence of gravity until it issues from springs in the valley bottoms, feeding the river system with high quality water.

The River Valley Floor is a characteristically flat and generally pastoral bordering the river, with some swampy areas. The underlying geology consists of river deposits of alluvium with side areas of river terrace gravel deposits, deposited over the solid geology of chalk.

Most of the village, apart from the upper parts of Barrow Hill and Church Lane, is actually built on river terrace alluvial deposits.

Flood risks



Bedrock geology

- NEWHAVEN CHALK FORMATION - CHALK
- STOCKBRIDGE ROCK MEMBER - LIMESTONE
- SEAFORD CHALK FORMATION - CHALK

Fluvial

Map 1

The chalk is the major aquifer. It absorbs large amounts of rainfall and releases it over a long period. Generally, rain takes several months to find its way through the chalk to the springs, so the winter rainfall which swells the underground reserves gives peak river flows in late spring and through the summer. This buffering effect together with the mainly rural nature of the chalk area around the village and upstream means that the River Anton has a relatively narrow range of flow in most years. Maximum flow in any year is typically only 4-5 times the minimum.

With slight variation in flow between seasons, the river has created very little freeboard to the top of its banks. The NRA measures flows at a number of points using specially designed weirs. There is a gauging station at Fullerton. The range of river level for the Anton measured at Upper Clatford normally varies over a range of only 28cm.

The risk of flooding in Goodworth Clatford from the River Anton is consequently low. According to the Government’s Flood Map for Planning, only 2 buildings are in Flood Zone 3 (Greater than 1 in 100 probability of River Flooding). These are outbuildings and are not residentially occupied. The houses which are considered liable to flooding are all in Zone 2, Medium Probability (Land having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding) - and only 3 houses are fully within that zone.

The Anton can, however, be susceptible to flash floods when intensive rainfall exceeds the infiltration capacity of the catchment resulting in excessive runoff. Environment Agency records suggest a number of flood events have occurred over the last 165 years in 1852, winter of 1913-1914, winter of 1927-1928, 1935, 1937, August 1938, March 1947 (snow melt on frozen ground), 1951, November 1974, April 1993, winter of 1995, July 1999, winter of 2000-2001, winter of 2002-2003. Unfortunately, these records cover Andover, the Pilhill Brook and the Bourne Rivulet as well as the whole of the River Anton and it is not possible to establish which, if any, affected Goodworth Clatford or how serious they were.

There are no records of fluvial flooding in the Village but a flood warning was issued in February 2014, though no flooding occurred.

Surface and Groundwater

The village does experience some problems from groundwater coming above ground and becoming surface water. (Map 2)

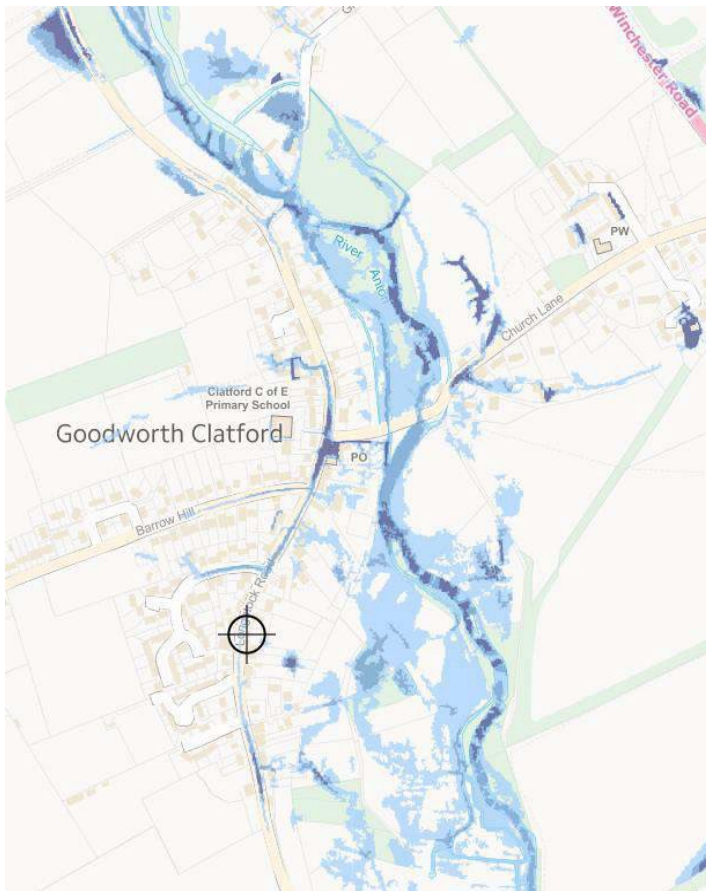
After prolonged rainfall such as occurred in the winter of 2013-2014 the water table in the chalk aquifer can rise to the ground surface when it reaches the flood plain. Tongues of alluvial deposits channel surface and shallow sub-surface drainage from the chalk uplands in some parts of the village. The water then drains to the river in surface “streams” This is a common phenomenon in chalk valleys and widespread in northwest Hampshire.

Village Street, the main road running north-south through the village west of the river is located on the edge of the flood plain immediately below the bottom of the “hills”. This road has been consolidated over centuries and consequently creates a barrier to water flow in the top metre of land. As a result, there are several places where springs appear through the road surface and the roads locally flood as well as flooding the telecoms ducts. Water then runs away through the Highway drains until they fill up when it runs over the road surface. This phenomenon occurs mainly at the south end of the village but has also been observed at the north end (photo 1), at the lower part of Church Lane where the road passes onto the flood plain and in the centre of the village, outside the shop.

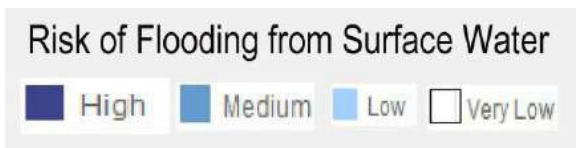


Photo 1 – Flooding at north end of Village Street, outside Yew Tree Cottage, 1960

Unfortunately, there is also a second obstruction to flow of shallow groundwater between the road and the river. This is the remnants of the Andover to Redbridge canal. This opened in 1794 but was never a commercial success and closed in 1859. The canal was lined with impervious clay which was not removed. This clay layer creates a second obstruction to water flow to the river and has caused flooding issues to several properties at the southern end of the village. That the problem is caused by the old canal has been demonstrated by flood protection works carried out by a resident in 1990. Groundwater levels rose to within an inch of the floor joists in the property. The resident dug a ditch from immediately behind the house through the line of the old canal to a ditch that, at that time, ran alongside the old railway line. This proved successful in draining away the groundwater. In 1998 the system was improved by installing a slotted plastic pipe drain across the property, immediately behind the house with a perforated pipeline running the length of the garden towards the river.



Map 2



In the winter of 2013-2014 the springs came through Village Street at the southern end and the road was flooded for about 6 weeks. At the wettest period several properties between the road and river experienced flood issues, mainly outside and around the properties. However, the protected property referred to had no problems despite neighbours having to block air-bricks and pump water away from their houses.

The backed-up water table has also caused infiltration into the sewers at both the northern and southern ends of the village. In the spring of 2014 this affected all of the 4 pump stations in the village. Tankering away of excess groundwater had to be carried out from 3 servicing stations – Church Lane serving the east side, Clatford South serving the southern part, and Royal Oak serving the central part of the village and Barrow Hill. The problem was solved at the 4th station, Clatford Station, by over-pumping into the River Anton. This area has a particularly high water table which can result in local flooding as photo 1 showed. This is an ongoing problem and one property has had to install de-watering pumps to protect its structure. There is no obvious cause of the high water table in this location but it is suspected to be the old canal. There are 4 riverside bungalows built next to the river on the site of the old Clatford Railway Station. This in turn was built on top of the old canal and it is believed that this was originally the location for a lock or a wharf. Either way there would have been a stone wall possibly 6 to 10 feet high protecting the bank. This would have



severely obstructed the flow of shallow groundwater and map 1 shows that a surface drainage alluvial tongue is present just “upstream” of this point.

Southern Water has developed an Infiltration Reduction Plan for the village which they are implementing but it remains to be seen how successful this will be. The Andover to Redbridge Canal was sold to the London and South Western Railway who built the Sprat and Winkle Line, linking Andover with Southampton in 1865. While the railway followed the general line of the canal it smoothed out some of the curves so that in some places the railway embankment formed a further obstruction to flow of shallow groundwater. This was not a problem at the time as the railway had ditches either side of the line with frequent culverts under the tracks to drain away the water.

The line was closed by Beeching cuts in 1967 and the land it was built on was acquired by Hampshire County Council who subsequently sold it piecemeal to whoever wanted to buy, mainly householders whose properties backed on to the line. The land was largely incorporated into gardens and most levelled the land and infilled the ditches. The drainage provided by the railway was therefore lost.

The subsequent drainage pattern taking water to the river has been mapped by the environment agency. Map3. This can no longer be considered accurate as several properties at the southern end of the village are treating the water meadow, outside the village limits, as domestic curtilage and have dumped materials on the land and constructed tracks which may obstruct the flow of excess groundwater.

Historical Data

The only recorded data on flooding in Goodworth Clatford is the result of a survey carried out by the Parish Council following localized flooding in the winter of 2014. No households that replied reported any problems with flooding from the river. Problems with surface water were identified by 13 houses of which 11 attributed them to groundwater. Problems with sewerage backing up were reported by 12 properties. Southern Water has reported on Sewerage problems over the last 10 years as shown on Figure 1 below.

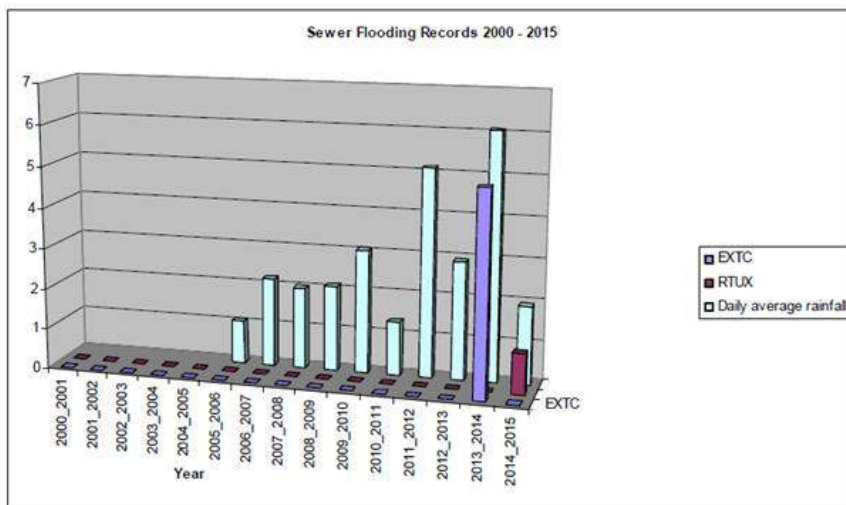


Figure 1 – Reported Historic Flooding in Goodworth Clatford



The graph shows the number of incidents reported for each category of flooding, since the millennium. Whilst there are no properties affected by internal sewage flooding in the last 15 years; there were five reported incidents of external flooding in 2013/14 and one reported Restricted Toilet Use (RTU) in 2014/15. (More restricted toilet use was reported to the Parish Council.)

During the winter of 2013/14 (the wettest winter on record), tankering and over-pumping was used extensively to reduce levels in sewers and to maintain services for customers.

Flood Risk Management

Flood risk is monitored by several agencies:

Fluvial

The risk of flooding from the River Anton is monitored by the Environment Agency which issues flood warnings to households signed up to receive them. TVBC monitors this information and also issues flood warnings to households considered at risk. TVBC also issues sandbags to at risk households when flood risks arise.

Surface and Groundwater

The risk of surface and groundwater flooding is monitored by the Parish Council Flood Warden. This involves monitoring of the levels of groundwater in two wells:

Clanville Gate well is located northwest of the village close to the source of the River Anton. It is continuously gauged by the Environment Agency and the results put online by an organization named Shoothill Gauge Map (<http://www.gaugemap.co.uk/#!Detail/10950/6326>) updated every 30 minutes (Locations are the roadside ditch west of the main road immediately north of the village adjacent to a field that floods, the old mill race in the grounds of Rose Cottage at the bottom of Church Lane and a small pond on a Westover farm field in an area that regularly floods.

Well 1418061007 (Goodworth Clatford) is an EA monitoring well drilled in March 2004 which is manually dipped once a month.

The EA Romsey office provides the GCPC Flood Warden with level information on request. From this a graph has been constructed relating water level in the well to flood risk in the village and this is monitored monthly by the Flood Warden. GCPC have also installed 3 simple gauges to monitor surface water levels at low points in the village which are regularly observed when groundwater levels are high (Goodworth Clatford Infiltration Reduction Plan, Southern Water, June 2016).

Sewerage Overflow

Southern Water monitors the water level at Clanville Gate and has alarms in the sumps of their pumping stations. They have established a Trigger Level at which they will initiate actions to protect their system. SW has prepared an Infiltration Reduction Plan for the Village¹ which they are working through. This involves sewer relining, lining of laterals and sealing of manholes. SW has also commenced work to investigate, monitor and seek



correlation between groundwater levels, sewer flows and rainfall. This will be used to detect flow increases. Repairs will then be carried out as appropriate. A monitoring programme for groundwater flooding sites was initiated winter 2014/15. Initially this focused on the locations that are the first to exhibit sewer flooding when groundwater levels rise. This winter (2017/18) Goodworth Clatford has been added to the sites being monitored. The principle is to set up a simple monitoring programme that will give advance warning. The information is used each winter to forecast the trigger dates for a response to flooding being required. Secondly, the longer-term trends are also monitored to identify increases changes in levels of infiltration.

The graph below shows both functions. The earliest, mean, and latest trigger dates are shown at the top of the graph. These are based on rates of groundwater rise over the last seven years. The longer-term trend is indicated by the red line on the graph (which is a function of flow). Groundwater level (Clanville Gate) is shown by the light blue line. The graph shows that for a given groundwater level (say 80m), the flow dropped significantly at the time the repairs were carried out and has remained lower in 2015 than it was in 2013. A factor affecting the residual flow may have been the rainfall. As can be seen from the graph in Figure 3 rainfall was slightly higher in 2013. The flow will be monitored against groundwater levels during winter 2015/16 to seek to establish the long-term benefits of the rehabilitation work; both the completed work and the further work being carried out in 2015.

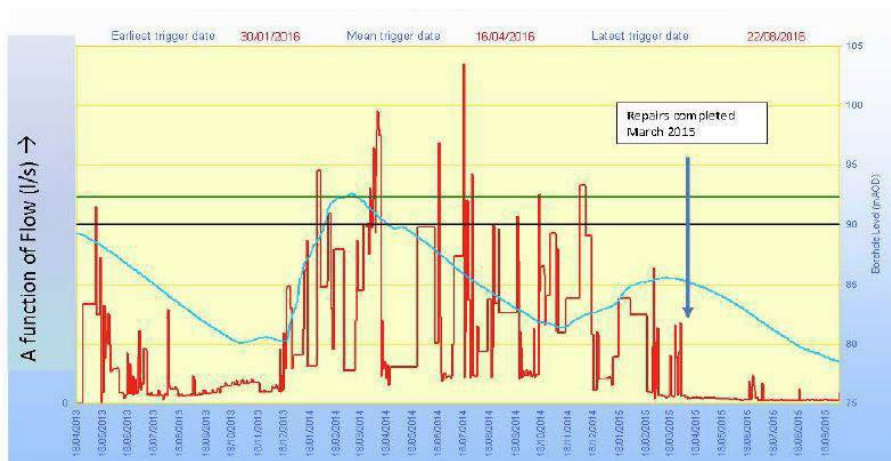


Figure 3 Sewer Flow versus Groundwater Levels

Remedial Action

The Parish Council has prepared an Emergency Resilience Plan for the Village which includes advice on what to do in the event of flooding. Support and assistance can be provided by the community including opening emergency rest centres should evacuation of properties necessary. This has been distributed to all properties in the village and to the emergency services

Implications for Development

Inappropriate development in areas at risk of surface flooding caused by rising groundwater should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere (National Planning Policy Framework para 100).



Control of groundwater levels and avoidance of subsequent surface water flooding requires preservation and enhancement of sub-surface water flows. This means connecting any new properties to mains sewers and not installing local sewage treatment plants, septic tanks or soakaways which add water, albeit fairly clean, to the water table and could result in a risk to the quality of water within the underlying principal aquifer.

(TVBC planning department turned down an application for a sewage treatment plant at the Southern end of the village; Research shows that viruses are only removed from sewage effluent by ozonation or reverse osmosis, not by digestion and filtration; TVBC Policy E7 defines chalk strata underlying the village as the principal aquifer).

Maintenance of groundwater flows through the floodplain to the river precludes significant developments on the floodplain i.e. to the east of Village Street as new structures and foundations could significantly alter water flows. The Parish Council has outlined drainage schemes to intercept sub surface flows as they reach the floodplain to stop the roads from flooding and protect the sewers. At present, neither HCC highways nor Southern Water are willing to engage on this but it may become essential if global warming increases rainfall, especially intensity of storms.

Alan Willens, Flood warden, Goodworth Clatford Parish Council. 14 October 2017

Evidence Based documents

Village opinions -

Neighbourhood Plan Questionnaire Responses

Village experiences –

GCPC Flood Survey, 2014

GCPC Parish Archive (Photographs)

Groundwater Geology and Hydrogeology – British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Groundwater levels Clanville Gate - Shoothill Gauge Map, Clanville Gate gwl - <http://www.gaugemap.co.uk/#!Detail/10950/6326>

Goodworth Clatford – Environment Agency, Romsey Office, Station Name – Goodworth Clatford, Station Number – 1.42E+09

Groundwater areas liable to flooding

Gov.UK Long Term Flood Risk Information - <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map?eastings=436102&northing=141773&address=200000712925&map=SurfaceWater>

Sewerage

Goodworth Clatford Infiltration Reduction Plan, Southern Water, June 2016
<https://www.southernwater.co.uk/media/default/PDFs/goodworth-IRP.pdf>

River Level River Anton - Shoothill Gauge Map, Upper Clatford rl - <http://www.gaugemap.co.uk/#!Detail/9744>

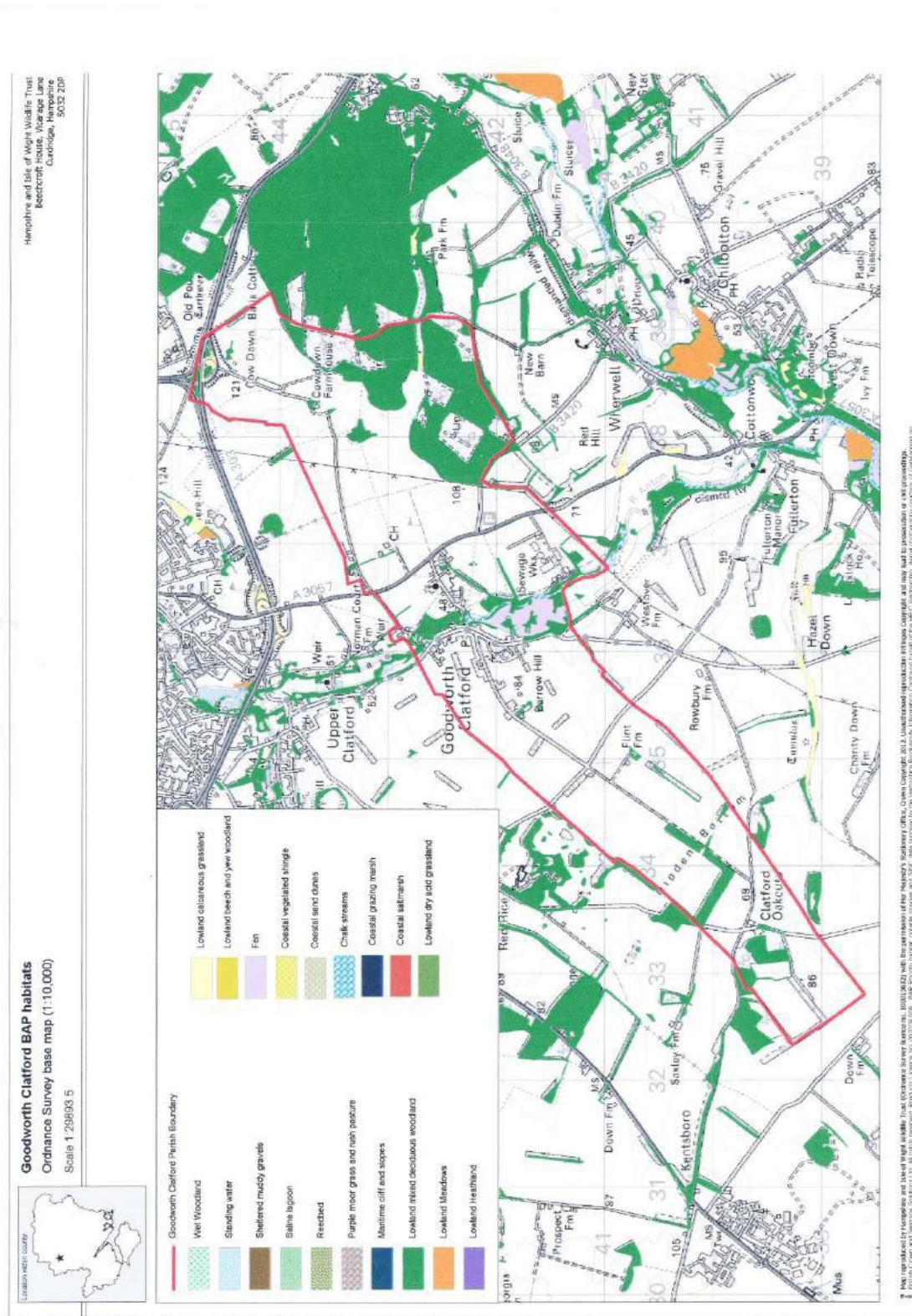
River flood risk River Anton - Gov.UK Long Term Flood Risk Information - <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map?eastings=436074&northing=141960&address=200000712910>

Flood risk management

GCPC Emergency Resilience Plan, Nov 2016



Map 2





Built Environment Evidence

This section draws together the work undertaken and sets out the range of evidence that has been gathered to support the Built Environment part of the NDP. A considerable body of information has been assembled from a wide range of sources. The results of community consultations are referred to as appropriate.

The Built Environment evidence section provides information on a wide range of matters relating to the built environment, focussing on requirements for new housing and also dealing with design and heritage assets.

Specifically, the Objectives focus on:

4. To ensure that any future development in the Parish is proportionate to the size of the existing settlement and does not lead to coalescence with neighbouring settlements.
5. To ensure that any future development in the Parish respects Goodworth Clatford's distinctive local character, independence and landscape setting in open countryside.
6. To ensure that any new development is of an appropriate type, size, density and design quality, and contributes towards meeting the needs of the community.
7. To ensure that any future development is sited and planned with particular attention to the visual character of the Parish, impact on heritage assets, amenities, infrastructure including sewerage and flood risk, environmental impact and sustainability, traffic flow, and quality of life.



Built Environment Evidence

Policy BE1

Community consultation and the range of views expressed with supporting evidence

Housing Objectives 4 & 5.

4. To ensure that any future development in the Parish is proportionate to the size of the existing settlement and does not lead to coalescence with neighbouring settlements.
5. To ensure that any future development in the Parish respects Goodworth Clatford's unique rural character, independence and landscape setting in open countryside.

Goodworth Clatford has an area of 1,141 hectares (1.8% of the Test Valley area). It has 332 Households (0.7% of Test Valley's housing stock). The estimated 2016 population is 752(includes 108minors). Ref TVBC's 2016 Village Profile. Enclosure 1 shows a map of the Village.

Importantly, 565 (88%) of the 642-adult population (18 or over) responded to the Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire – Details shown at Enclosure 2.

Local Plan E2 policy (7.17 and 7.18, page 113) states that the landscape is the most readily appreciated feature Test Valley's built and natural environment. The Borough's landscape varies from chalk downland in the north to the heathlands and woodlands of the south. The River Test and its tributaries are a prominent feature in the landscape. These features help shape the settlements of the Borough. It is important to conserve and, where possible, enhance the various landscape character areas within the Borough. Any new development should be in keeping with the character of the local landscape in terms of its location, site and design.

Goodworth Clatford is a rural village with established and clearly defined boundaries. Whilst it is but three kilometres from the town of Andover, and its village centre is within half a kilometre of the busy A3057 which links the A303 to Andover and to Stockbridge, Goodworth Clatford has preserved itself as an identifiable and distinct Country Village. As stated, the village has a population of 752, living in 332 dwellings - yet from much of the surrounding countryside it makes little impact on the view, having evolved over the years at a gentle pace and within its natural boundary of the Anton river valley.

The Test Valley Local Plan recognises the requirement for significant quantities of new housing; identifies areas suitable for mass-development; and emphasises the importance of preserving the rural character of its villages.

- 488 (87%) opposed the creation of a "Large Estate"; 63(11%) were neutral; whereas 13 (3%) favoured large estate development.
- 361 (46%) opposed smaller sized development, 115(20%) were neutral, whereas 188(34%) favoured smaller sized developments
- 357 (63%) favoured individual released plots; 149(20%) were neutral, whereas 58(10%) opposed this type of provision.
- 229 (40%) favoured garden infill provision, 174(31%) were neutral; 161(28%) opposed this type of provision.



Summarising these findings, it is clear that villagers are in accord with TVBC's aim of preserving the rural character of its villages.

Control of development at the fringes of the village is, however, considered to be of great importance. Similar significance was placed upon Protecting the Open Aspects and Spacious Feel of the Village and ensuring that new Housing should fit-in visually with the established architecture.

Overall, the Parish Council Consultation reveals a strong interest within the 752 current residents in preserving Goodworth Clatford as a defined and clearly separated Rural Village Community with modest growth of one or two houses per year - of mixed sorts – over the period 2011-29, with a determined enthusiasm for protecting the rural separation - by roads, lanes, and footpaths - from the neighbouring villages and from the town of Andover and its spreading new developments.

- 554 (99%) said that the rural atmosphere of the village was important or highly important, only 11(2%) deemed otherwise.

How to keep housing located to protect the views of the Landscape?

This specific task accords with the Local Plan Policy E2 (Page 113): To Protect, Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough and to ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of the landscape of the Borough.

Goodworth Clatford is primarily located within a valley, with most of the village screened by mature trees and mostly invisible in any direction from vantage points on the surrounding hills and downs. The Parish is criss-crossed by a large number of ancient footpaths and bridle ways, very popular with ramblers, both local and visiting.

- 466(82%) thought this issue important or highly important, 75(13%) were neutral, whereas 23 (4%), deemed the issue unimportant.
- 472(88%) deemed this issue important to the rural character of the village, 73(13%) were neutral and 24 (4%) deemed the issue unimportant.

How do we ensure separation from other surrounding villages and towns?

Test Valley Borough Council Policy COM2 clearly sets out the development boundary of all villages within Test Valley. The residents of GC are keenly aware of their proximity to both Upper Clatford and Andover, by means of the A3057, and are fiercely keen to ensure the separation between GC and other settlements remains distinct and does not get eroded.

- 511 (91%) of those who responded to the Village questionnaire felt that Goodworth Clatford's separation from other surrounding villages and towns was one of the most important aspects of how GC had managed to maintain its rural character; 37 (7%) were neutral on the issue, and 17 (3%) deemed this issue was not important.
- 362 (64%) said that any additional housing should be built within the settlement boundary; 140 (25% were neutral; 62(12%) deemed the issue unimportant - the Settlement Boundary can be seen on the map at Enclosure 3.



The Village Design Statement identifies GC as a 'hidden village'. This is achieved by its location at the bottom of a valley and its linear development along the roads which serve it, rather than spreading into the surrounding countryside. In order to maintain the hidden characteristic of GC it is essential that the Settlement Boundary is maintained, and absolutely all development, other than that permitted by the Local Plan, accords fully with Test Valley Borough Council policy. Any creeping into the countryside around the Village will fundamentally change the nature of the village.

- 466 (82%) said that it was important that housing is located to protect the views of the landscape surrounding the Village; 75 (13%) were neutral; 23 (4%) deemed it not important.

TVBC's policy of adherence to development within the Settlement Boundary has recently been further endorsed by a High Court Judgement from Test Valley Borough Council v The Trustees of the Barker Mill Estate. The Trustees challenged the housing requirement stated in the Local Plan as inadequate and poorly planned, claiming they should be allowed to development outside of the development boundaries in order to meet the housing, employment and social needs of the local area.

The Judge in this case ruled in favour of the Council stating that the Trustees had 'failed to identify any misrepresentation of any planning policy' and that there was nothing irrational about the way in which the Council has applied its planning policies, thus backing up the pre-defined settlement boundaries already set out in the local Plan.

Under the Environment section of the Local Plan in paragraph 7.7 it states that the Council has adopted a number of the village design statements as SPDs which set out the individual characteristics of the settlements. Paragraph 7.8 states that some settlements within the Borough have a distinctive linear character (and that) development would be acceptable in these locations (only if it) was sensitively designed.

- **Taking all of the above into consideration the conclusion from the village questionnaire is that there is no need for development outside the current Settlement Boundary.**

The Parish's aim for its Housing Plan is: To ensure that future development is proportionate to the size of the existing settlement. This accords with TVBC's stated aim in the Local Plan, Policies COM1 Housing Provision & COM2 Settlement Hierarchy – 2011-29 adopted Jan 2016.

- Of the 565 responses, 496 (84%) stated this aim was important or highly important; 64(11%) were neutral on the issue and 24(4%) stated it was not important. In consequence, there is overwhelming village support to keep the village similar to its current size.

Quantify the number of new houses that are needed.

Test Valley Borough Council Housing Implementation Strategy, April 2017 (Published July 2017), states that the total annual housing requirement for Northern Test Valley, of which Goodworth Clatford is a part, was 394 new houses per annum. This has now been revised



down to 379 houses per annum, as a result of the highly successful house building programmes that have and are still being undertaken in and around Andover. The downward revision of the housing requirement for the area proves that current new house requirements are being more than adequately met.

Local Plan Policy COM1 (page52) and COM2, Table7, of the Housing provision 2011-29 requires a total of 36 additional dwellings in the Northern Test Valley Parishes per annum over this period. According to TVBC 's District Map No 100024295.208 (Enclosure 4), there are 37 rural villages in the Northern Test Valley Area. Therefore, Goodworth Clatford's share equates to:

1. a new dwelling per 18 months, or;
2. 12.96 new dwellings by 2029, or;
3. 0.12% of the overall Test Valley Borough requirement of 10,584 dwellings.

For the Village, this means 12 houses over the time period of the LP (2011 – 2029).

Since 2011, 14 planning applications for new dwellings have been approved in the Village, this is in addition to any replacement dwellings that have been granted Planning Permission. **Goodworth Clatford, has therefore, already met its requirement for new housing stock with the current LP period. Importantly, there is no support for estate type development.**

The Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire clearly indicates that the residents of GC feel that minimal, if any, housing development was needed.

- 296 (52%) stated that the amount of housing available was 'About Right', 216 (38%) thought a few more houses were needed, 16(3%), thought the village needed a lot more, and 37(7%) said there were too many houses already.
- Furthermore, 490 (87%) stated that the overall balance of population and facilities was important, 57 people (10%) were neutral, whereas 18 (3%) deemed this issue unimportant.
- In context, 504 (90%) people responded that all new housing should fit in visually with the rest of the village, 41 (7%) were neutral on the issue, whereas 19 (4%) thought this issue unimportant.

When asked specifically where new housing should be built if it was required? The responses were as follows:

- **Infill:** 229 (40%) in favour, 74(31%) were neutral, 161(28%) opposed: -
- **Individual Released Plots:** 357 (63%) in favour, 149 neutral, 58 (10%) opposed:
- **Some smaller developments:** 261 (46%) opposed, 188 (34%) favour, 115(20%) were neutral:
- **Keep all development within Settlement Boundary:** 402 (64%) in favour, 140 (25%) neutral, 62 (11%) oppose; -

The village was asked: '**What type of housing was needed**'? its response was as follows:

- **Two Storey:** 342 (61%) were in favour, 175(31%) were neutral, 47 (8%) opposed;



- **Smaller Style:** 294 (53%) in favour, 214 (38% neutral, 56 (10%) opposed;
- **Period Style:** 288 (51%) in favour, 224 (40%) neutral 52 (10%) opposed;
- **Single Storey:** 239 (42%) in favour, 243 (43% neutral, 82(14%) opposed;
- **Modern Style:** 284 (50%) neutral, 174 (31%) opposed, 106 (18%) in favour;
- **Flats/ Apartments/maisonettes:** 324 (58%) opposed, 177(40%), neutral, 63(11%);
- **Three Storey:** 443 (77%) opposed, 100 (18%) neutral, 21 (4%) in favour;

The conclusion is that most people favour two storey houses, with smaller style housing second.

- **Importantly, that there is no appetite to demur from TVBC’s figure in COM1 of the Local Plan that across the entire northern area that villages should contribute 36 houses to the rural stock, meaning an average 1 additional dwelling p.a. for Goodworth Clatford approximately every 18 months, which can be achieve with development within the current settlement boundary in the period to 2029.**

Demand for Affordable Housing in the Village?

Note: It is important to define what Councils mean by Affordable Housing, because it transpires that many in the village understand this to mean the housing that young people can afford to buy on the open market. **This is incorrect.**

Local Plan Definition. Affordable Housing defined by the Governments National Planning Policy Framework (published 27 March 2012,) to include only the following;

“Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regards to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.”

Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

” In simpler terms, Affordable Housing is owned by Local Authorities, (Councils,) or Private Registered Providers, (Housing Associations,). Test Valley Borough Council no longer have their own housing stock and therefore, all Affordable Housing within the borough is owned by Housing Associations such as Aster, Sovereign or Vivid. Social Rent dwellings are let at the lowest rent, determined by the government’s national rent regime. Affordable Rent dwellings are let at 80% of the local market rent at the point of letting. The term Intermediate rent covers a multitude of arrangements but these are more commonly Shared Ownership dwellings, (part-rent part-buy,).

Affordable Housing Requirements according to the TVBC Local Plan Policy (TVBC LPP)

It is understood that 10% of the 332 households in the Village are officially classified ‘Affordable Housing’ dwellings – as per the definition.



As stated, the TVBC LPP requires the development of an additional 36 homes per annum from 2011-29 in the Northern Test Valley Parishes. This requirement encompasses all types of development **and can include Affordable Housing**.

When included in the Northern Test Valley figures these 36 homes contribute 9% of the overall requirement.

When included in the borough wide Test Valley figures these 36 homes contribute 6% of the overall requirement.

37 parishes contribute to the collective total of the Northern Test Valley Parishes. Therefore, for the years of 2011-29 the target for the Parish of Goodworth Clatford can be interpreted as:

4. a new dwelling per 18 months, or;
5. 12.96 new dwellings by 2029, or;
6. 0.12% of the overall Test Valley Borough requirement of 10,584 dwellings.*

This same TVBC LPP states that throughout the entirety of Test Valley there is a; “target of 200 affordable homes per year,” owing to the fact that; “The Council’s Housing Register showed 2,480 households in housing need (December 2013).” (p71)

Over the period of 2011-2029 this totals a target of 3,600 dwellings in all at a percentage of 34% of the total housing requirement across Test Valley. This means, on a purely mathematical note, that the Parish of Goodworth Clatford should be expected to contribute 4.41 Affordable dwellings in the period of 2011-29. *

*calculations made from figures itemised in table on p52; Policy COM1: Housing Provision 2011-2029.

Affordable Housing in the Parish

The Affordable Housing dwellings in the Village are provided by: Aster and Sovereign Housing.

TVBC advised that, there are 33 affordable home, in Goodworth Clatford, this equates to 10% of the entire housing stock, as follows:

Aster

Barrow Hill x 4,
Goodworth View x 2,
The Crescent 14,
Mead View 2 and Riverside 4,

Sovereign

Barrow Hill x 7

TVBC’s Housing Department states that as of 28 September 2017, 13 applicants would satisfy a local connection to the Parish. Applicant housing need is classified into 4 different bands.

- Band 1 is classed as urgent / critical and as such people in this band would be offered any suitable housing immediately available anywhere in the borough.



- Bands 2-4 are for people with lower, or less immediate, priority needs, 4 being the lowest priority and it is likely that the 13 people with family links to Goodworth Clatford would be placed in these bands currently.

It is not possible to establish any significant common trends when looking at why people are placed in each band, due to there being many different and sometimes inter-dependent factors involved, importantly also, need and consequent band-category may vary e.g. age and/or health issues and current housing circumstances, being obvious time-related variants.

The following TVBC table advises on the current (28 Sept 17) applicants on Hampshire Home Choice (Housing Waiting List) with connections to the Village in relation to banding. Some of these people may be currently living in the village, but awaiting opportunity to downsize.

	Band 1 (Urgent Need)	Band 2 (High Priority)	Band 3 (Medium Priority)	Band 4 (Low Priority)	Total
1 Bed	0	1	5	2	8
2 Bed	0	0	2	1	3
3 Bed	0	1	1	0	2
Total	0	2	8	3	13

The Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire also revealed that there is no appetite for any substantial development in the Parish, with infill and individually released plots being the preferred option for new dwellings. The demand for 1 bed accommodation could be more easily satisfied by developers in these smaller plots within the settlement boundary.

It is worth noting that developers are not required to build Affordable dwellings for developments under 0.2 ha but instead pay; “a financial contribution equivalent to up to 10% of dwellings to be affordable,” (p71 of TVBC LPP,). However, this demand for small Affordable dwellings should be a consideration for the Parish Council when discussing all future planning applications before making their response to TVBC. It is also important to note that any proposed Affordable Housing should only be built to satisfy the immediate Affordable Housing need of the Parish. This is in conjunction with the TVBC LPP which states that Affordable development within rural villages; “is not intended to meet the needs arising from the larger towns and villages, which can be better met by developments within those settlements,” (p73 TVBC LPP).

In addition, Goodworth Clatford already has a number of Affordable Housing dwellings and therefore, some of the demand for Affordable Housing would be met through these existing dwellings becoming available through TVBC’s Housing Register in the future.

The relatively low demand for Affordable Housing and the ability for this to be satisfied through small scale development and re-lets of existing Affordable Housing, suggests that there is no requirement for large scale development. This marries with another response from the Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire. This has shown that there is a large



majority who do not want development beyond the Parish's settlement boundary. This is further supported by TVBC's LPP which states that Affordable Housing; "sites away from settlements should be avoided unless supported by the parish council and local community," (p73 TVBC LPP,), see also APPENDIX A for further information.

Considerations for the future

It is important to note that demand for Affordable Housing is a moveable feast. If a greater demand for Affordable Housing becomes apparent in the future then planning for a suitable development can be sought through Community Led Development in conjunction with a developer who in turn is supported by the Parish Council and larger community, (see Note A below). In accordance with TVBC's LPP, it is unlikely that any large-scale development would be permitted inside or outside of the settlement boundary without a majority support from the Parish.

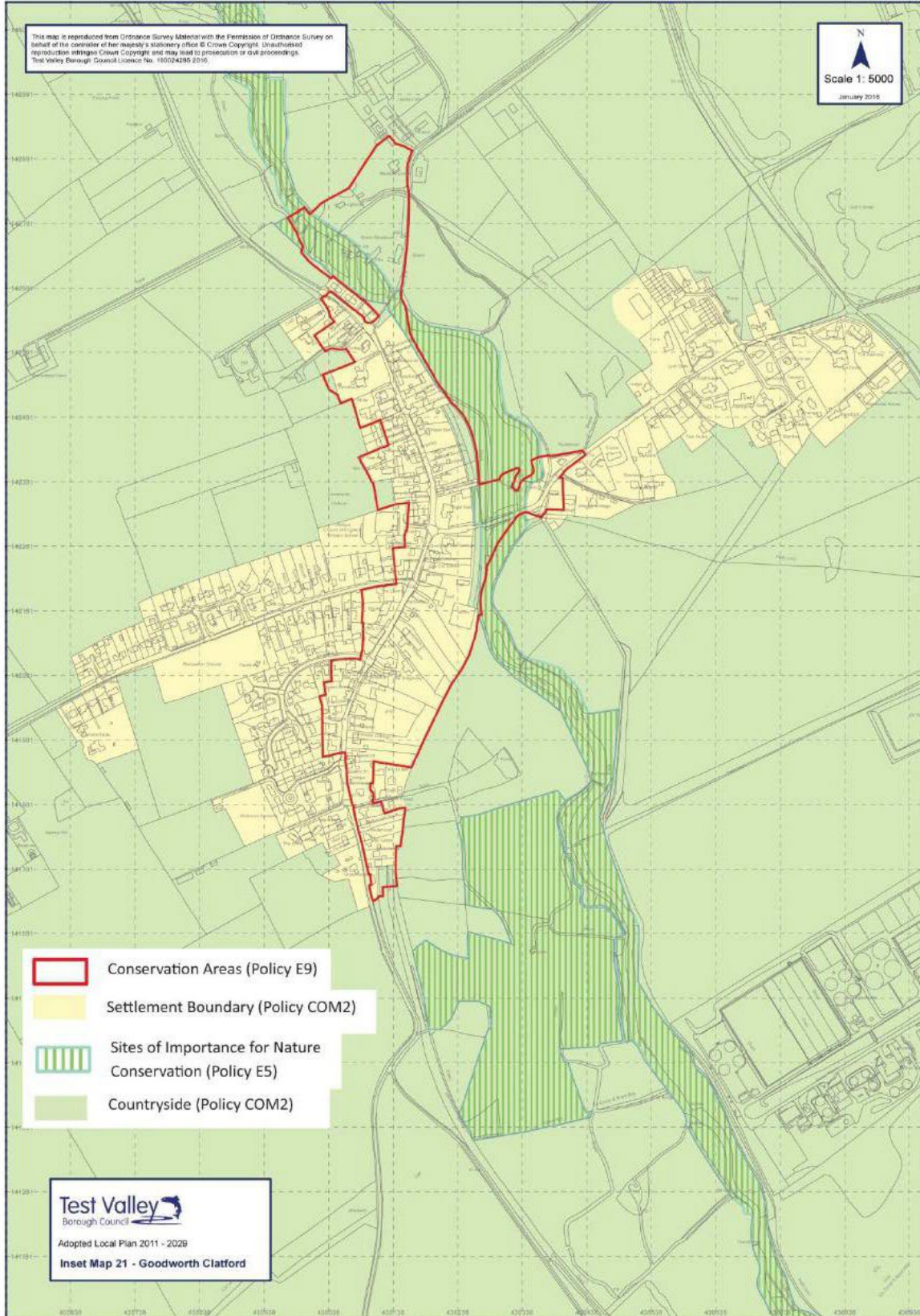
Note A

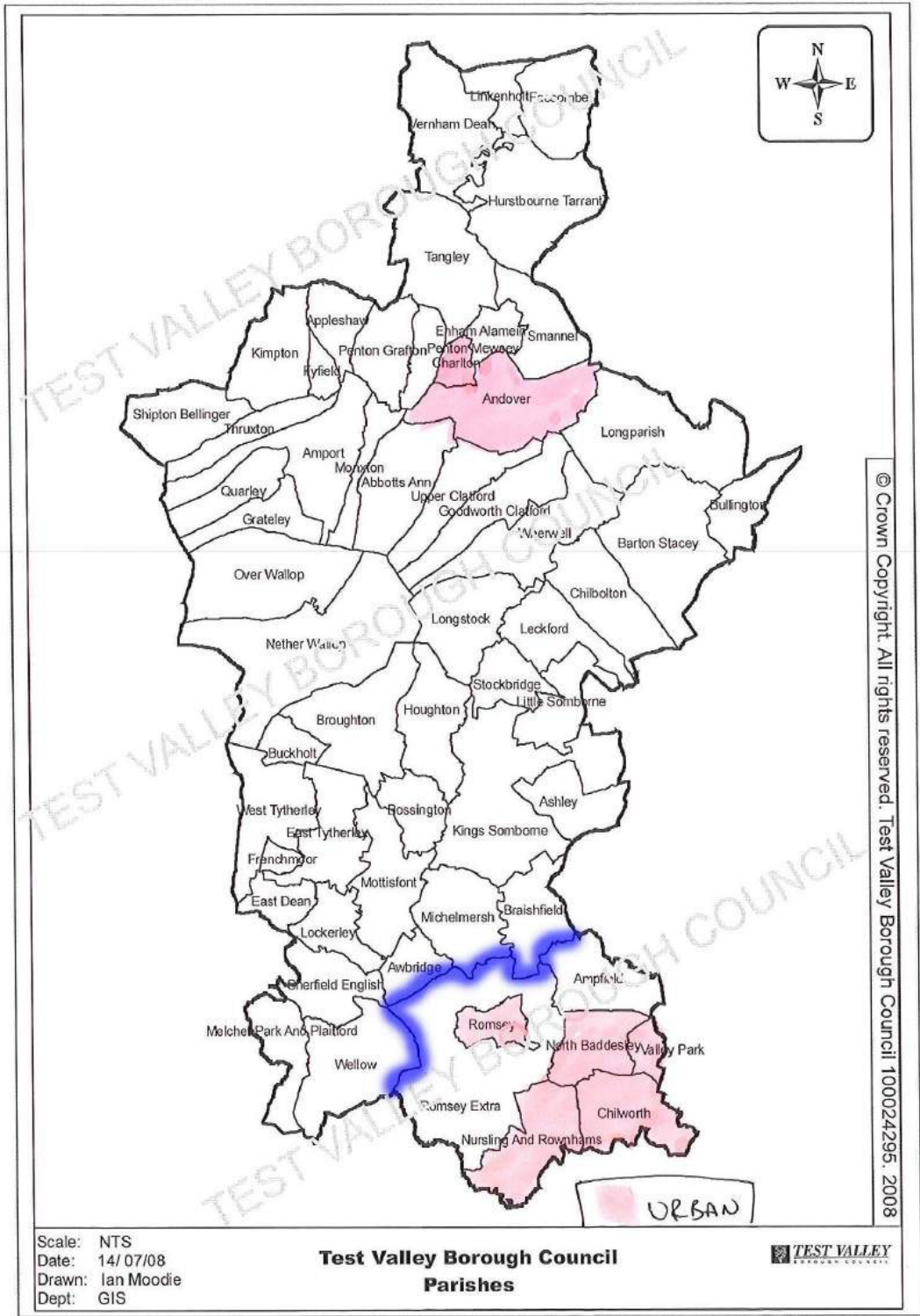
TVBC's Local Plan Policy (p73 TVBC LPP Policy COM8), identifies additional considerations for rural developments. It advises that; "Development for rural affordable housing will be permitted providing that:

- a) The proposal is accompanied by evidence which demonstrates that there is an unmet need within the parish for accommodation by households unable to afford open market housing where a member of each household has either:
 - i) Been ordinarily resident in the parish or previously lived in the parish and has a strong family connection, or;
 - ii) A demonstrable need by virtue of their employment to live in the village or its immediate surroundings, or;
 - iii) A demonstrable need to live within the village either to support or be supported by a family member.
- b) It is restricted in perpetuity to occupation by households with a member in housing need, and;
- c) The proposed mix of housing meets the identified need."

Enclosures:

1. Street Map of Goodworth Clatford
2. Village Map, outlining the Settlement Boundary, Conservation area, Sites of importance for nature conservation etc.
3. TVBC map of rural Parishes







STREET MAP OF GOODWORTH CLATFORD



Policy BE1

Community consultation and the range of views expressed with supporting evidence

Housing Objective 6

To ensure that any new development respects the diversity of the village and is of an appropriate type, size, density and quality that contributes towards meeting the values and needs of the community.

At Neighbourhood level the protection and enhancement of the Neighbourhood's natural and built environment is key to the long-term prospects of Goodworth Clatford. Although GC is classified as rural it is not just the countryside that makes it attractive, the built environment plays an equally important role in making it a desirable place to live and work.

This section sets out the needs and wants of the people who live in Goodworth Clatford with regard to ensuring that the type, size, density and quality of new developments contributes to meeting the needs of the community.

Borough Level Policy E1 is particularly relevant as it is concerned with High Quality Development in the Borough. The Council defines High Quality Development as *“being able to provide a positive environment for people to live and work. It should be well designed and attractive; respecting the local context in terms of materials, layout and views; and ensuring that proposals make a positive contribution to people’s quality of life.”*

At National level the NPPF and the more recently published housing white paper – *Fixing Our Broken Housing Market* – have both been considered. The white paper commits the government to place great weight on *“building many more houses, of the type people want to live in, in the places they want to live.”* It goes on to state *“Quite reasonably, people often have concerns about the impact new housing will have on their community. That is why it is so important that people have a say over where new homes go and what they look like through the planning process.”* At a community level *“the Government is offering a simpler and clearer planning process that makes it easier for them [the community] to get involved and shape plans for their area. We [The Government] will ensure they see the benefits of housing growth and have greater say over the design of local developments. In return, the Government asks communities to accept that more housing is needed if future generations are to have the homes they need at a price they can afford.”*

NPPF PARA 8. The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities. Local planning authorities should create a shared vision with communities of the residential environment and facilities they wish to see. To support this, local planning authorities should aim to involve all sections of the community in the development of Local Plans and in planning decisions and should facilitate neighbourhood planning. Planning policies and decisions, in turn, should aim to achieve places which promote:



- opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise come into contact with each other, including through mixed-use developments, strong neighbourhood centres and active street frontages which bring together those who work, live and play in the vicinity;
- safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and
- safe and accessible developments, containing clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high quality public space, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

The NPPF states that “*design policies should avoid unnecessary prescription or detail and should concentrate on guiding the overall scale, density, massing, height, landscape, layout, materials and access of new development in relation to neighbouring buildings and the local area more generally.*”

It should be anticipated that there will be modest growth in housing numbers through the provision of new homes, purpose designed to meet local needs including elderly downsizers, and to provide a balance of dwelling types to serve the community over the long term. If addressed at plan level, there are some strong, positive impacts when providing for new homes to meet local need including; the protection and enhancement of the natural environment and the landscape; the viability and sustainability of community facilities and the vitality of the community itself.

Each new development should be considered in terms of its respect for the character of the area with regard to its type, size, density and quality. Size and Type are very closely related and are considered together for the purpose of this report

SIZE AND TYPE

Modern ‘estate’ type housing should be strongly opposed and only new development which respects the particular character of Goodworth Clatford should be considered. It is generally agreed that any new development should be of one or two storeys and should respect the character in which it is located. Small scale development of the right type on land contiguous with the current boundaries of the built environment of the village may be supported in principle provided it does not adversely intrude on the views in and out of the village identified in the Conservation Area Appraisal. Due to the irregular plan form of the Settlement Boundary there are areas outside of the boundary that are geographically closer to the village centre than much of the defined settlement. Developments should include a mix of houses in terms of size and type, reflecting the existing and projected needs of the village. Specific regard should be had to the need for low-cost market housing, as well as the needs of young families looking for 2 and 3-bedroom properties and of a growing ageing population in the village with the corresponding need for more homes suitable for lifetime occupation by the elderly.



DENSITY

Current design standards consider 25 dph as 'low density' and that a minimum of 30 dph is required to make efficient use of land. The current Goodworth Clatford Settlement Boundary is split into two parcels and in total includes an area of around 36.2 hectares containing approximately 315 dwellings, resulting in a density of less than 10 dwellings per hectare (dph). Given the rural nature of the village less than 25dph should be preferred unless special circumstances can be demonstrated to prove that there will be no unacceptable adverse impacts on the character and appearance of the area. Much of the settlement boundary is also within the Conservation Area so new development within the confines of the built-up area at these densities could have an impact on the historical development of the village.

QUALITY

Meeting current building standards while respecting the character of the historical environment can be achieved through a combination of the right choice of materials and sensitive design. Modern generic house designs should be strongly opposed. Efficient houses designed to conserve and enhance their surroundings should be encouraged. The Government's pledge to support smaller builders and self-builders who embrace innovative and efficient methods will help ensure that new houses are designed and built by the people who are directly impacted by the development and have the most to gain from sensitively designed, high quality homes.

To achieve a sustainable long-term future for Goodworth Clatford a number of key objectives have been identified, these are:

1. Growth should be achieved through a few, smaller developments rather than one or more large development.
2. Developments will be at a scale to meet local needs, in particular for local elderly downsizers.
3. New developments should make the most of sustainable technologies where possible.
4. The special interest of the Conservation Area, the significance of listed buildings, and the settings of both, are to be protected and, where possible enhanced.
5. Provision will be made for additional community services and amenities to support a wider range of parish needs and reinforce the identity and purpose of the village centre.
6. Any development should contribute to the community infrastructure needs identified by the NP.

These objectives are assessed to be compatible with the principles of sustainable development.

Is there a need for low cost/starter homes available for purchase?

NP Questionnaire - Q4

It should first be stated that when considering whether low cost/starter homes are necessary within the village this does not include consideration of affordable housing as this question is addressed elsewhere in this Plan though the two are often confused. This category of housing was referred to by a number of residents responding to the questionnaire as an area where some additional housing might be contemplated (53%). Whilst this category supported more than any other category in relative terms by the respondents the focus by respondents in the supporting commentary was more on the size of properties i.e. two or three-bedroom properties or smaller properties as opposed to starter homes for younger people. The focus on the size of the properties as opposed to other factors and the frequent references to downsizing which are addressed elsewhere perhaps reflect the ages of the respondents to the consultation. Indeed, there seems to have been a conflation of affordable and low cost housing, the former being taken as synonymous with local authority housing and the latter being private housing stock which has led to some difficulty in drawing firm conclusions in this area. However, the responses do appear to suggest that people felt that there was more of a need for low cost starter homes than for affordable housing albeit that the comments in relation to both focus on the need for such homes to be prioritised for those with an existing link to the village of Goodworth Clatford. Test Valley has a ratio of median house price to median earnings of 7.2 - 10.1 this is in the mid range when compared nationally – Chart 1: National Affordability Ratio. This mid range corresponds with the questionnaire results where 40% thought that current levels of low cost/starter homes are ‘about right’ and 44% thought that ‘a few more are needed’.

What height should new housing be; single storey, two-storey, three-storey?

NP Questionnaire – Q1, 9

The results of the Neighbourhood Planning Questionnaire indicate that the residents of GC consider any new housing should be limited to one or two storeys, with the majority tending towards two storeys. 76% of respondents to the Questionnaire considered that the current variety of building styles were important characteristics of Goodworth Clatford. 85 % were either neutral or in favour of single storey houses, whereas 92% were either in favour or neutral on two storeys. It is clear from the responses to the survey that the majority of inhabitants wish to maintain the existing character of the village. All of the comments show a positive attitude to a mix of housing styles in terms of one and two storey with a boundary parameter that three storeys (above ground) is not favoured.

Should there be new flats/ apartments/ maisonettes?

NP Questionnaire – Q4

With 81% of survey responses indicating that the current level of flats/apartments/maisonettes is ‘About right’ there was very little support for this type and style of housing which reinforces the prevailing view of villagers that any development should be in keeping with the existing character of the village.



Is there a need for smaller style houses?

NP Questionnaire – Q9

There seems to be general confusion of ‘smaller style’, which we would tend to agree with, 76% were either neutral or somewhat favoured ‘smaller style’ houses. ‘Smaller Style’ has no context and is misleading. If we focus on the additional comments provided by the respondents then the comments are aimed at houses with two and three bedrooms and this would be the size of housing that should be preferred. Any preference in this area must be balanced by the clear preferences of the respondents to protect the open aspects of the village, retention of the spacious feel of the village as well as the need for any new housing to fit in visually with the rest of the village. These characteristics were deemed highly important by the respondents and evinced stronger views than the type of housing that may be required in the longer term. Overall, new development should be designed to respect its surroundings.

Should new housing be nearer to the village centre?

NP Questionnaire – Q 7, 8

It is clear that varied opinions abound as to where the most suitable location should and shouldn't be, with a clear desire to prevent coalescence with neighbouring settlements. It is also clear that any new development should be considered on its own merits. While some housing types certainly would benefit from a more central location, i.e. housing for the elderly, it is unrealistic to expect all new development to be built near the centre of existing settlement regardless of its size. Generally, land closer to the centre of a settlement is at a premium both physically and financially. Goodworth Clatford is no exception to this and though limited opportunities in terms of infill development do exist new development within the confines of the built-up area will have to be carefully considered in terms of its impact on the Conservation Area and historical core of the village – Chart 2: GC Conservation Area. As with many other rural settlements Goodworth Clatford has developed along the valley floor which means that much of the land close to the settlement core may be susceptible to flooding – Chart 3: Flood Map for Planning. Due to the irregular plan form of the Settlement Boundary there are areas outside of the boundary that are geographically closer to the village centre than much of the defined settlement.

CHART 1

Figure 3: Affordability ratio by local authority, 2015

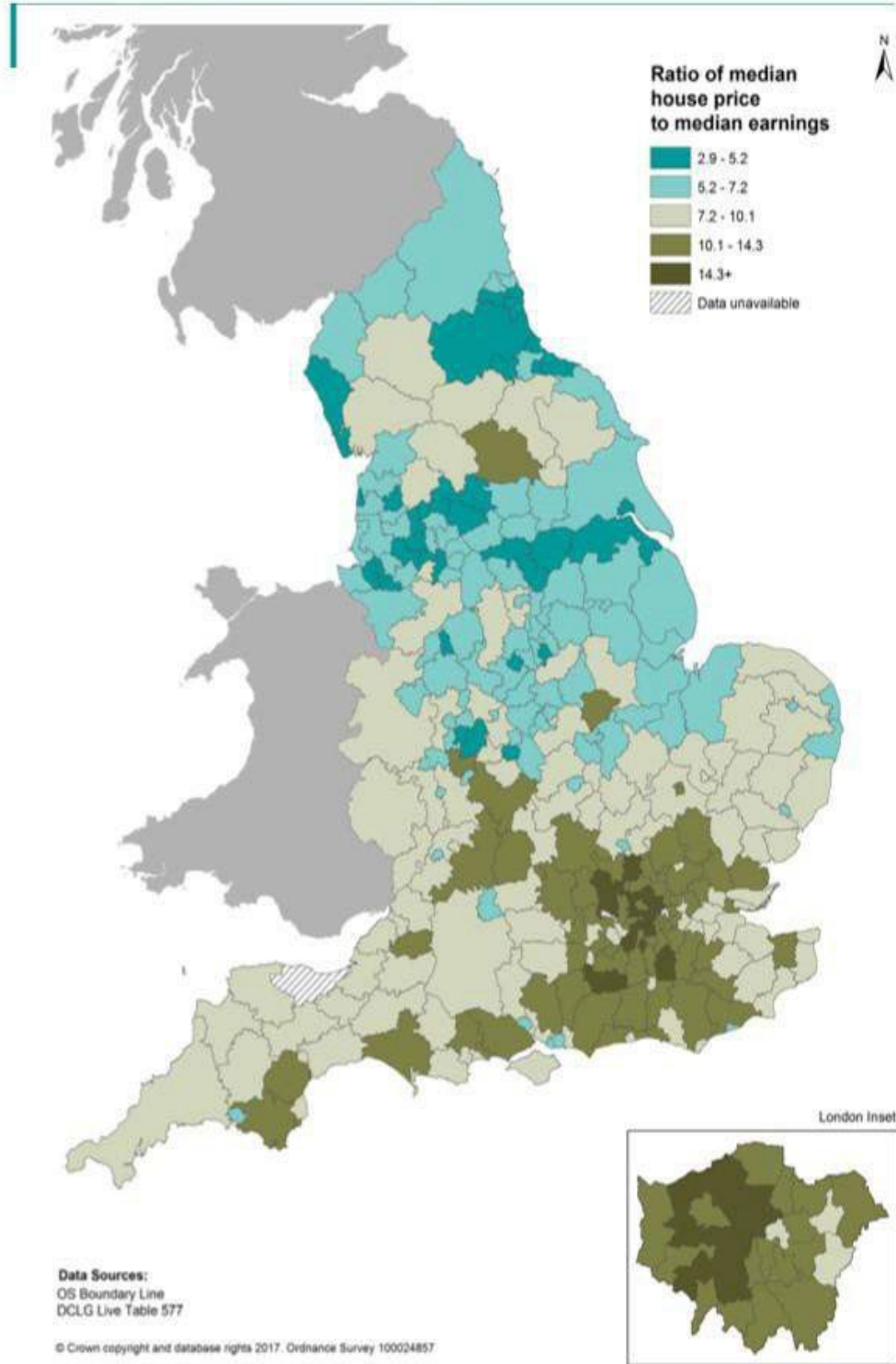


CHART 2

Goodworth Clatford Conservation Area Character Appraisal

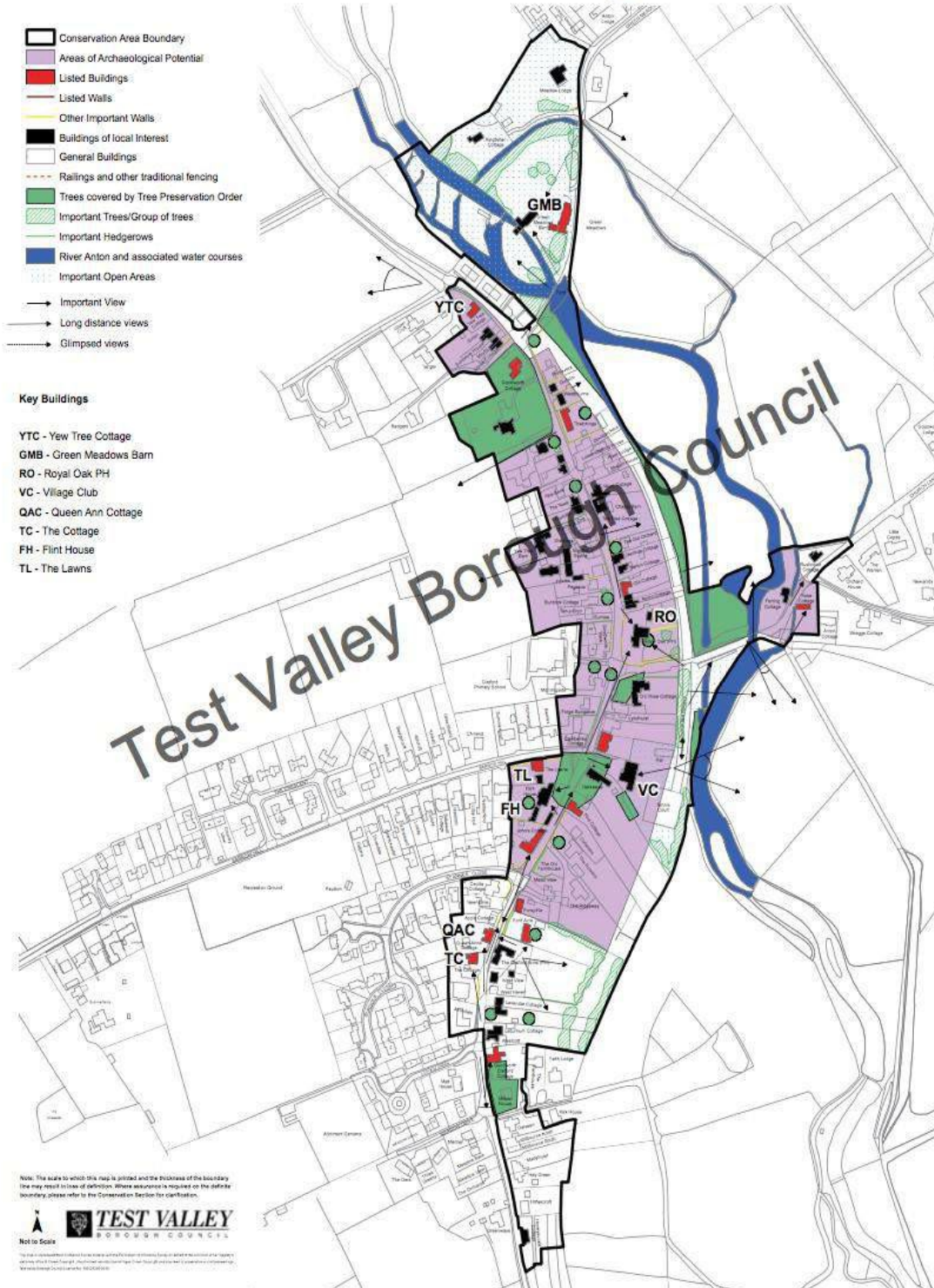


CHART 3

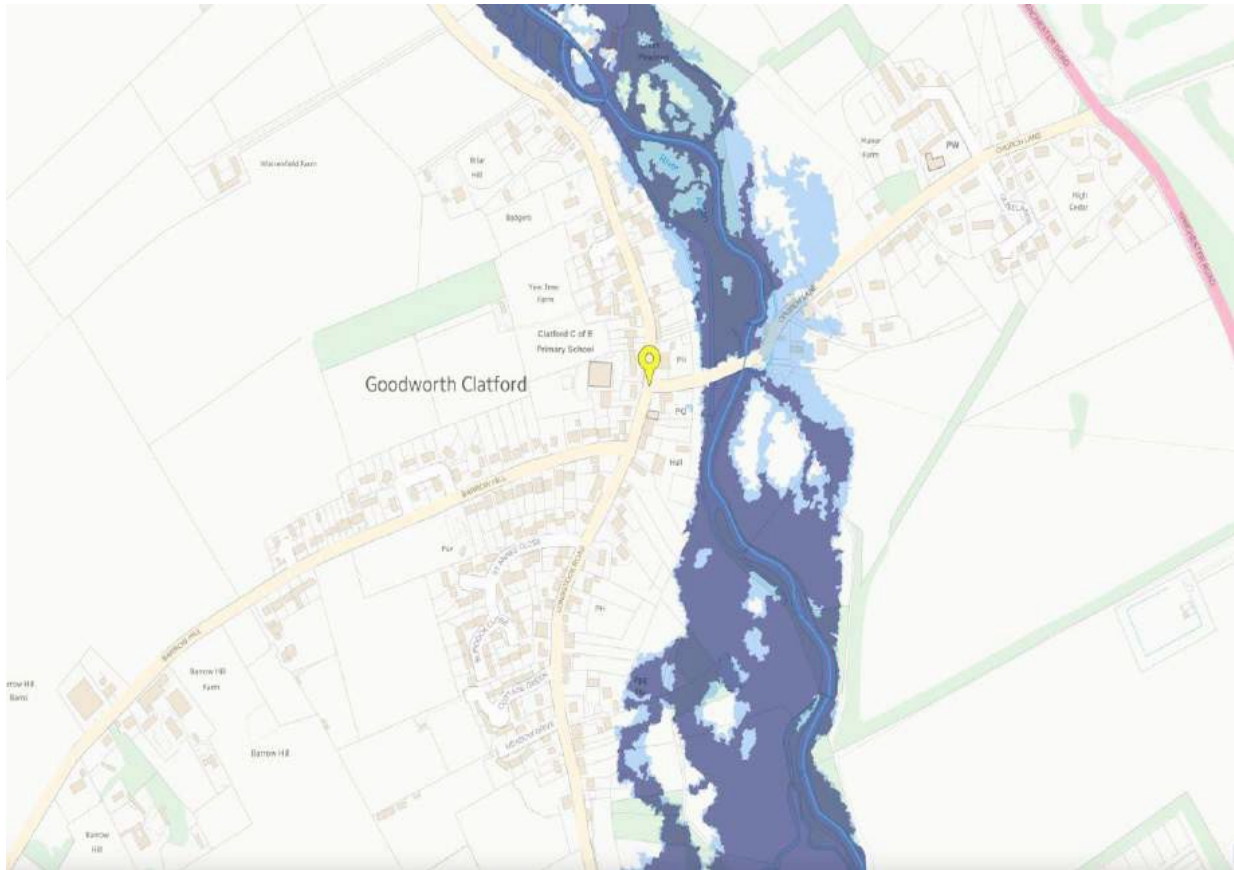


Image source Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning October 2017

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Policy BE1

Community consultation and the range of views expressed with supporting evidence

HOUSING OBJECTIVE 7 – GOODWORTH CLATFORD VILLAGE PLAN 2017

To ensure that any future development and its siting is planned with particular attention to the visual character of the Parish; this to include the conservation area, listed building, ensuring that sewage and water run-off are not further exacerbated.

7a) Should new developments involve large estates, small developments or released plots

Throughout the Goodworth Clatford Neighbourhood Planning Survey of 2016 (which had a response rate of 88%), a substantial level of response confirmed that the inhabitants of Goodworth Clatford wanted above all to retain its character as a proper rural village. In Question 1 and Question 2 of the survey

- 87% (496 respondents) considered the Conservation area highly or fairly important
- 84% (474) thought the deep inlets of countryside close to the village centre highly or fairly important
- 91% (511) considered open green spaces in the village highly or fairly important
- 84% (477) thought the current size of the village was fairly or highly important
- 76% (431) stated that varied building styles were fairly or highly important
- 91% (511) considered it was highly or fairly important have clear separation from other villages

In terms of why residents enjoyed living in Goodworth Clatford:

- 76% stated that the village identity was highly or fairly important
- 84% saw the quietness of the village as highly/fairly important
- 89% thought easy access to the countryside to be fairly/highly important
- 91% considered the rural atmosphere to be highly/fairly important

But the village has also maintained a positive approach towards sustainable development as required by Test Valley Borough Council (TVBC), and in line with the National Planning Policy (NPP) Framework.

Currently, TVBC has proposed that villages like Goodworth Clatford should be building 1 new dwelling per annum to comply with the NPP framework (36 villages providing 36 new builds – PP 52-54 TVBC Local Plan) over the past few years, new housing development since the start of the current TVBC Local Plan has met this target level: the number of new builds in the Village since 2011 have been as follows:

Community Evidence Built Environment Evidence



Year	Gains	Losses	Net Gains
2011/12	0	0	0
2012/13	3	0	3
2013/14	0	0	0
2014/15	0	1	-1
2015/16	0	0	0
2016/17	2	1	1
Total for this period	5	2	3

Numbers provided by TVBC Housing Department (Oct 2017)

This positive attitude was also reflected within the Neighbourhood Planning Survey (2016); responses to Question 3 (What do you think about the amount of housing currently available?), 38% of respondents confirmed the need for a few more houses in the village, while 52% thought the number of houses was about right.

However, in light of the NPP framework, in Q6 of the survey 68% of respondents (380) stated that between 1 and 20 houses should be built in the village in the next 15 years. (Note: 40% in favour of a total of 1 to 10 houses, and 28% happy with a total of 11 to 20 houses over the 15-year period).

When answering Question 8 in the Village survey (If additional housing was to be built, what would you prefer?), only 3% somewhat or strongly favoured the creation of a large housing estate in the village, with almost 90% strongly or somewhat opposing such development on the grounds, that this would seriously negatively impact on the village character. Yet 63% of respondents (391) strongly or somewhat favoured individual released plots, and 40% slightly or strongly favoured Garden Infill Development.

64% of respondents (362) strongly or somewhat favoured keeping development within the settlement Boundary.

Building within the Settlement Boundary:

For rural villages like Goodworth Clatford, it is Test Valley Borough Council's policy is to limit new building in rural villages to the settlement area of those villages (This policy was upheld by the High Court in Barker Mill Estates vs TVBC in October 2016).

In TVBC's Adopted Local Plan, Paragraph 2.19 states that "To guide the location of future development, a settlement hierarchy has been developed. The hierarchy identifies the most sustainable towns and villages (based on their provision of facilities and ease of accessibility to services) and sets out the broad scale of housing development considered appropriate. This will assist with identifying appropriate locations for development and help the promotion of sustainable development by focusing it where residents would have the most opportunities to access facilities. A consequence of this approach is that a number of the smaller settlements would not be considered appropriate locations for allocated development"

Indeed, it is one of TVBC's stated objectives "to promote appropriate scale of development in settlements in keeping with their size, character and function"



Another of its key objectives is to conserve and enhance the built and historic environment, conserve the local character, identity and cultural heritage. Page 34 of Adopted Local Plan.

Under Q8 of the Survey – there were 67 additional comments – of which 17 related to development only happening within the settlement boundary, and 16 related to keep the essential village character by favouring smaller level housing developments.

It is highly unlikely that a large estate of houses could effectively be achieved within the settlement area.

However, 89% of respondents were in favour of (or not opposed to) individually released plots, and 54% were in favour of (or not opposed to) smaller developments.

7b) Is garden infill an option?

Views on the option of building addition housing in garden infill development was fairly evenly split in the Neighbourhood Survey. Around 30% of respondents (172) were in favour of garden infill development, with a further 31% (174) being neutral. This is reflected by the additional comments on the Neighbourhood Survey, where there were some individuals who were against such development. However, a similar number considered that garden infill would be a sensible approach, provided that the building design was complementary with the village look-and-feel and were sympathetic with the Design Brief and the current eclectic variety of building design in the village. Such properties would blend into the village and in a short time it would not be obvious that one house was removed and two houses were built in its place.

By including this stipulation in the Village Design statement and as a basis for planning applications, the village can maintain its track record for developing and implementing an acceptable building style within the village.

7c) Why are the Conservation Area and listed buildings so important?

In the GC Parish Council Consultation of 2016, 60% of respondents (341) stated that the Conservation Area and its listed buildings was highly important, and 27% (155) stated that they were fairly important. Only 2% of respondents said they were not important.

The centre of the village with the River Anton at its heart is a designated Conservation Area. There are hopes that this may be extended to include other important landmarks in the village, like the old water tower. There are no large commercial developments and the open countryside which surrounds the village is much treasured by residents and visitors alike. Areas like the Sheepwash are a major visitor attraction for families from Andover and the surrounding area.

An active programme of tree replanting and wildlife preservation has helped to retain the unspoilt character of the village. The river with its water meadows, the many mature trees and the backdrop of Harewood Forest give Goodworth Clatford a distinctly rural atmosphere.

TVBC Adopted Local Plan 2011-2026:

2.46 (Page 27) The protection of the landscape is important in terms of maintaining the character of Test Valley. The countryside plays an important role in maintaining the setting and the physical and visual separation of settlements, particularly around Andover and in Southern Test Valley, and their setting. Residents place significant value on the retention of the gaps between settlements. Retaining the area plays a particularly valuable role in the character of settlements is a key issue.



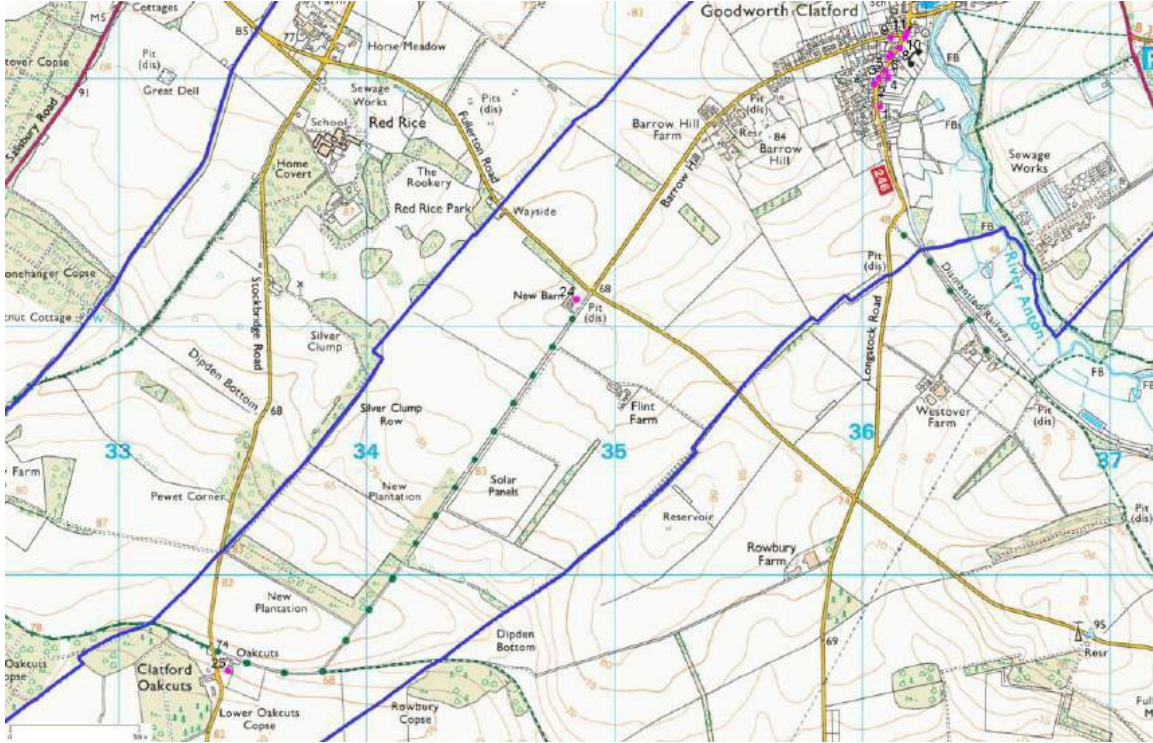


GOODWORTH CLATFORD LISTED BUILDINGS

No	Name	Date	Grade
1	Goodworth Clatford Cottage	C18	II
2	The Cottage	C18	II
3	Queen Anne Cottage	C18	II
4	Ford Acre	C18	II
5	Forsythia Cottage	C18	II
6	The Old Farmhouse	C18	II
7	Farm House Cottage (now John's Cottage)	C17	II
8	Flint Cottage	C18	II
9	The Lawns	C19	II
10	Telephone kiosk	1935 design	II
11	Molesley Cottage	C18 (poss hall house 1500)	II
12	Old Cottage	C17	II
13	Thatchings	C17	II
14	Goodworth Cottage	C17	II
15	Yew Tree Cottage	C17	II
16	Granary – Green Meadow	C19	II
17	Barn – Green Meadow	C18	II
18	Rose Cottage	C18	II
19	Thistledown Cottage	C16	II
20	Boundary Wall, Martins	C19 (or earlier)	II
21	St Peter's Church	C12	I
22	Manor Farmhouse	C18	II
23	Barn & cart shed north of Manor Farmhouse	C19	II
24	Long Barrow (barn & attached shelter sheds)	C18	II
25	Clatford Oakcuts Farmhouse	C19	II



GOODWORTH CLATFORD LISTED BUILDINGS



ParishOnline

Goodworth Clatford CP



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7d Should new development involve varied building styles throughout the village?

In question 9 of the GC Neighbourhood Survey, 76% (431) of the respondents to the Goodworth Clatford Village Planning Survey considered that varied building styles throughout the village were either highly important (37%) or fairly important (39%).

Goodworth Clatford Village Design Statement

The village, having developed gradually over many years, benefits from a rich mix of building styles and materials. Unusually, there is no major house or country estate to represent the grander style, nor any particularly large farm buildings or industrial structures.

Being served first by canal, later by railway and now road transport, enabled a wider variety of materials to be introduced including brick, slate and clay tiles, these often being more durable than indigenous products.

In the Village Street most houses are of individual design, although there are two similar pairs of semi-detached cottages at each end. Also, there are several terraces of cottages of similar design, but generally there is an intermingling of small and larger houses which complement one another and meet a variety of needs to sustain a thriving village community.

Most early housing is of two storey construction, with only a few having attic rooms. Generally, roof lines are low with many of the thatched cottages having the characteristically low eaves which are a local feature. Pitches vary with material, thatch being the steepest, plain clay intermediate and slate, shallow. Many houses have eaves below first floor window tops, with 'eyebrow' style thatch and tile, semi-dormers, and half hipped roofs giving a low and open feel to the village.

Early builders used locally available materials. Chalk, timber, flint and straw predominated and their use can be seen in some of the older houses and structures in the village.

Timber framing, both exposed and clad, is obvious in many houses in Village Street including Queen Anne Cottage which is the oldest. The infill for panels, originally plaster on lathes, is now mostly brick.

Chalk cob walling can be seen in a few places but its susceptibility to rain damage, particularly when the roof material is not maintained, has seen the demise of the Hampshire thatched wall, and the few remaining are now tiled.

The use of flint on its own is unusual but combined with brick, especially in its attractive 'knapped' form, is widespread. Regrettably, much in the district has been painted over.

Flint House in the Village Street remains a fine example of a Victorian version. From Victorian times, brick on its own became common, either natural or faced. Unusually, the four pairs of semi-detached cottages are of shuttered concrete construction, combining traditional cob construction techniques with newer materials.

Although variation of colour can add variety to otherwise similar designs the subdued colours of the local materials reduce distant visibility. It is mainly in the village centre, where whitewash and cream rendered houses are concealed by the topography that brighter colours can be used without dominating the distant view.



For roofing thatch is common on older cottages and is still well maintained, although no new thatched homes have been built in recent years.

In contrast to the individuality of the earlier housing, the larger developments of the post war years have been constructed to uniform designs, the exception being the new courtyard development of terraced and cottage styles in brick and flint behind the Parish Church. Tiles are often concrete, bricks uniform non-local clays, and even street layouts have become uniform with houses carefully aligned.

The national availability of industrialised building products and the higher cost of preparing local materials on site has seen the decline of regional building techniques and skills. However, the obviously prefabricated components can be avoided, or used only where they are hidden

7e Should new development involve a period style or a modern style?

In Question 9 of the GC Survey 51% (288 people) either strongly or slightly favoured that any new housing development should be in the relevant period style; whereas only 18% (106) strongly or somewhat favoured a modern style. In addition, 61% (342) strongly or somewhat favoured two-storey building.

Task 7f – How do we ensure new housing fits in visually with the rest of the village?

In the Survey, 90% (504) stated it as highly or fairly important that any new housing should fit in visually with the rest of the village; in addition, 82% considered it important for new housing to protect the views of the landscape.

Goodworth Clatford Parish Council established in 2002 a Design Statement for future building in the village. The guidelines are as follows:

- New housing should continue the variety of size, shape and style that has historically evolved.
- Roof-lines should be kept low to remain in proportion to existing properties.
- Window styles should be in keeping with local tradition and compatible with achieving low roof lines.
- Local brick, flint, clay tile and thatch should be used in new buildings to blend with the style of the village.
- The natural earth colours, greys of thatch, slate and flint and reds of bricks are a local characteristic.
- Well-chosen modern materials can be used to reproduce local styles of building.
- Use of obvious prefabricated industrial building components should be avoided especially where prominent such as exterior joinery on the roof line and on visible elevations.
- Variety in detailed design, style and size for new developments of houses should be ensured.
- The position and orientation of houses should be varied to avoid uniform rows, and to allow sufficient space for screening by large mature trees.

The Village Design statement has been adopted by TVBC

Section 7f

How do we ensure that new housing fits in visually with the rest of the village?

New dwellings should be designed and styled in such a way as not to substantially alter the visual aesthetics of the village. The visual aesthetics are best described as the view and feel of the village that a stranger may absorb whilst passing through. It thus seems appropriate to quantify the mix and styles of the property on the main village street and the other access roads.

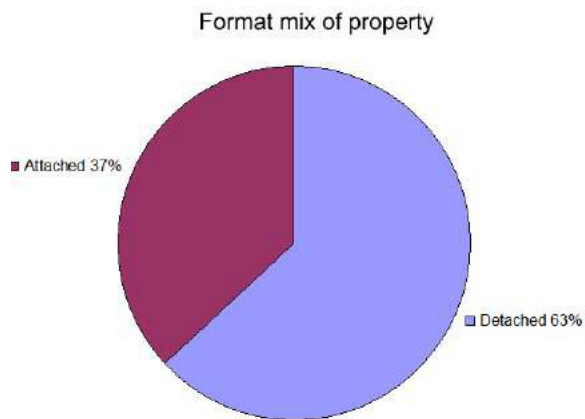
Like many English villages, it is evident when passing through the village that Goodworth Clatford is an old village that has evolved across many centuries and thus boasts a wide array of property formats, styles and construction materials.

We have conducted a survey of the visible properties on the access roads and can produce measured information that visually documents the current balance of properties. Any significant deviation from this could well have a detrimental effect on the appearance of the village.

The visual impact of the village can be quantified with three measures as follows:

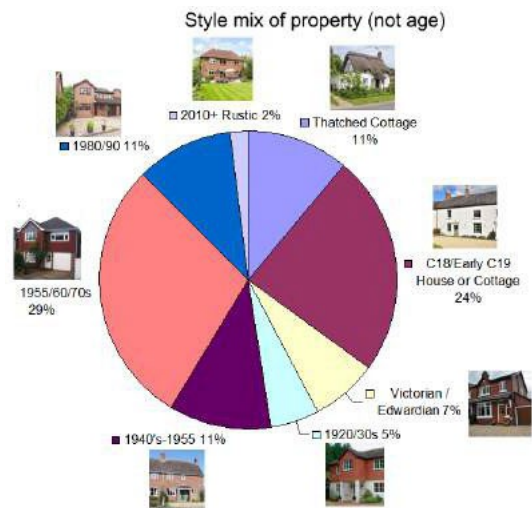
Format mix of property – the ratio of detached to attached.

The village is clearly and predominately detached housing. By virtue of this there will be more tree and hedge lined divisions creating softer and more secluded boundaries than you would find when compared to streets of 1930’s semis. If smaller attached units are desired in the future, they can be designed in such a way as to compliment the predominately detached theme.



Style mix of property

The style mix quantifies design mix of the visible properties. It is important to stress that the style of a property does not necessarily represent the actual construction date of the property; although in most cases in Goodworth Clatford they are in sync.

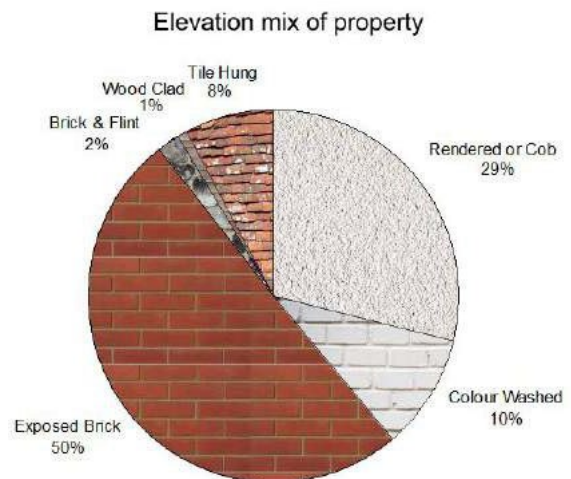


The figures demonstrate that there is a broad range of styles with two dominating the village. This is consistent with various points of general housing expansion over the past centuries.

Almost exactly half of the houses are period in style and over 10% are thatched so these detailed design elements should be encouraged.

Elevation mix of property

The elevation mix documents the visible colours, textures and appearance of each property and how that relates to the perception of the village. Nearly 40% of all properties are coloured, either by render, cob or washing. A good proportion of those that are tile hung also have coloured or rendered elevations. If these were included, then the painted proportion would approach half of all houses. Again, coloured and rendered houses should be encouraged to maintain the mix.



New Housing mix requirements

Any policy should include provision to protect the current mix of housing. It is important to protect the visual aspect of the village as perceived from the outside by not permitting numbers of the same type of house being built particularly side-by-side. Properties built side-by-side should be encouraged to be of different textures and colours.

Any policy should include guidance for alternating and high-quality designs:

- 1) If two properties are being built then they should be of mixed elevation style; i.e. one rendered and one exposed brick.
- 2) If a single property then it should not have similar elevations to the last one built.
- 3) If several are being built then they should be mixed in the rough ratios of the mix diagram.

This simple policy would substantially help maintain the visual appearance of the village.

A good example of this can be seen when you compare the two properties built on Church Lane and compare those to the pair built at the end of Longstock Road. The two on Church Lane are almost identical and thus look like obvious infill. The two at the end of Longstock Road are very similar to each other in design but with the exception of one being brick and one being white rendered. When passing, the two on Longstock Road blend into the village and in a short time it will not be obvious that one house was removed and two built to replace it.



7g How would any new development affect the current sewage problems?

In Southern Water's Infiltration Reduction Plan of June 2016

<https://www.southernwater.co.uk/media/default/PDFs/goodworth-IRP.pdf>

the sewerage system in Goodworth Clatford is designed as a 'foul only' system. Over time surface water connections have been added to the sewerage system which leads to overloading of the system during prolonged wet weather. Infiltration of groundwater into the sewers also exacerbates the overloading.

The main locations of flooding or sewage problems are Village Street (various locations), the lower end of Barrow Hill and the lower end of Church Lane.

The problem at the North end of Village Street is an ancient sewer into which spring water now seeps, overwhelming the sewer. The sewer is below the natural water level.

There has been much time and effort spent on this problem with Southern Water wanting to pump the spring water, after treatment in case of contamination, directly into the river. The water would be monitored constantly.

However, the Environment Agency was not happy with this proposed solution without doing a full ecological survey, which subsequently found that there were native crayfish and water voles in the river, so the permission was not granted.

The plan is now to build a new sewer at a shallower level to cope with the spring water. Once that is done the existing sewers to the houses will be repaired.

The aim was to commence the work in December 2017 when the appropriate Highway Traffic Management permits have been obtained, however this has now been postponed awaiting approvals. As the old drains just about cope with the waste water from the houses in this area it seems clear that it would be unsuitable to build additional houses in this part of the village.

Southern Water do have a plan of works to alleviate some of these problems in other parts of the village, but it is assumed that this is based on the current housing stock, and therefore any significant housing development above Village Street and (the lower end of) Barrow Hill could significantly adversely impact on the effectiveness of Southern Water's improvements.

Note: See pages 123/124 of TVBC Adopted Plan on Water Management and Flood Risk

APPENDIX I - TVBC Hierarchy Designation:

TVBC Adopted Plan – Paragraph 5.45 Page 56

There are 4 levels of Hierarchy designation:

- Major centres – Andover and Romsey
- Key service centres – Charlton, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling & Rownhams, Stockbridge and Valley Park
- Rural Villages – includes Goodworth Clatford
- Other villages



The settlements within the Rural Villages' category do not contain the range and number of facilities and services or have the accessibility of the first two categories (Major centres and Key Service Centres) to support strategic development applications. However, because of the level of facilities available to help support and sustain communities either individually or shared, some additional development may be appropriate.

Goodworth Clatford is classified as a rural village, and its Associated Scale of Development is classified as:

- Windfalls
- Rural Affordable housing
- Replacement Dwellings
- Community-led Development
- Small business uses
- Re-use of buildings



Community and Business

This section draws together the work undertaken and sets out the range of evidence that has been gathered to support the Community and Business part of the NDP. A considerable body of information has been assembled from a wide range of sources. The results of community consultations are referred to as appropriate.

The Community and Business evidence section provides information on a wide range of matters relating to the issues of village services and facilities including open spaces, community safety, infrastructure including traffic and transport, and employment.

Specifically, the Objectives focus on:

8. To maintain and promote community and cultural services and facilities as significant assets in supporting Goodworth Clatford as a thriving and sustainable rural community.
9. To protect and retain existing commercial premises and land and provide for economic development which is proportionate to the size and character of Goodworth Clatford.
10. To protect formal and informal recreational spaces and access to the countryside in order to support the health and well-being of the community.

VILLAGE PLAN 2017: AMENITIES

BRIEF

Review amenities within the village and whether they are adequate for residents.

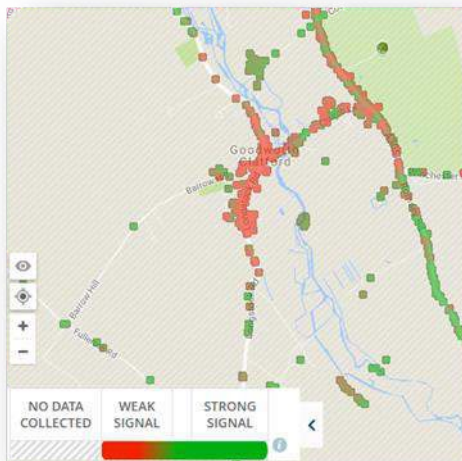
TELEPHONE BOX

While it is true that very few calls are made from the Public Call Box (PCB) in the centre of the Village, it is important that it is retained for Emergency use. The PCB is located in the centre of the Village close to the recently installed defibrillator.



According to OFCOM, many people place great value on having the option to use a PCB in an 'emergency'. There are no alternative means of making calls available locally with the nearest PCBs being at Upper Clatford, Wherwell, Longstock and St John's Cross and (A343, Salisbury Rd.) People also cite poor, sporadic or the lack of mobile network coverage at in the Village as being an important factor for retaining a PCB.

The map (below) shows that much of Goodworth Clatford has a weak mobile phone signal.



Map provided by Open Signal and updated on 19th September 2017

<http://www.which.co.uk/reviews/mobile-phone-providers/article/mobile-phone-coverage-map>

Although BT have offered to sell the Phone Box to the Parish Council, the PC felt it had little use for the box and was happy for BT to continue to maintain it under the Universal Service Conditions imposed on BT by OFCOM which require that BT shall ensure the adequate provision of Public Call Boxes and Call Box Services throughout the UK (excluding the Hull Area) in order to meet the reasonable needs of End-Users in terms of

geographical coverage, the number of Public Call Boxes and the quality of Call Box Services. Although only 11% of the 563 residents surveyed felt it was highly important and very few residents used it, comments showed that most people felt it should remain in the village. In any event, the PCB is protected by its Listed Status.

ALLOTMENTS



In 1908 the Small Holdings and Allotments Act came into force, placing a duty on local authorities to provide sufficient allotments, according to demand.

However, it wasn't until the end of the First World War that land was made available to all, primarily as a way of assisting returning service men (Land settlement Act 1919) instead of just the labouring poor. Allotments were shortly developed in Goodworth Clatford.

Usage has varied over the years and to utilise the plots a number have been let to tenants from outside the village. The allotments are considered an important village amenity by those who cultivate them. Most allotment holders are satisfied with their plots. Rents vary according to size and only some have access to a shed. Some problems with fencing and the exclusion of deer have occurred and some are in a state of neglect. 31% of residents surveyed felt that the allotments were highly important and comments show that they should remain as an amenity within the village.

The small area of land at the rear of the Crescent set aside as allotments is for the use of residents occupying adjoining houses as tenants of the Test Valley Borough Council. They are in a neglected state and are of no particular benefit to the village.

CONSERVATION FIELD

The field above the allotments is referred to as the conservation field. According to TVBC it has no official designation as such but is classified as agricultural land.

In 2000 the Parish Council asked the two village tree wardens for feasibility ideas on use of the field. The uses are limited as the only access is via the allotments. The recommendation was that the field be maintained as a wild flower meadow with an annual crop of hay being produced. As this continues over the years the fertility of the soil is reduced and the variety of wild flowers is increased. The band of over 100 native trees at the top of the field, which was planted by the Tree Wardens, would be maintained to sustain the growth of biodiversity.

In addition to its use as a wild flower meadow the field has occasionally been used for the grazing of horses and sheep generating some income. Because of the restricted access many residents in the survey were unaware of the existence of the field but, although only 31% said they thought it was highly important, all those asked thought it should be kept and conserved in its current state. Suggestions for its possible future use were as a wild flower garden or an area for villagers to sit or walk.

RIVERSIDE REST

In 2011 the work on the neglected parish council site was started by removing dead and dangerous trees, clearing the gross vegetation and siting two donated benches.

Subsequently the site has been maintained by the Parish Council's environmental group volunteers as a 'quiet' area for village residents to enjoy being in a wooded area with views of the river and ford.

The remains of the railway platform and the base of the signal box have been exposed and are part of the visitor attraction illustrating part of the Andover to Southampton 'Sprat and Winkle' railway heritage.



There are two information boards and two memorial benches at the site for village residents to enjoy and it is also used by visitors to the village.

One resident said that it was an invaluable amenity for her as she could rest half way through her walk.

Walkers passing Riverside Rest frequently stop and read the information boards. One of them said they were very impressed with the area and with the

information boards.

Occasionally young lads from outside the village use the benches but rarely cause any trouble.

44% of the 563 residents felt it was a highly important amenity in the village and it seems a shame that isn't used more by residents.

FOOTPATHS

Goodworth Clatford is well served by a network of local footpaths, which link well with more far reaching paths, such as the Test Way. They are well established, having been historically set by higher authorities, making them difficult to change in any way.



There has recently been substantial work done to develop The Anton Way, thus improving the footpath network even further.

There is excellent coverage, which is further enhanced by field access granted by local farmers.

The paths are well used by resident dog walkers, most of whom are very good at cleaning up after their dogs but there are exceptions and dog poo bag stations have recently been erected by the Parish Council.

Cyclists also use the paths and there have been several requests for gates, fences to be made more suitable for cyclists.

Local walking groups from outside the village frequently use the footpaths, with many of the paths being incorporated into longer, well recognised walks.

The Ramblers, in particular have a vested interest in the condition of the paths and will often advise and even support with any necessary maintenance.

The Parish Council coordinates any work that needs doing to keep them in a safe usable condition.

One of the most common requests is a footpath from Goodworth Clatford to Upper Clatford to enable more mums to walk to school and to make the kissing gates more buggy friendly etc.

76% of the 563 residents surveyed regarded the footpaths in the village as highly important, more than any other amenity. Comments such as “They enable us to get out and see the countryside” reflect the reason why people want to live in the countryside.

RIVERSIDE WALK

Riverside Walk is a quiet area located on Church Lane just behind the Royal Oak pub. The original restoration project was started in 2001 being supported by the Heritage Lottery fund with further maintenance work supported by I Gas done in 2013. It has been supported by the Parish Council, the Village Store, the WI, the Village Club and over fifty volunteers.

The boardwalk and paths have been designed to enable visitors to stroll around without disturbing the wildlife and plants. The lower path follows the route of the old railway and canal. The paths are ramped where needed and are wide enough to allow wheelchair access.

Residents see the Walk as an integral part of the village. It is used by the local school and has educational viewing boards and artwork from local children on view.



There have been tours and occasional bat walks put on and although not all of the residents use it regularly it was an amenity that 50% saw as highly important to the village.

THE SHEEP WASH

The Sheep Wash has always been an integral part of Goodworth Clatford, originally as a place, literally for washing sheep, now designated as an important public area in the village. It has been called the “gem” in the centre of the village, giving access to the river, a space for families to picnic and a place to sit and rest.

It links with the Village Club and the Tennis courts, and is seen as a very important, attractive amenity and a focal point at the centre of the village.

Over 50% of residents in the village see the Sheep Wash as an important amenity, with a large number of them using it regularly.

One resident commented that it was her daughter’s favourite place, while another said we were very lucky to have a place like this within the village.

It is also used by visitors to the village, which brings trade for the shop and the pubs. It was suggested that there could be more facilities for small children, maybe steps down to the small river or a swing or climbing frame. There are often dogs in the area and it was suggested that they should be on leads. It was seen by everyone as a very attractive open space which should be conserved.

THE POST OFFICE LOCAL



Found in the Village Shop, our Post Office Local is open from 8am to 6pm Monday to Friday. It offers a wide range services to the community, beyond just standard postage and parcels. Perhaps the most important is banking. This means our elderly residents do not have to make the journey into town to their High Street



bank or indeed endure the long queues at the central Post Office. Post Office Local services include:

- **Banking** – many high street services available including cash withdrawals, cash and cheque deposits and balances
- **Pension collection**
- **Utility and bill payments** – pay bills, top up electric, mobile top up and e-vouchers
- **Postage and parcels** – special delivery for guaranteed next day and signed for mail
- **Local collect** – collect from the PO if you are not home
- **Drop and Go** – too busy to post your parcels the PO will do it for you
- **Travel** – euros always available, other currencies can be ordered and delivered within 24 hours, travel money card available

The Post Office Local is seen as a vital amenity and 90% said it was important to them in the neighbourhood survey. It is well used by residents and there's always somebody at the counter using the service when you pop into the shop. However, keeping this essential service open for the village is not without its challenges.

- **Volunteers** - The Shop & Post Office Local are only sustainable businesses thanks to the wonderful work of the many volunteers who support them. Volunteering to man the Post Office is an extremely large commitment and it would be completely unrealistic to expect it to be fully staffed by volunteers. There is a lot to learn, many days of training, offsite courses, a great deal of responsibility and reporting as well as some complicated technology to operate. The post cannot alone be filled by volunteers, it requires the support of paid and experienced staff indefinitely.
- **Profitability** – The economies of scale that the Post Office Local operates within, means it is impossible to make money, the commissions from individual transactions are just too small. In some instances, they are as little as 0.0001 pence. At best, The Shop's Management Committee believe the Post Office Local can make £6k pa in commissions. The team are working extremely hard to educate and inform villagers of the wide range of services available and in 2016 we saw a jump of 10% in total commission generated. Whilst this is promising and shows dedication from all involved, it merely confirms that commission earned will never cover the operating costs.
- **Opening Hours** – The Post Office inflict strict regulations on all Post Office Locals. They insist that every Post Office Local must be open when the shop is open. This puts a great deal of pressure on wage costs. The Shop's Management Committee have successfully managed to negotiate our Post Office Local opening hours to week days only, but the Post Office will budge no further. This means that it must be open for 50 hours a week.

Following a series of meetings between the Parish Council and the Shop's Management Committee and with support from the village at large, the Parish Council provide a grant to help subsidise the provision of this valuable service to village residents. In 2016 the grant

was just shy of £4k and in 2017 it has gone up to £8k. This £8k pa grant and the expected £6k pa generated in 2017 from commission covers the cost of paid members of Post Office Local staff for 30 hours a week – during this time the critical and more complex tasks are completed that require over and above the commitment that could be expected from a volunteer. The remaining 20 hours a week are covered by volunteers.

In conclusion, without this grant the service provided by our Post Office Local would not be sustainable. Commission earned will never be able to cover the necessary wage costs and it would be unrealistic to expect shop sales to continue to cover the shortfall. The shop is already under pressure to adapt to the challenges it faces such as increases in the national living wage and sharply declining newspaper sales. The shop must be left to focus on these in the immediate term and the Post Office Local must be supported by the grant.



The Sheepwash

Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Ground

Incorporating – football pitch; playground; pavilion



The Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Ground has an area of 1.42 Hectares with a full sized football pitch and a smaller 5-a-side pitch. They are used under a lease from CK Andover football club. The club has 8 teams ranging from under 8's to senior teams and train on the football fields 2 nights a week, currently with weekend matches. Under the terms of the lease the Club maintains markings for the pitches.

The land for the pitches and recreation ground was gifted to the village in 1935 by a local resident George Thomas Lloyd of Flint House.

59% of the 563 residents who took part in the village survey considered the football pitches to be of importance to the village.

Residents noted in the survey that most of the players in the club travelled from outside the village and that during the football evening the cars parked on Barrow Hill made it crowded. Residents report that it is difficult to get out of driveways on Barrow Hill.

It seems that the lack of parking adjacent to the football fields means that any increase in usage would be a problem. The village should consider the long term suitability of parking for the football fields, recreation ground and pavilion.

SPORTS PAVILION,

The Pavilion comprises two changing rooms and a toilet. It is next to the recreation area on the Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Ground. It is currently used exclusively by the CK Andover football club who lease the site for mid-week training. The Pavilion is in need of some refurbishment and the Parish Council are in the early stages of making plans for an extension and modernisation of the facilities. The idea is to diversify use to include an area that could be used for children's parties.

57% of the 563 residents who took part in the village survey considered it to be of importance to the village.

Any development of the pavilion or football fields to encourage more use would exasperate the parking problems that local residents are experiencing. Funding would need to be found for parking provision. Could this be shared with the Village Club who are often over-full for parking with events at the Club? Would this development serve the village well?

PLAYGROUND



The playground was built in 2013 being funded by the Parish council together with grants from several sources. There is a hardstanding area with a large and small basketball court. There is a covered bench area or youth shelter and 9 other pieces of play equipment together with a small 'outdoor gym' area to the left of the pavilion designed for adult use with metal frames having instructions for use attached.

The Parish Council contract Test Valley Borough Council to maintain the grass

and bins in the recreation area. The PC will also conduct periodical checks on the equipment.

The recreation ground is informally used so no figures are available for numbers of visitors to the park. For families with children in the village the recreation ground is vital with parents reporting they visit it with their children 3 or 4 times a week. It is also a space that older children often go to without their parents.

The area is unlit so is not used out of daylight hours.

81% of the 563 residents who took part in the village survey considered it to be of importance to the village.

The village survey also showed up criticism from residents that there was too much litter in the recreation area and that during the football evening cars parked on Barrow Hill made it crowded.

A suggestion gathered from the village survey for improving the recreation area was to add a skate park but this was explored some years ago when the overwhelming view was that it would be an intolerable intrusion upon local residents.

The recreation area is a much loved feature of village life and essential for families in the village with children. It is a good investment for the village to maintain the area and because of the historic funding the park has a good range of facilities.

YOUTH

The village currently caters for its youth primarily through the Scout Hut (in the grounds of the Village Club) and the Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Ground. Both facilities were cited as important to residents and their families in the consultation survey scoring 67% and 81% respectively.

The Scout Hut



The Scout Hut is situated on grounds owned by the Village Club. 40 years ago, it was just a very small wooden shack with no running water or even basic facilities. Today it is a much larger facility with a kitchen and bathroom. The most recent renovations were made by the army 3 years ago (doing a training exercise) to fix the roof, basic decorating and replace some of the washing facilities.

Money to maintain the amenity is raised by the groups themselves fund raising in the community and working at local events. For example, £1,500 is raised each year litter picking at Thruxton.

The Scout Hut is home to 5 core groups aged between 6 and 15 years old. Approximately 110 plus children use the facility every week, sometimes more. Regular groups include, Beavers, Scouts, Cubs, Guides and Brownies. These groups are very well supported by both children who live in village and children from neighbouring villages who go to the local school. All groups are full and have busy waiting lists. There are no spaces available in Beavers until 2020.

Whilst the Scout Hut is self-sufficient, they would like to improve their access and washroom facilities in the coming years to be able to accommodate the disabled. They plan to discuss this with the Village Club immediately.

The Recreation Ground

The Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Ground is not just for very young children who like to play on the swings and slides. During its recent modernisation, youth were also considered and a covered seating area, gym facilities and basketball hoops erected. The facility is well used by older children in the village and anti-social behaviour is rare. Its a safe visible place for them to hang-out and catch up with friends away from more enclosed natural environmental spaces fraught with potential hazards.

The influx of young families (15+) in the last year means that in less than 5 years' time there will be an added pressure on this facility. Now would therefore be an appropriate time to start thinking about how we can increase the facilities, giving our up and coming youth more to do and in a safe visible place



Crime, Anti-Social Behaviour and Burglary

Policy: TVBC POLICY CSI Community Safety

Project Brief: To investigate concerns regarding crime, anti-social behaviour and vandalism.

“I think crime is fairly low in the village and would hope it stays that way.”

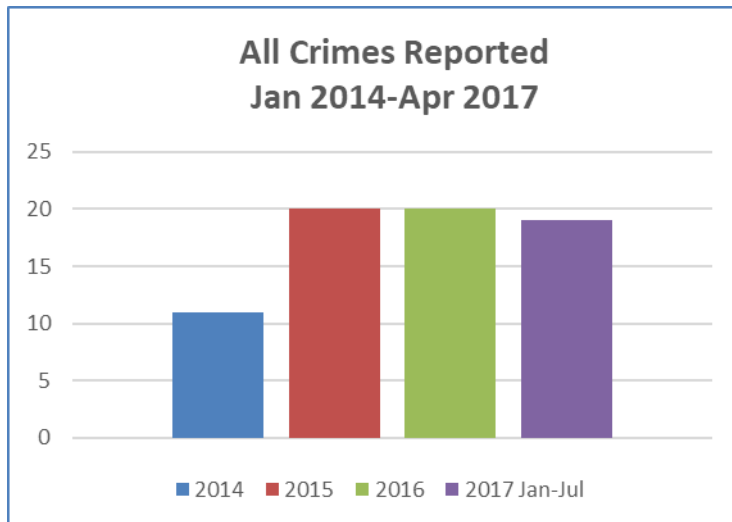
Goodworth Clatford is generally perceived as a peaceful village with low levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and vandalism. In the Neighbourhood Plan survey, the overwhelming majority of respondents were either slightly or not at all concerned about the impact of burglary, car crime, vandalism or anti-social behaviour.



While the concerns were limited, there was a feeling that there may be an element of complacency and that there are examples of low level anti-social behaviour which, if unchecked, could escalate resulting in a degradation of the quality of life in the village.

Crime Statistics

To ascertain whether there is a real issue with crime in the village, the readily available UK Crime Statistics reports were used. These give access to local crime and policing information with individual police forces, including Hampshire Constabulary, providing the most accurate information possible. Incidents are grouped into eleven separate categories to ensure that more sensitive crimes are not identifiable and the privacy of individuals protected.



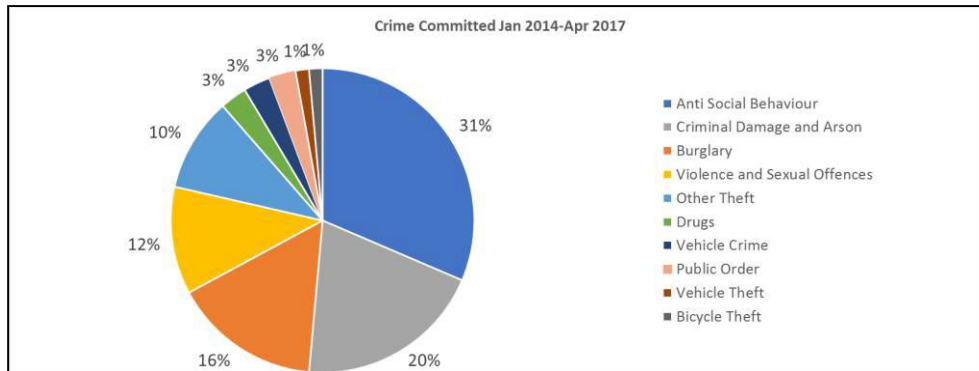
The survey results were analysed from January 2014 through to July 2017, the latest date statistics are available for. The table on the left shows the total number of crimes reported has grown since 2014. Over the first 7 months of 2017 it is almost at the level of the previous two years. As one of the respondents in the Neighbourhood Plan survey stated *“I have been particularly lucky and experienced none of the problems listed, so maybe I am*

naive to occurring issues such as these.”

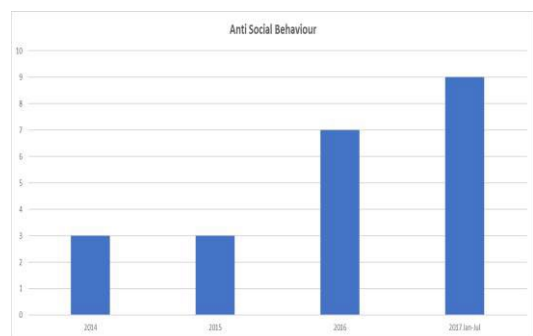


Types of Crimes reported

Of the 70 crimes reported since January 2014, the most commonly reported is Anti-Social Behaviour followed by Criminal Damage and Arson then Burglary as can be seen below.



Further analysis shows that Anti-Social Behaviour is the major cause of the growth in overall crimes reported over the last 4 years. It is already at a higher level up to July 2017 than it was throughout any of the previous three years. While it is likely that the individual impact of each “event” is limited compared with a burglary for example, this trend does suggest a growing problem in the village. Also, as this is purely based on reported crimes, it’s likely that the overall occurrence of perceived anti-social behaviour is higher. As one resident of the village commented “Anti social highlighted as I have had to move on lads at 2.00 am from the park couple of times” suggesting the crime wasn’t reported whereas we are more likely to report crimes involving actual criminal damage or theft.



While crime reporting is on the increase in the village, it is important to keep this in perspective. Overall Goodworth Clatford’s crime rate in the last 24 months ranks in the lowest 20% across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Excluding Anti-Social Behaviour that drops further to the lowest 15% suggesting the village is, and remains, a relatively crime free area.

Conclusions

From the Neighbourhood Plan survey, it is clear that the majority of residents felt the impact of crime, anti-social behaviour and burglary on them as individuals was low. In the questions relating to Burglary, Vandalism, Car Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour less than 15% of respondents expressed moderate or extreme concern about the impact on them directly. However, the growing increase in reported crimes, particularly Anti-Social Behaviour suggests we should not be complacent even if the village has one of the lower reported crime rates in the country.

Evidence Based Documents:

<http://www.ukcrimestats.com>, www.police.uk, www.crime-statistics.co.uk



Infrastructure

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM15 Infrastructure E8: Pollution

Project brief: To examine flood risk concerns and provision of sewage facilities.

In 2014 severe weather conditions caused main sewers to back up through the lateral sewers connecting properties at the Northern and Southern ends of the village. From time to time complaints are made that there is a “malodour” emitted from the Fullerton Sewage Treatment Works located within 600m to the South East of the village.

Southern Water has alleviated problems at the Southern end of the village by relining sewers but work remains in hand to resolve problems at the Northern end. Much of the problem arises from “run off” from adjoining agricultural land and relining of the main sewer and lateral pipes should be completed in the new year.

The Environment Agency is conscious of the potential damage to the environment due to pollution of the River Anton. Over 40% of the resident’s express concern regarding the potential for flooding and sewage problems.

The River Anton passes through the centre of the village from North to South. Land is identified as within a flood risk area and there are low lying fields adjoining the river as it passes through the village.

Conclusions

Because of the River Anton, the flood plain adjoining it and the sloping nature of adjoining land any proposal for future development will need to give particular attention to facilities for dispersal of surface water and foul drainage. This to be read in conjunction with Policy NE04 of this document.

The Environment Agency, Southern Water and the HCC will need to be consulted before any proposals for any form of structural development are considered.

Sources

Village survey

Environment Agency

Southern Water

HCC & TVBC

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM 14 Community services and facilities

Project Brief: To establish views regarding the use and future of the church and graveyard.



Viewed from Church Lane



Viewed from Church Lane

St Peter's church is a Grade I listed building which, by definition, is viewed as being of exceptional interest. This listing provides protection for the building, its surrounds and for its use as a place of worship.

St Peter's is the Anglican parish church of Goodworth Clatford and, with the Parishes of Upper Clatford and Abbots Ann, forms part of the Anna Benefice in the Andover Deanery and Winchester Diocese. The church sits within its churchyard towards the eastern end of Church Lane, Goodworth Clatford, on the north side of the road. The churchyard is still in use as a burial ground and a review is underway to establish the capacity for its continued use as such. It is unlikely to be full to capacity within the timespan of this NDP but, in the longer term, it may be necessary for a cemetery to be established elsewhere in the Parish.

Historically, St Peter's has a strong link with Wherwell. Wherwell Priory held the patronage of the Parish until the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII. After this it was held by the Lords of the Manor of Wherwell and was only surrendered to the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester by William Iremonger when the parish was joined by Upper Clatford in 1959. The link with Abbots Ann was also added.

The church is in regular use for weekly services, Christian festivals, baptisms, marriages and funerals. For baptisms, the original Norman font is still in use. St Peter's is also used by the village school for festivals such as Ascension Day and Christmas. The church has been extended over the centuries, with the most recent addition being the construction of a linked function room, kitchen and WC in 1995. This facilitates extended use of the church for village social functions as well as religious services.

St Peter's is managed by the Parochial Church Council whose function is to promote the mission of the church in the Parish and to fund the Services and the maintenance of the building, meeting, in particular, a programme of work stipulated by the Diocesan architect. Community activities in the Parish range from the annual harvest lunch in the Village Club to the annual village fete, the latter providing an important source of much needed funding. The church community has seen new life and growth since the arrival of the new Vicar, The Revd Katrina Dykes, in 2016.

Sources

Village survey, Parochial Church Council, TVBC



Amenities

The Hampshire Golf Club

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM14 Community services and facilities

The golf club occupies an area of 97 hectares with frontage to Stockbridge Road and to Cowdown Lane to the North. It is approached over a drive that leads to a large car park that extends to the clubhouse which has golf facilities at ground floor level together with functions facilities at first floor level and in a ground floor conservatory. The membership of about 400 serves the catchment area of Andover district and beyond. There is an 18-hole course with an adjoining Academy course and a Footgolf course. The golf club therefore provides sports facilities for all ages together with facilities for functions such as weddings, birthdays, seminars and other activities.

Although only a small number of village residents actively support the club either as players or for social activities it is an important feature of the landscape available for recreational and social activities. It remains beyond the settlement boundary and with the increase in houses in the Test Valley Borough Council area it will continue to evolve as an important facility for the village and beyond.

Infrastructure

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM 14 Community services and facilities

Project Brief: To explore the importance of village shop, village club, the pubs, the garage and water tower to the community.



Village shop

This is located at the centre of the village having frontage to the Village Street, close to the village club and opposite the primary school. It is at ground floor with private accommodation at the rear and at first floor level. It first became a shop in 1982 and was privately owned until 2004 when it was taken over as a community shop run by volunteers from the village. In 2015 the post office that had become such an important facility with residents (over 90% of residents considered the shop and post office to be important assets in the survey) that it was taken over with the shop as a Post Office Local. There are over 60 volunteers with a full paid manager and post office staff. Because of costs related to the post office the Parish Council is currently giving an annual grant that is due to be reviewed annually.

Conclusions

The shop is an important facility for the village. The building is owned by a resident of the village and the shop is the subject of a lease which is reviewed at 5 yearly intervals. Although the owners are committed to ensuring that the shop should remain available as a community project the Parish Council should consider registration of the shop as a community asset under the terms of the 2011 Localism Act.

Sources

Village survey

Village shop committee

The Royal Oak and Clatford Arms



The Royal Oak viewed from the Village Street

The Royal Oak is located at the junction of Church Lane with the Village Street close to the village shop and Village club. It is a traditional pub with a forecourt for parking and a garden at the rear. It is leased from EI Inns on a long-term lease with the current tenants in occupation for 16 years. There is a restaurant that attracts both village residents and those from the surrounding area.



Clatford Arms viewed from the Northern approach

The Clatford Arms is located at the Southern end of the village with parking at the rear together with a large garden. It is a privately owned freehouse let to the current tenants on a free of tie basis. It is sports based with a small restaurant attracting mainly local custom.

Conclusions

With over 90% of the residents rating the pubs as important features of the village in the survey every effort should be made to retain and support them in the future.

Sources

Village survey

The publicans

Village Club



Rear of Village Club with adjoining steward's accommodation

'In 1923 Goodworth Clatford benefitted from a village club building donated by Sir Alfred Yarrow, shipbuilder, of Green Meadows. It is held in trust for the village and every parishioner is a member of the club by virtue of residence in the Parish. It sits close to the river in its own lawned grounds which are contained within the Conservation Area. The club comprises a hall (and stage) which seats 80, a kitchen, snooker room, small committee room and accommodation for a living-in steward and partner. There is a tarmac parking area off the village street with a large grass area at the rear used for the village fete, and an annual concert; and includes a scout hut and two tennis courts. It is in the village centre being in daily use for activities such as a toddlers group, exercise and dance groups, the WI, for the Parish Council, for amateur dramatics, exhibitions and general village meetings. The employed steward manages bookings whilst maintaining the interior and lawn. Because of its character and location, it is a popular venue for wedding receptions etc. and is considered to be an important asset for the village by over 80% of the residents.

In 1911 Sir Alfred had also built and donated a very similar 'arts and craft' style village club to the residents of Strathblane in Scotland. This, like the Goodworth Clatford Club, is managed for the village through trustees and a management committee.

Conclusion

The building is an important feature in a prominent village location. It provides residents and the local area with a much-used facility. It occupies a sensitive position backing on to the River Anton and future maintenance of its position, condition and character should be protected.

Sources

Village survey

Village club committee

The Garage



The garage is located at the Southern end of the village with frontage to Longstock Road. It includes petrol pumps on a forecourt, ground and first floor accommodation and a workshop at the rear. It has been privately owned and managed by the current owner for over 45 years providing for petrol sales and servicing/maintenance of vehicles and as such is an asset for the village with over 60% of residents considering it to be important.

Conclusions

The building is utilitarian in character with elevations that are inconsistent with adjoining properties. Nevertheless, it provides a service to the community that should be retained and supported in the future.

Sources

Village survey
The garage owner

Water Tower



Built in 1936 the water tower is timber clad under a shingle tiled roof. Although not a listed building it is a conspicuous historical feature adjoining an open field to the East and St. Peters residential development and the church/graveyard to the West. It was purchased by a local developer together with the adjoining land in 2013 and has remained unimproved for many years.

Conclusion

Although not of practical use the structure is a prominent feature at the main entrance into the village. It is sited beyond the settlement boundary and because of its elevations and character every effort should be made for it to be renovated and retained.

Sources, Village survey

Nursery, Primary and Secondary Education

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM 14 Community services and facilities

Project Brief: Explore the provision of nursery, primary and secondary education including pre-school, parent and toddler groups and after school clubs.

“We are very lucky to have such an excellent Primary School.”

Education in the Primary School, a children aged 4 to number (PAN) of school performs in sustained high children who strong team with



village is centred around the Clatford C of E Church of England aided Primary School for 11 with seven classrooms, a published admission 30 and currently 206 children at the school. The the top 5% of schools nationally and has standards and improved the progress of all attend. It is recognised as being supported by a good teaching across the whole school.

Pre-school one registered regularly at the provided in the surrounding areas including Andover, Stockbridge, Salisbury and Winchester while adult education opportunities are provided in many of the local secondary schools and colleges.

facilities are limited in the village and there is just child minder. A mother and toddler group meets village club. Secondary school education is provided in the surrounding areas including Andover, Stockbridge, Salisbury and Winchester while adult education opportunities are provided in many of the local secondary schools and colleges.

The primary school offers a rolling programme of after school clubs which can be accessed by all children with some paid and some free. There are no clubs runs before school although a few take place at lunchtimes. Club activities range from Art & Craft to sports, cookery and languages with two or three taking place each day. This provides the children with a wide variety of interesting after school activities.

The Village View

At first glance, responses in the Neighbourhood Plan Survey to the questions on how well the village is served with education facilities looked to be very sparse with a high number of “don’t-knows” in each category. However, given that over 70% of respondents to the survey are over 50, this is perhaps not surprising. Only in the case of primary school places did the number of don’t knows drop below 65%. This was also the only category where the number of respondents rating the provision as good outweighed those who viewed it as poor. However deeper analysis of the responses indicated that while overall there may be sufficient places at the school, there is a very clear concern from several respondents that children living in the village are unable to secure a place at the village school. The frustration of several parents was clear from comments made in the survey with one highlighting that although they “live 50 yards from Clatford School” they “could not get a



place for our daughter when we moved back.” However, one of the stated guiding principle of admissions to this school is that the school should serve its local community, defined in the trust deed of 1891 as the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter’s Goodworth Clatford and All Saints Upper Clatford.

The school confirmed that, of the 206 pupils currently attending the school, 46% are from the catchment area. The percentage of children from the catchment area fluctuates between 43% and 58% depending on siblings attending the school. While the number of pupils coming specifically from the Parish of Goodworth Clatford is not normally information collected by the school, over the last two academic years this has fallen from 20% to 16% and the school believe that this is within the normal range of between 10% and 20% of the school population from the village.

“It is a pity that children who live in the village are not given priority” was the comment from one respondent to the survey. This is clearly not the case given the school’s admission policy but this perception is very real and consistently expressed. As the survey responses were anonymous, it is difficult to be certain of the circumstances behind each negative comment however it does appear that a common theme was the lack of places available to children moving to or returning to the village.

These examples of local children unable to find places at the school adds to another frustration, the traffic caused the village to the school. *“I ferried into the village each school”* was a commonly held those parents and children village, the school’s success to be able to maintain free spaces for local children “just in case” they are needed.



by transporting children from outside of *feel there are too many children being day for their education at the village view.* While massively frustrating to directly affected as well as to the wider and popularity means that it is unlikely

Other Education Provision

While the provision of education in the village outside of the Primary School is very limited, in each of the categories addressed the majority of respondents who expressed an opinion felt the provision was either satisfactory or good. This suggests that there is an acceptance that the potential to provide adequate provision is limited by the number of children in the village particularly of a pre-school age.

The two areas with the highest percentage of “poor” responses were in the provision of holiday clubs for school age children and adult learning for older people. The latter is perhaps not surprising given the age profile of those responding to the survey! One survey comment suggested that the village should encourage the University of the Third Age which meets in Andover to bring some of their programme to the village.

Conclusions

The Clatford C of E Primary School is amongst the best in the country and a real asset to the village although this is clearly tempered by the difficulties in ensuring a place is available to every child in the village who wants to attend. Striking a balance between pupils travelling to the village school and supporting the local children of the village has proved difficult over many years and is unlikely to be resolved while schools are encouraged to fill every available space.

Village activities, clubs, groups and associations

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM 14 Community services and facilities

Project Brief: To identify village activities, clubs, groups and associations that contribute towards the community

“Goodworth Clatford has a great sense of community”



There are a wide range of community groups in the village helping to ensure that there are activities to suit many and varied interests. Those participating in community groups have range from 1-91 clearly demonstrating that there is something for all ages. The Neighbourhood Plan survey also confirmed that the village believes that activities and community groups are a key aspect of village life with close to 70% rating them important or very important.

Groups meet in several locations across the village attracting members from inside and outside Goodworth Clatford. The Village Club is the primary venue for the village’s community groups with every village resident a member of the club, although far from all are regular users of the club. St Peter’s Church is another cornerstone of village life with more than 300 parishioners taking part in activities at the church during the year.

Sports groups are well catered for through the Golf and Tennis Clubs as well as the use of the recreation grounds by local football clubs. The Scout Hut is another well used facility supporting children and youths from around the area while the Royal Oak and Clatford Arms provide useful venues for regular and ad-hoc meetings.

Community Group Participation

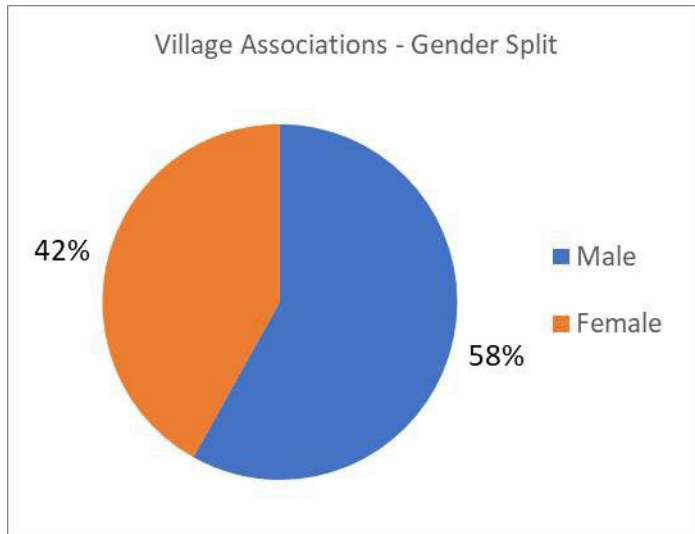
To help understand the regular participation in community activity, the following groups were contacted.

Village Club Committee	GC Parish Council	CADS
Yoga	Keep Fit + Pilates	Ballet Class
Embroiders Guild	Bell Ringers	Quilters Guild
Tennis Club	Golf Club	Bridge Club
Toddlers	Moo Music	Quilters Guild
Beavers	Brownies	Cubs
Scouts	Guides	WI

At present, there is no definitive guide to all the community associations in the village so whilst the groups listed represent many of these organisations, it is not an exhaustive list. Others include the environmental group, the garden society, the Way Inn lunch group and

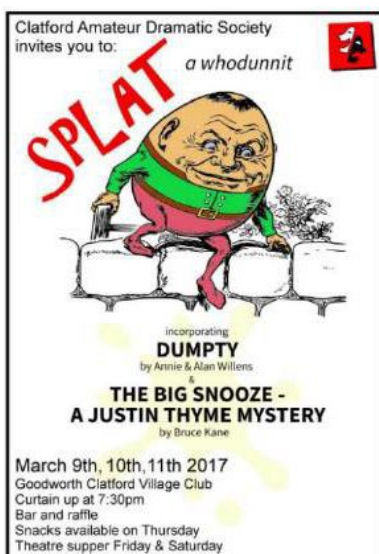
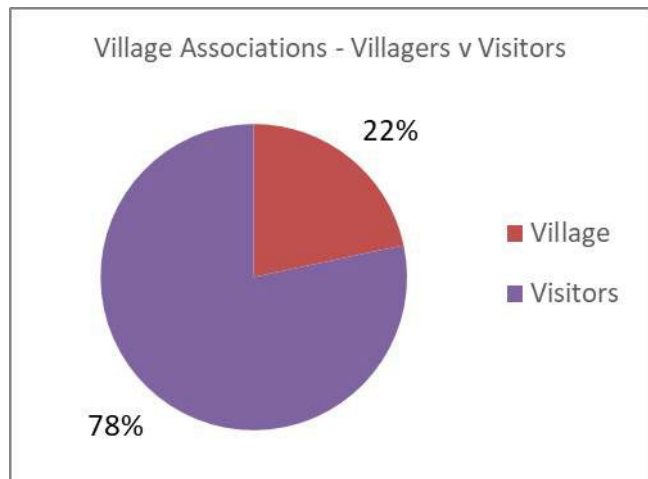


the societies using the two Pubs. As one respondent to the Neighbourhood Plan survey commented “it would be helpful if the village groups and associations were listed”.



However, the information received from the clubs that were contacted provided some interesting insight into their membership. The twenty-one groups have a combined membership of close to 1000 people with the Golf Club and Tennis Club combined contributing almost half of the total. As this chart indicates, there are more male members of the groups than females although this is largely down to the Golf Club where close to 90% of the members are male. Excluding the Golf Club, the ratios switch with close to 70% female membership.

Also assessed was the mix of membership between villagers and those from outside the village. As this chart shows, the overwhelming majority of members travel to the village to access the community groups. Again, this is somewhat distorted by the membership of the Golf Club, however without it the split remains highly geared towards visitors with close to 70% of members from outside the village. It's clear from these two sets of statistics that there is an imbalance in the membership of community groups which it may be beneficial to address.





Conclusions

The community of Goodworth Clatford is well served by a wide and varied mix of village activities, groups and associations. Whether for their own enjoyment or the enjoyment of others, groups such as the Clatford Amateur Dramatic Society, provide a great service to the village and surrounding community which over 1000 people take advantage of on a regular basis. In addition, the whole village can benefit from their membership of the Village Club and St Peter's Church continues to play an important role in the life of many villagers.

Running most of these groups are a dedicated band of committed individuals from the leaders of the groups using the Scout Hut to the hard-working committees of each society. As one resident rightly observed "*village groups need volunteers*". Overall membership of the groups is healthy but there appears to be a need to encourage more participation from within the village.

It's also clear that there's no single place to get a comprehensive view of all the activities that take place across the many fine facilities in the village and improving access to information about all the groups could help increase membership, as well as participation in events which happen throughout the year. A simple action to improve upon this would be to set up a register of village groups on the Goodworth Clatford website as an extension of the information already there while encouraging more groups to contribute to the "dates-for-your-diary" section to highlight local events.

However, overall the community is well served. Even those who, by their own admission, don't take advantage of the activities available to them recognise that they make an important contribution to the quality of life in the village and as one resident observed they are "*what makes our village a fantastic place to live*".



Recycling and Amenity

Recycling

There are two recycling facilities in the village both located in car parks to the pubs. At the Clatford Arms towards the Southern end of the village there are three bottle banks and two containers for clothes and shoes. At the Royal Oak at the centre of the village there is a bottle bank and a container for clothes and shoes.

The Test Valley Borough Council makes collections in alternate weeks between general waste and recycled waste and there is a facility for garden waste to be collected fortnightly subject to an annual charge.

73% of residents in the survey indicated that they were satisfied with recycling arrangements in the village.





Tennis Club

Goodworth Clatford Tennis Club was set up as a private tennis club over 30 years ago primarily for the use of the village and surrounding areas. It was set in the beautiful location behind The Village Club.

It has since grown into a thriving, successful and competitive club in the local and more extensive tennis community. It pays rent to the Village club for the two courts and members pay an annual membership fee.

It has a varied membership of around 140, many of whom come from outside the village. Approximately one third of the membership are local to Goodworth Clatford. There is a range of coaching opportunities for all ages, including children from the village, thus promoting an interest in the game. It also includes several social activities, which regularly take place in the Village Club.

In the recent survey 39% of the 563 people surveyed saw the tennis club as being highly important, with only 7% seeing it as unimportant. 22% felt neutral about its importance, with the rest seeing it as fairly important or somewhat important.

The Park

Policy: TVBC Com 14 Community services and facilities



View from Western end



View of The Park from Eastern end

The Park comprises of 15 acres of land which is in two parts referred to in comments to the survey as the 'Thompson Land' and 'Old Cricket field'. The majority of this land was only purchased by the Parish council in November 2017 following months of negotiation, a previous agreement made in 2010 having fallen through due to circumstance affecting the vendors. Finance for the purchase was available with funds derived from the sale of land by the Council for the development of Cottage green in the 1970's.

The Park adjoins the settlement boundary off Church lane with access at the Western corner and at the top end off a track. It is crossed by a frequently used public footpath and access at the Western end also leads to a bridle way that extends to the South into the 'chalkies'. The Old Cricket Field (1.8 ha) to the West of the bridle way is predominantly water meadow adjoining the River Anton and the remaining area to the East of the bridleway (4.25 ha) is pasture rising in level to a strip of woodland along the South Western boundary.

Comments in the survey are conspicuous in their support for retaining and maintaining this land for the benefit of the village. It is intended that it should be for the benefit of residents and visitors to the parish whilst encouraging biodiversity. It is seen as an important addition to the recreational and environmental portfolio for residents whilst preserving the unique character of the village.



Village Identity

Policy: TVBC POLICY COM 14 Community services and facilities

Project Brief: What defines the village identity and how can this be retained and improved.

“This is a beautiful village - the envy of many - we must protect it.”



Perhaps more than any other aspect of village life, the identity of the village and what makes Goodworth Clatford such a special place to live elicits a wide spread of opinions and points of view. However, there are some common aspects that bind together those that live here. The overwhelming sense that comes from the respondents to the Neighbourhood Plan survey is that there is a very fine balance to be struck between the important, unique characteristics of the village today and the need for sympathetic development to ensure that this remains a thriving community into the future.

The Village Identity

“As a village Goodworth Clatford is a brilliant example with a good balance of people and activities benefiting from the peaceful surroundings and some beautiful old buildings” said one villager summing up the feelings of many. While having excellent and easy access to many parts of the country through nearby road and rail links, the village retains an essentially rural character in no small part because it is surrounded by open countryside.



Maintaining close links with neighbouring communities while continuing to have physical separation was a common theme in the feedback from the survey. While many appreciate the availability of local amenities, there was a clear desire not to be *“consumed by Andover”* as some other local villages have been in recent years. Underlying this concern was the feeling that too much development in the village would change it negatively and forever. However, the need for balance was best summed up by the comment that *“maintaining a reasonable growth pattern whilst not affecting the rural nature of the village is important.”*

Of course, not everyone shares this largely positive view of the village. Concerns were expressed that *“like most villages, this village has become more or less a middle class pretty*

outpost from Andover” and that some “would enjoy Clatford more if there were houses available for first time buyers”. Once more this echoes the common theme that there is a balance to be struck between maintaining the best of the village today while ensuring appropriate development for the future.

In many ways, this is no different to the challenges faced by the village in the recent and more distant past. Post-war and in subsequent decades, the village has adapted to meet the changing needs of the community. As one villager commented *“I have lived here for a total of 18 years at intervals between 1984 and today, and its character has changed enormously since then; some good (village shop etc), some definitely bad (school, solar farms, housebuilding)”*. Whatever happens to the village over the coming decades will be ultimately be judged by future generations in the light of their circumstances at the time but today’s villagers are clearly of the view that the *“village life is our life and we want to retain it for future generations.”*



The comment that Goodworth Clatford *“is still a living, thriving village and every effort should be made to continue that”* highlights another important aspect in the desire of many to retain a strong sense of community. This is now the view of everyone however as one respondent said, *“village identity does not equate to feeling part of the community.... community involvement is a matter of personal choice.”* This is an important aspect of life in any community, the choice to participate in village activities or make regular use of the facilities available is a purely personal one however maintaining those activities and facilities so they are available to all is a vital to the future of the village.

Conclusions

Overwhelmingly, those who live in Goodworth Clatford feel very fortunate to live in a special place with many positive aspects to life in the village. However, they also recognise that there is a need to adapt to the changing world and try to ensure that future generations will feel equally happy in making the village their home. Maintaining a balance between the characteristic that make the village a special place today aligned to appropriate developments for the future is the common desire of most who responded to the Neighbourhood Plan survey.

There was a strong sense that today’s villagers are the custodians of the village identity and that this is a precious commodity which should be carefully and thoughtfully nurtured in the future. Summing up this point of view one villager commented that *“these characteristics are very fragile and, if this is not done with sensitivity, the village will be lost to everyone who loves it”*. Ensuring that the village identity is maintained as the inevitable and necessary development takes place is perhaps the most important challenge facing the village today and should be an integral part of the plans for the future of the village.



Goodworth Clatford Local Green Space

Each Local Green Space identified in the table below (A-G) meets the Local Green Space designation criteria of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, paragraph 107) but does not have formal approval for designation.

Each:

- “is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves”;
- “is demonstrably special to the local community and holds a particular local significance” (e.g. because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquillity or richness of its wildlife”;
- “is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land”.

Additionally, no Local Green Space identified:

- falls under an extant planning permission within which the Local Green Space could not be accommodated; or
- is allocated for development in the Neighbourhood Plan or the Local Plan

The NPPF and Practice Guidance do not define specific criteria for the proximity or the maximum/minimum size of a Local Green Space. All sites identified are located within 1km of the Village Hall, consistent with Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) which indicate that Local Green Space should normally be located within 2km (1.25 miles) of the community it serves.

Each Local Green Space in the table below is shown with descriptions of its significance against NPPF criteria and is located on the map in Appendix A3 of the NDP and Appendix E of the NDP.



#	LGS name	Ownership /Control	Location	Local or Community Value	Beauty/ Landscape Value	Historical Value	Recreational Value	Wildlife or Other Value
A	Land at Sheep Wash, Riverside Walk and Riverside Rest	Parish Council	3 Areas adjoining the River Anton off Church Lane and the Village Street	Highly regarded by residents. Many comments in survey	Important landscape value close to the village centre	Important green space for decades	Access for residents and visitors to enjoy the river scene.	Ducks, swans and other bird life; important chalk stream that links with the Test within 8 km.
B	The Park	Parish Council	Adjoining Eastern side of the River Anton extending to 6ha of pasture and water meadow	Highly regarded by residents with 48 separate comments in the survey	Important landscape and recreational amenity	The majority only acquired by the Parish Council in November 2017	Proposed use to be for the benefit of residents and visitors for recreational purposes with biodiversity links.	Native flora and fauna to be encouraged
C	Queen Elizabeth 11 recreation ground	Parish Council	Adjoining Barrow Hill and within the settlement boundary	Facilities include football pitch, pavilion, playground. 57 separate comments in survey.	Green space close to village centre	Donated to the village in 1935	The football pitch is used throughout the year for matches and practice. The play area includes equipment for children of all ages.	An important recreational amenity for all ages.

Community Evidence Community and Business Evidence



D	allotments	Parish Council	Approached from Cottage Green adjoining the conservation field.	The capacity of 26 plots is fully occupied. 17 separate comments in survey	Adjoins residential houses and backs onto green space	Maintained as allotments from early 1920's	Full occupation of plots	Full range of flora and fauna associated with allotments -
E	Land North of Church Lane	Privately owned	Adjoining Northern side of Church Lane	Open space with pasture. 17 separate comments in survey	Important landscape value	Pasture within short distance of village centre	Public crosses over footpath	Often occupied with sheep and ponies with deer and other wildlife
F	Conservation field	Parish council	Adjoining Allotments off Cottage Green	A field where trees have been planted and the area retained for wild flowers and fauna	A green space adjoining the allotments and a short distance from the village centre	Retained by the Parish council since the 1970's	A quiet reflective area	Wild plants and a range of rural animals including rabbits and deer
G	Water Tower field	Privately owned	Adjoins church Lane and backs onto the A3057 road	Occupied by a 1930's timber clad water tower and crossed by a public footpath	A green space adjoining the settlement boundary, the Church and St Peter's close	Unchanged for decades	The public footpath is in regular use	Supports local flora and fauna



Transport, Traffic & Business Support Documents

Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY LHW1 Easy access to the Countryside

Project Brief: To ascertain how important 'easy access' to the countryside is to the local residents.

The fundamental reason for a network of public footpaths is to allow a physical connection to the surrounding countryside, for residents, visitors and local wildlife.

Walkers

The actual number of public rights of way which lead to open countryside within the parish are relatively small, in fact (Footpath 2) which is a Bridle path and the adjacent (Footpath 3) running through the Park are the only ones easily accessed from the village centre.



Footpath 4 links Church Lane to Green Meadow Lane, and beyond that Footpath 11 leads to Norman Court Road. Unfortunately, this is as far as these paths go.

Two other important routes giving access to open countryside are Footpath 7 from the top of Church Lane through the Hampshire golf Course and beyond and Footpath 14 leading into Harewood Forest off Restricted Byway 17

There is also a route with public Access known locally as Gipsy Lane at the top of Barrow Hill this leads to Clatford Oak cuts with access to Footpath 16 to Fullerton on the left-hand side and Restricted Byway 18 towards Grateley.

Disabled Access:

By carrying out this process it has become clear that no effort has been made to ensure all the village rights of way are fully inclusive, and this is something which needs to be addressed.

The Riverside walk is wheelchair friendly and is a lovely place to sit and relax by the river.

Horse riders:



Route 1 and 8 are two designated bridleways as mentioned above which give access to Wherwell and Harewood Forest and beyond. However, to access Harewood Forest horse riders have to cross the A3057 a very busy trunk road from Andover to the South of England. This is an extremely dangerous activity so it's not for faint hearted therefore many riders are unable to use these routes. There have been many incidences and one fatality of a horse crossing this road.

Bridleway Route 1 from the village centre to Wherwell is very poorly maintained once riders have crossed the A3057 and negotiate Red Box Hill, therefore this is inaccessible to horse riders too.



Horse riders are allowed by the permissive access (AG00299621A) around the perimeter of the field containing new solar panels which, once the screening (i.e. mature hedging) has been planted will

be an excellent addition to Route 1, however, if this permission could be extending by replacing the very narrow gates on the east side to join up with another permissive track owned by the same Land owner it would significantly increase the amount of off road horse riding in the village.

By Car: Goodworth Clatford is very well located to benefit from the New Forest which is a 30 minutes drive away, the Beaches of Bournemouth approx an hour away, and Salisbury Plain within a few minutes' drive.

Conclusions

From the Neighbourhood Plan survey, it became clear that the majority of residents felt that access to the countryside was important to them, it made them feel well placed and gave a rural feel to the village.

It also showed that the existing public rights of way should be preserved and enhanced where possible and if there were any opportunities to create new access routes then these would be supported.

Also, we should: -

- Actively look at ways of making our entire footpath network wheelchair friendly.
- Ensure the Bridleway leading from the village centre to Wherwell is cleared and properly laid out so that it is usable.
- Look into new footpath proposals see Ref: NE05

In the future any proposed development which is intent on improving, extending or creating new non-vehicular routes will be fully supported where the proposals meet the following criteria: -

- They do not detract from the landscape character or areas of identified ecological value such as the Riverside walk and
- They conserve or enhance the biodiversity value of the area and
- They retain and incorporate notable features such as trees and hedgerows.

Evidence Based Documents:

Neighbourhood Plan responses
Streetmap.co.uk
TVBC Adopted Local Plan
Equality Act 2010
Section 5.4 Rights of Way Circular (1/09)

Community Evidence Community and Business Evidence



Streetmap .co.uk:- printer friendly page



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Landscape
Print

Traffic, Transport & Business

Policy: B1: Communication Infrastructure in the Rural Environment

Project Brief: To look into all aspects of communication including broadband and mobile phone use in the business and domestic environment.



High Quality communication through Mobile Phone and Broadband is not only essential for business, but it enhances quality of life and economic prosperity for all by connecting people and their communities.

The results of the Neighbourhood Plan survey indicated that 85% of residents felt the provision of high quality telecommunications is very important to them and is essential to support: -

The Modern Competitive Economy, Rural enterprise, Business requirements, Economic Growth, Home working, Domestic use, And Community Integration.

The survey also established there was a great need for improvement in the communications infrastructure in our village with the vast majority of respondents to the survey highlighting the need for faster broadband speeds.

In small rural villages, home working is to be encouraged to alleviate journeys by car. There are several businesses within the village, and whilst there are a lot of residents working or volunteering for these posts, the majority of employees come into the village from outside.

Broadband Services

Higher speed broadband connections are now being achieved with the availability of fibre optic connections being introduced in many areas. This has proved to be a more robust and future proof method of delivering high performance connectivity.

However, both download and upload speeds are variable, particularly in rural areas such as ours and therefore the service providers should be encouraged to expand this availability to demonstrate to our residents that they will receive the best possible service.

Internet usage increases exponentially and the need to upgrade and improve networks cannot be stressed highly enough.



The British Telecom network is by far the largest broadband provider in the UK and as such they are continuing to extend the availability of fibre optic connectivity. Their network is used by virtually all of the competing broadband service providers which is why there is such pressure on British Telecom to continue improvements to the Network.

Other network providers i.e. Virgin Media, can boast an exclusive network which with (currently) significantly less customers, will mean better service by virtue of significantly less activity on their network. However, the cost of installation in rural areas, such as Goodworth Clatford, is such that Virgin Media require a substantial initial contribution from a guaranteed number of customers to enable them to cost effectively develop their service in our area and residents need to be made aware of these initial costs.

At this time not everyone in the village can get the best service, but the progress being made by the service providers is encouraging and individual customers should make enquiries as to the most relevant contract for their needs.

Mobile Phone Networks

The quality of the signal strength in the village varies significantly depending on Network used and also location in the village i.e. we are in a river valley and the lowest point gets the poorest signal.

There are many service providers to choose from.

There are 5 principal Networks, Vodafone, BT, EE, O2, 3

There are many other service providers who use the Networks above (including Carphone Warehouse, ASDA, PlusNet, Sky, Giff Gaff etc).

Each of these has their own on-line "Coverage Checker" to enable potential customers to find the most suitable network for their area.

There are also additional Signal Booster devices available, e.g. Vodafone's "Sure Signal" box, to improve quality, however, as mentioned; this is not always effective in some areas of our village.

TELEPHONE BOX

While it is true that very few calls are made from the Public Call Box (PCB) in the centre of the Village, it is important that it is retained for Emergency use. The PCB is located in the centre of the Village close to the recently installed defibrillator.

According to OFCOM, many people place great value on having the option to use a PCB in an 'emergency'. There are no alternative means of making calls available locally with the nearest PCBs being at Upper Clatford, Wherwell, Longstock and St John's Cross and (A343, Salisbury Rd.) People also cite poor, sporadic or the lack of mobile network coverage at in the Village as being an important factor for retaining a PCB.

Much of Goodworth Clatford has a weak mobile phone signal. This is illustrated on the Map provided by Open Signal and updated on 19 September 2017

<http://www.which.co.uk/reviews/mobile-phoneproviders/article/mobile-phone-coverage-map>

Although BT have offered to sell the Phone Box to the Parish Council, the PC felt it had little use for the box and was happy for BT to continue to maintain it under the Universal Service Conditions imposed on BT by OFCOM, which requires that BT shall ensure the adequate provision of Public Call Boxes and Call Box Services throughout the UK (excluding the Hull Area) in order to meet the reasonable needs of End-Users in terms of geographical coverage, the number of Public Call Boxes and the quality of Call Box Services.

Although only 11% of the 563 residents surveyed felt it was highly important and very few residents used it, comments showed that most people felt it should remain in the village.



The good old fashioned methods of communication are still available within our village.

Conclusions: -

From the results of the Neighbourhood Plan it became clear that the majority of residents would like to see an improved service therefore we should: -

Encourage residents to shop around and check out router speeds etc

Check Fibre Optic “roll-out” timescales

Contact service providers to see if there is anything they can do in the meantime to speed up broadband and mobile phone signals

Use “Coverage Checkers” to find best possible mobile phone signal.

Evidence Based Information

Neighbourhood Plan responses

British Telecom, primarily telephone calls with their engineers

Virgin Media, exclusively their website and e-mail.

Mobile Phone websites.



SSBE05 Evidence of Existing Low Broadband Speed

A quantitative survey's was conducted during September 2014, with volunteers asked to use the BT Wholesale Broadband checker at WWW.speedtest.btwholesale.com and email the results to the survey team.

The sample included both residential users with domestic broadband packages and business users with business packages, however the results were very similar regardless of contract type.

The results show the average download speed achieved was 2.57Mbps, with an average upload speed of just 0.36Mbps, these figures are below the current minimum standards recommended by video on demand and "catch-up TV" providers, as well as being inadequate for small business networks.

Average Download Speed 2.57
Average Upload Speed 0.36

Count	Date Sept 2014	Time	Download	Upload	Ping
1	1	09:06	2.44	0.36	44
2	2	08:15	2.54	0.34	36
3	3	07:47	2.49	0.37	42
4	4	08:18	2.48	0.37	39
5	5	08:47	2.46	0.27	63
6	6	08:38	2.45	0.37	34
7	7	08:57	2.45	0.35	39
8	8	08:03	2.44	0.38	32
9	9	08:43	2.46	0.34	42
10	10	08:04	2.34	0.3	76
11	11	07:05	2.48	0.38	44
12	12	07:40	2.48	0.36	33
13	13	11:31	2.46	0.37	62
14	14	19:55	2.40	0.37	43
15	15	18:51	2.45	0.38	34
16	15	13:40	1.76	0.68	38.75
17	16	08:40	2.46	0.36	37
18	17	18:40	2.86	0.28	44

Community Evidence Community and Business Evidence



19	18	08:57	2.92	0.35	41
20	19	08:10	2.74	0.36	36
21	20	07:45	2.79	0.33	44
22	20	12:44	2.14	0.32	54.5
23	20	12:43	2.14	0.32	54.5
24	20	12:34	2.09	0.36	48.88
25	22	09:24	2.71	0.37	42
26	22	19:30	2.12	0.36	68.38
27	23	08:30	2.74	0.28	39
28	23	22:4	2.54	0.34	48.88
29	24	08:01	2.20	0.31	77
30	24	15:52	2.76	0.35	57
31	25	08:41	2.71	0.37	42
32	26	08:28	2.74	0.31	37
33	27	07:30	2.32	0.34	64
34	28	18:12	2.81	0.23	38
35	28	22:55	4.29	0.55	34.75
36	28	22:50	3.93	0.25	41.38
37	29	08:07	2.72	0.37	44
38	29		2.29	0.37	93.63
39	30	07:49	2.75	0.38	42
			100.35	13.85	1830.65
Average Download Speed			2.57		
			Average Upload Speed	0.36	
				Average Ping	46.94



Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY LE10/16/17/18 Employment Strategy

Project Brief: The objective of this paper is to describe the existing employment in Goodworth Clatford and examine how that might be increased by encouraging new business start-ups or the expansion of existing businesses.

Goodworth Clatford is well located within a mile of the A303, two miles from Andover station with direct lines into Waterloo and one hours travelling time by road from Heathrow.

The village has a thriving village shop and Post Office, two Public Houses, a Garage and one of the most successful Primary Schools in Hampshire.

Within Goodworth Clatford there is also an 18 Hole Golf Club, a small vineyard and the home of the internationally recognized charity, ABCD.



Petrol Station all taken 20.6.17



Village Shop & Post Office

All the above businesses do employ a few local people, but some are family run and others rely on volunteers to keep costs down and keep the essential services running for the benefit of the whole village.

In the 2011 Census 62.9% of residents of Goodworth Clatford ages 16-74 were economically active compared to 73.4% of Test Valley residents, this includes people in full time, part time, self employed and those actively seeking work and full-time students. The remaining 37.1% aged 16-74 are economically inactive compared to 26.6% of Test Valley residents, this includes the retired, long term sick, disabled, carers and stay at home parents.

These statistics show that Goodworth Clatford has more residents not working than the rest of the region but this is purely because the majority of the village residents are over 50 years of age.



The following are two large businesses which are examples of the type of employment that fit in well with the local community and environment, because they have the principal characteristics of any business that the village would welcome with low noise levels; no requirement for heavy goods vehicles; own parking for staff; modest environmental landscaping and a need for local staff.

Openfield are grain traders and are the largest farmer- owned agricultural co-operative in the UK; its head office is in Lincolnshire. In Goodworth Clatford Openfield employs around 50 people who live in and around Andover and Ludgershall with one or two coming in from Wiltshire. This office acts as a sales base for representatives who look after farmers in the South of England and also acts as a group financial centre. The employees make good use of the shop and pubs.

The significant feature of Openfield from a village perspective is that although they are offices, the building fits in very well with the environment and architectural feel of the village.

They also have spare offices which are available for rent, and we feel this is something which we could advertise more locally first to see if any residents of Goodworth Clatford are in need first before advertising Nationally.



Openfield Offices, Barrow Hill

PD Hook is the largest independent hatchery in the UK. Their website estimates they are capable of producing 10 million day old chicks per week and 6 million chickens a week from sites across the country; and employ around 1500 people in the UK. The site is a hatchery and employs around eight people some from the village and others from Andover and Romsey.

The overriding benefit that befits the location of this plant is that it is situated on the outskirts of the village and as a result the residents don't suffer any noise or smell.

In addition to the above recognized businesses, there are several smaller enterprises which include a nationally recognized Day Nursery, 2 Building Companies, Accountants, Beauty & massage Therapist, Child Minders, Tree Surgeons, Dog Groomer, Painters & Decorators,



Music Teachers, Artists/Historian and many other small to medium businesses run from home.

Under the adopted Local Plan 2011-2029 Policies LE10, 16, 17 & 18 the reuse of existing buildings in the countryside will not only be permitted but encouraged under certain criteria, as would the construction of new buildings under certain conditions. Development to encourage tourism would also be looked at favourably providing the sites were within the Settlement Boundary.

Located at the top of Cowdown and within close proximity to the A303 junction are some converted farm buildings now being used as light industrial units.



Cowdown Units

Conclusions:

The NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework) states that Planning Policies should aim for a balance of land use within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimize journey lengths for employment.

- It is evident that Goodworth Clatford has a variety of Businesses which are able to offer employment with differing skills set from the Professional to Casual, full or part time. However, there is always room for improvement and the need to provide facilities for work in the 21st century.
- Look into the possibility of locally advertising vacant office space within the Openfield complex prior to national advertising.
- In order to add to the existing advantages of Goodworth Clatford for new businesses and to assist existing businesses, the village is in urgent need of faster broadband which is something else we will need to pursue.

Evidence Based documents:

Neighborhood Plan responses
NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework)
Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029
Parish Magazine
Street map co.uk

Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY T1: Managing Movement - Designated Cycle Routes

Project Brief:

To look into all aspects of cycle routes, cycle safety and how cycling should be promoted not only as a preferred means of transport, but all the associated health benefits.

Cycling is being promoted as a healthy pastime and the uptake of it has been remarkable in the past 5 years. In fact, the British Cycling club estimates that there has been a 100,000 increase since October 2012



We aim to provide a fully integrated network of dedicated cycle routes which not only reduces vehicle traffic throughout the village, but makes it safer for pedestrians, horse riders, motorists as well as cyclists. Response to the questionnaire noted that 38% of residents wanted to see some form of physical traffic calming but careful consideration would need to be employed to ensure the above are not compromised. Speed humps and chicanes cause problems for cyclists and horse riders so gated entrances and exits would be the safest methods of traffic calming.

Because there is no dedicated cycle path the state of the road surface becomes much more important. Potholes and the like are a serious safety concern to cyclists and motor cyclists therefore good quality maintenance is essential.

There is currently no dedicated cycle network serving Goodworth Clatford, however the Village Street does form part of the classified 'Cycle Route 246' and is well used at weekends for those cycling to and from Andover towards Stockbridge and beyond. It would be in the interests of safety if a way could be found to provide an off-road link from the village to Upper Clatford where route 246 continues off road into Andover.



Andover has a Wheelers Club which was formed in 1993 and a Triathlon Club who organise events throughout the summer months and these events invariably use Goodworth Clatford as part of their designated rides as the village is very picturesque and compared to A3057 is a very quiet route.

It was noted in the questionnaire that the lack of street lighting in the village affected the ability of some to cycle safely in the evenings during winter; however, the Neighbourhood Plan survey showed that the majority of residents are against street lighting.

Because of the traffic and parking problems throughout the village it is difficult to envisage parents allowing their children to cycle to and from school. However, the school has in the past offered cycle proficiency training as part of Hampshire County Councils Bikeability scheme.

It is Hampshire County Council's long-term strategy to encourage train companies to adopt 'Station Travel Plans' to improve cycle parking at stations and as Goodworth Clatford is only 3 miles from the Station this will help encourage cycling to work.

In March 2012 the Government published the National Planning Policy Framework which contains core principles including "Making the fullest use of public transport, walking and cycling"

Conclusions:

From the results of the Neighbourhood Plan survey it shows that more people would take to their bikes if more designated routes could become available. Therefore we should:

- Actively investigate opening up a path/cycle route from Andover through Upper Clatford away from vehicular traffic, running alongside Anton Lakes into Goodworth Clatford which would encourage significantly more cycle traffic into Andover.



- To work with Hampshire County Council to seek any available funding to improve cycle infrastructure in the next revision of the Local Transport Plan and also to ensure roads used by cyclists are fully maintained.
- Any proposed New Developments should be accompanied by a 'mitigation statement' providing an objective assessment of the impact of the additional traffic and the effect it will have on pedestrians, cyclists, road safety, parking and congestion within the village.
- New developers should also be encouraged to contribute towards the enhancement of the existing networks of facilities within the village.

Evidence Based Documents & sources of information

Neighbourhood Plan Responses
TVBC Adopted Local Plan
The NPPF (Sustainable transport)
Wheelers Club of Andover
Andover Triathlon.
British Cycling UK
Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 (revised April 2013)

TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS

Policy: TVBC POLICY T1 Managing Movement – HGV Traffic

Project Brief: To assess the impact of HGV traffic on residents' wellbeing and their impact on our narrow county lanes.

Goodworth Clatford is a thriving yet peaceful village in a rural setting to the south of Andover. There are four routes in and out of the village, all of which are single track in some places. The majority of goods vehicles coming into the village are serving the village shop, the two pubs, and the petrol station and of course there is always plenty of farm traffic.

When HGV vehicles and coaches do enter the village, they find it extremely difficult to manoeuvre around as the roads don't have enough room for two cars to pass in places because of their single-track nature and also because of residents parking legally outside their homes.

Coaches and school buses negotiating our roads raise real safety concerns for drivers and pedestrians alike as evidenced by the photo below of a coach travelling up the wrong side of Barrow Hill from Village Street.



Bottom of Barrow Hill/Longstock Road Junction Road



Outside the School/bottom of Church Lane/Longstock Road

Church Lane is probably the major access road into the village from Andover and the South of England via the A3057; however, there is no footpath either side of Church Lane until you get to a very short narrow pavement where the bridge crosses the river Anton at the bottom. The road is barely wide enough for two cars to pass at this point and should residents happen to be walking up Church Lane, as shown in the picture below, then it becomes very dangerous and HGVs using this lane only make this road more dangerous as there are no passing places throughout its length.



Bottom of Church lane. 5.8.17



Leading into Goodworth Clatford from Upper Clatford

As can be seen from the above pictures our village roads are not suitable for HGV traffic. This has recently been recognised by the Local Authority in a recent Condition of Planning Consent at Andover Business Park which is situated approximately 3-4 miles north of our village. One of the occupants of the Business Park is a very large supermarket warehouse distribution centre so the HGV vehicle movements were a major concern for all the villages surrounding it. Therefore, the Council made it a condition of the Planning Consent that no HGV vehicles could access the local villages surrounding the Park. To enforce this camera have been installed on the A3057 to monitor the movement of their HGV vehicles. This has been a success and must be maintained at all costs.



It is understood that the LGA (Local Government Association) is calling for a ban on HGV drivers using car sat-navs which would help enormously as it would stop drivers blindly using unsuitable roads.

We also recognise that due to changing shopping habits caused by the increase in internet shopping, more vans and heavy goods vehicles are coming into the village, and whilst It can



be said that the majority of these drivers are considerate of our roads and residents there are many who see Goodworth Clatford as a short cut and do not.

It also has to be recognised that many of our roads are in a poor state of repair and the weight and size of HGV vehicle movements exacerbates this problem. Drivers have to use grass verges or driveways when trying to negotiate the village which causes wear and tear not only to kerb stones, and pavements but residents front lawns.

Conclusions:

From the Neighbourhood Plan it became clear that 63% of residents are concerned about the increase in HGV traffic trying to negotiate the lanes. Therefore, we should look into:

- Encouraging delivery supply vehicles to the shop, pubs and petrol station to be at times of the day to avoid school opening and closure times, i.e. before 8am and after 4pm.
- Maintain the rerouting system put in place to avoid the village being used as short-cut to the south of England.
- Look into the possibility of getting all our lanes designated as 'unsuitable for HGV's' due to their narrow widths, and the bridge at the bottom of Church Lane.
- Setting up a lorrywatch scheme as has happened in Usk, Monmouthshire. Volunteers would be trained to identify potentially offending vehicles and details passed to APFUK, the company running the scheme. Letters would be sent to the appropriate company which in turn could lead to prosecution.

Whilst it is appreciated that additional affordable housing and light business development will be necessary in the future, there is concern that construction traffic involved in such developments and on-going business traffic would be detrimental to the village and be a health and safety issue; therefore, It is felt that any construction vehicles supplying to any future development within the immediate location of the village should be made to enter the village from the A343 and not the A3057.

Evidenced based documents

Neighbourhood Plan responses
CPRE's Guide
Highway Agency

Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY T1 Highway Maintenance

Project Brief: To see how the current condition of our road surface affects the lives of residents and to see if we can make a change.

The Neighbourhood Plan Survey

In the Neighbourhood Plan survey **29%** of residents thought that **major change** to road maintenance was needed and **31%** thought that **moderate change** was needed - totalling between them 60% of respondees wanting change.

Hampshire County Council is the elected Body responsible for highway maintenance, road problems and roadworks for Goodworth Clatford.

Key areas of comment from villagers have been divided into the following areas:

Road surface

- *'Too many potholes and edges of roads which are dangerously deeply rutted in places. One very large pothole was very dangerous and needs repairing – wasn't done when road was closed'*
- *'Potholes everywhere'*
- *'Potholes are not mended quickly enough and when are mended, filled in poorly, so that they open up again... have had to pay for repairs to car following bumps in potholes'*
- *'It's the HGV lorries which are causing the edges of the road to collapse'*
- *'Faster repair of large potholes and erosion at the road edges'*
- *'Parking on the verge at Sheepwash has created deep water filled potholes or extend concrete grass protectors'*
- *'Road maintenance is awful'*



Church Lane – 250 metres from the Junction with A3057



Junction of Church Lane with the A 3057



By the Royal Oak – Longstock Road



By the Ford – Longstock Road



Longstock Road – to the south of the village



Cowdown Lane

All through the village, signs of clear wear and tear can be seen. This is particularly prevalent along the streets already highlighted in the photographs above, whilst Cowdown Lane exhibits high levels of damage for the first 800 metres leading away from the 'Four Ways' junction with the A3057.

A national survey of road conditions was carried out in 2016/17. Although approximately 50% of all local authority roads were reported as being in good structural condition (i.e. with 15 years or more life in them) approximately 16-17% was reported to be in poor condition with less than five years life left in them.

The current maintenance backlog in England, Wales and London will take approximately 12 years to clear. A perception amongst villagers has been that this village has lacked real investment in its roads and that repairs are only carried out when potholes are likely to cause real damage to vehicles or become a real danger to cyclists although it must be said that one resident thought that 'potholes are repaired quicker here than anywhere else'.

Unfortunately, attempts to ascertain if our village is scheduled for a new road surface and subsequently new safety markings from Hampshire County Council have not yet provided any answers. This may appear unfortunate when two of the neighbouring villages have had new surfaces laid over the past two years. However, there is no point in re-surfacing unless thought is also given to the road edges.

Of particular concern to villagers has been the congestion at 'pick-up and drop-off times at the Village School. Parking on the Longstock Road and Church Lane restricts traffic flow but also forces parents to park on the edge of the roads causing further damage. Unlawful or 'selfish' parking at these times has also been identified as a problem – see below under road markings.

Road markings

- *'Too many road markings – Church Lane especially. It's ruined the road aesthetics'*

The essential purpose of road markings is to guide and control traffic on a highway. They supplement the function of traffic signs..... Hence, they are very important to ensure the safe, smooth and harmonious flow of traffic – (Source – Chapter 1 of Introduction to Transportation Engineering NPTEL 2007).

However, a village is a village and not an urban environment and road markings should not just represent road users but all of the constituent parts of a village. Too many markings and signage and they diminish the aesthetics of the village (as set out in the comment above) but where they are important then they should be visible at all times e.g. key road junctions, outside the School etc.,



The junction at the top of Barrow Hill



Unclear markings outside the School - Longstock Road

Residents Comments

- *'It is unlikely that the Council will agree to put pavements down Church Lane, therefore, footpaths to the village need to be improved to allow access for pushchairs and child cyclists'*
- *'The absence of a footpath on Church Lane is a tragedy waiting to happen'*
- *'Church Lane corner is dangerous, needs pavement'*
- *'Where they exist, pavements need maintenance'*
- *'Pavements uneven and kerbs broken'*
- *'Parking on the verge at Sheepwash has created deep water filled potholes'*
- *'I would like to see the hedging and trees cut back in Church Lane'*

The safety of walkers in Church Lane remains an area of high concern despite the new pavements built outside the area of Fishing Cottage at the bottom of Church Lane a few years ago. Generally, most pavements in the Village are in need of on-going maintenance to protect them from further degradation.

Parking on footpaths and verges is a particular problem at 'pick-up and drop-off times at the Village School, as already identified above.

The road between the Village and Upper Clatford is a prime example of where trees and hedging are encroaching onto the road causing potential safety implications for pedestrians and cyclists. This scenario is then replicated along various stretches of Longstock Road and Church Lane.



Longstock Lane – looking north from the southern edge of the village

Whilst cycling is becoming a popular pastime and is being encouraged both as a means of transport to reduce our reliance on the motor vehicle and as a recreational and healthy activity, the condition of the road surfaces within the Village becomes increasingly important. The same applies to those walking with young children or with pushchairs on the footpaths or the road where there are no footpaths.

Potholes, ruts, loose gravel, ice or diesel/oil spills not only make cycling uncomfortable, but can cause serious, sometimes fatal injuries. Similarly, they are road safety hazards and can cause injuries to all users, whether young or old.

In addition, poor drainage and incorrect road cambers means that flooding is prevalent across the village after heavy rain – whether in Church Lane or Longstock Road.



Ponding outside the village shop during the rain. 19.8.17

Conclusions

60% of villagers think that major or moderate change is needed for road maintenance. To underpin the importance of road maintenance to villagers, the 60% figure is substantially higher than any of the other identified areas within Question 14 of the Parish Council consultation and 5% higher than concerns over, for instance, the speed of vehicles through the village.

Therefore, we should: -

- Make determined efforts to establish a clearer and more substantive dialogue with Hampshire County Council to make our Village roads and their maintenance a priority.
- Encourage Hampshire County Council to ensure that Utility Companies repair roads to a high standard.
- Continue dialogue with the Governors of the School to ensure that parents respect the environment, ambience and safety of both villagers and visitors (as most parents of children at the School are visitors to the Village) and that they have due respect for other road users, road edges and verges when parking their cars at peak times.
- Encourage residents to maintain their own trees and hedges which fall over the footpaths.

Good and well-maintained roads will invoke further pride in the Village environment of Goodworth Clatford and should be seen as an area of real significance to villagers.

Evidenced Based Documents:

Hampshire County Council website
TVBC Adopted Plan.
Cycling UK.org website
Introduction to Transportation Engineering NPTEL May 7, 2007



Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY E8 Noise Pollution

Project Brief: To look into the benefits of living in a quiet environment and how this can be maintained going into the future.

“Quiet isn’t just an absence of sound. Stillness and tranquillity is a state of calmness and together they have real physical benefits by lowering anxiety, stress and pain”. English Private Law defines a nuisance as an “unlawful interference with a persons’ enjoyment of land or of some right over, or in connection with it”

Goodworth Clatford certainly cannot be described as a ‘totally quiet’ village; there is the constant background rumble of engine noise and tyre vibrations on the A303, which as the crow flies is only about a mile away. We are also on the relative doorstep of Middle Wallop Military Training Air Base with many night flights over the village and about 9 kilometres from Thruxton Racing Circuit with motor racing taking place during the spring and summer.

This type of noise pollution however, does not cause too much of a nuisance as the results of the Neighbourhood Plan show. And as we know the human body grows to ignore consistent and low-level sound so that in effect it doesn’t occur.

The peacefulness of our village is very precious to residents with 46% saying they have some growing concerns regarding noise pollution whilst 54% had no so such reservations. 93% of residents saying they enjoy and love living in Goodworth Clatford because of the quite nature of the village. Most of the negative comments made about noise pollution in the survey related to the two Public Houses on the occasions that they have outdoor parties and BBQ’s. Both Public Houses recognise the need to limit noise and very few activities of this type take place at this time.

Whilst it is recognised that low cost affordable housing is necessary in Goodworth Clatford; any development which would cause noise and vibration would not be supported.

The Test Valley Borough Council Local Plan states “where noise exposure is subject to uncertainty, e.g. volume of traffic or intensification of industry, a precautionary approach should be taken. It further states that “developments which will generate noise and vibration must not cause unacceptable levels of disturbance to nearby residents”

Conclusions:

From the results of the NP it was evident that resident finds happiness in the peace and quiet of our village and that this must be protected wherever possible. Therefore, we should ensure HGV is kept to a minimum, set up a Lorry Watch.

Evidence Based Documents:

Neighbourhood Plan responses, TVBC Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029, BS 4142 – 2014 Noise and residential properties, Highways Agency.



Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY T2 Parking Standards

Project Brief: To assess the quality and quantity of parking provisions for the village residents and visitors alike.

During our consultation with the residents, parking was mentioned many times as being an issue, however the results of the questionnaire showed only just over half of those who responded would like to see some improvements to the existing arrangements.

The reason for the above we believe is that all our village amenities have their own adequate parking facilities and the majority of residents are able to park within their own properties, therefore it is only visitors who have a problem with parking.

The exception to this adequate facility is the Church of England Primary School which only has sufficient parking for their Staff/ Teachers, so parents need to park on the road or where ever they can to drop off and pick up their children.

The School was originally built in 1814 and was designed to cater for local children only, since then however, the school was re-built after the war and subsequently extended so can now accommodate up to 210 children. Whilst local children still have priority, the necessity to fill the places means that children from outside the village are being accepted which has resulted in the parking problems we now experience.

Hampshire County Council provide a school bus for these children, but parents need to pay for the whole term in advance so the take up of this service is not as good as it should be.

Efforts have been made to create more parking on the side verges of Church Lane (see below) and this has helped greatly, it also allows an area for visitors to park when enjoying the Riverside Walk and the sheep wash areas, very popular attractions during the summer months.



Grasscrete laid either side of the road created additional parking.

St Peter's Church has sufficient parking for normal services; however, traffic does spill onto Church Lane when they are holding events such as weddings or funerals. Local land owners have also opened up their paddocks for additional parking if there is a local connection and high traffic volume is anticipated.



St Peter's Church

The village club has its own parking which is sufficient for its needs and that of the Tennis Club and Scout Group. It also acts as a convenient car park for the parents during drop off and pickup times.



Village Club, incorporating the tennis club and Scout hut

The two Public Houses each have their own car park facilities which are sufficient for their own needs. The Royal Oak PH car park also acts as parking for parents when dropping off and picking up their children from the local School; this is only permitted by kind consent of the Landlords.

In the NP survey several residents mentioned the parking problem outside the school which at times can be very congested. However, providing parents park considerately and neighbourly and providing deliveries to the School and the Royal Oak PH opposite work around 'drop off & Pick up' times, the fact there is some congestion around the school helps to reduce the speed of traffic along the Village Street. Hampshire Constabulary recently carried out a week long covert speed check along Village Street and found the average of motorists to be 19mph.



Outside the COE School. 2.17

Parking on Barrow Hill and in particular The Crescent, a moon shaped development off Barrow Hill does however is a problem. The Crescent was built in the late 1940's and consists of 3 bedroomed properties with private drives and garages. However, there are 4 maisonettes and 6 bungalows built off of The Crescent which were constructed at a later date with no parking facilities. Therefore, at certain times and especially at weekends when people are at home or have visitors The Crescent can become very narrow and congested as resident's scramble to find a space to park.



The Crescent 4.17

As well as their own parking issues Barrow Hill and The Crescent residents also have a major problem when the Footballers are using the Queen Elizabeth Park on match days. Both sets of teams all drive here and have nowhere to park, so to keep Barrow Hill free for traffic movement they park half on the pavement and half on the road which makes the already narrow pavements impossible to use.



Footballers parking on Barrow Hill 2.17

Conclusions:

From the Neighbourhood Plan survey comments section, it became evident that there were several areas of concern regarding parking within the village; these include the School, the Queen Elizabeth 11 Recreation Park and the lack of parking within The Crescent.

It also showed that there is a perceived lack of Police presence and enforcement of infringements of Traffic Law, i.e. parking on pavements, yellow zigzag hatchings and parking within 10m (32ft.) of a junction etc.

Therefore, we should: -

- Look at setting up of a Park & Ride Scheme for the School Children coming from Andover and the surrounding areas.
- Assess the possibility & suitability of setting up a 'Walking Bus' for School Children coming from Upper Clatford.
- Discuss with HCC if the school bus could be financed by an alternative method.
- Actively pursue Hampshire Constabulary to take more action and issue penalty notices and fines for dangerous driving and parking around the bottom of Church Lane and Barrow Hill in particular.

Evidence Based Documents:

Neighbourhood Plan responses
Hampshire Constabulary covert speed results



TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS

Policy: TVBC POLICY T1 Managing Movement – Public Transport

Project Brief: To undertake a review of Public Transport serving our village to identify if it is adequate today and for the future.

Goodworth Clatford lies approximately 3 kilometres south of Andover. On April 25, 2025 the decision was taken to stop the traditional fixed route bus service to and from Andover. This was replaced by an on-demand bus service which operates infrequently when sufficient requests at the same time are made for the bus to come to the village.

The results of the Neighbourhood Plan showed that 61% of residents would like to see improvements to the above Service as currently they don't offer any possibility of using Public Transport to get to and from work, hence the heavy reliance on the car. Bus Services play a key role in providing independence for some of our elderly residents so it must be maintained, constantly monitored and improved.

Some of the comments mentioned in the consultation were that any bus services should not only serve Andover and Stockbridge, but should have links to Romsey (our Southern neighbours) Winchester, Basingstoke and Salisbury.

Conclusions:

Good Quality Public Transport links enhance quality of life and economic prosperity by connecting people, communities, services and amenities

Hampshire County Council's Local Transport Plan 2011 – 2030 states that their long-term strategy is:

- To improve bus services in North Hampshire
- Improve Access to Public Transport through better infrastructure and information
- Continue close working with Bus Companies to help form 'quality bus partnerships'
- Identify and encourage Community Transport Services to isolated areas

Under the Test Valley Borough Council's Adopted Local Plan, future developments will only be permitted if their location has a connection with existing Public Transport links and that measures are put in place to support and promote the use of sustainable transport.

Evidenced based documents

Neighbourhood Plan responses
Hampshire County Council's Long-Term Transport Plan 2011 - 2031
Adopted Local Plan 2011 - 2029



Transport, Traffic & Business Policy TVBC POLICY T1

Project Brief: To assess the impact of speeding vehicles on our roads and Identify solutions which would improve the lives of local residents today and for the next 30 years

The recent Neighbourhood Plan survey of the parish identified the following key concerns:

- 75% of residents have major concern that vehicular traffic on the rural roads in our Parish travel at speeds that are unsafe for pedestrians, cyclists and horse-riders who regularly use the same roads.
- The majority of roads within our parish are narrow with no pavements for pedestrians so therefore are very unsuitable for large, wide and heavy vehicles.
- The four roads entering the parish are currently 30mph, but 80% residents are concerned regarding speeding throughout our village particularly with a school at the centre of the village.

The village of Goodworth Clatford is bordered by the A3057 Andover to Stockbridge road which is a fast single lane road with no pavement or protected areas for pedestrians or cyclists. Traffic on this road is not subject to a speed reduction at the junctions of Church Lane, Green Meadow Lane and Cowdown therefore it is particularly hazardous for drivers both entering and leaving the village.

As can be seen from the picture of Church Lane below (the Eastern entrance to the village), the road has no separate safety zone or pavement for pedestrians, no street lighting and has a 30 mph speed limit.



Church Lane 1.17

Barrow Hill is on the Western approach to the village, it is long, straight, narrow and hilly road and has a 30mph speed limit sign set well before the start of the residential properties at the bottom of the hill. This is not the most environmentally sensitive positioning as drivers have to slow down from 60 to 30mph before accelerating to climb the hill in the 30mph zone.



It is hoped that while pursuing the possibility of getting the village speed limit reduced from 30mph to 20mph, that the 20mph signs can be positioned in a more environmentally sensitive position.



Barrow Hill 1.17



Southern part of Barrow Hill 1.17

Additionally, Barrow Hill suffers from a similar lack of width on the road through the heavily residential area next to the Recreation Ground, so would benefit from a 20mph speed reduction.

The picture below with the Recreation Ground on the right shows how narrow and straight this part of the road is and how dangerous it is for residents of The Crescent a small housing development part way down who have to pull right out on to the road to see if it's clear for them to pull out.

The North road from Upper Clatford our adjacent village the speed limit sign entering our village is situated on a blind bend (see below) which means drivers who are travelling at 50/60mph enter the village at well above the 30mph speed limit. However, once they are actually in the centre of the village, parking on either side of the road has a natural traffic calming influence by creating a single lane chicane through the village high street onto Longstock Road.



Road from Upper Clatford entering the village



Longstock Road 1.17



Finally, the road from Longstock is the Southern entrance to the village and the speed limit sign is set at the entrance to the residential properties, however this area suffers from the village wide problem of no pavement protection for pedestrians as you enter the village through a blind bend.

Speeding within the village has been a concern for residents for a number of years, and with support from the Parish Council, a Community Speed Watch group was set up in 2015



Speed watch team Church Lane

The results from the Speedwatch have been relayed to the police and have shown that there are a significant minority of vehicles exceeding the speed limit, some excessively. The roads with particular speeding problems are Barrow Hill and Church Lane for the reasons explained above.

Additionally, this data has provided the basis for submissions to HCC Councillors for support in the implementation of some or all of the above solutions.

Hampshire Constabulary also undertook a speed assessment using hidden cameras for 1 week 24 hours of the day from 19th to 26th July on the 3 main roads entering the village.

The results provide interesting results particularly since the community speedwatch is a visible deterrent whereas the HC assessment is based on speed over 1 week and hidden cameras.

The average and maximum speeds recorded were:

ROAD	AVERAGE	MAXIMUM
Barrow Hill West	32.1 mph	46 - 51 mph
Barrow Hill East	30.3 mph	41 - 46 mph
Church Lane South West	27.5 mph	41 - 46 mph
Church Lane North East	28.5 mph	41 - 46 mph
Longstock Road North	17.5 mph	31 - 36mph
Longstock Road South	17.0 mph	26 - 31 mph

These speeds demonstrate the importance of the Parish Council continuing to push for a 20 mph speed limit throughout the village with associated calming methods to slow the traffic that is entering and leaving the village.

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Results from their work for 2016 are shown below.

SPEEDWATCH DATA

JAN TO DEC 2016

DATE	VOLUMES	LOCATION	TIME START	TIME FINISH	Vol.	85th %ilea	Mean Ave.	Std Dev.	6-<11	11-<16	16-<21	21-<26	26-<31	31-<36	36-<41	41-<46
20/04/2016	109	Village St	14.15	15.15	109	33.3	27	7.4	9	1	5	16	51	22	4	1
28/04/2016	39	Garage	14.15	15	39	26.5	20	6.7	6	3	10	13	7	0	0	0
03/05/2016	98	Church Lane	16.15	17.15	98	29.5	23.3	6.6	9	3	13	38	28	7	0	0
06/05/2016	26	Barrow Hill	14.15	15.15	26	29	20.6	8.5	5	2	7	4	6	1	1	0
27/05/2016	26	Barrow Hill	14.3	15.3	26	33.2	26.4	7.4	1	2	2	5	9	6	1	0
23/06/2016	107	Church Lane	14	15	107	33	25.8	7.8	12	1	5	24	39	24	2	0
28/06/2016	47	Village St	14.15	15	47	35.3	29.5	7.9	4	0	0	5	14	19	4	1
01/07/2016	41	Garage	14.15	15	41	25	19.2	6.7	9	3	4	23	2	0	0	0
11/07/2016	55	Garage	14.15	15	55	35.7	29.2	7.5	3	0	1	10	19	14	6	2
20/07/2016	21	Barrow Hill	14	15	21	33	24.5	9.4	4	1	0	4	6	6	0	0
22/07/2016	56	Church Lane	14	15	56	30.1	23.8	7.5	7	1	4	22	16	4	2	0
26/07/2016	35	Garage	15	16.15	35	31.3	23.1	9.3	7	2	3	5	12	5	1	0
17/11/2016	103	Church Lane	14.15	15.3	103	30.3	25.2	6.3	7	1	9	31	45	9	1	0
01/12/2016	32	Barrow Hill	16.15	17.15	32	35.6	27.9	7.4	0	2	3	7	11	4	4	1
06/12/2016	1	Garage	14.15	15.15	1	-	8.5	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07/12/2016	26	Village St	14.15	15.15	26	35	28.3	8.3	2	0	2	3	9	7	2	1
15/12/2016	121	Church Lane	14.15	15.15	121	30.9	25.6	6.2	7	1	7	44	44	17	1	0
TOTALS					943				93	23	75	254	318	145	29	6
									9.9%	2.4%	8.0%	26.9%	33.7%	15.4%	3.1%	0.6%



The Parish Council has commissioned a Working Group to liaise with Hampshire County Council in the development of a 20mph speed limit on the four entrance roads from the parish boundary and entering/leaving the village.

A Freedom of Information request has identified that no traffic assessment has been undertaken by HCC in line with their statutory requirement. This is now being pursued by HCC which combined with the lack of pavements and street lighting on the roads would be expected to result in a number of solutions being implemented.

Unfortunately, Hampshire County Council have recently advised that they are currently unable to support either a pilot scheme or full implementation of a 20mph speed limit due to cost constraints & more pressing budgetary demands. The Parish Council have commissioned the Working Group to review all other available options and make recommendations for next steps for the future.

Conclusions

From the Neighbourhood Plan Survey, it became clear that the majority of residents were concerned about speeding drivers throughout the village, especially as there are few pavements offering security for children and elderly residents.

It is anticipated that the amount of traffic will increase in the future so we are actively looking to achieve the following proposals: -

- Consideration of solutions include a 20mph speed limit through the village
- The introduction of 'pinch points' on the 4 main roads into/out of the Parish's villages where residential properties are present.
- Imposition of weight, width and length restrictions on vehicles using the Parish's roads.
- Visual horizontal calming methods (road pinch points) and pedestrian protection
- Seek a speed reduction on the A3057 either side of Church Lane, Green Meadow Lane and Cowdown.

In the future any proposed development which is intent on improving the existing road network will be supported, however this not only means for vehicle use, but for all users, pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders alike.

Any new development must not have any direct impact on the safety, character and accessibility of the village facilities.

Evidence Based Documents

Neighbourhood Plan responses
TVBC Adopted Local Plan 2011-2029
Hampshire Police data
GCPC Speed watch data.



Transport, Traffic & Business

Policy: TVBC POLICY T2 Traffic Calming

Project Brief: To look into methods of traffic calming relevant to a village of this size.

Traffic calming measures suggested in the survey:

Road (speed) humps
20mph speed limit
Pinch points
Gated entry to the village
Radar speed warning signs
Ban HGV's except for access
Speed limit on A3057 either side of Church Lane.
Weight restriction over bridge in Church Lane.

The results of the Neighbourhood Plan questionnaire show that 74% of residents would like to see traffic moving more slowly through the village; but when asked if speed humps would be a welcome sight, it was evident from the results that other calming methods should be given priority over them. There are many arguments for and against most of the above, ranging from being unsightly and unfriendly to being environmentally poor and can also create difficulties for emergency vehicles and agricultural machinery trying to negotiate the already narrow roads.

Pros and Cons:

Road humps

Advantages

- Very good at reducing vehicle speeds and improving road safety
- Relatively cheap
- Self enforcing
- Do not usually affect on-street parking

Disadvantages

- Can cause damage to some vehicles
- Can increase traffic noise especially when HGV's pass by
- Signs, street lighting and white lines are all required and may be visually intrusive
- Can cause discomfort for drivers and passengers
- Can cause problems for emergency services and buses

Note: There is a legal requirement for road humps to be lit, unless the humps are within a 20mph zone. However, 63% of respondents to the survey said "no" to street lighting. There is also a view that humps increase exhausts pollution.



20mph speed limits

Where measured speeds are sufficiently low, a 20mph speed limit may be introduced with no traffic calming measures. These are indicated by terminal signs at the start and end of the limit and repeater signs at regular intervals. Unless the road layout or surrounding area naturally slows down traffic, these can rely heavily on Police enforcement and are therefore more uncommon than 20mph zones.

20mph zones must include speed reducing measures at certain intervals to enable them to be self-enforcing. No repeater signs are required. They are, however, strictly regulated; areas must be residential or in a busy town and existing 85th percentile traffic speeds must be a maximum of 27mph otherwise limits are likely to be ignored.

Advantages:

- Improves road safety
- Very good at reducing vehicle speeds
- Traffic calming measures situated in a 20mph zone need less signing and street lighting than usual, which keeps visual intrusion to a minimum

Disadvantages:

- Requires traffic calming measures which have their own disadvantages
- Very expensive
- Legislation restricts the size and location of 20mph zones

- **Chicanes and Pinch Points**

These reduce vehicle speeds by reducing the amount of available carriageway. Chicanes are constructed on one side of the road, introducing a physical deflection into the oncoming vehicles path, whilst pinch points narrow the road centrally. They are frequently used to provide a safe crossing point for pedestrians.

Advantages:

- Reduces vehicle speeds and can improve road safety
- Well accepted by bus companies and the emergency services

Disadvantages:

- Reduces on-street parking
- Can create conflicts between vehicles
- Increase in air pollution due to stopping and starting of vehicles
- Usually illuminated by bollards, street lighting, signing and white lines as all are required, which may be considered visually intrusive.

Again note 63% of respondents to the survey said “no” to street lighting. It could also be argued that “on street” parking already creates chicanes and pinch points.

Gated Entrances

Gateways are installed at entrances to towns and villages or where there is a change in character of a road, often combined with a reduced speed limit. It shows drivers the nature of the road has changed and encourages them to slow down. Usually, they comprise of a mixture of warning signs, coloured/textured surface materials, speed tables, entry treatments, planting etc.

Advantages:

- Highlight speed limit change
- Remind drivers of the change in road environment

Disadvantages:

- Additional measures are needed to maintain speed reduction
- Not effective in reducing speeds over a long stretch of road

Our neighbouring village of Monxton has introduced a gated approach to highlight their village entrances. “Gates” could easily be installed at all our entrances and the gates, along with a change in road surface, would emphasise the 30mph speed limit.



Other Techniques:

- **Junction Tables**

These are large flat top humps constructed across junctions to reduce the speed of approaching vehicles. They also provide a level place for pedestrians to cross.

Advantages:

- Reduce vehicle speeds at junctions
- Highlights junctions to motorists
- Provides level crossing point for pedestrians

Disadvantages:

- Vehicles may drive onto footway
- May cause problems for buses
- Pedestrians may not take care crossing them

A junction table outside the school and possibly also at the bottom of Barrow Hill might be advantageous. It would also discourage parking outside the school. The following pictures show a junction table in Wales.



- **Quiet Lanes**

Quiet Lanes are minor rural roads or networks of minor rural roads appropriate for shared use by walkers, cyclists, horse riders and other vehicles. The aim of Quiet Lanes is to maintain the character of minor rural roads by seeking to contain rising traffic growth that is widespread in rural areas. There are three key elements to a Quiet Lanes scheme: community involvement to encourage a change in user behaviour; area-wide direction signing to discourage through traffic; and Quiet Lane entry and exit signs to remind drivers that they are entering or leaving a Quiet Lane, a place where they may expect people to be using the whole of the road space for a range of activities.

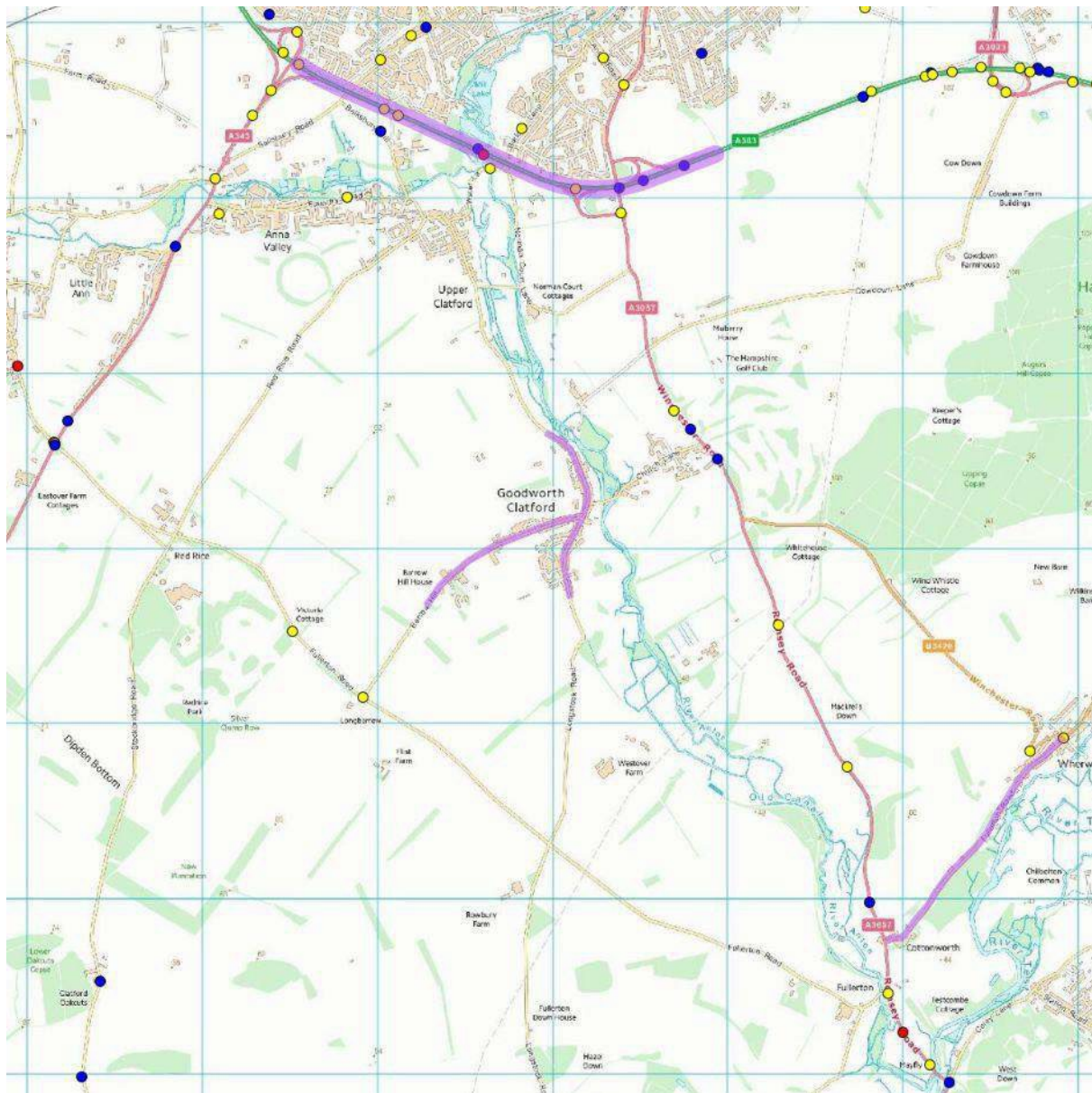
- **Speed Indicator Displays**

- Radar operated signs that indicate to drivers their current speed could be installed at locations where vehicles regularly exceed the speed limit.



Accidents:

A study of accidents carried out by The Hampshire Constabulary between January 2014 and December 2016 (see following map) showed that none occurred within the village, but two serious and one slight injury accident occurred on the A3057 close to the junction with Church Lane. Two serious accidents occurred near Clatford Oakcuts and two slight on the Red Rice road. Three serious and seven slight accidents occurred on the small section of the A303 in the north-east of the parish at the junction with the A3093. Hampshire Constabulary accidents (Jan 2014 to Dec16)



Key: Fatal ■ Serious ■ Slight ■

Conclusions:

The Neighbourhood Plan Survey indicated that some ways of controlling traffic through the village would be desirable but that it should not be at the expense of spoiling its character. Initially the aim would probably be limited to the following:

- Gated Entrances to the village where the 30mph speed limits start - accompanied by a change in road surface colour/texture and also the possible addition of rumble strips.
- A Junction Platform where Church Lane meets the Village Street. This should discourage parking immediately outside the school and make it safer for pedestrians to cross. Possibly install a junction platform where Barrow Hill also meets The Village Street.
- “Unsuitable for HGV’s” or “Access Only” signs where practical.

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- Speed Limit on A3057 either side of the junction with Church Lane
- Apply for the village to be designated a “Quiet Lane” area.
- If the village achieves 20mph status then install chicanes and/or pinch points at appropriate locations. *

* Our first submission to Hampshire County Council for a 20mph speed limit was rejected but, due to the strong feelings made in the survey, we will continue to pursue this idea.

Evidence Based Documents:

Neighbourhood Plan Responses, Hampshire Traffic Web:
<http://www.tvphampshiretraffweb.co.uk/#>

The Highways (Road Humps) Regulations 1999:
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1999/1025/regulation/1/made>

Eastleigh Borough Council (For information on road humps, 20mph speed limits, chicanes and pinch points, gated entrances & junction tables):
<https://web.archive.org/web/20060927075215/http://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/ebc-3053>

The Quiet Lanes and Home Zones (England) Regulations 2006:
http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2006/2082/pdfs/ukxi_20062082_en.pdf