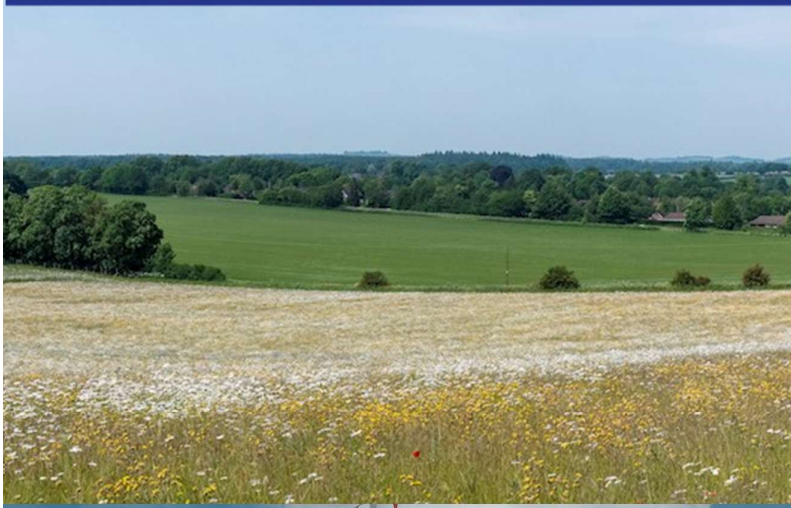




Test Valley Borough Council Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) 2024 - 2025

January 2026

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Glossary of Terms

Authority's Monitoring Reports: A report that fulfils Section 113 of the Localism Act 2011 that requires that a monitoring report must be published assessing the implementation of policy and progress of the Local Development Scheme. This must be done at least yearly.

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

Conservation: The preservation, protection, or restoration of the natural environment and of wildlife and the process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

Custom-build: Refers to when an individual or an association of individuals commissions a specialist developer to deliver a new home.

Development Management Policies: These are a suite of criteria-based policies which are required to ensure that all development within the area meets the spatial vision and spatial objectives set out in the Local Plan.

Development Plan: The Development Plan comprises the Development Plan Documents, Neighbourhood Development Plans, and the Minerals and Waste Plans produced jointly by Hampshire County Council, Portsmouth and Southampton City Councils and the New Forest and South Downs National Park Authorities.

Development Plan Documents (DPDs): Spatial planning documents that are subject to independent examination and form the development plan for a local authority area for the purposes of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Individual Development Plan Documents or parts of a document can be reviewed independently of other Development Plan Documents.

Duty to Cooperate: The duty to cooperate was created in the Localism Act 2011. It places a legal duty on local planning authorities, county councils and public bodies to engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis on strategic cross boundary matters.

Evidence Base: The evidence and information used to inform Development Plan Documents. It should be as up to date as possible.

Green Infrastructure (GI): Green infrastructure can embrace a range of spaces and assets that provide environmental and wider benefits. It can, for example, include parks, playing fields, other areas of open space, woodland, allotments, private gardens, sustainable drainage features, green roofs and walls, street trees and 'blue infrastructure' such as streams, ponds, canals and other water bodies.

Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA): This is based on a legal requirement through the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). It included assessing the potential effects of land use plans on the conservation objectives of certain sites that are designated for their nature conservation importance. This includes Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs). Guidance also recommends considering the effects on Ramsar Sites.

Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP): The IDP forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. It assesses the capability and deficits in infrastructure which are needed to deliver the requirements of the Local Plan.

Local Development Scheme (LDS): This sets out the programme for preparing planning guidance. The Council's LDS can be found on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website.

Local Plan: This sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority area and the spatial objectives and strategic policies to deliver that vision through development management policies and strategic site allocations. The next Local Plan will have the status of a Development Plan Document.

Local Planning Authority (LPA): The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area.

National Landscape: An area designated of national importance for its distinctive character and natural beauty. They are formally designated by Natural England as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).

Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP): NDPs give local communities the power to shape development in their area. Once 'made' (adopted) they become part of the development plan and the policies and proposals contained within them are used in the determination of planning applications, including appeals. Through the Localism Act 2011, town and parish councils can influence planning decisions in their area and can propose land for development provided that they are in line with the development plan via a neighbourhood development plan.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF): The NPPF sets out national planning policy for plan making and decision taking. The current NPPF was published in December 2024.

Northern Test Valley (NTV): This relates to the area of the Borough excluding Southern Test Valley and the New Forest National Park.

Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH): This is an organisation comprising, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Hampshire County, Havant, New Forest, Portsmouth, Southampton, Test Valley and Winchester Councils, and New Forest National Park. They have come together to improve the economic performance of South Hampshire and enhance it as a place to live and work.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG): An online resource which provides guidance on how to apply the policies and guidance in the NPPF.

Previously Developed Land (PDL): Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land and any associated fixed surface infrastructure (a full definition can be found in the NPPF).

Primary Shopping Area: Defined area where retail development is concentrated (generally comprising the primary and secondary frontages which are adjoining and closely related to the primary frontage).

Priority Habitats and Species: Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Proposals Map: The proposals map identifies areas of protection, allocated sites for development and set out areas to which specific policies apply. They are now known as Policies maps.

Ramsar Sites: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

Self-build: Refers to when an individual or an association of individuals directly organises the design and construction of a new home.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI): Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 in relation to special features of interest on the site such as for its wildlife, geology or landform.

Site Specific Allocations: These include sites for specific or mixed-use development contained in Development Plan Documents. Policies will identify specific requirements for individual proposals.

Southern Test Valley (STV): This comprises the six parishes of Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey Town and Valley Park – it is the part of the Borough covered by PfSH.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC): Areas that have been identified as being of international importance for the habitats and species they support through the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulation 2017 (as amended).

Special Protection Areas (SPA): Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds they support through the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI): This sets out the standards that authorities will achieve with regard to involving local communities in the preparation of plan making and development management decisions. The Statement of Community Involvement is not a Development Plan Document. The Test Valley SCI

was adopted in January 2023 and can be viewed on the Planning Policy pages of the Council's website. An amendment to the SCI was approved by Cabinet in May 2024 covering notifying Parish Councils (PC) of planning applications and amendments to planning applications according to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA): This is a term used to describe environmental assessment as applied to policies, plans and programmes. The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, requires a formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the fields of housing and land use.

Strategic Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA): The SHELAA provides information on potential housing and/or employment sites promoted by landowners/developers with details on whether they are available, suitable and achievable.

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

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

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

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

The Regulations: This relates to the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 (as amended).

Travel Plan: A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed.

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

Introduction

1 Background

- 1.1 The key role of the AMR is to assess the performance of the Council's planning policies and the implementation of its Local Development Scheme (timetable setting out the milestones involved in producing the Local Development Framework). The Council's LDS is available online¹.
- 1.2 The AMR provides a monitoring framework and a single source of key information that will help inform the development of new policies to be included in the draft Local Plan. Section 12 of the Revised Local Plan sets out the approach for monitoring². It is intended to inform discussions to be held with key organisations and the public with respect to the scope and nature of future policies.
- 1.3 The Test Valley Authority Monitoring Report (AMR) has been prepared in line with section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended). Local authorities are no longer required to submit their monitoring report to the Secretary of State. However, the Council has a duty to continue monitoring and collecting data. The Council will continue to produce monitoring reports for public information on an annual basis; these reports will be publicly available. Part 8 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 sets out what must be covered within the AMR.
- 1.4 Local authorities are able to choose what targets and indicators to include in their monitoring whilst ensuring that they are prepared in accordance with relevant UK and 'assimilated law' (formerly 'retained EU law') which is now part of domestic legislation.
- 1.5 The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (as amended) states that an authority that prepares a plan that is subject to the provisions of the Regulations "*shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan ... with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action.*" The Authority Monitoring Report provides an important mechanism of providing this information in accordance these Regulations.
- 1.6 The AMR includes three types of indicators:
 - Contextual indicators that help to describe the general context of the area e.g. population.
 - Core indicators that were originally identified by the government as needing to be reported on by all local authorities to give a consistent

¹ <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/lds>

² <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/local-development-framework/dpd>

assessment of the impact of planning policy implementation. While no longer required to report against these indicators, they continue to be used to enable comparison with previous AMRs and as they are helpful in monitoring the Local Plan.

- Local indicators that are identified by the Council as they are specific to the local authority to help monitor aspects of local planning policy not covered by the core output indicators.

- 1.7 Although the requirement to produce AMRs has changed, the Council has retained the majority of indicators used in previous AMRs in order to identify long term trends.

2 Format of report

- 2.1 As set out in section 1, the AMR provides information on the delivery of the Local Development Scheme and the performance of the Council's policies (section 4). In considering the Council's policies, part two of the AMR is formatted using the chapter headings of the Revised Local Plan.
- 2.2 A glossary is provided at the start of this report for reference.
- 2.3 The AMR reports the position as of 31 March each year; however, the document is usually published in December to allow for collation of the results and production of the report. Updates that have occurred in the period after 31 March may also be included as relevant. The contents presented in the AMR are accurate at the time of completing this report as of December 2025.
- 2.4 In preparing this report, the Council has referred to information provided by a number of other agencies. The source of this information has been given where it is quoted in the report (otherwise the information comes from the Council's Planning Policy Team).
- 2.5 The Council continues to welcome any comments on the format and content of this report that could assist with future versions.
- 2.6 Should you have any queries or wish to make any comments, please contact the Planning Policy Team.

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3 Test Valley profile

- 3.1 Test Valley Borough is located in north-west Hampshire covering 62,758 hectares. According to latest Census data, the population of the borough is approximately 131,200 (2021 Census). The population in Test Valley is projected to increase to about 141,350 by 2030³.
- 3.2 The population of the Borough is concentrated in the towns of Andover and Romsey, with populations of about 53,000 and 23,000 respectively (based on parishes, rounded to nearest thousand). The parishes of North Baddesley, Valley Park, Chilworth and Nursling and Rownhams have a combined population of approximately 23,000. In total these parishes account for about 72% of the Borough's population.⁴ The remaining population is spread across a large number of small villages in the rural part of the Borough. Stockbridge acts as a centre for a number of rural communities.
- 3.3 Much of the landscape is of a high landscape quality. The North Wessex Downs National Landscape covers much of the Borough north of Andover. The New Forest National Park (designated in March 2005) extends into the south-west of the borough. Through the centre of the borough runs the River Test, one of the country's most important chalk stream watercourses. Over 9,500 hectares of the Borough is covered by local, national or international ecological or landscape designations. The extent of the National Landscape and National Park designations within the Borough are shown in Map 1.
- 3.4 Test Valley has a rich built heritage, with just under 2,100 listed buildings⁵, just fewer than 100 scheduled ancient monuments and over 36 conservation areas. There are also many heritage assets which are not subject to any statutory designation. Currently Test valley has 9 heritage sites that are designated as 'at risk'⁶.
- 3.5 Farming is a significant part of the borough's environment and economy. There are regular and popular farming markets throughout the year in the town centres of Andover and Romsey.

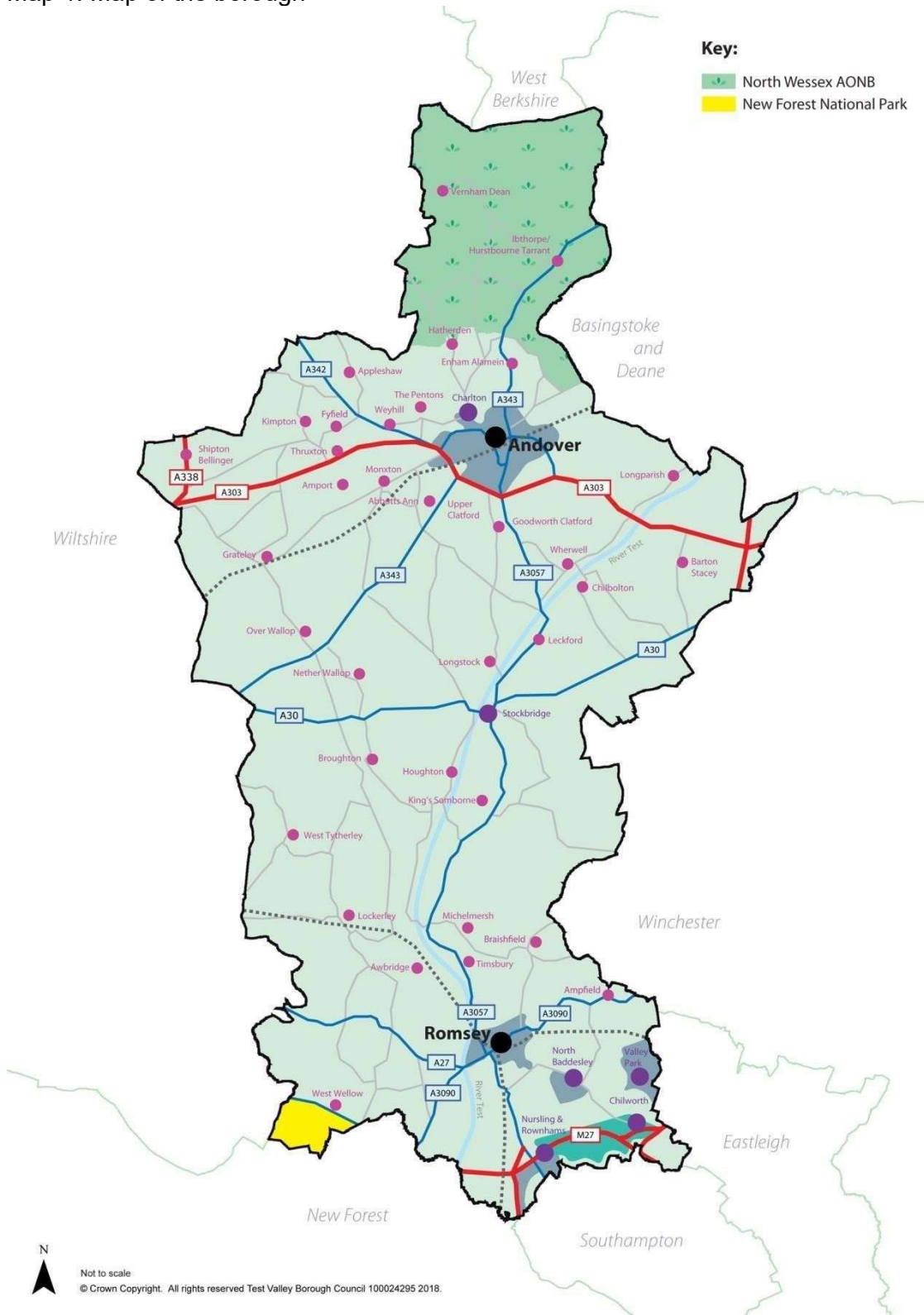
³ Small Area Population Forecasts, Hampshire County Council
(<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>)

⁴ Small Area Population Forecasts, Hampshire County Council

⁵ National Heritage List for England, Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>)

⁶ Heritage at Risk Register, Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/heritage-at-risk/search-register/>)

Map 1: Map of the borough



- 3.6 The overall average sale price of a house in Test Valley as of March 2025 was £382,162⁷ which was below the regional average of £385,261 and above the figure for England (of £293,868). Table 1 shows a breakdown of the average property prices for the different dwelling types available throughout the borough.⁷

Table 1: Average house prices in Test Valley

Type of property	Average price at March 2025
All property types	£382,162
Detached houses	£621,927
Semi-detached houses	£367, 225
Terraced houses	£296,354
Flats and maisonettes	£182, 533

- 3.7 The health of people in Test Valley is good in comparison to the England average. Estimated rates of adult physical activity are higher than the England average, with rates of early deaths from cardio-vascular diseases also lower than the England average. Deprivation is lower than the England average and the average life expectancy is 84 for women years and 80 for men; both these figures are above the national average.⁸
- 3.8 The Government publishes figures on greenhouse gas emissions by local authority area. The dataset incorporates emissions of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide greenhouse gases. The unit used for reporting is 'carbon dioxide equivalent' (CO₂e), whereby the emissions from the different gases are weighted to reflect their global warming potential. There remain some greenhouse gases for which data is not available at a local authority level and a number of assumptions are made in order to generate this data. Table 2 sets out the reported emissions that occurred within Test Valley, as well as the per person figures.

⁷ UK House Price Index, Land Registry (<https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/?lang=en>)

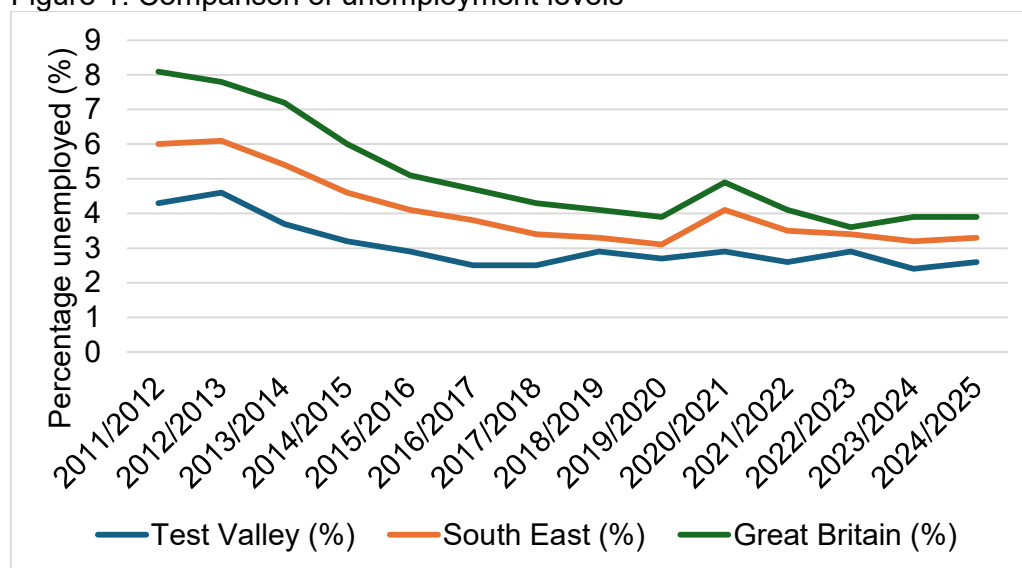
⁸ Public Health Profiles, Department of Health and Social Care (<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/data>)

Table 2: Greenhouse gas emissions within Test Valley Borough (Department for Energy Security & Net Zero, 2025)⁹

Sector	2020	2021	2022	2023
Industry	51.0	56.6	51.1	44.8
Commercial	61.9	71.2	62.9	50.8
Public sector	20.6	21.6	18.9	14.8
Domestic	194.4	195.0	165.6	156.1
Transport	360.7	380.6	386.4	378.2
Land use, land use change, forest (net)	-19.2	-17.7	-16.3	-16.6
Agriculture	99.5	100.9	96.9	94.7
Waste	19.8	23.8	17.6	27.2
Total	788.7	831.9	783.1	749.9

- 3.9 The Borough has relatively low levels of unemployment and economic inactivity. The percentage of economically active people in the borough is 75.7% and out of those, the percentage of those employed is 75% (April 2024 to March 2025) compared to 81% in the South East and 78% in Great Britain.¹⁰ The percentage of economically active people that are unemployed in Test valley this reporting year was 2.6% compared to 3.3% in the South East and 3.9% nationally.

Figure 1: Comparison of unemployment levels



- 3.10 Job density is the ratio of total jobs to population aged 16-64. For example, a job density of 1.0 would mean that there is one job for every resident aged 16-64. The total number of jobs is a workplace-based measure and comprises

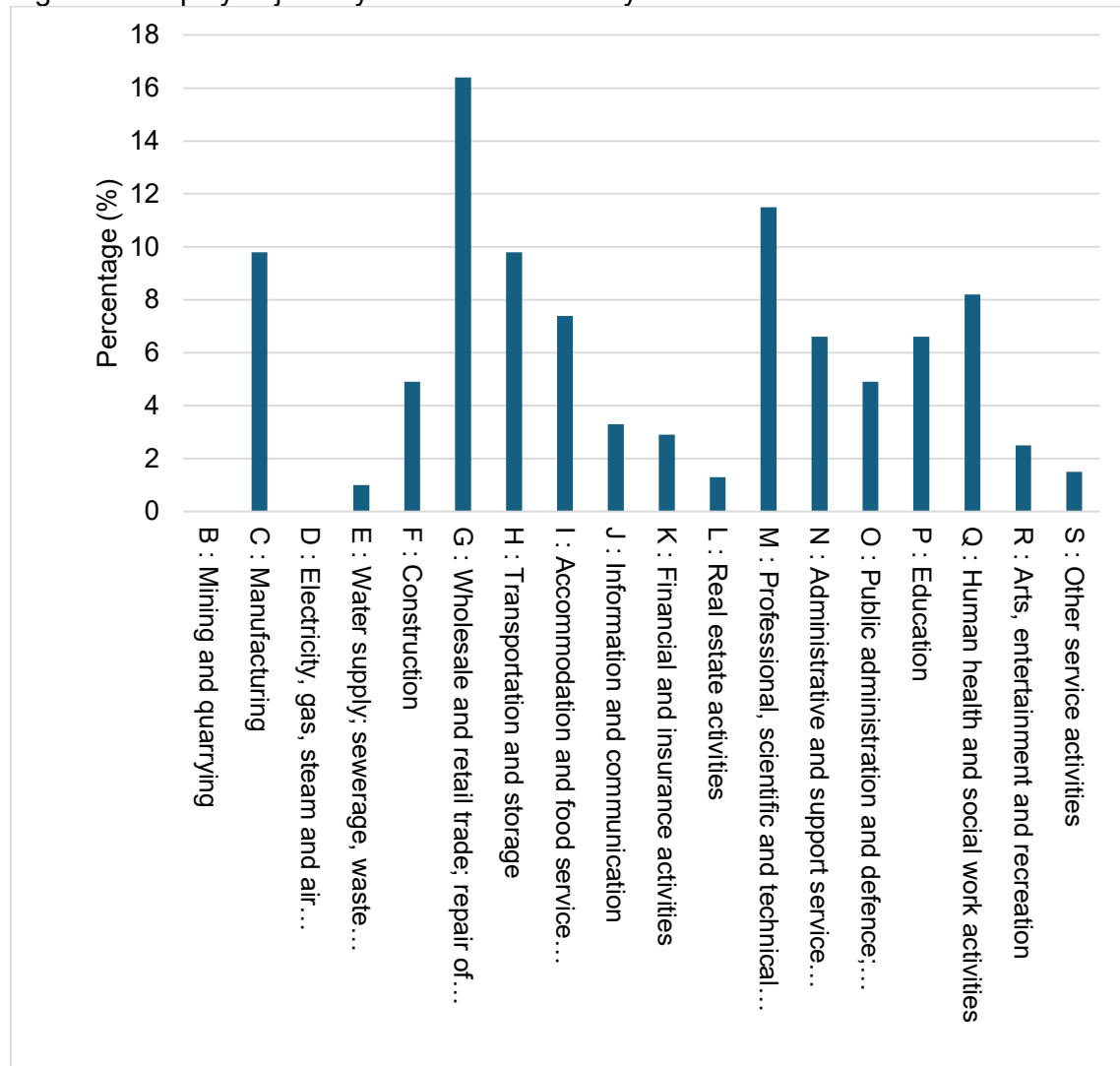
⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>

¹⁰ Labour Market Profile for Test Valley, Office for National Statistics (ONS)
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/report.aspx>

employee jobs, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces. For Test Valley, the job density in 2023, the latest information available, was 0.91 compared to 0.86 in the South East and 0.86 in Britain.¹¹

- 3.11 Figure 2 shows the highest percentage of employees in Test Valley (in 2023) were employed in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles and the lowest in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply.¹²

Figure 2: Employee jobs by sector in Test Valley



¹¹ Labour Market Profile for Test Valley, ONS.

¹² Labour Market Profile for Test Valley, ONS. There was no employee jobs recorded in mining and quarrying in Test Valley.

Part one: Local Development Scheme and Community Infrastructure Levy monitoring

4 Monitoring of the Local Development Scheme (LDS)

- 4.1 One of the functions of the AMR is to monitor the progress of the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS is a public statement of the Council's programme for the production of Development Plan Documents (DPDs). The LDS sets out the timelines for the production of documents including gathering data, consultation, examination and its adoption.
- 4.2 The Test Valley LDS applies to the Borough outside of the National Park. The New Forest National Park is responsible for the planning of the part of the Borough, which lies within the Park (see Appendix 3) and will have its own LDS. Under the Planning Act 2008, there is no need for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) to be included within the LDS however the Council will continue to produce SPDs when appropriate.
- 4.3 Public consultation on a full draft Local Plan (Regulation 18 Stage 2) took place early in 2024 identifying how the Council were aiming to deliver its housing need at the time. This was prepared in line with national policy and guidance. Since then, national planning policy has been significantly changed to reflect the Government's ambition of increasing the delivery of housing both nationally and immediately.
- 4.4 The Council undertook public consultation on the draft Local Plan 2042 Revised Regulation 18 document which identifies how the Council is seeking to meet the Government's increase in housing need for Test Valley. The public consultation took place for 10 weeks from 27 June 2025 to midday on 5 September. This is the fifth stage in the preparation of the next local plan after public consultations on our Issues and Options consultation (2018), Refined Issues and Options consultation (2020), Regulation 18 Stage 1 consultation in February 2022 and Regulation 18 Stage 2 in February 2024.
- 4.5 An updated Local Development Scheme¹³ was approved by the Cabinet on 26 February 2025 and has been published on our website. The LDS includes a timetable for production of the draft local plan and this is set out in Appendix 1 of the LDS.
- 4.6 There are currently 24 designated neighbourhood areas in the Borough. This reporting year, the Borough has ten 'made' Neighbourhood Plans, which were all approved following community referendum: Charlton, Chilbolton, Goodworth Clatford, Houghton, King's Somborne, Over Wallop, Thruxton, Upper Clatford, Wellow and West Tytherley/West Dean. There are a further 14 neighbourhood plans that are being prepared in the Borough.

5 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

¹³ <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/planning-services/planningpolicy/lDs>

- 5.1 The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a mechanism that allows local planning authorities to levy a charge on new development in order to contribute to the cost of infrastructure projects that are, or will be, needed to support new development.
- 5.2 Test Valley Borough Council implemented the adopted CIL Charging Schedule on 1 August 2016. The CIL Charging Schedule sets out the charge per square metre for each category of development that is liable for CIL. There are four residential charging zones across the Borough and rates are updated annually using the RICS CIL Index. The RICS Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Index is prepared and published by the Building Cost Information Service annually. The index figure to be used in any calendar year is that which is published on 1 November in the previous year.¹⁴
- 5.3 The 2025 Rates are;
Zone 1 - £251.56
Zone 2 - £201.25
Zone 3 - £150.93
Zone 4 - £100.62
Large Format Retail - £258.75
- 5.4 The use of Section 106 agreements remains as a way of mitigating the impact of development and co-exists with CIL but on a much smaller scale. Section 106 agreements may still be used to secure mitigation for specific impacts of a development to make development acceptable in planning terms provided that any infrastructure sought is in line with Regulation 122 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 5.5 The CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires that a 'meaningful proportion' of CIL receipts be passed to the local parish or town council for the area in which development took place. The proportion to be passed to the local parish council is 15% of the relevant CIL receipts with a maximum cap of £100 per Council Tax dwelling within the parish in each financial year. Where a Neighbourhood Development Plan (NDP) is 'made' the 'meaningful proportion' will rise to 25% with no maximum cap specified. Parish Councils will receive their 'meaningful proportion' of CIL in April and October each year.
- 5.6 The Council, as the Charging Authority is required under Regulation 62 of the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) to prepare a report for any financial year in which it collects CIL. The Council is also required to report on collection and application of CIL in an Infrastructure Funding Statement, published in December each year. The table below sets out financial details as required by the Regulations.
- 5.7 The CIL Spending Protocol is the authority's approach to allocating CIL funds for infrastructure projects. Bids made for CIL funds for an infrastructure project undergo a technical, criteria-based assessment by officers and will be recommended to Cabinet each year. With the introduction of CIL in August

¹⁴ https://bcis.co.uk/insight/cil_index/

2016 it's expected that Section 106 contributions and specifically public Open space Contributions will become less. Public Open space contributions come through from large and strategic development sites but these do not happen often so it is likely some quarters will be considerably higher while others may have no incoming public open space contributions.

- 5.8 The Council did not receive any bids for CIL funds in 2024/25.

Table 3: CIL financial details for 2024/25

Details	£
Total CIL Receipts for 2024/25	870,938.49
Expenditure on infrastructure	1,144,954.68
Amount of CIL applied for to repay money borrowed and items of infrastructure funded	0.00
Amount of CIL applied to Administrative Expenditure	43,546.92
Amount of CIL passed to a Town/Parish Council	148,059.54
Total CIL Expenditure	1,336,561.14
Amount of CIL Receipts Retained at 31 st March 2025	3,071,551.76

6 Duty to Cooperate

- 6.1 The duty to cooperate was introduced by the Localism Act 2011 on 6 April 2012, and is set out in section 33A of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. In recognition of Part 8, Regulation 34 (6) the Council has jointly worked with the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH), neighbouring authorities and authorities across Hampshire on evidence based studies in support of Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents.
- 6.2 A PfSH protocol is in place; representations are prepared by the PfSH Planning Officers Group, are seen by Members of the Housing and Planning Delivery Panel, before being signed off by the Joint Committee Chairman (following consideration by the Joint Committee if necessary).
- 6.3 As part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Local Government Association¹⁵ (HIOW) there is an established structure of meetings at a chief planning officer level (Hampshire and Isle of Wight Planning Officers group – HIPOG). There are also a number of subgroups that support HIPOG:
- Development Control Practitioners Group
 - Development Plan Group (DP Group)
 - Planning Research Liaison Group (PLRG)
 - Sustainable Design Group
- 6.4 The Council is a member of these groups and attends meetings during the year. The Council has been working with a group of neighbouring local authorities and other organisations to update evidence on recreational

¹⁵ The association provides a structure for collaboration between local authorities in Hampshire, Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight.

impacts on the New Forest international nature conservation designations and is engaged in the governance of Bird Aware Solent.

- 6.5 The Council is part of a joint Spatial Position Statement (2023) with PFSH authorities and also has Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) with both Winchester and Wiltshire for their Local Plan. As our Local Plan progresses towards Reg 19 / Submission, we will progress these for our Local Plan.

7 New Forest National Park

- 7.1 The New Forest National Park was established on 1 March 2005. The National Park Authority (NPA) assumed full responsibility for planning matters within the National Park boundary on 1 April 2006 and the AMR reflects this status. A map identifying the area of the borough that, for planning matters, is part of the National Park is provided in Appendix 3 (also see Map 1 for wider context). The NPA is responsible for annual reporting for all areas within the National Park boundary.
- 7.2 Housing completions within the Test Valley area of the National Park will continue to be reported within this AMR, although separately to those for the rest of the Borough outside of the National Park.
- 7.3 The Council is represented by one member of the New Forest NPA, which meets regularly. Officers liaise with officers of the NPA, particularly planning officers on planning strategy/policy matters. The NPA has prepared and adopted a number of Local Development Framework (LDF) documents and a statutory Management Plan (referred to as the Partnership Plan) for the National Park. The Council has a duty to take account of the purposes of the National Park designation in its decision making. The Council is represented on the management plan group.

Part two: Monitoring the adopted Local Plan

8 Revised Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011 - 2029

- 8.1 The Revised Local Plan for Test Valley forms a key part of the Development Plan for the borough. The document sets out a vision and broad objectives for the future development and the core objectives which underpin the policies and proposals which form the spatial strategy. The Local Plan will guide future development within the borough of Test Valley over the plan period 2011-2029.
- 8.2 The Local Plan draws upon other strategies of the Council, especially the Corporate Plan, and other organisations that have implications for the development and use of land. It identifies the strategic locations for housing and employment based on a settlement hierarchy. The document contains policies which are used in determining planning applications. The document sets out the boundaries for the settlement hierarchy and town centre boundaries and identifies those areas that prevent coalescence between settlements and areas of local distinctiveness.
- 8.3 As the Local Plan reached the five year anniversary of its adoption on 27 January 2021, a review was undertaken in accordance with Regulation 10A of The Town and Country Planning Regulations 2012 (as amended). Its purpose was to ensure that the plan and its policies remain effective and to identify any areas which need to be reviewed. The review considered whether there had been a significant change in circumstances which affects the plan's strategy and whether it remains up to date and consistent with national planning policy in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2019. This review was undertaken as a self-assessment using relevant parts of the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) Local Plan Route Mapper Toolkit. The assessment was then reviewed by independent consultants appointed by PAS. The review was approved by Cabinet on 10 March 2021.
- 8.4 Part 1 assessment concluded that, the spatial strategy is considered to remain sound and plan policies remain up to date and continue to provide a robust basis for decision making in the determination of planning applications. Part 2 assessment concluded that NPPF 2019 requirements necessitate some new or additional policy, or revision of the current policy approach being considered to address these, or which will be taken into account and considered in preparing the next Local Plan, or which could alternatively be addressed through Supplementary Planning Documents or other additional guidance. However, these are not considered to mean that the adopted Local Plan is out of date or unsound.
- 8.5 On 12 December 2024 the Government published a revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and revised standard method for the calculation of local housing need. This has significantly increased the number of homes the Council needs to plan for in the next Local Plan. A further Regulation 18 stage (Revised Regulation 18 Stage 2) was conducted from 27 June 2025 to midday on 5 September to respond to the increase in local housing need and focus on additional proposed development site allocations for housing to seek

to meet this. The next Local Plan will be prepared in accordance with the NPPF 2024.

- 8.6 The following chapters of the AMR provide information relating to the monitoring of the Local Plan

9 Delivering Sustainable Development

RLP Policies (Chapter 4)	
Policy SD1	Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

- 9.1 Delivering Sustainable Development relates to chapter 4 of the Local Plan. At the centre of the Council's Spatial Strategy is the principle of sustainable development. Sustainable development is at the core of planning and in making the right decisions for current and future generations. The three elements of sustainable development are social, economic and environmental and need to be considered jointly, not in isolation.
- 9.2 The Local Plan has been written to provide the starting point for guiding growth and creating and delivering sustainable development. This echoes the approach of Government guidance set out in the NPPF. This Plan includes a policy which sets out the presumption in favour of sustainable development.

10 Local Communities

RLP Policies (Chapter 5)	
Policy COM1	Housing Provision 2011-2029
Policy COM2	Settlement Hierarchy
Policy COM3	New Neighbourhood at Whitenap, Romsey
Policy COM4	New Neighbourhood at Hoe Lane, North Baddesley
Policy COM5	Residential Development at Park Farm, Stoneham
Policy COM6	New Neighbourhood at Picket Piece, Andover
Policy COM6A	New Neighbourhood at Picket Twenty, Andover
Policy COM7	Affordable Housing
Policy COM8	Rural Exception Affordable Housing
Policy COM9	Community Led Development
Policy COM10	Occupational Accommodation for Rural Workers in the Countryside
Policy COM11	Existing Dwellings and Ancillary Domestic Buildings in the Countryside
Policy COM12	Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside
Policy COM13	Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople
Policy COM14	Community Services and Facilities
Policy COM15	Infrastructure

- 10.1 The borough comprises a number of settlements each with their own community identity ranging from the large towns of Andover and Romsey to small rural villages. These settlements are set in attractive countryside of a high landscape quality. The issues they face and what helps sustain them are similar - one key issue being the availability of housing.
- 10.2 Through the Revised Local Plan, the Council aims to deliver new development in a sustainable way. This section assesses how the policies in chapter five of the plan are performing in making provision for new housing through the allocation of land and facilitating development within existing settlements and the countryside.

Housing Delivery

(H1) Plan period and housing targets

(H2) net additional dwellings

- 10.3 This data is presented in the Test Valley housing trajectories in Appendix 4. This includes:
- Net additional dwellings in previous years

- Net additional dwellings for the reporting year
- Net additional dwellings in future years (projected)
- Managed delivery target

- 10.4 The housing trajectories include figures from 2011/12 to 2028/29 which covers the plan period of the adopted Local Plan. Housing trajectories are provided for separate housing requirements: Northern Test Valley (NTV), and Southern Test Valley (STV) – the extent of these areas is indicated in Appendix 5. The housing trajectory has been updated since the adoption of the plan.
- 10.5 In 2024/25, 297 dwellings were completed in Test Valley, of which 61 were in Northern Test Valley and 236 in Southern Test Valley. Overall, completions have increased compared to 2023/24. Table 4 indicates the housing completions against the adopted Local Plan requirements.

Table 4: Housing completions against adopted Local Plan requirements

	STV	% of RLP requirement	NTV	% of RLP requirement	TVBC Total
2015/16	338	174	666	169	1004
2016/17	240	124	651	165	891
2017/18	194	100	599	152	793
2018/19	249	128	560	142	809
2019/20	279	144	669	170	948
2020/21	337	174	542	137	879
2021/22	326	168	528	134	854
2022/23	139	72	257	65	396
2023/24	205	106	69	18	274
2024/25	236	122	61	15	297
Total	2543		4602		7145

- 10.6 The annualised average for the number of dwellings to be built per annum is 394 in NTV and 194 for STV; this is a borough wide figure of 588 per annum. When the delivery and requirement figures are compared for the reporting year, this reveals a deficit of 333 dwellings for NTV, and a surplus of 42 dwellings for STV. The 2024/25 figures are below the annual average housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan.
- 10.7 Following publication of the NPPF in December 2024 and the latest standard method, the housing requirement as set out in the adopted Local Plan is now considered out of date with regard to NPPF paragraph 78. The housing requirement in the adopted Local Plan is now far lower than the standard method calculation of local housing need, and therefore no longer compatible with this. The housing land supply (HLS) calculation is made against the latest standard method calculation of 934 homes per year as the local housing need figure and this has been used to provide the target five year requirement.

Housing land supply

- 10.8 As at April 2025, Test Valley Borough can demonstrate a deliverable housing land supply (or HLS) of **2.54 years** set against the NPPF target of **5.00 years**. This represents a small decline in our position since April 2024, when the Borough had a HLS position of 2.76 years.
- 10.9 Since December 2024, the HLS data for Test Valley has been calculated and published as a Boroughwide figure. Prior to this, separate data was published for the Northern and Southern Housing Market Areas. Following the NPPF update in December 2024, our Borough wide housing need in Test Valley is 933 homes per annum (using the updated standard method calculation). We have therefore assessed our housing land supply against this requirement, at a Boroughwide level, with a 5% buffer, as required by the NPPF.

Housing gains and losses

- 10.10 Table 5 provides a summary of the main housing gains and losses in the reporting period. This shows that, of the larger sites, there was a mixture of completions for private / open market homes and affordable homes.

Table 5: Summary of main housing gains and losses (10 or more dwellings in reporting year)¹⁶

Address	Application Reference	Private / Affordable	Gains	Losses
East of Rownhams Lane (Nursling & Rownhams)	18/00666/RESS	Mixed	2	0
Land East of Phase 3 Rownhams Lane (Nursling & Rownhams)	18/00685/RESS	Mixed	33	0
Former North Hill Sawmill Yard Baddesley Road (North Baddesley)	20/00488/RESS	Private	57	0
8a Adjacent Ox Drove (Andover)	13/01816/FULLN	Private	1	0
Finkley Farmland West of Farm Road (Andover)	22/01992/FULLN	Mixed	23	0
Hoe Farm Hoe Lane (North Baddesley)	20/03214/RESS	Mixed	67	0
Abbotswood House Braishfield Road (Romsey)	20/00599/FULLS	Mixed	40	0

¹⁶ These are sites for 10 or more dwellings or units of accommodation with the table focusing on what has been gained / lost in the reporting year.

Address	Application Reference	Private / Affordable	Gains	Losses
Oxlease House Cupernham Lane (Romsey)	21/02635/FULLS	Mixed	18	0

10.11 Table 6 Provides a summary of the cumulative completions on some of the largest sites in the borough.

Table 6: Cumulative completions on strategic sites as at end of March 2025

Site	Cumulative Completions
Abbotswood (Romsey)	867
East Anton (Andover)	2798
Picket Twenty (Andover)	1219
Picket Twenty Extension (Andover)	520
Picket Piece (Andover)	545
Picket Piece Extension (Andover)	292
Redbridge Lane (Romsey)	330
Ganger Farm (Romsey)	277

10.11 There has been a cumulative increase of 40 dwellings to 6,848 this reporting year compared to 6,808 in 2023/24.

Outstanding housing permissions

10.12 As of 1 April 2025, planning permission was outstanding for a net gain of 1,711 dwellings. (109 less than last reporting year). Of this total, 868 were in NTV and 843 in STV. More information is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Outstanding housing permissions as of 1 April 2025

	Large sites (10 or more)			Small sites (less than 10)			Total Net Gain
	Gains	Losses	Net Gain	Gains	Losses	Net Gain	
NTV	588	0	588	325	45	280	868
STV	788	1	787	74	18	56	843
TV NFNP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1376	1	1375	399	63	336	1711

Affordable housing

(H5) Gross affordable housing completions

(L2) Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year

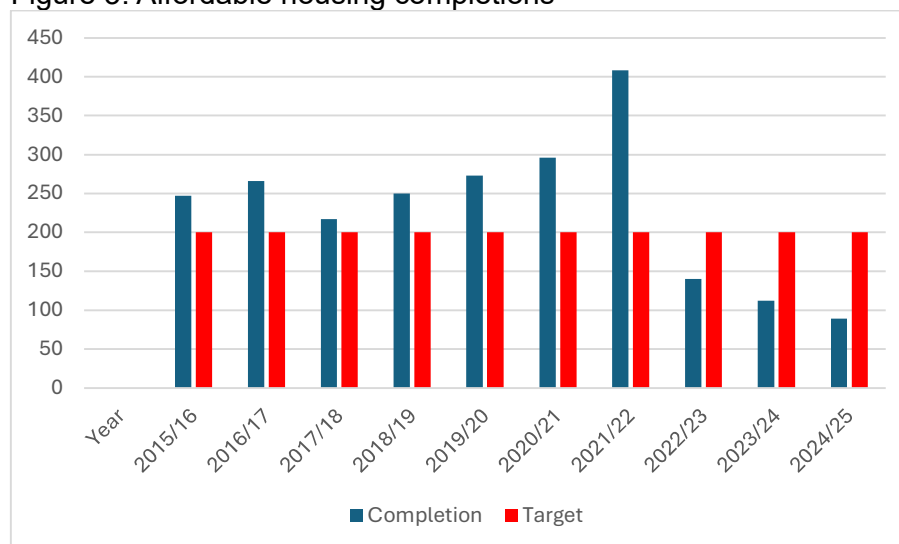
10.13 A significant proportion of affordable housing provision has been provided as part of the new neighbourhoods in the borough, as well as other larger scale housing sites. In the reporting year, the Affordable Housing provision delivered is as follows;

- Social Rent: 12 (1 x Abbotswood House, Romsey & 11 x Oxlease House, Romsey)

- Affordable Rent: 37 (17 x Abbotswood House, Romsey, 10 x Broadleaf Park, Rownhams, 6 x Hoe Lane, North Baddesley & 4 x Land West Finkley, Andover)
- Shared Ownership: 37 (7 x Abbotswood House, Romsey, 5 x Broadleaf Park Rownhams, 18 x Hoe Lane, North Baddesley & 7 x Oxlease House, Romsey)
- First Homes: 3 (3 x Land West Finkley, Andover).

10.14 Figure 3 summarises the housing completions relative to the Council's target for delivering affordable housing¹⁷.

Figure 3: Affordable housing completions



10.15 For 2024/25, a total of 89 affordable houses were delivered in the borough as recorded by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service. This is a decrease relative to the position for 2023/24. The reported figures vary from those provided by Hampshire County Council, who monitor the completions of new build affordable homes only.

Empty properties

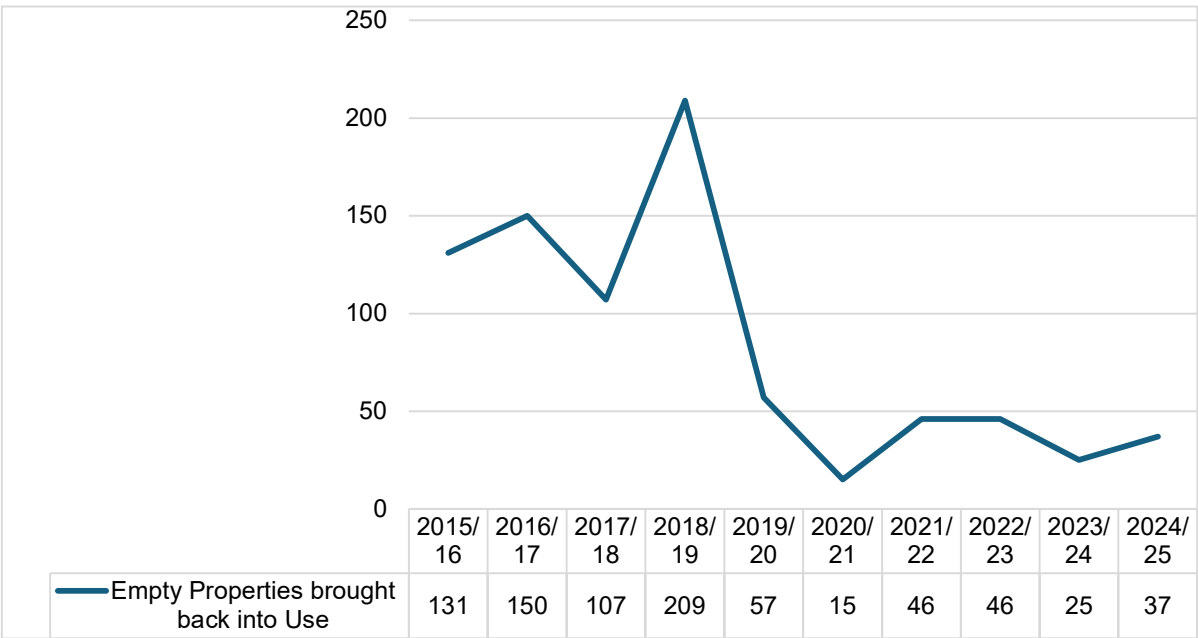
10.16 The Council has an Empty Property Strategy (part of the Housing Strategy available from Housing and Environmental Health Service) which sets out the Council's plans for bringing empty properties back into use to help address housing need.

10.17 During the reporting year, 37 empty properties have been brought back into use; 23 Council Tax and 14 Business Rates properties. This is indicated in Figure 4.

¹⁷ The majority of the allocations in the adopted Local Plan have been delivered, so until the emerging Local Plan identifies new strategic allocations, the Council is mainly relying on smaller sites.

10.18 Previously, the AMR assessed empty properties that had been empty for six months or less. These properties are known as transactional empty properties and tend to be the result of a change in tenant or ownership. The vast majority of all empty properties are empty for less than six months and therefore considered transactional empty properties. A property does not have to be used all the time to be classed as occupied e.g. a second home, holiday home or property with pending planning permission.

Figure 4: Number of empty properties that have been brought back into use in Test Valley¹⁸



10.19 The Empty Property Strategy is in the process of being updated and the Council’s policy will become primarily concerned with long term empty properties (properties that have been empty for longer than two years). Following the new definition of empty properties, for this reporting period, there have been 23 Council Tax and 14 Business Rates properties in Test Valley that have been empty for 2 years or more.

New Homes Bonus

10.20 The New Home Bonus began in April 2011 and it is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new-build homes, conversions and long term empty homes brought back into use. There is also an extra payment providing affordable homes. The bonus will match fund the additional council

¹⁸ This relates to properties empty for a period of two years or more.

tax raised for new homes and empty properties brought back into use, with an additional amount for affordable homes, for the following six years.

- 10.21 The 2024/25 grant income (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2022 and October 2023), was based on 311 homes, of which 315 were new properties less 4 empty properties; and 114 affordable units.
- 10.22 The total grant receivable for 2024/25 was £229,859. This comprises of £31,920 Affordable Homes Premium (114 properties x £350 x 80%) and £197,939 as the main grant.
- 10.23 Taking into account the previous years' grant awards, Test Valley Borough Council received a total of £229,859 in New Homes Bonus in 2024/25.
- 10.24 The 2025/26 grant income (using changes in the tax base/delivery of homes between October 2023 and October 2024), is based on 234 homes, of which 307 were new properties less 73 empty properties. The grant income was also based on 43 affordable units.
- 10.25 The total grant receivable for 2025/26 is £12,040. This comprises of £12,040 Affordable Homes Premium (43 properties x £350 x 80%) and £0 as the main grant.

Table 8: New Homes Bonus (2016-2024)

Year	Affordable Homes Premium (£)	Main Grant (£)	Other Grants (£)	Total Grants (£)
2024/25	£31,920	£197,939	0	£229,859
2023/24	75,320	1,124,493	0	1,199,813
2022/23	54,600	1,249,559	800,564	2,104,723
2021/22	85,400	1,907,579	574,953	2,567,932
2020/21	53,760	939,598	2,567,467	3,560,825
2019/20	59,080	741,484	2,987,617	3,788,181
2018/19	33,040	741,349	3,062,222	3,836,611
2017/18	46,200	946,314	3,923,564	4,916,078
2016/17	90,160	1,180,554	3,522,237	4,792,951
Cumulative Total: £26,996,973				

Self-build and custom housebuilding

- 10.26 Under the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), the Council has a duty to keep a register of individuals and associations of individuals who are seeking to acquire serviced plots of land in the borough, in order to build houses for the individuals to occupy as homes.
- 10.27 Self-build and custom housebuilding registers provide information on the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the borough, which can

support development opportunities for this type of housebuilding by increasing awareness of the demand amongst landowners, builders and developers.

10.28 Between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025 there were 9 valid requests by individuals and associations of individuals to be added to the Test Valley Self Build Register. There have been 10 self-build units commenced in this reporting year¹⁹.

10.29 The preferences of those on the register are as follows:

- Generally plots of 0.25+ acres being sought;
- Plots are sought for individual, predominantly detached, dwellings
- Plots are generally sought within semi-rural and rural areas, within relatively close proximity to Romsey or Andover, or other villages within the borough.

Dwellings on previously developed land

10.30 The Revised Local Plan does not include a specific target with regard to the percentage of dwellings to be provided on Previously Developed Land (PDL). The strategic housing requirement for the borough involves significant development taking place on greenfield sites.

(H3) Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

Figure 5: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land

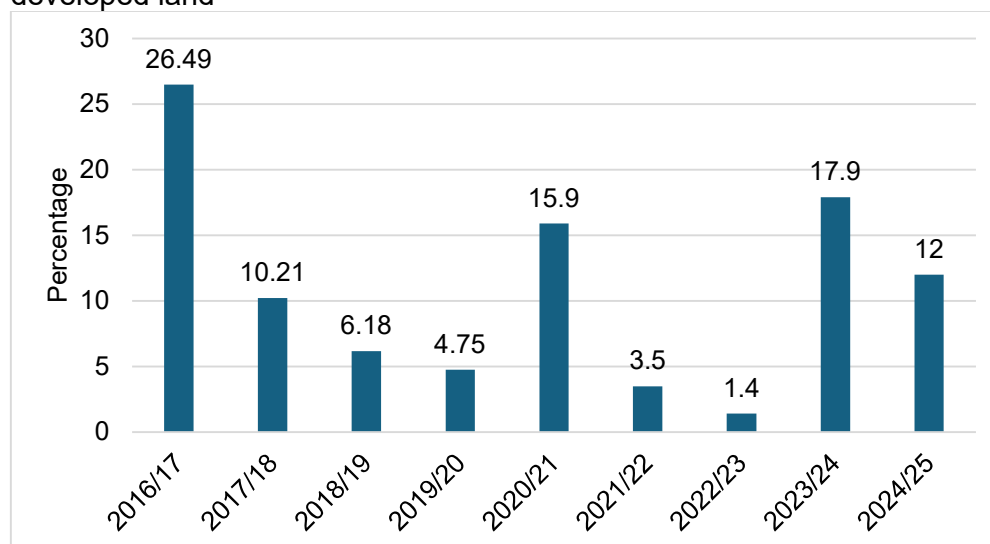


Table 9: Number of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land (PDL)

Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
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¹⁹ Data is based on commencement with a part 1 self-build relief approval in the year indicated.

Net Gain (PDL)	81	50	45	140	27	10	54	24
Net Gain (ALL)	793	809	948	879	854	396	274	297

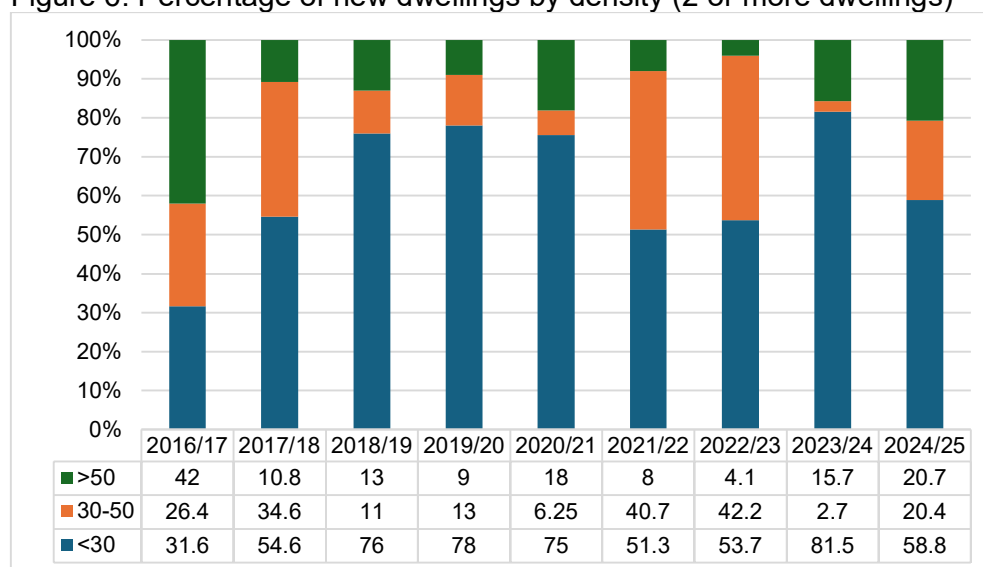
10.31 The data for the reporting year is set out in Figure 5 and Table 9. The total number of dwellings and percentage on previously developed land is lower than in the previous reporting year.

New dwellings by density

(L9) Percentage of new dwellings by density

10.32 Figure 6 provides the details for housing density. The data is split into 3 bands: below 30, between 30 and 50, and more than 50 dwellings per hectare (dph). In the data, provided by Hampshire County Council for all of the individual sites, the density figures are a mix of net and gross. Most of the densities below 30ha in the data were for single dwellings and the remaining data was amended to reflect this.

Figure 6: Percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings)



10.33 The percentage of dwellings at a density of 50+dph has increased, and less than 30 has reduced compared to previous reporting year. Please refer to Appendix 6 to view a table illustrating the percentage of new dwellings by density (2 or more dwellings).

Sites for Gypsies, Travellers, and Travelling Showpeople

10.34 The Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople communities should have access to appropriate accommodation to meet their needs. Sites can be either in the defined settlement boundary or within the countryside provided that

they are in locations where facilities and services, such as schools and local shops, are accessible (in accordance with Policy COM14).

- 10.35 The Council published a Gypsy & Traveller pitch and Travelling Showpeople plot supply statement which provides a summary of the current level of need for new pitches and the five-year supply position of deliverable Gypsy and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople within the borough for the period from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2028. It is now intended that the need and provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be considered within the emerging Local Plan, rather than a separate DPD, as set out in the Local Development Scheme.
- 10.36 The Council published its Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) 2021 in September 2023.
- 10.37 There were 2 permissions granted for Gypsy and Traveller sites between 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025.

Design quality

(H6) Housing quality: Building for Life Assessments

- 10.38 Building for Life has been renamed to Building for a Healthy Life (BHL)²⁰ which is a Design Code to help people improve the design of new and growing neighbourhoods. The new guidelines are published by Design for Homes and Urban Design Doctor and were officially launched in July 2020. The design toolkit covers the priorities for creating healthier communities, including improved walking, cycling and public transport links, with reduced carbon emissions and better air quality.
- 10.39 None of the supporting documents for any of the major applications received by the Council included detailed assessments in relation to the Building for Life or Building for a Healthy Life criteria.

²⁰ <https://www.designforhomes.org/project/building-for-a-healthy-life/>

11 Local Economy

RLP Policies (Chapter 6)	
Policy LE1	University of Southampton Science Park
Policy LE2	South Benham Campus, University of Southampton Science Park
Policy LE3	Land at Whitenap, Romsey
Policy LE4	Land South of Brownhill Way, Nursling
Policy LE5	Land at Bargain Farm, Nursling
Policy LE6	Land at Adanac Park, Nursling
Policy LE7	Nursling Estate
Policy LE8	Extension to Walworth Business Park
Policy LE9	Andover Airfield Business Park
Policy LE10	Retention of Employment Land and Strategic Employment Sites
Policy LE11	Main Town Centre Uses
Policy LE12	Ground Floor Uses in Romsey
Policy LE13	Ground Floor Uses in Andover
Policy LE14	Mixed Development at George Yard/Black Swan Yard
Policy LE15	Stockbridge Local Centre
Policy LE16	Re-Use of Buildings in the Countryside
Policy LE17	Employment Sites in the Countryside
Policy LE18	Tourism

- 11.1 Test Valley is a prosperous and attractive place that is seen as a 'pull factor' to establish a workforce and attract those to work in a quality environment.
- 11.2 The existing employment sites make a major contribution towards the growth, strength and diversity of the local economy and provide a significant proportion of job opportunities. It is important to retain and promote a successful local economy in both the towns and rural areas of the borough as well as providing local job opportunities.
- 11.3 The Council wants to maintain and grow a successful and healthy local economy that provides a range of employment opportunities for its residents. Its approach to addressing the economic issues of the borough is to increase the opportunities to work and live within the borough, to make best use of existing employment sites and to improve the range of skills available.

Employment land

- 11.4 The Council's overall approach is to retain existing employment sites and encourage new employment development within settlements. Allocations are set out in the Revised Local Plan to support the economic success of the borough.

(BD1) Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

(BD2) Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on previously developed land

- 11.5 Employment floorspace is categorised into three separate Use Classes as identified by the former Use Classes Order. Class B1 was classified as Business and can include offices, research and development and light industry floorspace²¹. B2 was classified as General Industrial Floorspace and B8 as Storage and Distribution Space. The Use Classes were amended in 2020²² (B1a is now E(g)(i), B1b is now E(g)(ii), and B1c is now E(g)(iii)) but for purposes of monitoring this report still follows this format.
- 11.6 Figure 7 sets out the amount of floorspace completed by employment type. It does not include sites that have been developed with floorspace that measures less than 200m². As shown, the net gains in employment floorspace within the borough fluctuates each year. This is because the Council has permitted a number of large sites that, when developed, significantly influence the annual return. As displayed, the amount of floorspace developed for employment is higher by 20,583m² from 27,296m² in 2023/24 to 47,879m² in 2024/25.

²¹ For additional information: B1a – Office other than a use within Class A2; B1b – Research and development of products or processes; B1c – For any industrial process (which can be carried out in any residential area without causing detriment to the amenity area).

²² See <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/757/regulation/7/made>

Figure 7: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type

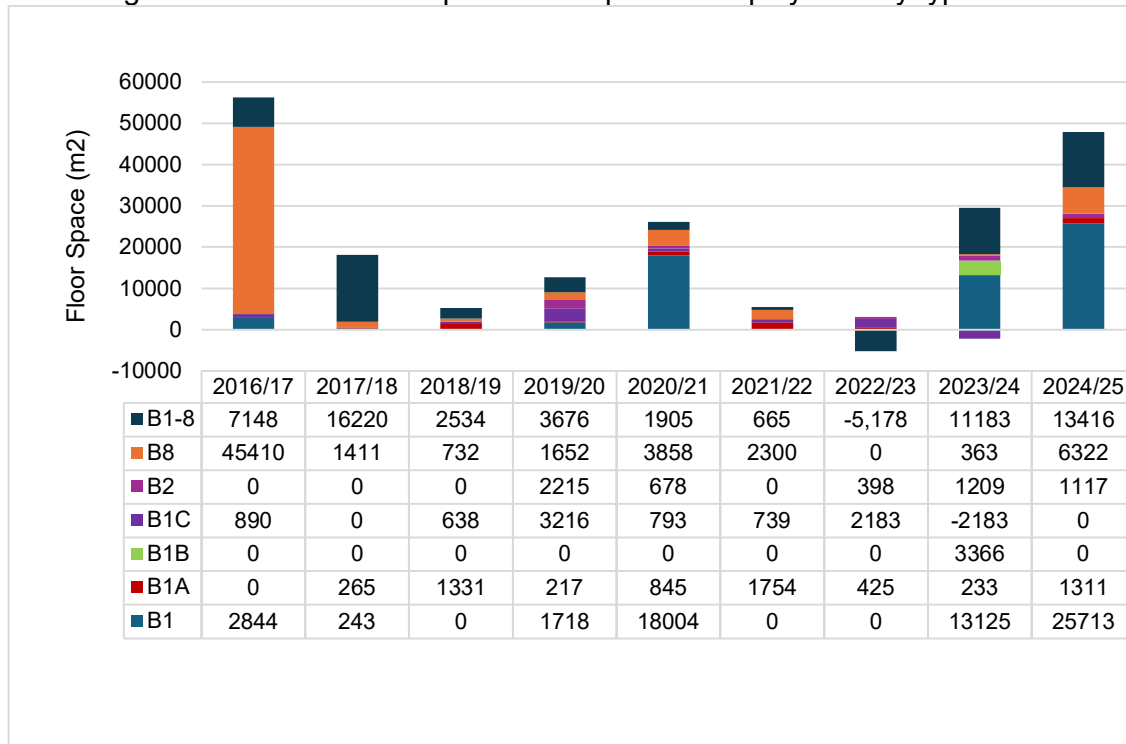
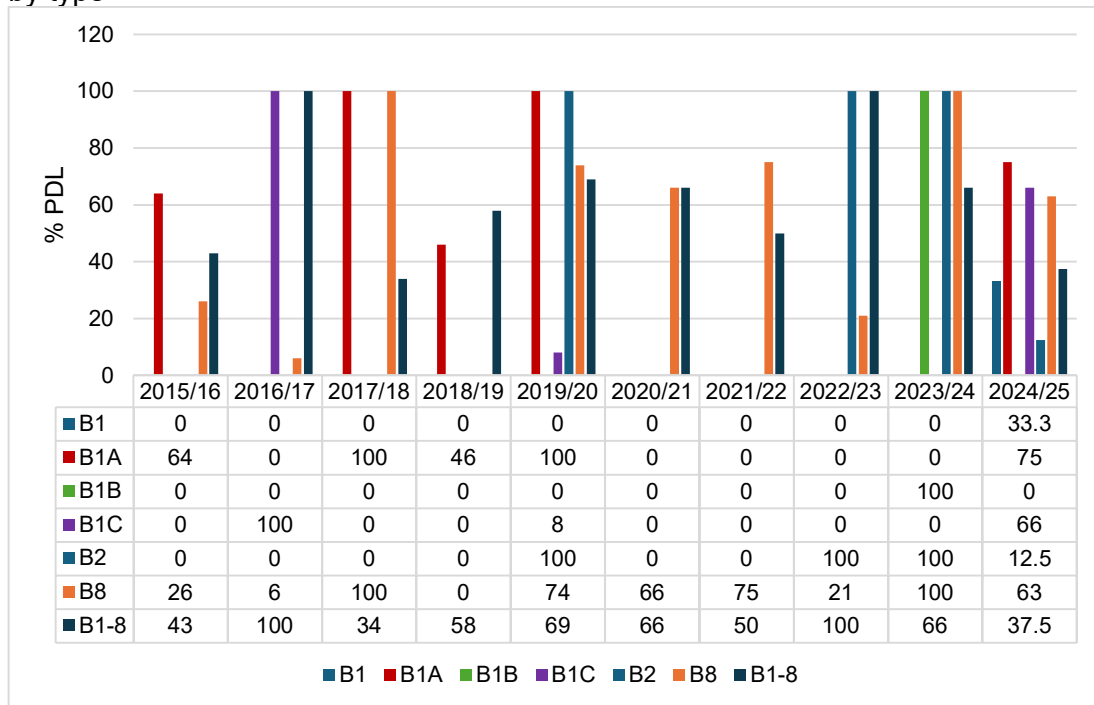


Figure 8: Percentage of floorspace developed which is on previously developed land by type



11.7 As shown in Figure 8, there has been a reduction on PDL (from 66% in 2023/24 to 37.5% in 2024/25 of flexible B1-8 uses on PDL land, B2 uses on

previously developed land have reduced and there's been a reduction in B8 uses when compared to 2023/24 (from 100% to 63%). The overall average percentage on PDL was 41.04.% in 2024/25 for all use classes.

(BD3) Employment land supply by type

- 11.8 Figure 9 indicates there was 40.98 hectares (net) of available employment land, a reduction when compared to previous years.

Figure 9: Available employment land

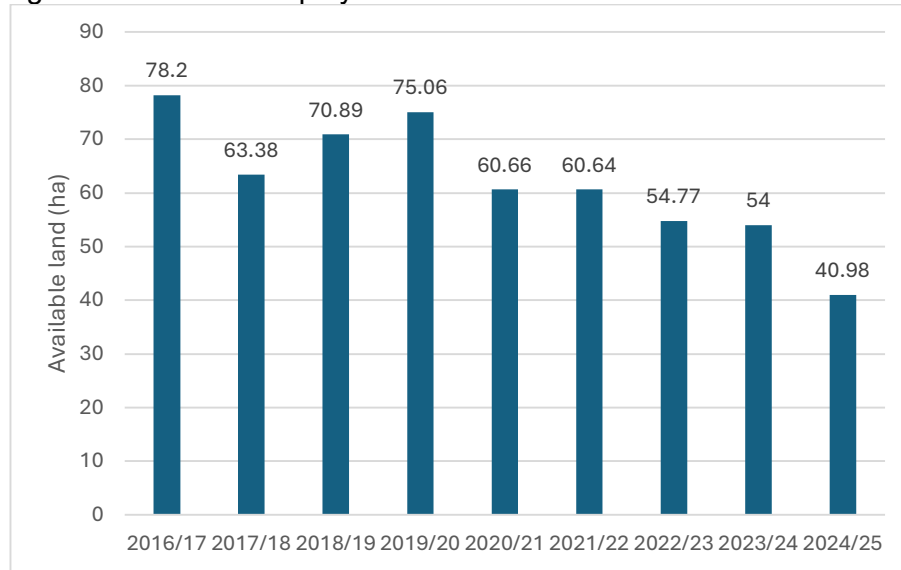
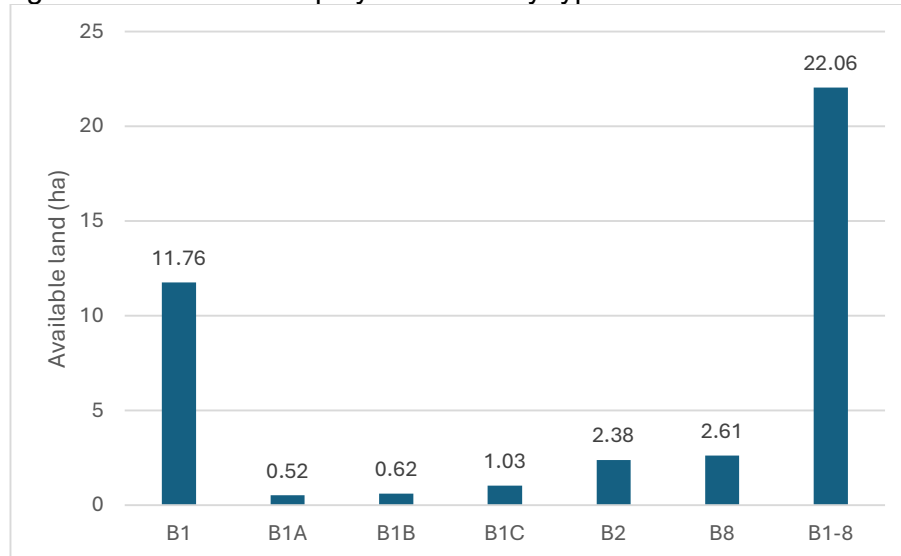


Figure 10: Available employment land by type



- 11.9 As demonstrated in Figure 10, the largest amount of available employment land for 2024/25 was for flexible B1-8 Use Class. Use Class B1A has reduced by 1.98ha, B1C has reduced by 0.17ha, B2 has reduced by 4.02ha, B8 has

reduced by 1.09ha. Use Class B1B has increased slightly and B1 use class has reduced by 9 ha since the last reporting year.

(L7) Losses of employment land

(L8) Amount of employment land lost to residential development

- 11.10 Figure 11 shows the employment land that was lost to non-employment development. For this reporting period, 0.407ha (4070m²) of employment land was lost to non-employment development. This comprised losses at Crown Buildings 6-8 London Street, Andover, 20 Aldwych House Winchester Street, Andover, The Ruins / Units 17-20 Home Farm Embley Lane, East Wellow and Crown Buildings 45875 London Street, Andover.

Figure 11: Loss of employment land to non-employment development



- 11.11 This reporting year the loss of 0.407ha (4070m²) of employment land has been all to residential uses at sites mentioned in paragraph 11.10 above.

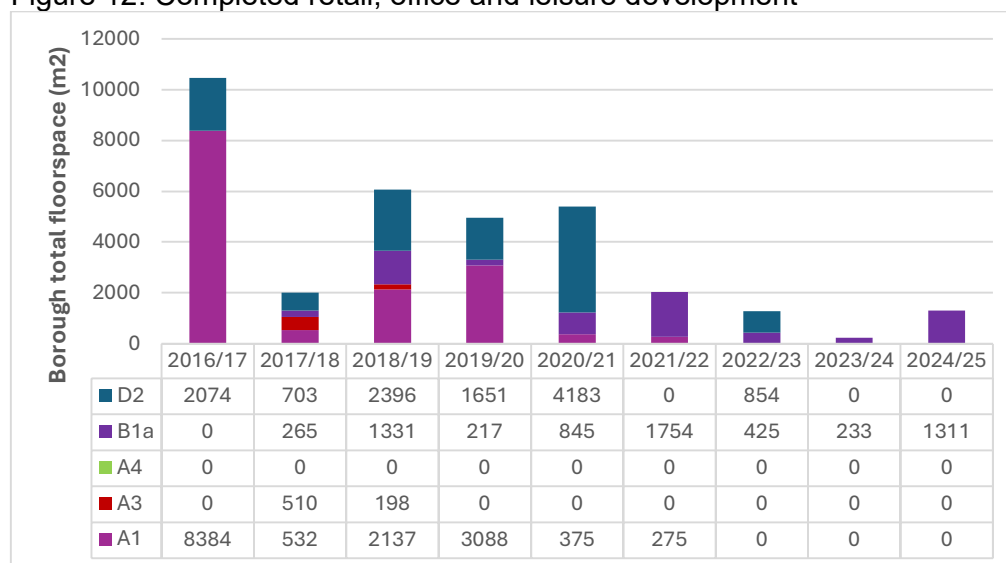
Local Services

(L12) Completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley

- 11.12 The Use Classes were amended in 2020²³ (D2 is now Sui Generis, B1B is now E(g)(ii), A4 is Sui Generis, A3 is now E(b) and A1 is now E(a) or F2(a)) but for purposes of monitoring this report still follows this format.
- 11.13 As shown in Figure 12, there has been an increase in the amount of completed retail, office and leisure development compared to the last reporting year. The total completed retail, office and leisure development for 2024/25 was 1311m². All completions that accounted for the change in total floorspace were in the B1a Use Class.

²³ See <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2020/757/regulation/7/made>

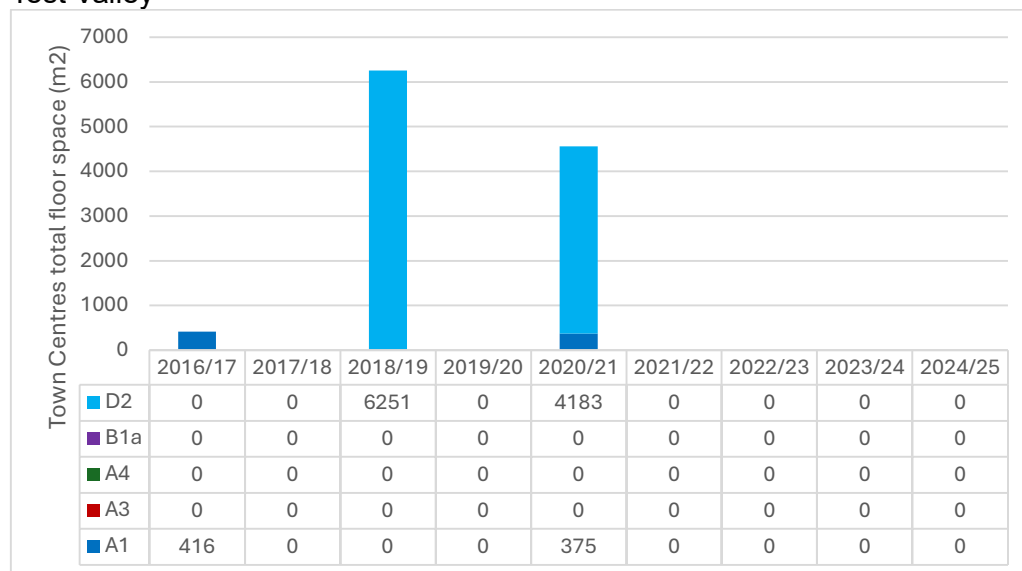
Figure 12: Completed retail, office and leisure development²⁴



(BD4) Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres (Andover and Romsey)

11.14 There has been no increase in total floorspace completed in town centres within Test Valley in this reporting year.

Figure 13: Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley



²⁴ For additional information: A1 Shops (Shops, retail warehouses, post offices, ticket and travel agencies, sale of cold food for consumption off premises, hairdressers, funeral directors, hire shops, dry cleaners, internet cafes; A3 Food and drink (Restaurants and cafes); A4 Drinking establishments (Public houses, wine bars or other drinking establishments); D2 – Assembly and leisure (Cinemas, concert halls, bingo halls, dance halls, swimming baths, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other areas for indoor and outdoor sports or recreations not involving motorised vehicles or firearms).

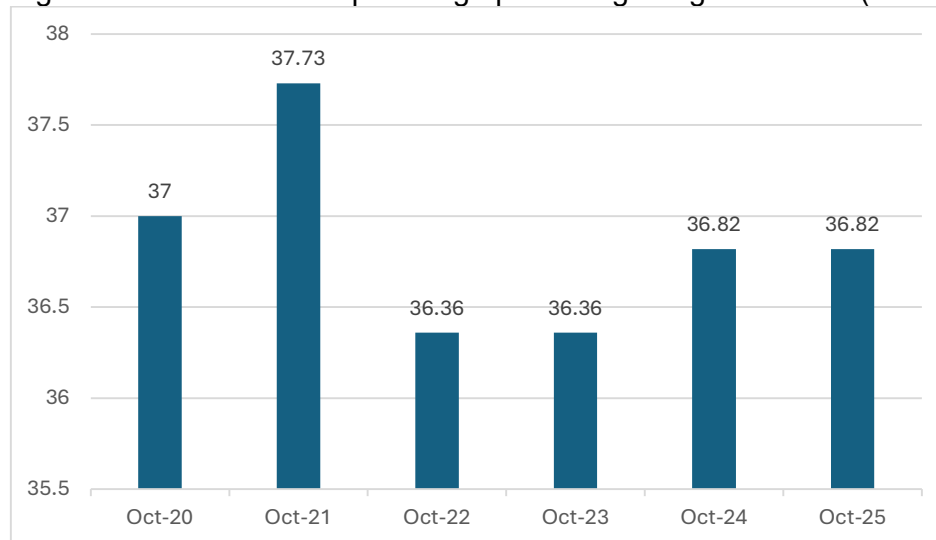
Ground floor uses within the primary shopping areas of Andover and Romsey

- 11.15 Although the figures used in this section use data from beyond the reporting period, the information used shows the latest available data. The Council surveys shop frontages approximately every six months.

(L4) Local Plan shop front percentage targets (Andover)

- 11.16 Andover town centre serves not only the town itself but a large and mainly rural catchment area. In relation to convenience shopping, Andover achieves a high level of convenience expenditure reflecting the long distances to other major centres. For comparison goods, however, the town is less successful with competition from neighbouring centres such as Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury and Southampton, as well as out of centre retail parks.

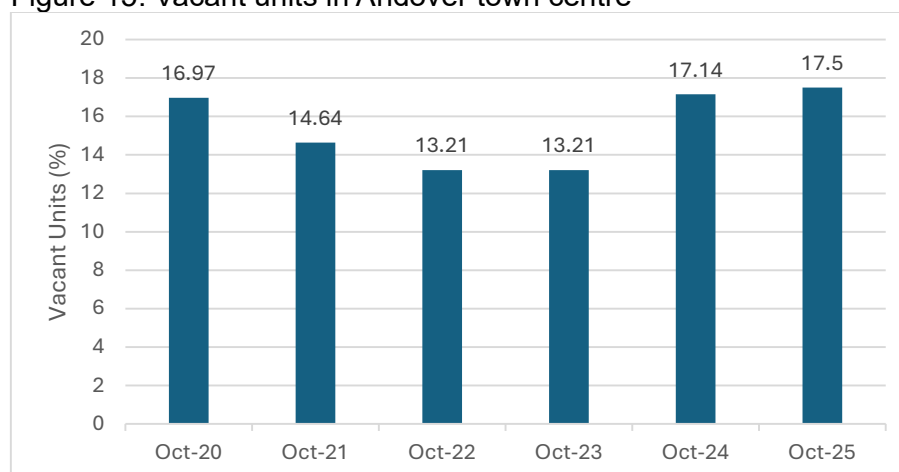
Figure 14: Local Plan shop frontage percentage targets non-A1 (Andover)



- 11.17 Figure 14 compares targets for the maximum percentage of non-A1 (retail shops) in ground floor use within Andover town centre based on policy LE13, against the actual percentage. In the primary shopping area, it is desirable to maintain a high proportion of retail (class A1 use) and restrict other uses. An over concentration of non-A1 uses may lead to less active frontages and make areas less attractive to shoppers, thus causing an impact on the existing retail units. As displayed above, the shop frontages within Andover have exceeded the target of 30%, for the last five years. For 2024/25, the primary frontage area total of non-A1 Uses has remained the same as the last reporting year at 36.82%.
- 11.18 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Andover town centre, usually twice per year in May and October. This aids in assessing the vitality of the town. The number of separate units in the town does not necessarily remain constant; some units might be sub-divided or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping

centre. The percentage of vacant units in October 2025 has increased marginally to 17.50% compared to 17.14% in the last reporting year.

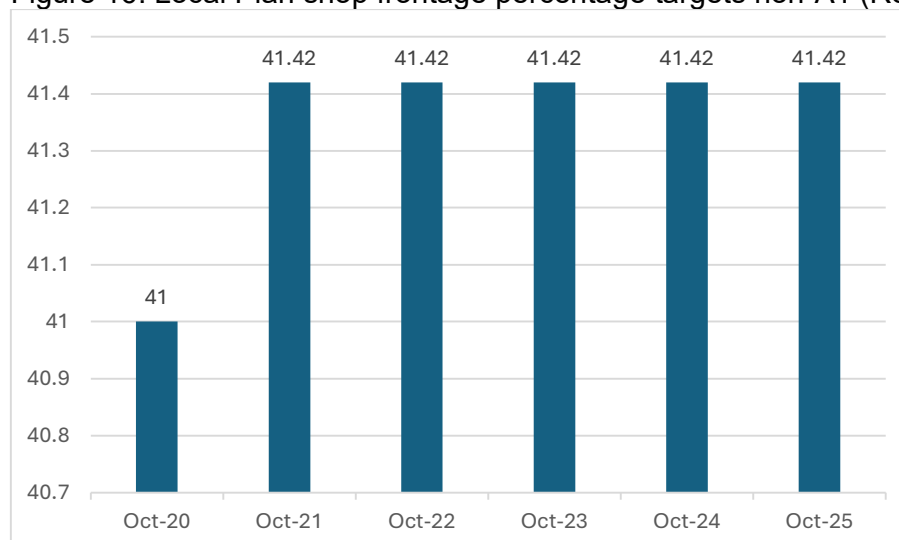
Figure 15: Vacant units in Andover town centre



(L5) Local Plan shop front percentage targets (Romsey)

- 11.19 Romsey town centre serves not only the town itself, but also the wider predominantly rural, area to the north, east and west. The town centre provides for a range of convenience and comparison goods although the proximity to Southampton means that there is a significant outflow of expenditure.

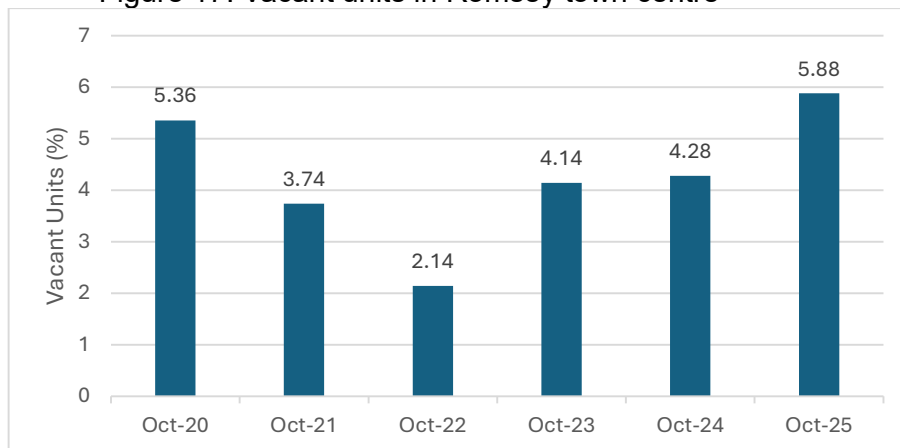
Figure 16: Local Plan shop frontage percentage targets non-A1 (Romsey)



- 11.20 The percentages of shop frontages in Romsey in non-A1 uses have exceeded the 35% target for the past five years. Non-A1 uses have remained consistent at 41.42% this and the last reporting year.
- 11.21 The Council regularly monitors the number of vacant units in Romsey town centre, usually twice per year. This helps to assess the vitality of the town's shopping centre. The number of separate units in the town does not

necessarily remain constant; some units may split, or new units developed. This data gives a general picture of the prosperity of the shopping centre. The percentage of vacant units in Romsey in October 2025 has increased marginally to 5.88% from 4.28% in the last reporting year.

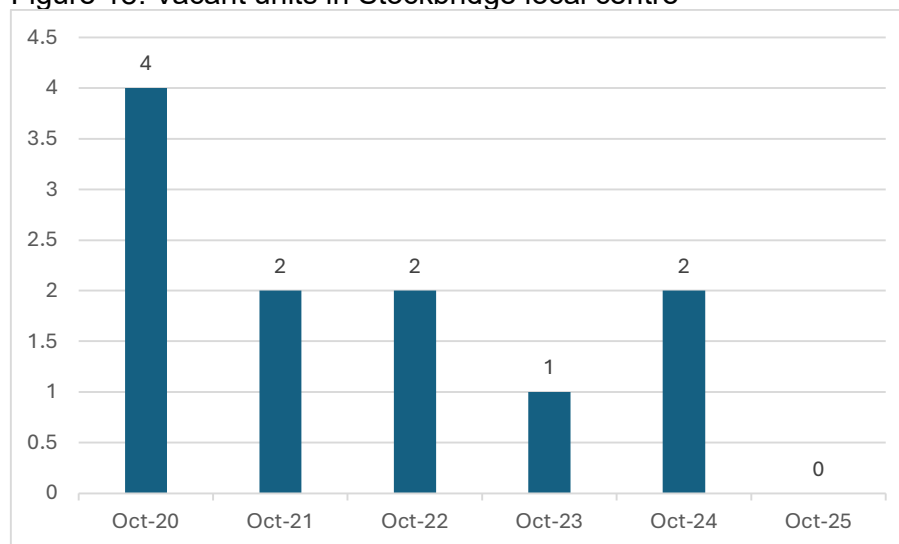
Figure 17: Vacant units in Romsey town centre



Stockbridge local centre

11.22 Since 2016, the Council has included the monitoring of shop frontages in the Stockbridge local centre reflecting a specific policy about the centre in the Adopted Local Plan. As of October 2025, there were no vacant units, compared to 1 in the previous reporting year. The percentage of non-A1 shop fronts in Stockbridge is 69.7% as of October 2025.

Figure 18: Vacant units in Stockbridge local centre



12 Environment

RLP Policies (Chapter 7)	
Policy E1	High Quality Development in the Borough
Policy E2	Protect Conserve and Enhance the Landscape Character of the Borough
Policy E3	Local Gaps
Policy E4	Residential Areas of Special Character
Policy E5	Biodiversity
Policy E6	Green Infrastructure
Policy E7	Water Management
Policy E8	Pollution
Policy E9	Heritage

- 12.1 The protection and enhancement of the borough's environment and its resources under the wider objective of delivering sustainable development are key issues for the Local Plan. How the natural and built environment is managed has a significant impact on the character of the borough.
- 12.2 The borough is predominantly rural in character. The 2021 Rural-Urban Classification has classed the borough as 'intermediate urban', with 32.3% of the population in rural output areas (based on the proportion of the population in rural areas, which stood at 36.5%)²⁵. Its high quality landscape provides an attractive setting for the settlements within the borough and combined with good access, makes for a very desirable location. These circumstances generate significant pressure on the countryside to meet a range of demands. The Local Plan seeks to manage the cumulative impact of development on the character of the countryside over time.
- 12.3 It is not just the countryside that makes Test Valley attractive. The built environment reflects the borough's heritage and makes a significant contribution as a place to live and work. Its heritage is a valuable asset, and the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment is essential to retain the distinctiveness of the borough's settlements.

Waste and recycling

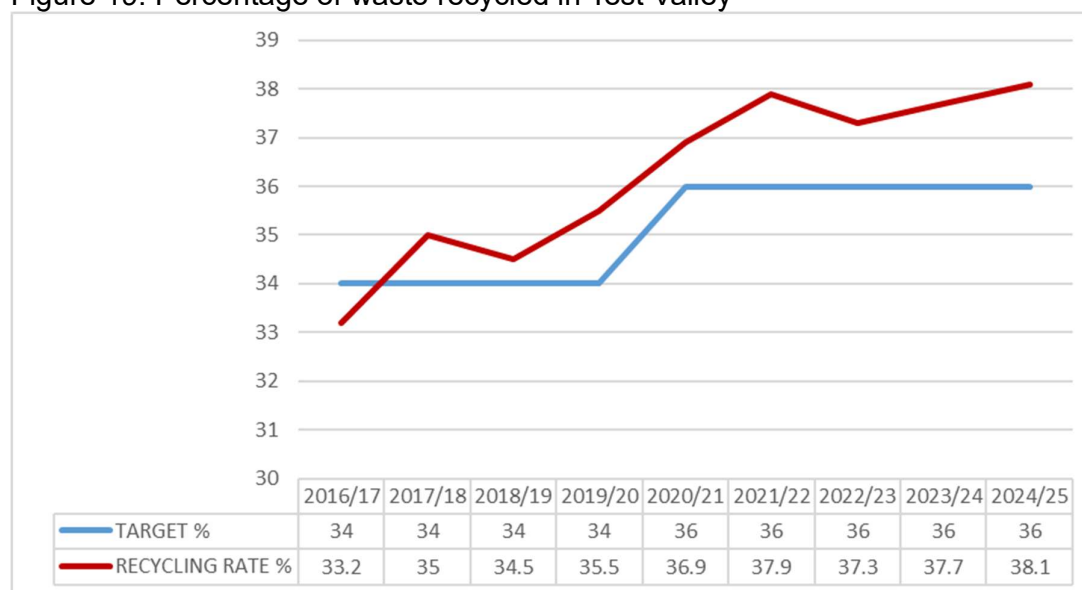
(L6) Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley

- 12.4 Hampshire County Council is the waste authority; therefore there are no specific waste policies on waste issues in the Local Plan. However, as part of the environmental context of the Borough, the AMR records recycling performance.

²⁵ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/rural-urban-classification#census-rural-urban-classification>

- 12.5 The recycling rate for the 2024/25 recording period within the borough is 38.1% which has increased slightly from the previous rate of 37.7% for 2023/24. The recycling target for the Borough for 2023/24 was 36%, meaning the target was surpassed for the recording period. During 24/25 there were no changes to the Council's waste and recycling collection services. We are continuing with our behavioural change work, encouraging everyone to recycle more of the right things, to waste less and to reduce contamination. Our recycling services continue to remain popular and during this timeframe we collected around 7000 tonnes of garden waste and over 3000 tonnes of glass, all of which contribute to our recycling rate.

Figure 19: Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley



- 12.6 The Council's Recycling Stars²⁶ campaign is continuing to grow and develop and it is hoped that this, combined with an improving economic situation and an improved garden waste collection service, will continue to increase the recycling rate in Test Valley. Recycling Stars is about increasing our recycling rate by encouraging everyone to waste less and recycle more. The current theme is Love Food Hate Waste!²⁷ which is in line with the Council's addition of food waste collection this reporting year.

Air quality

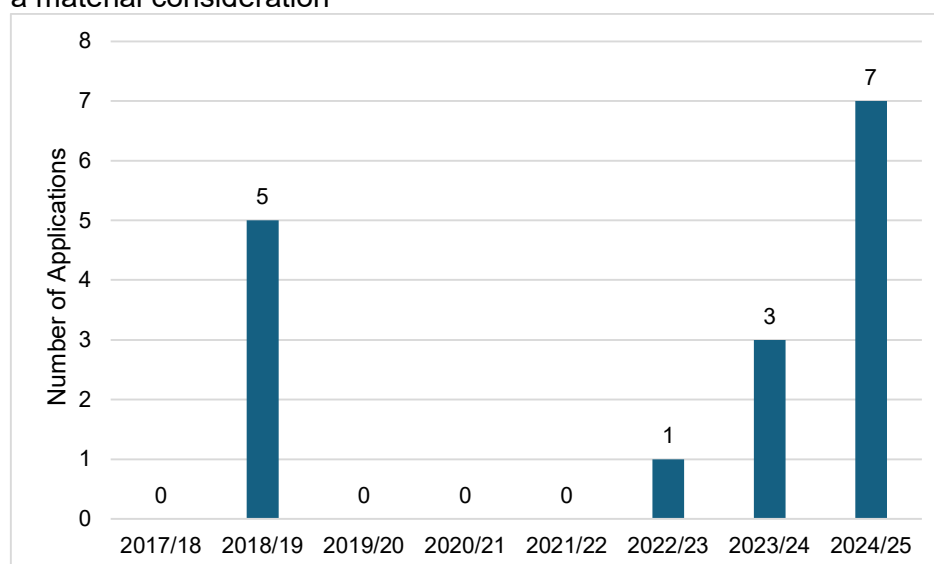
- 12.7 Air Quality is monitored within the borough by the Council's Housing and Environmental Health Service²⁸. To date, Test Valley Borough Council has not identified any Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).
- 12.8 During the reporting period, there were 7 planning applications assessed where air quality was included as a material consideration.

²⁶ See <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/wasteandrecycling/welcome-to-recycling-stars/recycling-stars>

²⁷ <https://www.lovefoodhatewaste.com/>

²⁸ See <https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/housingandenvironmentalhealth/environmentalprotection/air-quality>

Figure 20: Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration



Renewable energy

(E3) Renewable energy generation

- 12.9 Not all renewable energy generation needs planning permission; hence the AMR uses Building Control data and information from national sources.
- 12.10 Building Control records show that there were 5 Competent Persons²⁹ applications for solar panels and solar thermal systems installations in this reporting period in Test Valley.
- 12.11 The government publishes data on the progress of renewable electricity projects for schemes over 150kW through the planning system in the Renewable Energy Planning Database³⁰. At the time of publishing this report, there are 51 operational schemes recorded in Test Valley with varying installed capacity. There are 16 schemes that are fully operational, 4 schemes under construction, 3 planning applications submitted and 22 planning permission granted. Additionally, Test Valley has a total area of 639ha of solar site area at present.³¹

Flood risk and water quality

(E1) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality

- 12.12 The Environmental Agency has confirmed that the total number of planning applications in Test Valley where the Environment Agency has objected was 7

²⁹ A competent person can self-certify certain works, (Electric, Gas, Heaters etc.) If they work in the building trade as an installer. This is instead of getting building regulations approval.

³⁰ See <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract>

³¹ Renewable electricity by local authority 2014-2024, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), 2025. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

for this reporting period. The total number of applications in Test Valley that the Environment Agency made comments on was 26.

Table 10: List of applications objected to by the Environment Agency (EA)

EA reference	Response date	Test Valley reference/decision	Development description	Objection reason
HA/2024/125818	25/04/2024	24/00532/FULLN Refused	To re-purpose existing buildings for use as a mineral water bottling plant and the associated change of use of the site with hard and soft landscaping	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2024/126199	27/09/2024	24/01880/FULLN- Pending Consideration	Retrospective change of use of agricultural building to storage and distribution (Class B8) /vehicle repair workshop (sui generis); and operational development and change of use of yard area for open storage of HGV vehicles, modification to existing vehicular access to form agricultural access and formation of new commercial vehicular access with associated landscape and drainage works	Unacceptable risk to groundwater quality
HA/2025/126429	18/02/2025	24/02898/FULLS- Pending Consideration	Construction of 12 two storey properties on the site of Dunbridge Goods Yard, to include access and parking, layout, scale, landscaping, design and other associated works	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted
HA/2025/126470	29/01/2025	24/02978/FULLN- Permission	Demolition of 11 buildings and erection of 1 dwelling and garage with associated access, parking, and landscaping, and installation of package treatment plant	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted

EA reference	Response date	Test Valley reference/decision	Development description	Objection reason
HA/2025/126478	29/01/2025	25/00038/FULLN-Withdrawn	Use of the property as a single dwellinghouse, provision of new access, parking, retention of 2 Air Source Heat Pumps and raised platforms	PPS25/TAN15 - Request for FRA/FCA
HA/2025/126506	07/02/2025	25/00122/FULLN-Pending Consideration	Change of use from sawmill (Use Class B2) to general industrial/storage and distribution (Use Class B2/B8) including siting of ancillary office block, and installation of weighbridges (retrospective) and demolition of buildings in South West of site	Unacceptable risk to groundwater quality
HA/2025/126531	26/02/2025	24/02948/FULLN-Permission	Demolition of existing annexe and erection of replacement annexe/ancillary accommodation to serve The Old Forge	Unsatisfactory FRA/FCA Submitted

12.13 The Environment Agency (EA) monitors the water quality of the rivers in the borough. Chalk streams are a rare and valuable habitat, with about 85% of all chalk streams found in England, mainly in the south and east of the country. The River Test is one of these - it is classified as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). It is a highly managed and modified system, with many sections divided into main river and carriers, which historically served a network of mills and water meadow systems.³²

Biodiversity (E2)

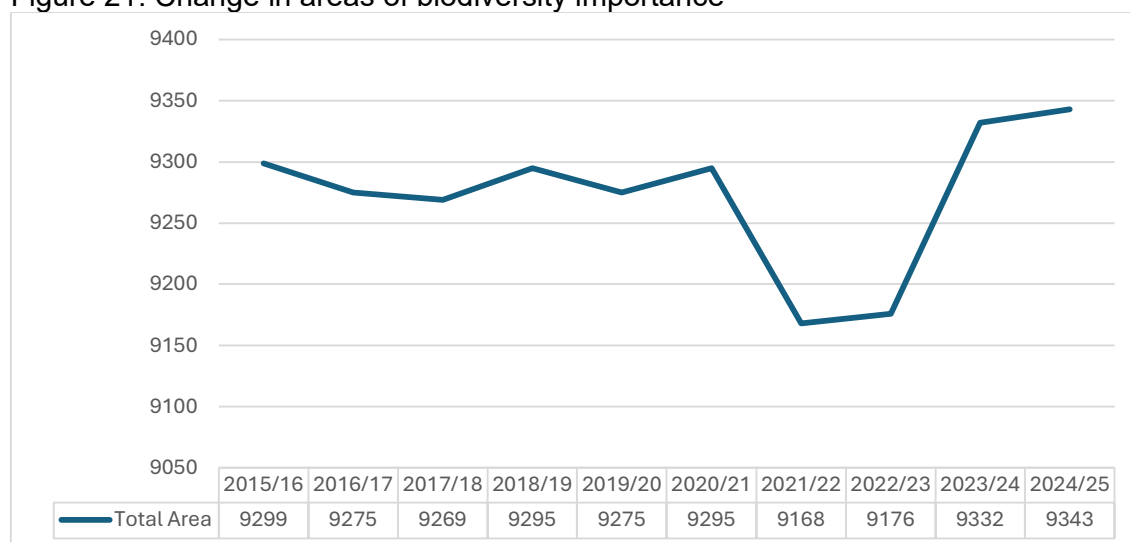
12.14 The purpose of core indicator E2 is to show losses or additions to a biodiversity habitat. Please note that some definitions have changed from former reporting periods and are therefore unable to be directly compared to previous AMR figures.

12.15 At the present time it is extremely difficult to report on definitive changes to habitats or species therefore Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre

³² Catchment Data Explorer: Test and Itchen Management Catchment, Environment Agency (<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/ManagementCatchment/3097>)

(HBIC) produces an annual report to help assist local authorities. The reported changes are shown in Figure 21.

Figure 21: Change in areas of biodiversity importance



12.16 Figure 21 demonstrates that the areas of importance has gone up by 44 hectares over 10 years or since 2015, showing increases to priority habitats. The figure for this reporting year is 11 hectares more than the previous reporting year.

12.17 Table 11 sets out the extent of priority habitats within the borough. For most priority habitats, there continues to be small changes in extent as a result of new field survey or aerial photographic interpretation.

Table 11: Extent of Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats in Test Valley and Hampshire (in hectares) as of 31 March 2025

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2023/24 Total	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21	TVBC 2021/22	TVBC 2022/23	TVBC 2023/24	TVBC 2024/25
Lowland Calcareous Grassland	Comprehensive	2,235	764	762	757	757	759	757	759	852	850
Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Heath	3,511	64	64	65	65	34	34	35	32	30
Lowland Meadows	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing	1,432	127	127	127	128	136	137	136	68	145

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2023/24 Total	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21	TVBC 2021/22	TVBC 2022/23	TVBC 2023/24	TVBC 2024/25
	Marsh and with Woodland-Pasture and Parkland										
Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh.	1,648	134	134	136	136	138	136	132	139	139
Lowland Heathlands	Comprehensive. Some overlap with Lowland Dry Acid Grassland	12,638	19	19	19	19	24	24	26	26	26
Lowland Beech and Yew Woodland	Not complete. On-going work to distinguish from Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland.	574	48.9	48.9	49.8	49.8	51.5	52.2	52.2	59	59.3
Lowland Mixed Deciduous Woodland	Ongoing work as all ancient/non ancient woodland has been included yet not all has been surveyed for qualifying NVC types.	35,669	5,854	5,853	5,846	5,852	5,831	5,714	5,721	5,726	5,727
Wet Woodland	Fairly comprehensive. Areas will exist in LMDW that	2,250	177	179	184	184	187	187	194	206	206

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2023/24 Total	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21	TVBC 2021/22	TVBC 2022/23	TVBC 2023/24	TVBC 2024/25
	are qualifying types.										
Wood-Pasture and Parkland	Not comprehensive. Further work needed to classify this habitat with historic parkland.	5,613	105	105	105	105	105	103	103	108	109
Arable Field Margins	Incomplete. Figures only show SINCs on arable land designated for rare arable plants.	[93.9]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]	[23.5]
Open Mosaic Habitats on Previously Developed Land	No comprehensive evaluation yet carried out. Two sites with HBIC field surveys.	32					32	32	31	31	31
Hedgerows	No comprehensive information for Priority Hedgerows. All hedgerows mapped as linear features (km).	[16,448]	[2741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	[2,741]	2741	[2,741]	[

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2023/24 Total	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21	TVBC 2021/22	TVBC 2022/23	TVBC 2023/24	TVBC 2024/25
Traditional Orchards	Work to be undertaken to verify areas identified by PTES under contract to NE.	0	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ponds [previous years habitat type was eutrophic standing waters]	No comprehensive data yet available	100	8.3	8.7	8.7	8.4	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	26.2
Rivers	Incomplete data. Approx. figures for Chalk Rivers only calculated from EA's River GIS layer (km) as previously.	585	[182]	[182]	[182]	[182]	[180]	[180]	[180]	186	186
Costal Floodplain Grazing Marsh	Further work is needed to identify all qualifying grazing marsh. Some overlap with Lowland Meadows and with Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures.	7,784	1925	1925	1,941	1,941	1,968	1,744	1,739	1,909	1,937
Lowland Fens	Comprehensive	1,911	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	12	66
Reedbeds	Not Comprehensive	246	45.2	45.2	45.5	45.5	30	34.0	34.0	30.6	36.9
Coastal Saltmarsh	EA data partly verified	879	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Priority Habitat	Comment on Status	Hants 2023/24 Total	TVBC 2016/17	TVBC 2017/18	TVBC 2018/19	TVBC 2019/20	TVBC 2020/21	TVBC 2021/22	TVBC 2022/23	TVBC 2023/24	TVBC 2024/25
Coastal Sand Dunes	EA data partly verified	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Coastal Vegetated Shingle	Comprehensive	4,062	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Intertidal Mudflats	EA data partly verified	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maritime Cliff and Slopes	Comprehensive	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Saline Lagoons	Comprehensive	348	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

12.18 The Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) identifies 50 representative priority species. A total of 37 have been identified in Test Valley and are listed in Appendix 7.

12.19 The latest available data on the condition of the borough's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) is shown in Table 12. As at March 2025, 85.78% of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories staying consistent with the last reporting year.

Table 12: Status of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) Designations within Test Valley (2016- 31st March 2025)

Condition		16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
Favourable	Area (Ha)	452	452	452	357	325	363	363	362	362
	Area %	24.2	24.2	24.2	19.14	17.38	19.43	19.43	19.35	19.35
Unfavourable Recovering	Area (Ha)	1,208	1,208	1,208	1,302	1,335	1256	1256	1241	1241
	Area %	64.65	64.65	64.65	69.71	71.47	67.22	67.22	66.43	66.43
Unfavourable No Change	Area (Ha)	191	191	191	191	191	216	216	224	224
	Area %	10.18	10.21	10.21	10.21	10.21	11.56	11.56	11.99	11.99
Unfavourable Declining	Area (Ha)	18	18	18	18	18	33	33	42	42
	Area %	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94	1.79	1.79	2.23	2.23

Part Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destroyed	Area (Ha)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Area %	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Area (Ha)	1869	1868	1869	1869	1,868	1,868	1,868	1869	1869

Local Biodiversity Action Plan

12.20 There are a range of ongoing projects that contribute to the ongoing delivery of biodiversity priorities. This section highlights initiatives with specific deliverables in the reporting year. These include;

- Citizen Science programme has been rolled out to record species presence across
- Analysis and reporting of the BNG value of the council green estate to inform approaches to management to increase habitat connections
- An assessment of the carbon capture and sequestration on TVBC green space network with recommendations for improving this over time
- Adoption of a 10-year Tree and Woodlands Strategy which will guide the proactive management of trees and woodland including appropriate management of veteran trees
- Support for the legacy works at the end of the Watercress and Winterbournes Heritage Lottery Project as this project draws to a close. This is a community focussed project working to secure river and wetland restoration along the headwaters of the River Test
- Supporting the delivery of river restoration works at Folly Park in Andover. These works are being led by Southern Water as part of their legal obligation to minimise ecological impact of water abstraction on restoration projects along the river Anton
- Continue to ensure the Borough SINC's, Local Nature Reserves and countryside sites are in positive management
- Continue to promote volunteer conservation opportunities across borough sites with weekday and weekend conservation work parties
- Delivery of a programme of nature reserve education visits linked to the national curriculum with all primary schools invited to attend with a year group
- Partnership working to increase the size of the available SANG in southern Test Valley
- Management of the urban meadow initiative which has seen 42 hectares of former green space managed as meadow
- Supporting the work to adopt the first draft of the Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire
- Support the work to develop a Catchment Based Approach for the future management of the River Anton

- Support the work to deliver the new urban park alongside Western Avenue in Andover
- Ongoing support for the Test Valley Dormouse Project which is a partnership working to map the distribution of dormice and work with private landowners to advise on management and habitat connectivity

12.21 Initiatives delivering in 2024/25 that supported the LBAP include:

Test Valley Dormouse Project

12.22 This project involves working in partnership with Hampshire Dormouse Group (HDG), People's Trust for Endangered Species (PTES), and Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group FWAG to map the distribution of this species and connect habitats across private land linking populations of dormice across the north of Test Valley. The project is now in its sixth year.

12.23 The aim of the project is to continue the partnership with landowners to adopt dormouse friendly management techniques and to improve linkages through hedgerow planting and restoration. Greater connectivity and a well-managed wooded habitat within Northern Test Valley, will allow a healthy population of dormice to thrive.

12.24 The project area has approximately 2,235 ha of woodland, much of which is small and fragmented. Through the creation of natural pathways, the project, with the support of the local landowners, hopes to create a stronger habitat network which will support existing and future populations. Since the project began:

- 27km of hedgerow and 24 woodlands have been assessed to identify potential for restoration of dormice;
- Landscape features were digitised to identify connectivity between suitable linear features and woodland areas; and
- Several events have been hosted to encourage private landowners to engage with the project, 16 landowners in the project area attended.

12.25 Over the past 12 months, the project has hosted one landowner event for the Wessex Farm Cluster Conservation Group, which involved an interactive session to highlight new potential survey locations as well as landowner knowledge. This was followed by a site walk to look at a variety of hedge management techniques including hedge laying, coppicing and rejuvenation and cutting. A number of footprint tunnel surveys have also been carried out throughout the project area including Ladies Walk and Picket Twenty.

Positive management of borough SINCs

12.26 The Council is responsible for 15 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs). The Council seeks to promote biodiversity and the positive management of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs).

Access to the Countryside

12.27 We have declared two additional sites as Local Nature Reserves under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. These are important

sites for wildlife and people, and the declaration reflects the important the council has placed on their ongoing management and protection.

- 12.28 We are working with partners to deliver structure removal and restoration of degraded habitats along the River Anton, a tributary of the river Test, through the delivery of the Andover masterplan. Southern Water through their obligations to minimise impact of water abstraction on the River Anton's ecology are leading a project to improve fish migration and restore the chalk stream environment, also on the River Anton.
- 12.29 We are a partner on the Watercress and Winterbourne Heritage Lottery project which is a community focussed project working to secure river and wetland restoration along the headwaters of the River Test and Itchen. This project has trained many volunteers in ecological surveying techniques, funded and delivered river restoration projects and broadened the understanding of the history of the river catchments through the collection of stories.
- 12.30 The Council has a formal role of a 'supporting authority' in the preparation of the Hampshire Local Nature Recover Strategy (LNRS). As part of this, we have been assisting with work to create the first draft of the LNRS including through engagement events and workshops. Since the end of March 2025, a public consultation has been undertaken on the draft LNRS which ran between 12 May and 23 June. The current timescales envisage the final LNRS being published by the end of December 2025.

Great Crested Newt District Licensing Scheme

- 12.31 Test Valley Borough Council holds a Great Crested Newt Organisational (or 'District') Licence granted by Natural England. The associated District Licensing Scheme is currently administered and managed by NatureSpace Partnership³³. It provides an alternative licensing option for developers to address impacts on protected great crested newts by enabling a 'conservation payment' towards high quality habitat creation and long-term management and monitoring. It is based on a great crested newt landscape-scale conservation strategy, which aims to focus the creation of new habitats where they will be of maximum benefit to the species, whilst also reducing risk and uncertainty through the planning process for developers and planning authorities. The strategy results in a range of other biodiversity benefits and contributes towards nature recovery at the landscape scale.
- 12.32 Test Valley Borough Council formally went live with a district licensing option for great crested newts in March 2024, joining many other Hampshire authorities now offering this licensing route.
- 12.33 In the first financial year (2024/2025) of operation, seven development projects submitted an enquiry for use of the Council's District Licence scheme. These included everything from householder applications, low-impact residential developments, through to major development schemes.

³³ More information available at: <https://naturespaceuk.com/district-licensing/>

- 12.34 One development project was authorised under the licence in the 2024/2025 financial year. This was a project led by the Council for the extension of a car park at Bourne House in Romsey (planning reference 24/00749/FULLS), adjacent to known populations of great crested newts. A further project was in the pipeline following the commission of their NatureSpace Certificate.
- 12.35 The above data showcases the positive progress of work associated with the District Licence in mitigating the impacts of new development and providing net gain for great crested newts. Progress is being made to help achieve Strategic Objectives. It is recognised that the District Licensing Scheme is an ongoing project and this data is indicative of the first year of use.

13 Leisure, Health and Wellbeing

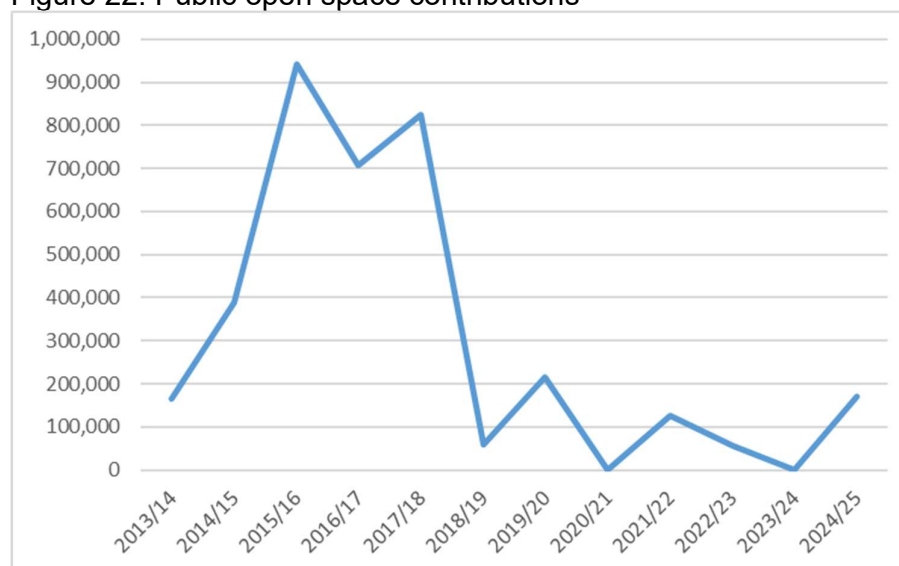
RLP Policies (Chapter 8)	
Policy LHW1	Public Open Space
Policy LHW2	Ganger Farm, Romsey
Policy LHW3	Forest Park
Policy LHW4	Amenity

- 13.1 The residents of the borough are active in terms of exercise when compared with the rest of the country. Test Valley has a higher percentage of physically active people at 68.5%, lower than last reporting year (70.3%) but higher when compared to Hampshire at 66% and England at 63.7 %. However, there are a number of areas of concern, regarding air quality, mental health and stress, access to health care and health inequalities, within the borough.
- 13.2 The Local Plan aims to support the promotion of a healthy lifestyle through access and provision to a range of high-quality leisure facilities, including formal and informal recreation facilities and the promotion of walking and cycling by enhancing the existing network of routes.

Public open space

- 13.3 Policy LHW1 sets out the standards required where new housing development will result in a net increase in the population. Since 2013/14, £3,655,460.09 in public open space contributions have been collected. A total of £170,406.09 (Public Open Space Contribution - £46,938.52 play space - £123,467.57) was collected for public open space contributions this reporting year compared to £0 the previous reporting year. These figures exclude CIL contributions to the borough and parish which may also be allocated to public open space.

Figure 22: Public open space contributions

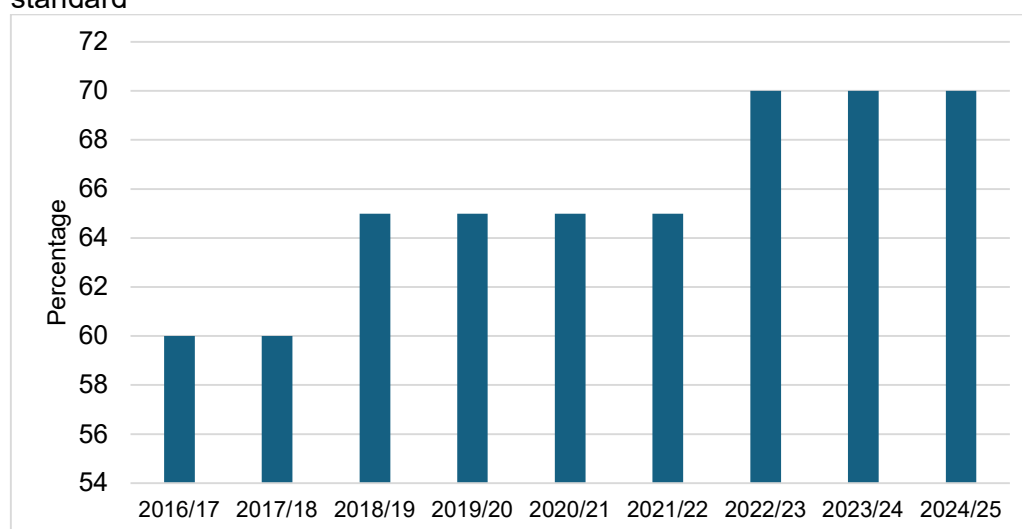


- 13.4 This reporting year a total of £114,459.74 was paid out to parish councils to support public open space projects across the borough, a difference of £152,441.76 when compared to last years (2023/24) payment. The breakdown of payments was as follows:

Braishfield PC - £1,167.18
Chilbolton PC - £1,771.91
Chilworth PC - £8,596.56
Hurstbourne Tarrant PC - £9,670.78
North Baddesley PC - £11,990.82
Nursling and Rownhams PC - £42,768.00
Picket Twenty Community Centre - £29,728.35
Stockbridge PC - £6,414.18
Tangley PC - £2,351.96

- 13.5 These figures exclude CIL contributions to the Borough and Parish which may also be allocated to public open space.
- 13.6 The funding available relates to development sites meeting their triggers for payments received through a specific legal agreement, rather than Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 13.7 With the introduction of CIL back in August 2016 it's expected that Section 106 contributions and specifically Public Open Space will become less. Contributions will come through from large and strategic development sites, but these don't happen often so it's likely some quarters will be considerably higher while others may have no incoming POS contributions. The amount is higher than previous years due to the large development at Finkley Farm - 22/01992/FULLN.

Figure 23: Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard



13.8 In 2024/25, the percentage of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag standards was 70%. The following open spaces retained their Green Flag status:

- Rooksbury Mill, Andover - retained
- Valley Park Woodlands, Chandlers Ford - retained
- War Memorial Park, Romsey – retained

13.9 The Green Space Strategy 2020 – 2030 builds on the progress and improvements made through the implementation of the Borough's first Green Space Strategy, which was published in 2007. It looks to identify the current issues facing green spaces, how they are used and managed and how we will work collectively with our local community, and our partners, to address current and future pressures. It can be found on the Council's website³⁴

³⁴<https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/communityandleisure/parksandgreenspaces/green-space-strategy>

14 Transport

RLP Policies (Chapter 9)	
Policy T1	Managing Movement
Policy T2	Parking Standards
Policy T3	Park & Ride at Bargain Farm, Nursling

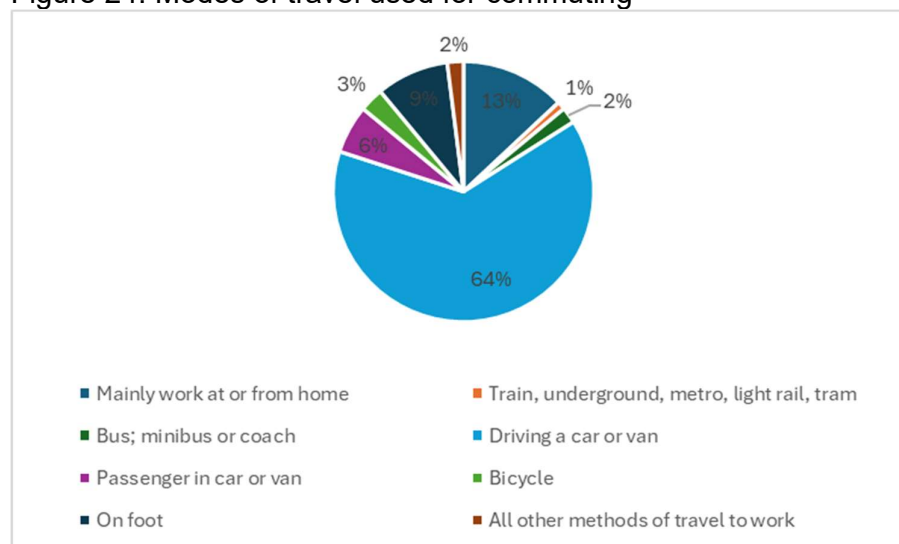
- 14.1 The majority of residents have good access via the transport network to destinations both within and outside of the borough. The M3 and M27 motorways, A303(T), A34(T), A36(T) and the main rail links provide access to London, the south coast, West Country and Midlands respectively. The good network to destinations outside of the borough is reflected in the level of out-commuting, particularly from rural Test Valley. Access to facilities within the urban areas of the borough is generally good. Andover has a high level of self-containment and Southern Test Valley, despite its location (close to other large urban centres), has a significant number of people living and working in the area.
- 14.2 The borough is a relatively affluent area where car ownership and use are higher than the national average. In rural parts of the borough, where the availability of frequent public transport services is limited, reliance on the private car is high.
- 14.3 The Department for Transport publishes information on publicly available electric vehicle charging devices. As at April 2025, there were 102 publicly available electric vehicle charging devices (at all speeds) within the Borough, which gave 76.8 devices per 100,000 population. For comparison, there were 84.3 devices per 100,000 population for Hampshire and 115.4 devices per 100,000 population for England.³⁵

Modes of travel used for commuting

- 14.4 According to the 2021 Census data, the majority of the borough's population (64%) commute to work using their own private vehicle whether it be car or van. The second most common method was working from home (at 13%, decreased from 36.2% in the last reporting year). Public transport use in the borough is limited; the number of journeys by train has increased slightly and the number of bus journeys has increased as well. There has been a decrease in number of people working from home.

³⁵ Electric Vehicle Charging Device Statistics, Department for Transport, 2025 (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electric-vehicle-public-charging-infrastructure-statistics-april-2025>)).

Figure 24: Modes of travel used for commuting³⁶



(L10) Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards

(L11) Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of local services

(L3) Number of travel plans for new development likely to have a significant traffic generating impact

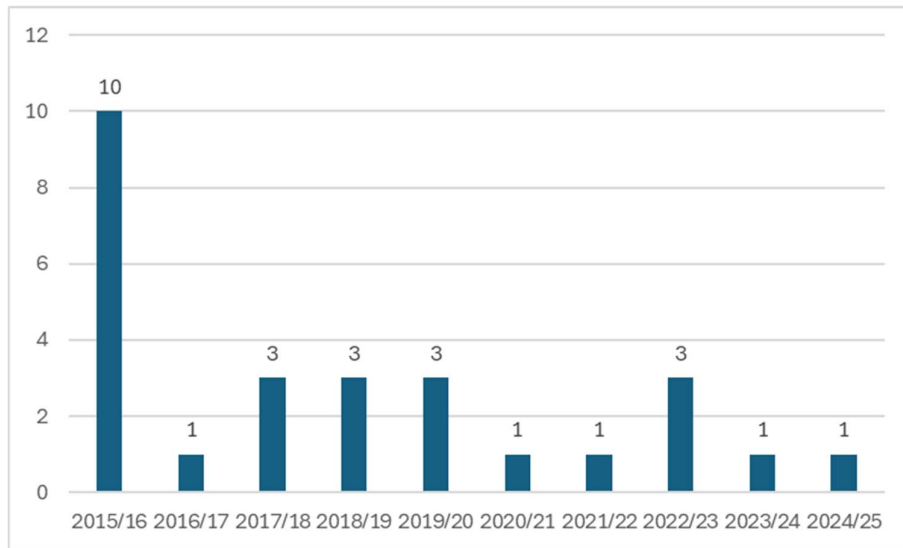
- 14.5 Advice on planning applications for highways and transport matters is provided by Hampshire County Council. The data for reporting on such indicators is not currently available.
- 14.6 Hampshire County Council has responsibility for seeking and monitoring travel plans. The Council is reviewing how best to monitor this indicator in the future.
- 14.7 Hampshire County Council monitors data for new permissions and maintains a threshold for developments where a transport assessment is required³⁷. The threshold is over 50 dwellings for residential development. In the reporting year, there was 1 application (Abbotswood Court) permitted needing a transport assessment.

³⁶ Method of travel to work, ONS, 2020

(<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/methodoftraveltowork>)

³⁷ See: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/transport/developers/transportassessments>

Figure 25: Number of travel plans for new development likely to have a significant traffic generating impact

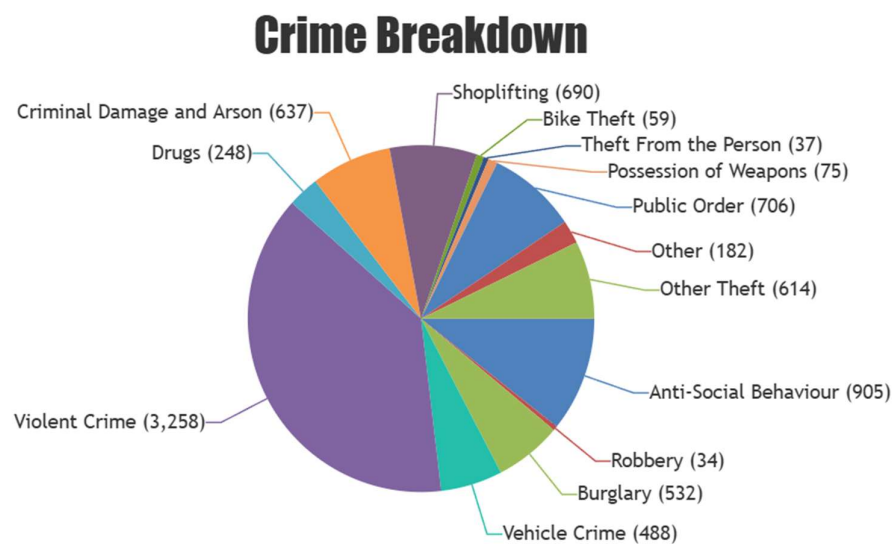


15 Community Safety

RLP Policy (Chapter 10)	
Policy CS1	Community Safety

- 15.1 Crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour can all have negative impacts upon community wellbeing and the quality of life. The Local Plan includes an objective of ‘creating high quality, low crime environments and spaces’.
- 15.2 Test Valley experiences relatively low levels of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) when compared to national statistics. Figure 26 shows the breakdown in crime statistics for the borough, with violence that included sexual offences coming out as the highest reported issue within Test Valley for the 2024 /25 reporting period. There has been a reduction in types of crime overall, in comparison to 2023/24.

Figure 26: Crime statistics for Test Valley³⁸



©Copyright UKCrimeStats.com

³⁸ See: <https://www.ukcrimestats.com/Subdivisions/DIS/43511/>

16 Education and Learning

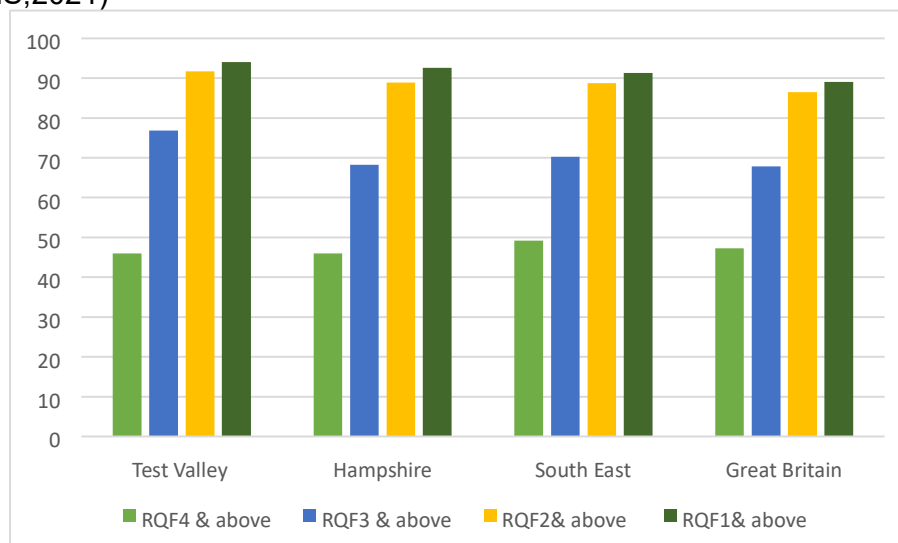
RLP Policy (Chapter 11)

Policy ST1

Skills and Training

- 16.1 Where a development has a significant impact on the labour market, contributions towards the enhancement of skills training and the provision of apprenticeships within the local community will be required. There are currently ESPs being delivered at: J Chandler and Co (Buckfast) Ltd, Fyfield Rd, Weyhill; Infinity Labs, University of Southampton Science Park; and The Forum, West Finkley Farm Road, Andover. A further ESP has been agreed for a development on land east of Premier Way and south of Botley Road in North Baddesley. Building will start there shortly.
- 16.2 Office of National Statistics data shows that educational attainment and skills of the borough compare well with the county and national averages with regard to qualifications as seen in Figure 27.³⁹

Figure 27: Percentage of population achieving qualification levels in Test Valley, Hampshire, South East England, and Great Britain 2025 (Source; ONS,2021)⁴⁰



- 16.3 Test Valley Borough has a greater percentage of its population possessing qualifications at RQF level 1 & above and RQF level 2 & above compared to the South East and Great Britain. Test Valley Borough has a higher percentage of RQF level 3 & above compared to Great Britain. Table 13 indicates the percentage of population achieving qualification level in Test Valley.

³⁹ RQF level 1 (similar to GCSE grades D–G), RQF level 2 (similar to GCSE grades A*–C), RQF level 3 (similar to an A Level), RQF level 4 (similar to a Higher National Certificate (HNC)/Undergraduate).

⁴⁰ Qualifications, ONS (<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/report.aspx>)

- 16.4 The knowledge economy is likely to continue to account for an increasing proportion of the economy, although not all jobs will be high value and knowledge intensive. In raising educational attainment and upskilling, it will be imperative to maximise the population's potential and to attract and expand this type of economy in Test Valley.
- 16.5 The provision of new educational facilities, such as schools and further education establishments is necessary to allow children to develop their skills. The Council will work closely with the Education Authority and other providers to ensure the borough has appropriate infrastructure. It will also support programmes in partnerships such as training initiatives to develop the skills of the population.

17 Conclusion

- 17.1 This report is the thirteenth AMR produced by Test Valley Borough Council. The Council has worked closely with other organisations to provide the monitoring information and will continue to do so.
- 17.2 This report has provided contextual information and has also retained the core output indicators to enable comparison with reporting in previous years. The Council will continue to identify useful opportunities to add more local output indicators to help improve the monitoring of policy implementation in future AMRs.

Indicators

- 17.3 **Housing:** The Borough has seen a reduction in the number of affordable homes completed during the reporting year; this figure is below target. The number of affordable housing completions has reduced as the majority of the allocations in the adopted Local Plan have delivered or are underway. Housing completions for this reporting year are below the Revised Local Plan annualised average requirement but have increased slightly from the last reporting year. This is due to a number of sites nearing completion and wider national housing market and economic factors.
- 17.4 **Business development:** The availability of Borough-wide employment land has reduced this reporting year and there has been a slight loss of employment land to residential development. The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in Test Valley has increased by 1078m².
- 17.5 **Environment:** As at March 2025, 85.78 % of SSSIs in Test Valley were within the top two categories, 'Favourable' and 'Un-favourable Recovering'. There has been no change since the previous reporting period.
- 17.6 **Public open space contributions:** The amount of Public Space Contributions received has increased compared to the previous reporting year.
- 17.7 **Waste and recycling:** The recycling rate has increased by 0.4% but is still exceeding the recycling target. The 2024/25 estimated recycling rate is 38.1% and the target is 36%. The Councils addition of food waste collection in October 2025 should contribute the recycling rate in the coming years.
- 17.8 **Primary shopping areas in Andover and Romsey:** The Non-A1 percentage target has been exceeded in both Andover and Romsey. This is due to the changing nature of town centres nationwide.
- 17.9 **Overall Test Valley** is performing well in context to the identified indicators, as shown in Appendix 1. The borough has seen a reduction in available employment land due to employment completions. Housing development has increased only slightly but is lower than previous years as we are near the end of the plan period and due to national housing market and economic factors. The diversity of uses beyond the use class A1 has remained fairly consistent with the last reporting year and this is a nationwide trend.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Core and local output indicators list

Off target	Fluctuating	On target	No available data / no change
Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
Business Development			
BD1	Amount of land developed for employment by type	47,879m2	Increased
BD2	Percentage of BD1, by type, which is on Previously Developed Land	47.8%	Decreased
BD3	Employment Land Available by type	14.5	Decreased
BD4	Completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres in Test Valley	0m2	No Change
Housing			
H1	Plan period and housing targets	See Appendices	
H2	Housing Trajectory showing: Net additional dwellings – previous year; Net additional dwellings – reporting year; Net additional dwellings – future years; and Managed delivery target		
H3	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land	12%	Decreased
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	2	Decreased
H5	Affordable housing completions	89	Decreased
H6	Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments	No Data	-
Environmental Quality			

Core Output Indicators		Result	Trend
E1	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to advice from the Environment Agency on flooding and water quality grounds	2	Increased
E2	Change in areas of Biodiversity Importance	9343	Increased
E3	Renewable Energy Generation	51 operational schemes. 639ha of solar site area	
Minerals			
Not Applicable		No Data	-
Waste			
Not Applicable		No Data	-

Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
L1	Number of planning applications where air quality was assessed as a material consideration		
L2	Deliver 200 affordable dwellings per year	89	Below target
L3	Number of Travel Plans for new developments likely to have significant traffic generating impact		
L4	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Andover)	36.82%	No Change
L5	Local Plan Shop Frontage Percentage Targets (Romsey)	41.42%	No Change
L6	Percentage of waste recycled in Test Valley	38.1%	Increased
L7	Losses of employment land in (i) development/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area	(i) 0	No change
		(ii) 0.407ha (4020m2)	Increased

Local Output Indicators		Result	Trend
L8	Amount of employment land lost to residential development	0.407ha (4070m2)	Increased
L9	Percentage of new dwellings completed at:		
	Less than 30 dwellings per hectare	58.8%	Decreased
	Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare	20.4%	Increased
	Above 50 dwellings per hectare	20.7%	Increased
L10	Percentage of completed non-residential development complying with car park standards set out in the Local Development Framework	No Data	
L11	Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes of public transport time of a GP, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	No Data	
L12	Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	1311m2	Increased
L13	Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	70%	No Change
L14	Change in areas and populations of Biodiversity Importance, including: (i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) Change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.	See Tables	Fluctuating

Appendix 2: Comparison of unemployment levels

Reporting year	Unemployment for those aged 16 and over ⁴¹			
	Test Valley (number)	Test Valley (%)	South East (%)	Great Britain (%)
2010/11	2500	4.0	5.8	7.6
2011/12	2500	4.4	5.9	8.1
2012/13	2600	4.6	6.1	7.8
2014/15	2100	3.3	4.6	6.0
2015/16	1800	2.9	4.2	5.2
2016/17	1600	2.5	3.8	4.7
2017/18	1700	2.6	3.4	4.3
2018/19	1,800	2.9	3.3	4.1
2019/20	1,800	2.7	3.1	3.9
2020/21	2000	2.9	4.1	4.9
2021/22	1700	2.5	3.3	3.8
2022/23	1700	2.6	3.4	3.8
2023/24	1800	2.4	3.3	3.7
2024/25	1700	2.6	3.3	3.9

⁴¹ Employment and unemployment, ONS
<https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/la/1946157309/report.aspx#tabempunemp>

Appendix 3: Area of the New Forest National Park that lies within the borough of Test Valley



Appendix 4: Housing trajectory

Housing trajectory guidance

Housing trajectory	
Row A	Total completions for past years, from allocated sites
Row B	Total completions for past years, from unallocated sites
Row C	Total completions for past years, (sum of allocated sites plus unallocated sites)
Row D	Total projected completions for current and future years
Row E	Cumulative completions for each year (sum of completions for current and past years)
Row F	PLAN figure – annual strategic requirement (set out by the Local Plan)
Row G	MONITOR figure – number of cumulative completions above or below the PLAN figure (F) ⁴²
Row H	MANAGE figure – number of future completions required to meet the outstanding strategic requirement ⁴³

Calculation

$$C = A + B$$

$$E \text{ (from previous year)} + C = E \text{ (for current year)}$$

$$E \text{ (for current year)} - (F \times \text{number of years into the plan period}) = G$$

For the first year, MANAGE figure (H) is identical to the PLAN figure (F)

For the second year onwards, $H = F - (G / \text{number of years remaining})$

CHART

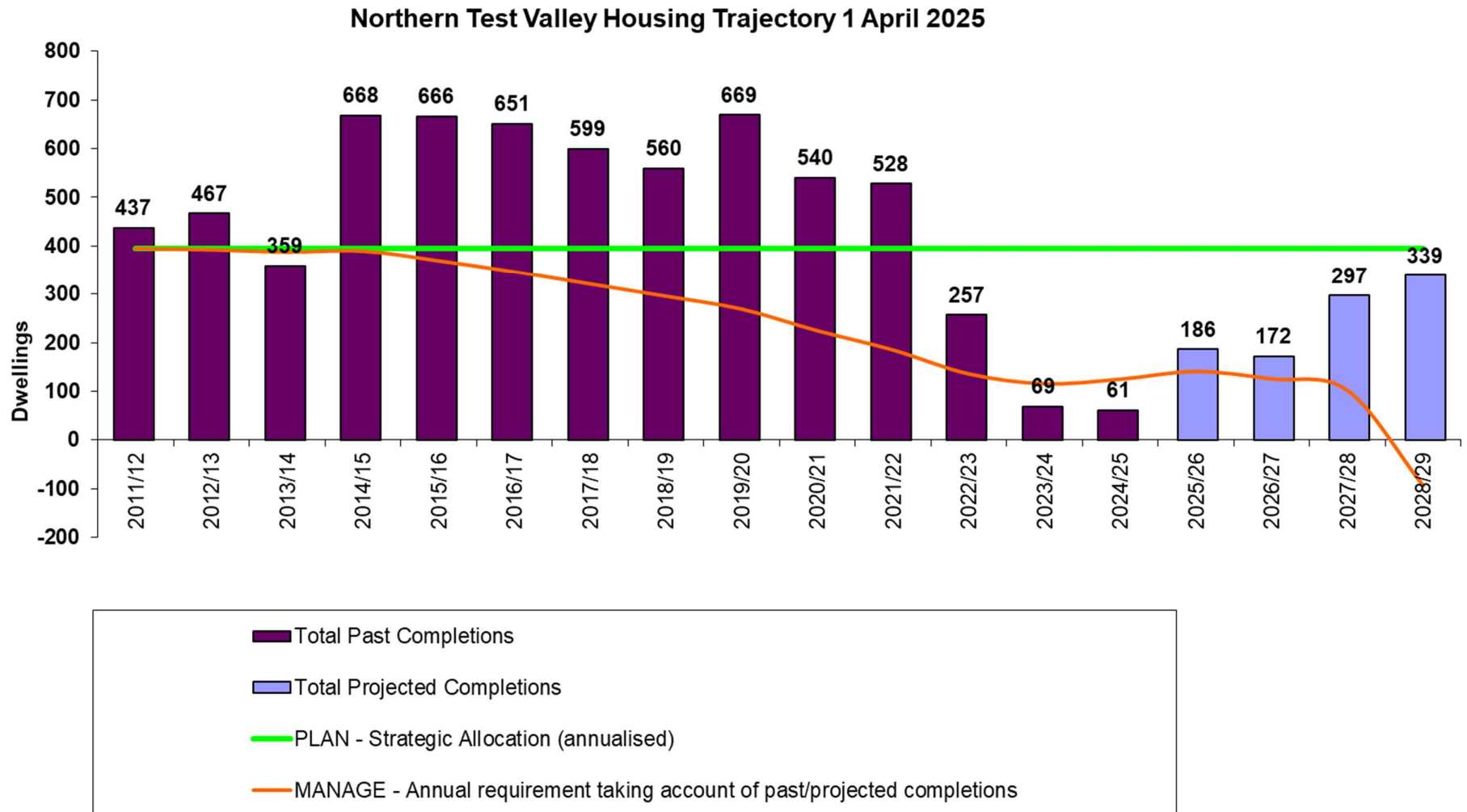
Comprises 2 graphs:

1. Total past completions and total projected future completions. The graph shows the PLAN figure (F) and the MANAGE figure (H) as line graphs, overlaid on the bar chart.
2. MONITOR figure (G) shown as a line graph.

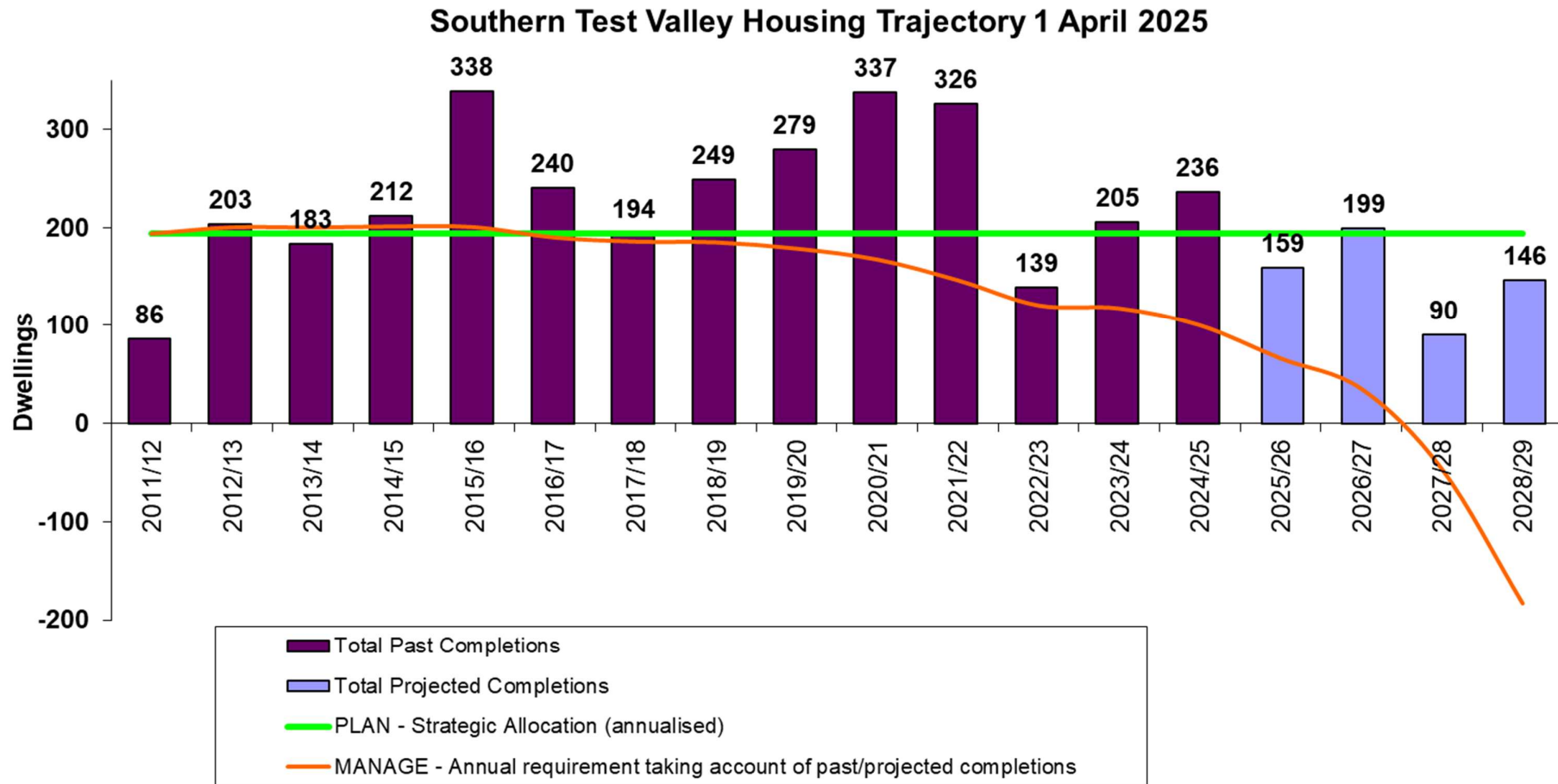
⁴² Where cumulative completions are above the total annual requirement to date, the figure is positive and there is a surplus (i.e. the strategy is ahead of its delivery); where the cumulative completions are below the annual requirement to date, the figure is negative and there is a shortfall (i.e. the strategy is under-delivering).

⁴³ This is the remaining annual requirement as reflected over the remaining years of the plan period, taking account of shortfalls or surplus from previous years.

Appendix 5: Housing Trajectory 2011/12-2028/29 for Northern Test Valley (as at April 2025)

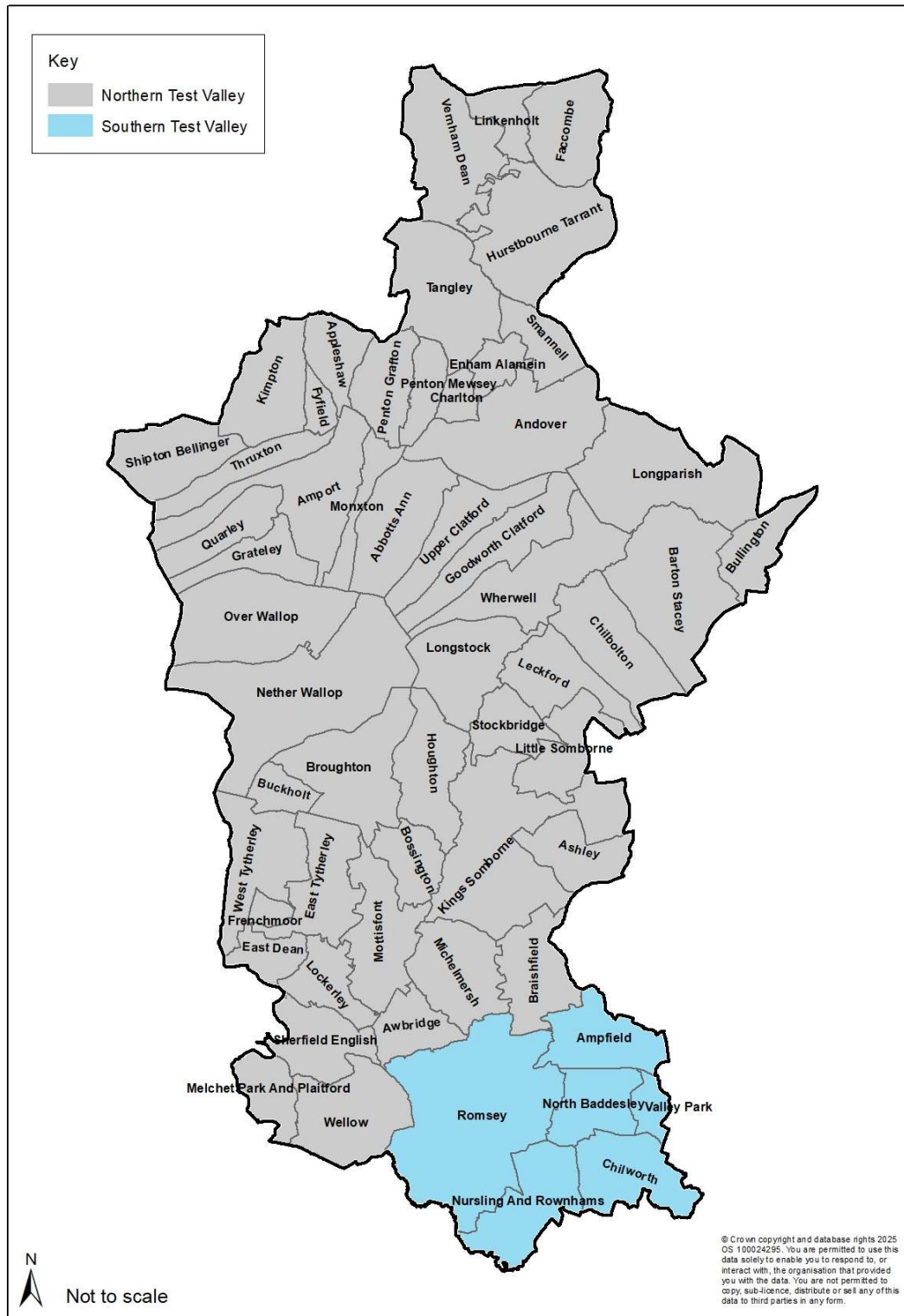


Appendix 6: Housing Trajectory 2011/12-2028/29 for Southern Test Valley (as at April 2025)





Appendix 7: Extent of Northern and Southern Test Valley



Appendix 8: Density of new dwellings

Reporting year		Density			Total
		<30 dwellings / hectare	30-50 dwellings / hectare	>50 dwellings / hectare	
2014/15	Number	162	591	107	860
	Percentage	18.8	68.7	12.4	
2015/16	Number	325	498	148	971
	Percentage	33.5	51.3	15.2	
2016/17	Number	271	226	360	857
	Percentage	31.6	26.4	42	
2017/18	Number	416	264	82	762
	Percentage	54.6	34.6	10.8	
2018/19	Number	455	362	35	852
	Percentage	53.4	42.5	4.1	
2019/20	Number	602	351	19	972
	Percentage	61.9	36.1	1.96	
2020/21	Number	575	48	138	761
	Percentage	75.6	6.3	18.1	
2021/22	Number	395	313	62	770
	Percentage	51.3	40.7	8	
2022/23	Number	224	176	17	417
	Percentage	53.7	42.2	4.1	
2023/24	Number	243	8	43	294
	Percentage	82.7	2.7	14.6	
2024/25	Number	187	65	66	318
	Percentage	58.8	20.4	20.8	

Appendix 9: Distribution of Hampshire Notable Species⁴⁴

Appendix 9: Distribution of Hampshire Notable Species (N=50) For Annual Reporting from 2012 to (March) 2025

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Triturus cristatus</i>	Great crested newt	Amphibian	✓
<i>Bombus humilus</i>	brown-band. carder bee	Bees	
<i>Lucanus cerus</i>	stag beetle	Beetles	✓
<i>Alauda arvensis</i>	skylark	Birds	✓
<i>Branta bernicla bernicla</i>	dark-bellied Brent goose	Birds	x
<i>Caprimulgus europ.</i>	nightjar	Birds	✓
<i>Lallula arborea</i>	woodlark	Birds	✓
<i>Luscinia megarhynchos</i>	nightingale	Birds	✓
<i>Emberizac alandra</i>	corn bunting	Birds	✓
<i>Perdix perdix</i>	grey partridge	Birds	✓
<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula</i>	bullfinch	Birds	✓
<i>Streptopelia turtur</i>	turtle dove	Birds	✓
<i>Sylvia undata</i>	Dartford warbler	Birds	✓
<i>Tringa totanus</i>	redshank	Birds	✓
<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	lapwing	Birds	✓
<i>Argynnis paphia</i>	silver-washed fritillary	Butterflies	✓
<i>Cupido minimus</i>	small blue	Butterflies	✓

1. ⁴⁴ '✓' means the species occurs in the district (2014- March 2025), from records held by HBIC and those received from the species groups. 'Occurs' (for birds) means possible/probably/confirmed breeding, or regular sightings for corn bunting, and where overwintering. Irregular, on passage, or transient records are discounted where possible or given 'x' where 3 or less records. '✓' means new record (or returning), x means lost compared with last time.

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Hamearis lucina</i>	Duke of Burgundy	Butterflies	✓
<i>Hesperia comma</i>	silverspotted skipper	Butterflies	✓
<i>Lysandra coridon</i>	chalkhill blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Plebejus argus</i>	silver-studded blue	Butterflies	✓
<i>Gammarus insensibilis</i>	lagoon sand shrimp	Crustacea	
<i>Coenagrion mercuriale</i>	southern damselfly	Dragonfly	✓
<i>Asilus crabroniformis</i>	hornet robberfly	Flies	✓
<i>Carex divisa</i>	divided sedge	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Chamaemelum nobile</i>	chamomile	Flw Plants	
<i>Epipactis phyllanthes</i>	Greenflowered. helleborine	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Gentiana pneumon.</i>	marsh gentian	Flw Plants	
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	juniper	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	field gromwell	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Oenanthe fluviatilis</i>	river waterdropwort	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Orchis morio</i>	greenwinged orchid	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Pulicaria vulgaris</i>	small fleabane	Flw Plants	
<i>Pulmonaria longifolia</i>	marrow leaved lungwort	Flw Plants	
<i>Thesium humifuum</i>	bastard toadflax	Flw Plants	✓
<i>Zostera marina/noltii</i>	eelgrass	Flw Plants	
<i>Poronia punctate</i>	nail fungus	Fungi	

Scientific name	Common name	Group	Test Valley
<i>Gomphocerippus rufus</i>	rufous grasshopper	Grasshopper	
<i>Arvicola terrestris</i>	water vole	Mammals	✓
<i>Eptesicus serotinus</i>	Serotine bat	Mammals	✓
<i>Lepus europaeus</i>	brown hare	Mammals	✓
<i>Muscardinus avellan.</i>	dormouse	Mammals	✓
<i>Vertigo moulinsiana</i>	Desmoulin's whorl snail	Molluscs	
<i>Apoda limacodes</i>	festoon	Moths	✓
<i>Catocala promissa</i>	light crimson underwing	Moths	✓
<i>Hemaris fuciformis</i>	Broad-bord. Bee hawk-moth	Moths	x
<i>Hypena rostrialis</i>	buttoned snout	Moths	✓
<i>Minoa murinata</i>	drab looper	Moths	✓
<i>Shargacucullia lychnitis</i>	Striped lychnis	Moths	✓
<i>Coronella austriaca</i>	Smooth snake	Reptiles	
		Total	37
		Previous total (2023/24)	38

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture.

Another way to meet this demand is to increase the efficiency of food production. This can be done by using better farming techniques.

One of the most important ways to increase the efficiency of food production is to use fertilizers. Fertilizers help plants grow faster and produce more food.

There are many different types of fertilizers. Some are made from natural materials, and some are made from synthetic materials.

One of the most common types of fertilizers is nitrogen. Nitrogen is an essential nutrient for plants, and it is found in many different fertilizers.

There are many different ways to apply fertilizers to crops. Some are applied to the soil, and some are applied to the leaves of the plants.

One of the most important things to remember when using fertilizers is to use them correctly. If they are not used correctly, they can harm the environment and the crops.

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