

Draft Local Plan 2021-2040 (Regulation 18)

Emerging Infrastructure Plan

January 2024



OUR
**LOCAL
PLAN**

2021-2040

CONSULTATION

22 JANUARY - 4 MARCH 2024

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Council acknowledges that the provision of infrastructure to support development is a key concern of residents and that one of the key challenges for the Local Plan is planning for growth – with the infrastructure to support it.
- 1.2 The Infrastructure Plan is a key document in helping to ensure that infrastructure is identified and planned for alongside new development. The Infrastructure Plan provides information for the new Local Plan, and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) – a levy that local authorities can charge on developments in their area to fund additional infrastructure required to support new development including roads, schools, green spaces and community facilities.
- 1.3 At present, this is an emerging Infrastructure Plan. Preparation of an Infrastructure Plan is iterative, relying on information from other evidence base and infrastructure documents, dialogue with stakeholders, site promoters and infrastructure providers, and consultation responses at all key stages of the plan making process.
- 1.4 The key purposes of the Infrastructure Plan are to:
 - Inform Site Allocation policies in the Local Plan
 - Help deliver proposed development in the Local Plan (by identifying the required supporting infrastructure)
 - Inform a review of CIL and the spending process
- 1.5 Detailed information about infrastructure relating to specific site allocations can be included in the Local Plan site allocation policies, thus setting the infrastructure requirements in policy. As such, making the provision a policy requirement, and helping to deliver the proposed development.
- 1.6 The Infrastructure Plan identifies infrastructure beyond that required solely to support development proposed in the Local Plan. Whilst direct links between proposed site allocations in the Draft Local Plan can be established in the Infrastructure Plan, there are wider infrastructure needs that can be identified and financed by other means (mainly CIL). Small development proposals, or unallocated ‘windfall’ sites, still add pressure to existing infrastructure and can financially contribute towards infrastructure provision. As such, the Infrastructure Plan will be as comprehensive as possible to identify infrastructure requirements and updated as the Local Plan progresses.
- 1.7 This emerging Infrastructure Plan is prepared for East Hampshire District, excluding the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The South Downs National Park Authority prepares its own Local Plan, and therefore its own Infrastructure Plan. As part of the Duty to Cooperate, the Council continues to work closely with the SDNPA in relation to any cross boundary strategic infrastructure matters.

What has been done so far?

- 1.8 The information presented to date has been prepared by desk top research, references to other evidence base documents and liaison with key stakeholders and infrastructure providers.
- 1.9 This is proportionate to the stage of plan preparation. The detail and extent of information in this emerging Infrastructure Plan correlates with the current stage of plan making (Draft Local Plan stage, Regulation 18, early stages).

The structure of this document

- 1.10 Firstly, the document sets the context by explaining why this work is being done and what is meant by 'infrastructure' for the purpose of this plan. It then provides relevant information sourced from other infrastructure documents.
- 1.11 Moving on, the document starts to consider actual infrastructure provision, listing recent infrastructure that has been planned for and in some cases provided. This is followed by the main part of the document which is a series of tables by infrastructure topic (such as transport, education) identifying key issues and potential future required provision.
- 1.12 Finally, there is a table called the 'Infrastructure Delivery Schedule', which sets out details of specific infrastructure schemes including costs, timing, responsibilities and funding where known. The schedule will be updated as the Local Plan progresses.

What happens next?

- 1.13 During the consultation on the Draft Local Plan (2024), the Council is proactively seeking to engage with infrastructure providers and key stakeholders to further develop this emerging Infrastructure Plan and gather feedback on the Draft Local Plan. All consultation responses will be reviewed, to establish any key amendments to the Draft Local Plan or evidence base.
- 1.14 Evidence base work will continue post the consultation on the Draft Local Plan, particularly in relation to transport. This in turn, informs the Infrastructure Plan, and as such, demonstrates that its preparation is an iterative process.
- 1.15 A further iteration of the Infrastructure Plan will be published alongside the next Local Plan consultation (Regulation 19 stage).

How can you provide information?

- 1.16 Input is sought from infrastructure providers, delivery organisations, developers / site promoters, town and parish councils and local residents to determine what infrastructure is required to support the proposed development in the Draft Local Plan.
- 1.17 As the Infrastructure Plan provides information to inform a review of CIL, the Council is also keen to receive information on what infrastructure is required more generally to support development in the Planning Authority Area. More information on CIL is available on the Council's [website](#).
- 1.18 Any comments or information about the emerging Infrastructure Plan should be submitted to the Council during the consultation on the Draft Local Plan consultation (22 January 2024 – 4 March 2024).

Duty to Co-operate

- 1.19 East Hampshire District Local Planning Authority continues to work with neighbouring local planning authorities (Waverley Borough Council, Winchester City Council, Hart District Council, Basingstoke Borough Council, Chichester District Council, Havant Borough Council and the SDNPA), Hampshire County Council (HCC), Surrey County Council, statutory advisory bodies (the Environment Agency, Natural England and Historic England) and other infrastructure providers (such as the Integrated Care Board, ICB) to ensure that the Local Plan addresses cross-boundary strategic issues including the provision of infrastructure and reflects wider strategic priorities.
- 1.20 The Council prepared a [Duty to Co-operate Framework](#) (July 2022), which forms part of the Local Plan evidence to help demonstrate that the Council is engaging constructively, actively and on an on-going basis. It identifies the strategic cross boundary issues which the Local Plan is likely to reflect (and how they have come about).

2. Why prepare an Infrastructure Plan?

- 2.1 An Infrastructure Plan is a key part of plan making, and as such a requirement of National Planning Policy. This acknowledges that the frequent concerns about new developments are often infrastructure related, and the importance of planning for places, rather than just new homes.
- 2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2023) (paragraph 16) states that Local Plans should be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees. At this stage of plan making, the Council has carried out some early engagement to inform this emerging plan and intends to continue this engagement.
- 2.3 This echoes the guidance in the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)¹, which talks about strategic policy making authorities working alongside each other, taking a collaborative approach to identifying infrastructure deficits and requirements and opportunities for identifying them. In doing so, policy making authorities should:
- assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure, and its ability to meet forecast demands. Where deficiencies are identified, policies should set out how those deficiencies will be addressed; and
 - take account of the need for strategic infrastructure, including nationally significant infrastructure, within their areas.

3. What is Infrastructure?

- 3.1 The emerging Infrastructure Plan considers 'infrastructure' to be 'any facility, service or physical structure that supports or enables proposed development, whether privately or publicly funded'. Therefore, the definition of infrastructure is wide ranging.
- 3.2 For the purposes of this emerging Infrastructure Plan, infrastructure has been placed within the general categories detailed in Table 1. However, the list is not all encompassing, and infrastructure items often cross several categories (for example a sport centre provides community, sporting and health infrastructure whilst an allotment provides community and green infrastructure).

¹ National Planning Practice Guidance: Paragraph: 059 Reference ID: 61-059-20190315

Table 1 – Infrastructure Categories

Category	Examples
Transport	Strategic Road Network Local Road Network Rail Services Bus Services Walking and Cycling links Electric Vehicle Charging Network
Education	Early Years and Childcare Primary Schools (including Infant and Junior Schools) Secondary Schools Special Schools 16-19 Education
Healthcare	Primary Care Community and Acute Care Dentists
Emergency Services	Fire and Rescue Police Ambulance
Flood Risk	Flood Alleviation / Management Schemes
Community	Libraries Meeting places Places of Worship Pubs Cultural Venues
Sports	Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities
Green Infrastructure	Cemeteries Allotments Open Space Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG)
Utilities and Waste	Water Supply Water Treatment Electricity Supply Gas Supply Telecommunications (including broadband) Waste

4. Evidence from other Infrastructure Studies

- 4.1 Information has been gathered from other relevant infrastructure studies to collate information about infrastructure issues, proposed plans and costings in the district. However, some of the studies are now dated and in need of updating.

Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019)

- 4.2 The [Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement \(April 2019\)](#) provides a position statement, detailing the infrastructure requirements identified by HCC and its partners. It focuses on the infrastructure types which HCC and its public sector providers have a role in planning, coordinating and in some instances also delivering. However, it is now dated, and HCC is in the process of updating it. Positions and costs have moved on considerably since this document was prepared.

Other Relevant Plans and Strategies

- 4.3 There are other plans and strategies that inform the need for and delivery of infrastructure as set out below.

Table 2 – Other Plans and Strategies

Plan / Strategy	Comment
Hampshire Local Transport Plan 4 Pending adoption.	Produced by HCC. LTP4 proposes transformational changes which: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• shift away from planning for vehicles, towards planning for people and places;• meet national priorities to decarbonise the transport system;• reduce reliance on private car travel;• support sustainable economic development and regeneration; and promote active lifestyles.

Plan / Strategy	Comment
Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020 - 2025	<p>Produced by HCC.</p> <p>Strategy to shape how the County Council works with its partners over the next 5 years, to ensure a joined up approach is taken when tackling climate change and aiming to be carbon neutral by achieving two targets by 2050.</p> <p>Has an associated Climate Change Action Plan and Framework for Strategic Programmes.</p>
East Hampshire Climate and Environment Strategy 2020 - 2025	<p>Produced by EHDC.</p> <p>The Council declared a climate emergency in July 2019 and adopted a wide-ranging climate and environment strategy in August 2020.</p> <p>The Council's response to tackling climate change will be managed on two fronts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation – taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions • Adaptation – being prepared for the impacts caused by changes in our climate
<p>East Hampshire Transport Statement (2013)</p>	<p>A HCC document - one of the 11 produced for each of the districts and boroughs in the County. The statement sets out the strategic objectives and delivery priorities as well as a local transport strategy framework for East Hampshire. It is supported by a schedule of proposed transport improvement priorities.</p> <p>Since the adoption of the Statement the schedule of transport improvements has been reviewed and updated to take account of schemes completions, priorities and developments in the district.</p>
<p>Alton Transport Strategy (2015)</p>	<p>A high-level transport strategy for Alton up until 2028 to cater for the potential increase in travel demand generated by future housing development in and around the town. Prepared by consultants procured by HCC and EHDC.</p> <p>Five strategic schemes were investigated as part of the study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Bypass. • Butts Bridge • A31/B3004 grade separated junction • Northern Link Road. • Proposed Connector Link

Plan / Strategy	Comment
Liphook Study Phase 1 (2016)	<p>Atkins Transportation (Atkins) were appointed by HCC on behalf of EHDC to undertake a 'Transport Feasibility Study' to understand the cumulative traffic impact of developments proposed within Liphook.</p> <p>The report noted that access through the village is curtailed by the Liphook Double Mini-Roundabouts and provided some high-level sensitivity assessments of the options available to increase the capacity of the double roundabouts.</p> <p>The study provided a broad indication of the benefits and constraints of each option, however it recommended that a more detailed assessment be undertaken if a strategic mitigation option were taken forward.</p>
Liphook Study Phase 2 (2018)	<p>Following the phase 1 Study, Atkins were appointed by HCC to undertake a 'Phase II Transport Feasibility Study' on behalf of East Hampshire District Council (EHDC). The Phase II study set out to understand the current traffic flows through Liphook, focusing on the double mini-roundabouts at The Square, and to use these flows to carry out an initial assessment of the viability of the strategic mitigation options identified in the Phase I study.</p> <p>The study recommended that further assessment be undertaken on the double mini roundabouts at The Square (including the pedestrian crossing) to understand the potential relief that could be attributable to removing traffic from the network from the implementation of sustainable transport options / initiatives (i.e. school / workplace travel planning promoting cycling / walking / public transport and discouraging driving).</p>
Solent Transport – Local Transport Plan: Strategy for South Hampshire	<p>This transport strategy sets out the shared approach to transport in South Hampshire to 2031. It has been developed jointly by the three Local Transport Authorities of HCC, Portsmouth City Council and Southampton City Council, working together as Transport for South Hampshire (TfSH).</p>
<p>Hampshire Cycling Strategy (2015 – 2025)</p> <p>Adopted September 2015</p>	<p>The Hampshire Cycling Strategy was prepared by HCC to accompany the Local Transport Plan. The aims can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a clear statement on HCC's overall aspirations for cycling; • To provide a strategic framework to support the planning and development of cycling;

Plan / Strategy	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To prioritise available funding for cycling: and • To attract new investment from funding partners for cycling and other associated sustainable transport measures.
Hampshire Walking Strategy (2016)	<p>This strategy was prepared by HCC in response to increasing interest in walking at both a national level and specifically within the county. The strategy was developed to reflect four key aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a clear statement on HCC’s overall aspiration to support walking in the short, medium and long term; 2. To provide a framework to support the development of local walking strategies; 3. To provide a means to prioritise the County Council’s funding to the best value for money investments for walking; and 4. To support the County Council in realising additional funding opportunities for walking measures.
East Hampshire Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) 2020	<p>The 2020 LCWIP was developed by consultants on behalf of East Hampshire, in response to the Government’s Cycling and Walking Investment Plan published in 2017.</p> <p>The LCWIP is an evidence base for the improvement of existing, and the development of future walking and cycling networks across the district. It is also support for external funding bids for these infrastructure schemes.</p> <p>The LCWIP is currently in the process of being updated, in conjunction with HCC and is anticipated to be published in 2024.</p>
Hampshire Countryside Access Plan – 2015-2025	<p>Hampshire Countryside Access Plan Policies and actions to improve countryside access in Hampshire. It describes how rights of way and access to the countryside will be managed over the coming years.</p> <p>This document fulfils the requirement to publish and review a “Rights of Way Improvement Plan” introduced by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>

Plan / Strategy	Comment
Hampshire School Places Plan 2023-27	<p>Produced by HCC. The School Places Plan sets out the identified need for extra mainstream school places. The plan covers Hampshire up to the year 2027 for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the primary sector (4 to 11 year olds) • the secondary sector (11 to 16 year olds)
East Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – 2019	<p>The Green Infrastructure Strategy identifies ways in which existing green infrastructure (GI) can be protected and enhanced and how new GI can be delivered in the Planning Authority Area.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies a number of GI projects to be delivered by the Council and its partners within the plan period.</p>
<p>East Hampshire Open Space Study, Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Facilities Strategy (2018)</p> <p>(currently being partially updated, for publication in 2024)</p>	<p>Local Plan evidence base supporting documents which outline open space, sport and recreation needs and opportunities. The three documents combine to provide an up to date assessment across East Hampshire District (including the SDNP) to meet the requirements of the NPPF. The three components are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space Strategy – assesses the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing provision of publicly accessible open space; • Playing Pitch Strategy – Assesses quantitative, qualitative and accessibility need for outdoor sports facilities including playing pitched for cricket, football, hockey and rugby; • Built Facilities Strategy – Assesses the need for indoor sports facilities including swimming pools, sports halls, and all indoor sports.

5. Infrastructure Developments

5.1 This section provides contextual information on infrastructure works that are planned or ongoing. A list of all projects that have been funded by CIL is available on our [website](#).

Transport:

- New Odiham Road /Basingstoke Road A339/B3349 junction improvements, Alton
- Alton Railway Station Active Travel Access Improvements
- Anstey Rd/Anstey Mill Lane pedestrian crossing facility, Alton
- A31 Junctions & Pedestrian Accessibility Improvements, Four Marks
- Alton Railway Station Active Travel Access Improvements
- Safer Routes to School, Four Marks
- Beech Roadside Footways, Beech and Alton
- Rowlands Castle Station Improvements
- Horndean to Rowlands Castle Cycle Route Improvements
- Bentley Railway Station Active Travel Access Improvements
- Liphook Accessibility and Public Realm Improvements

Community / leisure / recreation facility:

- Allen Gallery and Garden, creation of flexible and accessible community spaces, Alton
- Four Marks New Community Building
- Woodlands Hall Outside space
- Hollybrook Park Playground, Bordon update
- Forest Community Centre, Whitehill & Bordon – upgrading and enhancing existing centre
- Phoenix Theatre, Whitehill & Bordon – Updating and modernising
- Alton Community Centre - enhance the community centre; upgrade existing provisions and enhance accessibility with the provision of a lift and two new rooms and toilets
- Alton Community Hub
- Redevelopment of Edgar Hall, Alton
- Mill Chase recreation ground works

- Havant Thicket reservoir – Open space
- Dimensions Childcare, Horndean
- Liphook Church Centre, Liphook improvements

Sports:

- Liphook and Ripley Cricket Club pavilion improvements
- Mill Chase Garage and sport storage extension
- Horndean Tennis Courts
- Headley Playing Fields and Pavilion enhancement
- Alton Convent School, Artificial sports pitch
- Bohunt School, Liphook – Provision of 3G pitch
- Clanfield Cricket Club – New Pavilion
- Alton Jubilee Park Pavilions
- The Petersfield School - refurbishment of 3G pitch
- Land East of Horndean 3G pitch
- Four Marks Tennis Courts - replacement surfacing
- Bordon and Oakhanger Sport Club - hard surfacing and barrier project
- Clanfield Bowls and Sports Club extension to club house
- Medstead pavilion improvements

Education:

- Expansion of Bordon Infant and Junior schools by 1fe – (commence Spring 2024)
- Expansion of Oakmoor Secondary School by 2fe (commence Summer 2024)
- Liphook Junior Pavilion – new dance/drama space (commence 2024)
- New primary school at Hazleton Farm, Hordean
- New primary school, Whitehill & Bordon
- St Mary's Primary School Bentley, landscape plan and outside improvements

Health

- Expansion of Boundaries Surgery, Four Marks

Environmental

- Farringdon Flood & Water Management Flood Alleviation
- Ackender Woods
- Stanford Grange SANG, Whitehill & Bordon/Headley

Utilities Investment

- [Alton-Bordon Network Investment - SSEN](#)

6. Summary of Identified Key Infrastructure

6.1 This section provides information on key infrastructure requirements identified to date to support future growth identified in the Draft Local Plan. The information is presented by infrastructure theme, starting with transport. Each theme is a separate section. For each theme, key issues are identified, along with implications for the draft Local Plan.

6.2 Further detailed information where currently available is then provided in the 'Infrastructure Schedule'. Where possible this is listed in the form of an actual infrastructure scheme that would address the identified issue, and in some cases when linked to a development proposal, helping to enable delivery.

7. Transport Infrastructure

7.1 The following tables consider the Strategic Road Network (SRN), the local road network, rail services, bus services, taxis, walking and cycling and electric vehicle charging.

Table 3 - Strategic Road Network (SRN)

Lead Agency	National Highways
Key evidence	https://nationalhighways.co.uk/ Forthcoming East Hampshire Local Plan Transport Assessment, to be published to support Regulation 19 consultation of the Local Plan.
Existing infrastructure	A3 / A3(M)

Known planned provision	Alterations to the A3(M) and the roundabout at Junction 2 to facilitate the consented Land East of Horndean development.
Key Issues	Will need to mitigate impact of growth on the Strategic Road Network (SRN) as far as reasonably possible. The priority is to implement sustainable measures to manage down demand and reduce the need to travel. Infrastructure improvements are only considered as a last resort.
Potential Funding Sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Government Funding • CIL • Developer Contributions
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>Partnership working and consultation between National Highways and East Hampshire will be crucial to ensure that any potential growth in highway traffic on the strategic road network as a result of proposed development in the Local Plan is evidenced, managed and if necessary, mitigated for.</p> <p>East Hampshire will liaise with National Highways when undertaking the districts cumulative Transport Assessment and share the resulting outcomes.</p> <p>Any highway mitigation schemes required as an outcome of proposed growth in the Local Plan will be fully investigated and the most appropriate and sustainable scheme sought, in conjunction with National Highways.</p>

Table 4 - Local Road Network

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 4 (soon to be adopted in 2024)</p> <p>East Hampshire Transport Statement 2013.</p> <p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019).</p> <p>Forthcoming East Hampshire Local Plan Transport Assessment, to be published to support Regulation 19 consultation of the Local Plan.</p>

Existing facilities	<p>HCC is the local highway authority for the Planning Authority Area and is responsible for the maintenance, management and improvement of all publicly adopted highways (excluding the strategic road network of the A3 and A3(M)).</p> <p>A roads, within the Planning Authority Area this includes the A3, A31, A32, A272, A325 and A339.</p> <p>B roads, within the Planning Authority Area this includes the B2070, B2149, B3002, B3004, B3006, B3349.</p> <p>C and unclassified roads - sometimes also called minor roads or C roads, smaller connecting roads, and to A and B roads. Often linking a housing estate or a village to the rest of the network. Intended for local traffic.</p>
Known planned provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Odiham Road /Basingstoke Road B3349 junction improvements, Alton • A339/B3349 junction improvements <p>HCC have the following scheduled highway improvement works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whitehill & Bordon Transport Schemes • Oakhanger Traffic Calming • Portsmouth Road Toucan Crossing Improvement, Liphook
Key Issues	<p>Reference should be made to the East Hampshire Transport Background Paper that supports the draft Local Plan for Regulation 18 consultation. This provides evidence of the existing transport network and observed highway conditions in the district.</p> <p>The East Hampshire Accessibility Study, produced by Ridge Consulting on behalf of East Hampshire, should also be referred to. The Accessibility Study helps provide context around the most and least accessible locations in the district in terms of accessing facilities and services by active travel modes to help undertake daily needs.</p> <p>It should be noted that both the Transport Background Paper and Accessibility Study are initial studies to support the evidence base of the draft Local Plan for Regulation 18 consultation purposes. Further studies,</p>

	such as the district Transport Assessment, will be produced at a later date to support the Local Plan at Regulation 19 consultation.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL Development Contributions HCC
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>To deliver the supporting transport infrastructure required to accommodate future growth from the Local Plan it is crucial for East Hampshire and HCC to continue regular liaison and partnership working.</p> <p>East Hampshire will liaise with HCC when undertaking the districts cumulative Transport Assessment and share the resulting outcomes.</p> <p>Any highway mitigation schemes required as an outcome of proposed growth in the Local Plan will be fully investigated and the most appropriate and sustainable scheme sought, in conjunction with HCC.</p> <p>Individual proposals to bring forward development in the Planning Authority Area will require detailed site-based Transport Assessments to consider the impact of the development on the highway network, and to identify appropriate mitigation, where required. These will be considered by the HCC through the development management process, as part of the planning application process.</p>

Table 5 - Rail services

Lead Agency	Network Rail Department for Transport Rail operators
Key evidence	Office of Rail and Road Publications Network Rail Wessex Route Study (August 2015). East Hampshire District Transport Statement
Existing facilities	<p>The Planning Authority Area is relatively well connected with four Mainline Railway Stations</p> <p>Alton and Bentley are both located on the Alton Line that provides services between Alton and London Waterloo.</p>

	<p>Liphook and Rowlands Castle are both located on the Portsmouth Direct Line that provides services between Portsmouth and London Waterloo.</p>
Planned provision	<p>Services are primarily structured to allow an intensive level of service into London Waterloo. Committed improvements in Control Period 5 (CP5) will increase platform capacity at London Waterloo, although through its Long Known Planned Provision Term Planning Process, Network Rail has identified other capacity bottlenecks that will need to be addressed, including Woking and main line capacity east of Surbiton.</p> <p>The new South-Western Franchise started in August 2017, which will define train service provision on the rail routes serving the Planning Authority Area over the next seven to eight years.</p>
Key Issues	<p>The effect of the rail network into London being at capacity at peak hours has implications on commuting from the Planning Authority Area. Network Rail's Long Term Planning Process has identified the need for a number of further capacity improvements to address this issue over the period to 2043. In the short term, this includes a grade separated junction and additional platform at Woking, which is likely to be a high priority for funding in CP6 (2019-2024).</p> <p>In the longer term, Crossrail 2 and the provision of digital signalling east of Woking have been identified as the preferred solutions to deliver the necessary high peak capacity into London Waterloo.</p> <p>There is limited parking provision available at some of the stations within the Planning Authority Area, specifically Bentley and Rowlands Castle.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Significant enhancements in rail infrastructure are generally funded by Central Government and delivered by Network Rail.</p> <p>Train Operating Companies provide funding opportunities for improvements, particularly for stations and often tied in with national funding programmes for general station enhancements or to provide accessibility improvements for disabled people.</p>

Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	The proposals for housing and employment development in addition to encouraging alternative modes of transport to the car has potential to increase passenger traffic on the rail network.
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Table 6 - Bus Services

Lead Agency	Commercial bus operators HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire Local Transport Plan 4 (soon to be adopted) East Hampshire Transport Statement 2013. Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019). HCC Bus Travel Guides
Existing facilities	Local Bus operators
Known planned provision	Operator bus services provided on a commercial basis, as well as tendered services by HCC. Whitehill & Bordon Travel Planning & Public Transport as part of the regeneration of the settlement from a former defence town.
Key Issues	Retaining as many services as possible, given current economic climate and thus the viability of some of the district's bus services. Service improvements to retain journey time reliability and good services. Voluntary and community services could provide greater flexibility to encourage more use of public transport by providing more customised services.
Potential Funding Sources	Bus operators receive income through the fares that passengers pay and in some instances from tendered bus service support from HCC.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Any reduction in bus services offered in the district, restricts the amount of sustainable travel options for proposed

	developments in the Local Plan. It could therefore be more of a challenge to encourage residents to use the private car less and sustainable travel options more, especially for longer distance trips not achievable by active travel modes.
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Table 7 - Walking and Cycling

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<p>East Hampshire LCWIP 2020 (updated revision anticipated for publication in 2024)</p> <p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019)</p> <p>East Hampshire Transport Statement 2013</p> <p>EHDC Walking and Cycling Strategy</p>
Existing facilities	<p>The North/A31 Corridor National Cycle Route 224 connects Fareham to Medstead, and intersects with Route 22.</p> <p>National Cycle Route 23 is an 80 miles route connecting Reading to Southampton that connects Medstead and Alton.</p> <p>The North-East Area National Cycle Route 22 (Shipwrights Way) is a 64 mile routes that links London with Portsmouth which runs through Whitehill & Bordon.</p> <p>The Southern Area National Cycle Route 22 (Shipwrights Way) is a 64 mile routes that links London with Portsmouth which runs through Rowlands Castle.</p> <p>Key PROW: Shipwrights Way is a long-distance route commencing in Alice Holt Forest and passing through Bentley, Bordon, Liphook, the South Downs and Rowlands Castle before ending in Portsmouth.</p> <p>Staunton Way is a route between Queen Elizabeth Country Park in the South Downs to Staunton Country Park, adjacent to Rowlands Castle.</p>

	<p>The Hangers Way is approximately 20 miles long between Alton train station and Queen Elizabeth Country Park in the South Downs, passing through a series of steep sided hills known as “The Hangers”.</p> <p>The Writers Way links Alton to surrounding smaller villages and settlements, such as Worldham, Chawton, Selbourne and Four Marks.</p> <p>St Swithun’s Way runs between Farnham and Winchester via Alton and some of its smaller surrounding settlements.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>A number of non-strategic walking and cycling schemes are identified in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019) as well as the East Hampshire LCWIP (2020).</p> <p>HCC have the following scheduled improvement works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shrave Pedestrian Improvements, Four Marks • High Street / Camp Road footway and cycle upgrade, Whitehill & Bordon • Clanfield Village Improvements <p>Whitehill & Bordon green loop Horndean green loop</p>
Key Issues	<p>Promotion of sustainable modes of transport, specifically within the main towns and settlements and the provision of a successful walking and cycling network are integral to the delivery of a sustainable places and the Local Plans support in tackling climate change by encouraging greater travel by these active modes.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Developer Contributions CIL HCC</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>The projected increase in housing and development and encouragement of alternative modes of transport to the car and travel planning is expected to increase usage of the footway and cycleway network.</p> <p>Links between new development and key locations, including town, district and local centres, schools and medical facilities, are important as well as quality supporting infrastructure, such as secure cycle parking at key locations.</p>

Table 8 – Electric Vehicle Charging Network

Lead Agency	HCC and EHDC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy 2020 - 2025</p> <p>East Hampshire Climate and Environment Strategy 2020 - 2025</p> <p>Southern Regional Framework for Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure</p>
Existing facilities	<p>East Hampshire District Council partnered with GeniePoint to provide a network of electric vehicle charge-points in the district.</p> <p>GeniePoint 50kW+ rapid charge points can be found in the following council-owned car parks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penns Place, Petersfield • Festival Hall car park, Petersfield • Central car park, Petersfield • Manor Park, Alton <p>Fast chargers 22kW are also located in Penns Place, Council offices, Petersfield.</p> <p>All the charge points were rolled out 2018-19.</p> <p>There are many other publicly available charge points available for use and these can be located using Zap Map.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>HCC has procured an electric vehicle charging framework and is leading the way in getting more electric vehicle charging points installed across Hampshire.</p> <p>The National Design Guide refers to the inclusion of electric vehicle charge points as well as the EHDC parking standards.</p>
Key Issues	<p>In 2035 there will be a national ban on the sale of new petrol and diesel vehicles, thus increasing the ownership of electric fuelled vehicles. To support the use of electric vehicles and reducing greenhouse gas emissions it will be</p>

	necessary to have a widespread and accessible supporting infrastructure of electric vehicle charge points, for private dwellings and public use.
Potential Funding Sources	Developer Contributions CIL HCC
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>The projected growth promoted by the Local Plan will put greater demand on the existing public electric vehicle charging points. It will therefore be necessary to ensure all developments provide enough electric vehicle charging points, in accordance with the EHDC parking standards.</p> <p>It may also be necessary for developments to contribute towards public electric vehicle charge points to ensure the district's network can cope with anticipated growth and usage.</p>

8. Schools and Education

- 8.1 HCC is the local education authority for East Hampshire district and plans the provision of school places to secure an appropriate balance locally between supply and demand. Background information to school planning is provided in the Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019).
- 8.2 Predicting school place demand is a complex task. Where children go to school involves a range of different factors such as housing growth, inward and outward migration and parental preference. The practice of school organisation needs to respond to factors including: local needs; raising standards and promoting diversity; responding to government policy; responding to external and internal findings on the quality of schools and the need to ensure that resources are used efficiently.
- 8.3 A number of schools have been expanded in recent years in response to rising demand for places. The established practice is to support sustainable expansion. Pressure to provide additional school places and/ or expand school infrastructure to accommodate forecasted growth in pupil numbers comes from:
- Natural population growth and demographic change (e.g. increased birth rates);
 - New housing growth linked to planned developments

- 8.4 Where the additional demand is not enough for a new school, in the interests of integrating new development into existing communities and to promote sustainability principles relating to reducing reliance on vehicles, it is expected that a new development will be served by its nearest schools. Therefore, the provision of new schools is often brought forward through master-planning of major developments, such as the strategic development area at Whitehill & Bordon and that at Land East of Horndean.
- 8.5 The following tables set out the existing and potential future situation in relation to the provision of schools and early years education.

Early years and Childcare

- 8.6 The Childcare Act of 2006 places a duty on English local authorities to secure sufficient childcare for working parents. It places a duty on local authorities to secure early years provision for young children in its area, free of charge and in accordance with the Local Authority (Duty to Secure Early Years Provision Free of Charge) Regulations 2014. Early Years Education and childcare provision should be accessible, flexible, and inclusive and provided through a range of providers and settings which include schools to meet parental demand.

Table 9 – Early Years

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2019). HCC website
Existing facilities	Early years provision is provided in a range of formats including childminders, day nurseries, private nursery schools, Local Authority Maintained Nursery Schools, Pre-schools and playgroups and Independent Schools. Early years provision in the Planning Authority Area is listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory.
Known planned provision	No specific projects identified at the moment that create additional places. CIL has funded improvements at nurseries in Horndean and Liphook.
Key Issues	Demand is generally high, however since the proposed changes to funded hours following the Budget in 2023,

	demand is expected to significantly increase and potentially outstrip supply. There is a need for more full-time provision in Alton. Many settings across the district are looking at options for expansion, and new opportunities – which may require redevelopment/reconfigurations.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Early years provision should be considered similarly to education provision when planning new housing developments, particularly given the known demand and expected increase, and the evidenced wider benefits of early years education. Opportunities to expand settings should be supported in Local Plans where appropriate, and known needs identified in evidence base (such as the Community Facilities Study 2023).

Table 10 - Primary Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire School Place Planning Framework 2023-27, HCC Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement 2019.
Existing facilities	Primary School provision in the Planning Authority Area is listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory.
Known planned provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Bordon Infant and Junior schools by 1fe – (commence Spring 2024) • Liphook Junior Pavilion – new dance/drama space (commence 2024) • New primary school at Hazleton Farm, Hordean • New primary school, Whitehill & Bordon • St Mary’s Primary School Bentley, landscape plan and outside improvements • Potential expansion of Four Marks primary school. <p>A project remains at Clanfield Junior School, where there is a disused swimming pool. A CIL application for a MUGA in 2023 was not successful. There remains scope to consider options for best use of this site and look strategically across the school and the village to see how best to use this land.</p>
Key Issues	To support the implementation of the Local Plan, HCC has advised of the following:

	<p>The development proposed in Alton could require an expansion of existing primary schools, secondary schools, and a new primary school at Neatham Down.</p> <p>Expansion of Four Marks Primary School may be needed in the future, but so far now has not been required.</p> <p>A new primary school is proposed at Hazelton Farm, Horndean, as part of the large development proposed.</p> <p>A new primary school is planned at Whitehill & Bordon.</p> <p>Development can result in the need for school places, but it also increases other general needs. Post covid, schools have increasingly varied needs, including quiet zones, nurture areas, outside learning spaces, and more non teaching space generally to provide space for a wider range of professionals in the school environment, such as those providing pastoral support. There is also a need for more toilet changing facilities for special needs, and younger children. Whilst development may not always cause the need for an increase in actual school places, it may add to the cumulative pressures on schools for these types of needs.</p> <p>Wrap around care remains important for working parents and cares. Hampshire county has been selected as one of 16 councils to work with the Government to develop further wrap around care - First councils picked to trial wraparound childcare - BBC News. There may be specific needs from this, as for example, not all schools have emergency lighting, which would be needed for later use. Hampshire County Council has been allocated £2.8 million in capital to support wrap around and the under 2s provision but it isn't yet known the split of the money. Hampshire County Council is looking to see what the gap is between existing provision and full provision, and what the demand is for this type of provision.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools resulting from additional development and new schools. CIL can be used for projects described that help the school to meet wider needs and support their students.</p>

Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Appropriate policies to ensure infrastructure provision, developer contributions and evidence base for CIL applications.
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Table 11 - Secondary Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire School Place Planning Framework 2023-27, HCC Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement 2019.
Existing facilities	Secondary School provision in the Planning Authority Area is listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggars School, Alton • Amery Hill School, Alton • Oakmoor, Bordon • Bohunt School, Liphook • Horndean Technology College
Known planned provision	Expansion of Oakmoor Secondary School by 2fe (commence Summer 2024).
Key Issues	Development can result in the need for school places, but it also increases other general needs. Post covid, schools have increasingly varied needs, including quiet zones, nurture areas, outside learning spaces, and more non teaching space generally to provide space for a wider range of professionals in the school environment, such as those providing pastoral support. Whilst development may not always cause the need for an increase in actual school places, it may add to the cumulative pressures on schools for these types of needs.
Potential Funding Sources	S106 and Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools resulting from additional development and new schools. CIL can be used for projects described that help the school to meet wider needs and support their students.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Appropriate policies to ensure infrastructure provision, developer contributions and evidence base for CIL applications.

Table 12 - Special Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire County Council Special Education Needs (SEN) Service
Existing facilities	<p>Pupils who have additional needs and have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP) are either catered for within mainstream primary and secondary provision or in specialist provisions such as special schools or a resourced provision unit at a mainstream school.</p> <p>In East Hampshire, Hollywater School in Bordon caters for c140 pupils with moderate and severe learning difficulties (SLD), aged 4-19. Pupils requiring other specialist provision will travel outside of the District to the nearest appropriate school or may be placed in independent provision. Independent provision is available at the Green Room in Kingsley and Treloar College and School in Alton, each catering for specific designations. Early years specialist education is provided at Bushy Leaze nursery in Alton although all nurseries are inclusive. Alton College also has a 40-place independence hub for post-16 pupils with SLD. Whilst outside our area, in Hindhead, Undershaw (independent) provides specialist provision for some East Hampshire residents. In addition, sometimes other schools outside of East Hampshire provide places for students from East Hampshire, including More House School in Frensham, The Waterloo School, Riverside Community Special School, Rachel Maddocks School and Prospect School – all in Havant.</p> <p>Treloar College provides for pupils with significant complex needs and is one of the biggest employers in East Hampshire. Pupils are placed by Hampshire County Council and other neighbouring counties. Some pupils attending Treloars are from East Hampshire district, but many are from other areas.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>The Green Room in Kingsley and Treloars have both been allocated CIL funding (2022 and 2023) for specific projects; swimming pool improvements at Treloars and towards a new electric minibus, and refurbishment of the bushcraft outside learning space at the Green Room.</p> <p>Hollywater School is currently improving its facilities including a new medical suite, immersive room, new soft play therapy room and external play areas. Plans are also being drawn up for a new forest school and learning area</p>

	<p>however funding has not yet been identified for this. Hampshire County Council and Hollywater School are also looking at a potential expansion to the school due to high demand on places from the local areas. The school was successful in applying for the Council's Supporting Communities Funding towards an accessible minibus in 2023 (£10k).</p>
Key Issues	<p>Special school provision across the County is already at capacity with significant numbers of temporary classrooms in place to cope with existing demand from within county. Based on the Department for Education Building Bulletin 104, a special school pupil requires in the region of four times the area of a pupil in mainstream provision. The cost per pupil for providing a special school place is therefore estimated at approximately four times the build cost of mainstream provision.</p> <p>Larger developments may generate a need for additional SEN facilities. This can only be determined by the assessment of individual situations. For developments over 500 dwellings an assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEN at an appropriate local school.</p> <p>In January 2023, 5.1% of the school age population in Hampshire had an EHCP (Special educational needs in England 2023).</p> <p>The Council will need to work with the education authority to ensure that sufficient SEN capacity is provided within the Planning Authority Area over the local plan period.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>S106 and CIL receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools to accommodate SEN students.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>Appropriate policies to ensure adequate provision over the plan period.</p>

Table 13 - 16-19 Education

Lead Agency	HCC / post 16 providers
Key evidence	College Websites and publications
Existing facilities	HSDC Alton College is a sixth form college offering A level and vocational courses in addition to adult education service to the local population.

	Treloar College in Alton is a specialist college for young people, aged 16 to 25, with physical disabilities. The college accommodates both residential and day students.
Known planned provision	HCC has a statutory duty to ensure the sufficiency of provision for 16-19 learners following the abolition of the Learning and Skills Council (LSC) for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight to HCC.
Key Issues	Protection and support of existing further educational facilities to meet future demands.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	A child must be at school or in training from 16 to 18. A child can leave school at 16, but is required to be in full-time education, in an apprenticeship or traineeship, or volunteering (for 20 hours or more a week) while in part-time education or training until the age of 18.

9. Healthcare

Table 14 - Primary Care

Lead Agencies	<p>Primary care (General Medical Services) is delivered across East Hampshire by four Primary Care Networks (PCN's) (East Hampshire; Swan; A31 and Winchester Rural North & East) which work together to deliver services to a wider community which would not be possible at a smaller scale.</p> <p>The Integrated Care Board (ICB) is the statutory organisation responsible for setting the strategic plan for the NHS to deliver its part of the health and care strategy. It allocates NHS resources works through our Hampshire, IOW, Portsmouth and Southampton and transformation programmes to make sure the right health services are being delivered to people across the area.</p> <p>The ICB plans and commissions health care services from providers and has delegated responsibility for commissioning primary health care services. ICBs exist to maintain and improve the health of their registered population and are, therefore, concerned with preventing as well as treating ill-health.</p>
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire County Council and Integrated Care Board Joint Strategic Needs Assessment</p> <p>East Hampshire Community Facilities Study 2023</p>
Existing facilities	<p>Health provision in the Planning Authority Area is listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023, Appendix B directory.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>New Health Hub at Whitehill & Bordon – pending planning application, ref: 55587/102.</p> <p>Extension and reconfiguration of Boundaries Surgery, Four Marks – allocated CIL funding 2023 (£330,000).</p>
Key issues	<p>It is widely reported that there is a shortage of General Practitioner's (GP's) across the UK, and this is reflected across the East Hampshire geography. The Government has invested heavily in the creation of multi-disciplinary teams in primary care services (through the Additional Roles Reimbursement Scheme (ARRS)) enabling specialist first contact practitioners to be available at practices and reducing the need for all patients to see a GP. Whilst this</p>

	improved access to services it does not reduce the need for primary care accommodation.
Potential Funding Sources	<p>In a given year, central government through the Comprehensive Spending Review process sets the level of NHS funding. The process estimates how much funding the NHS will receive from central sources. The NHS receives about 80% of the health budget, which is allocated in England to NHS England/Improvement (NHSE/I), the governing body of the NHS in England. In turn, NHSE allocate funds to Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) which are clinically-led, statutory NHS bodies.</p> <p>NHS-funded primary care services are delivered by independent contractors, usually GP partnerships, through General Medical Services (GMS), Alternative Provider of Medical Services (APMS) or Personal Medical Services (PMS) Contracts.</p> <p>NHS England does not routinely allocate any additional funding to the ICB in the form of capital or revenue towards infrastructure projects to cater for the impact from new residential developments.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Allocate health facilities for extension and reconfiguration where needed to support growth, and work with those facilities and the ICB to deliver projects, funded where possible by S106 and CIL.

Table 15 – Community and Acute Care

Lead Agency	Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust Portsmouth Hospitals University NHS Trust Royal Surrey Foundation Trust
Key evidence	East Hampshire Community Facilities Study 2023
Existing facilities	The North: Alton Community Hospital - The hospital has two wards, Anstey ward that focuses on rehabilitation/palliative care and Inwood ward, that specialises in rehabilitation and recovery. A number of community services and teams are also based here including podiatry, tissue viability services and catheter clinics. Outpatient services in the site are operated by Hampshire Hospital Foundation Trust.

	<p>The North East: Chase Community Hospital, Bordon, provides a range of Physical and Mental health Community services including: Physiotherapy; musculo-skeletal (MSK) Occupational therapy; sexual health and substance misuse services, as well as nurse lead clinics. In addition, the hospital is home to the Adult Mental Health team and Older Peoples Mental Health teams.</p> <p>Outside of Planning Authority Area: The majority of residents access their emergency and acute care from Queen Alexandra Hospital (QAH) in Portsmouth, Royal Surrey County Hospital in Guildford and Frimley Park Hospital, all of which are located outside of the Planning Authority Area.</p> <p>Petersfield Community Hospital, Petersfield The Urgent Treatment Centre (UTC) provides a range of minor injury and minor illness services. Portsmouth Hospital University NHS Trust operate out patient services for the facility and Southern Health Foundation NHS Trust operate the community Services from the site. The hospital also provides maternity services and frailty, rehabilitation and End of Life Care from Rowan Ward and Cedar Wards. The site also offers a rapid assessment centre for older persons.</p> <p>The Spire Portsmouth Hospital Havant, is a private hospital, which is just within the boundary of East Hampshire district.</p>
Known planned provision	New Health Hub at Whitehill & Bordon – pending planning application, ref: 55587/102.
Key issues	Proposals on new hospital investment in Hampshire announced, 2023. Public consultation on how between £700 million and £900 million would best be invested in hospital services across the county.
Potential funding sources	National funding CIL Developer Contributions
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Any future projects for facilities that support growth in East Hampshire would be eligible to apply for CIL funding.

Table 16 – Dentist

Lead Agency	Hampshire and IOW Integrated Care Board (ICB) (Pharmacy, Optometry & Dental) and Primary Care Estate
Key evidence	East Hampshire Community Facilities Study 2023
Existing facilities	Dentist provision in the Planning Authority Area is listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory. There is limited NHS provision, which mostly is within Alton. Most dentist provision is private. There is only one dentist in the South, residents in this area tend to access dentistry from other areas including Bordon and out of district in Havant.
Known planned provision	Alton Dental on Anstey Road has been granted planning permission to extend (ref: 28218007) into the adjoining property. Alton Dental is also a training practice, which means it trains new NHS dentists. Alton Neighbourhood CIL has been allocated to this extension (2023).
Key issues	Well known national issue regarding access to NHS dentists. There is a significant lack of NHS dentists in the district.
Potential funding sources	NHS dentists work in the same way as GP's in that they cannot set up a practice without a dental contract being tendered and approved. There are none out for procurement in the district. A Dentist can set up a private dental clinic anywhere. Potential funding sources therefore are either private funding, or an NHS contract where available.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Any future projects for facilities that support growth in East Hampshire would be eligible to apply for CIL funding.

10. Emergency Services

Table 17 - Fire and Rescue

Lead Agency	Hampshire Fire and Rescue
Key evidence	Hampshire and IOW Fire and Rescue Service Safety Plan 2020-2025.
Existing facilities	<p>The Hampshire Fire and Rescue service covers the whole county including Southampton and Portsmouth. There is a total of 51 fire stations, 38 of which are retained service stations.</p> <p>The Service works closely and in partnership with other blue light services in Hampshire including the police and the ambulance service, as well as HCC and other local authorities across the county. Resources are flexible enough to enable work in prevention as well as dealing with incidents of all types. A significant proportion of the work the Service undertakes does not involve fighting fires but covers aspects of prevention (e.g. educating children in schools, also businesses, about the risks of fire and how to avoid them), attendance at road traffic incidents, supporting the health services generally (uniformed personnel are trained as first responders to assist the ambulance service) and adverse weather events (snow and flooding incidents).</p>
Known planned provision	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Key Issues	<p>Hampshire Fire and Rescue works closely with partner agencies to assist communities and local businesses with pre-planning and education, enabling them to become more resilient to emergencies to help minimise disruption and reduce the dangers of large emergencies. Targets for the Service are as follows:</p> <p>Critical response - where there is risk to life or property - this aims to ensure that an appliance will be in attendance within eight minutes, 80% of the time.</p> <p>Non-critical response - where there is no apparent threat to life or major risk to property - the aim is to reach 100% of these incidents within 15 minutes.</p> <p>Other response - such as those that are advice related. These are usually attended by a single officer to give</p>

	<p>expertise on a situation that may require further fire service intervention. The aim is to attend 100% of these incidents within 60 minutes.</p> <p>Where fire stations are manned by retained (volunteer) fire fighters, rather than full time personnel who are based at the fire station, they need to live within 4 minutes of the retained service station. Those 4 minutes are included within the response target time.</p> <p>In responding to planned new developments the Service needs to be satisfied that it has the ability to respond to 80% of critical incidents within eight minutes. Modelling of response times is carried out to ensure that the service has the ability to adjust provision of existing services where possible.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Hampshire Fire and Rescue is for the most part funded from the Council Tax with some income from business rates. Less than 25% of income comes from government grants which are reducing so other sources of income are being sought.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>The fire service is a consultee on planning applications and advises the local planning authority and developers on the requirements for roads and buildings to enable access by fire appliances and to include precautions to avoid and reduce the risk and spread of fire.</p> <p>Any future projects for facilities that support growth in East Hampshire would be eligible to apply for CIL funding.</p>

Table 18 - Police Service

Lead Agency	Hampshire Constabulary
Key evidence	Hampshire Constabulary's website: https://www.hampshire.police.uk/
Existing facilities	<p>Hampshire Constabulary is one of the biggest forces in the country delivering policing services to the people of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Its purpose is to deliver safer communities and the scale of this challenge includes policing across 1,500 square miles, land which is largely rural but with densely populated cities.</p> <p>Police stations at Alton and Bordon closed. Police constables and police community support officers operate from other public buildings.</p> <p>The Western Police Investigation Centre, Southampton, has an array of modern facilities that places it among the best stations in the country with a state of the art underground custody centre. Also known as Southampton Central, the centre is split into four wings with 36 cells.</p> <p>The Northern Hampshire Police Investigation Centre, Basingstoke became operation in 2017. The building comprises a 36-cell secure facility to accommodate approximately 350 investigators and related teams working on a shift basis.</p> <p>The Eastern Police Investigation Centre in Merlin Park on Airport Service Road in Hilsea enables effective and efficient operational policing which meets the needs of the people it serves in the East of Hampshire. This opened in 2019. It serves the south of East Hampshire district.</p>
Known planned provision	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Key Issues	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Potential Funding Sources	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Continue to liaise with the Hampshire Constabulary as the Local Plan progresses, to understand future provision, needs and funding mechanisms.

Table 19 - Ambulance Service

Lead Agency	South Central Ambulance Service
Key evidence	South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) website https://www.scas.nhs.uk
Existing facilities	The South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) covers the area of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire. An Ambulance Station is located in Alton.
Known planned provision	Demands on the Service are increasing annually, and resources are not keeping up. Even when funding is available it can take a few years for planned increases in personnel to take effect, due to the period taken to train staff. For example, there is a three-year degree course plus one year on the road before a new recruit may become a fully qualified and 'blue light' trained paramedic. As for workers in other services, the on-duty paramedics are required and need to take comfort and rest breaks during their shift. To enable crews to stay out in the communities when not on a call, stand-by points where an ambulance can be parked off road with a rest room for meal breaks (with toilet facilities) are needed.
Key Issues	SCAS is more than a traditional (transporting) ambulance service. Increasingly, it is also a critical player in local care systems, offering simplified access to clinical assessment and sign-posting for people who are ill, injured or concerned about their health. The Service aims to offer the 'right care, first time', tailored to each individual's circumstances and needs, whether this is the immediate dispatch of an emergency team, clinical treatment at home, transport between health settings, referral to another service or simply telephone-based advice.
Potential Funding Sources	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024. The Community First Response (CFR) scheme is a charity funded by public donations, although the volunteers are trained and managed by the ambulance services.

	<p>The Air Ambulance Service is funded through charitable donations and other support.</p>
<p>Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan</p>	<p>Any future projects for facilities that support growth in East Hampshire would be eligible to apply for CIL funding.</p>

11. Flood Risk

Table 20 – Flood Risk

Lead Agency	Environment Agency HCC (Lead Local Flood Authority)
Key evidence	East Hampshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2022 and sequential test 2023 East Hampshire Level 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (Exception Tests) 2023 Environment Agency Medium Term Plan Environment Agency flood maps Catchment Management Plans Local Flood and Water Management Strategy
Known planned provision	HCC Farrington Flood & Water Management Flood Alleviation – allocated CIL funding in 2023.
Key Issues	<p>A considerable proportion of the Planning Authority Area is at risk of flooding from rivers, surface water and groundwater sources. Groundwater poses the most significant risk to the Planning Authority Area due to it not only being a direct cause of flooding but also a contributing factor to fluvial and surface water flooding events.</p> <p>There are eleven main rivers located within the Planning Authority Area and four named ordinary watercourses. The catchment of the River Wey and tributaries covers a large area in the north of the Planning Authority Area.</p> <p>A proportion of East Hampshire is located in areas that have a Medium and High probability of flooding from rivers (i.e. Flood Zones 2 and 3). The floodplain of the River Wey (and its tributaries) affects the north and east of the Planning Authority Area including the towns of Alton, Whitehill & Bordon, and the surrounding villages.</p> <p>The floodplain of the River Lavant affects the south of the Planning Authority Area including the village of Rowlands Castle.</p> <p>Groundwater poses a significant risk of flooding to the Planning Authority Area. The risk is predominantly associated with the extensive chalk (and other permeable rock) bedrock geology underlying the majority of East Hampshire. The north and east of the Planning Authority</p>

	<p>Area have the 'potential for groundwater flooding of property situated below ground level' or 'potential for groundwater flooding to occur at the surface'. These areas include the urban areas of Alton and Whitehill & Bordon.</p> <p>The Council's SFRA identifies the areas at principal risk of flooding from all sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton: Fluvial, Surface, Groundwater • Liphook and Horndean: Sewers • Rowlands Castle: Fluvial, Surface, Groundwater • Whitehill & Bordon: Fluvial, Sewers
<p>Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan</p>	<p>Planning policy seeks to direct development to areas at least risk of flooding. Site allocations are subject to sequential and exception test (where necessary).</p> <p>Development must fully mitigate to ensure off site flood risk is not increased and ensure that the development will be safe for its lifetime including climate change impacts.</p> <p>The Council has undertaken a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), to assess flood risk posed by planned new development in more detail, and this evidence has informed the draft Local Plan.</p>

12. Social Infrastructure

Table 21 - Libraries

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2019) East Hampshire Community Facilities Study 2023
Existing facilities	There are 3 libraries in the Planning Authority Area, these are located in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North: Alton • The North-East Areas: Bordon and Liphook Libraries in the Planning Authority Area are listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory.
Known planned provision	There are no known plans for additional library provision in the Planning Authority Area. Focus is likely to remain on supporting existing services and facilitating uses of existing libraries, such as children's activities, study areas, learning and warm areas.
Key Issues	The development of additional housing along with an ageing population is likely to result in increased demand for all existing library services offered. There is also a need to ensure that the libraries align with the National Universal Offer to provide Health and Wellbeing Services.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL or Developer contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	To ensure that a policy framework is in place that enables the delivery of increased capacity if needed.

Table 22 - Community and Voluntary Meeting Places

Lead Agency	Various including Town and Parish Councils
Key evidence	East Hampshire Community Facilities Study 2023
Existing facilities	Meeting Places in the Planning Authority Area are listed in the Community Facilities Study 2023 , Appendix B directory. Appendix A includes an assessment of future works needed to the buildings.
Known planned provision	New community facilities are to be provided as part of the Land East of Horndean development, Molson Coors in Alton, and the proposed strategic development site at Neatham, Alton. Alton Community Centre was allocated £668,756 of CIL funding in 2023 for significant improvements to the building. Edgar Hall in Alton was allocated over £300,000 of CIL funding for an extension in 2023. In 2021, £1.25m of CIL funding was allocated to build a new community building in Four Marks. A planning application was submitted in May 2023 for the new build (ref: 56171/003). The Parish Council is considering options in relation to community building provision in the parish, alongside existing provision at the village hall.
Key Issues	Ensuring viability and modernisation of existing facilities, rather than specifically creating more floorspace, to ensure existing provision remains fit for the future and can meet a variety of needs by being multi-purpose. Buildings that are listed provide additional challenges to maintain and modernise, and often attract higher costs for building works. Such is the case at Alton Assembly Rooms, where it does need a viable use to ensure it does not fall into a state of disrepair.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL or Developer contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	The Community Facilities Study is updated annually to ensure it remains fit for purpose. Overall, the Local Plan should seek to ensure that a policy framework is in place that enables the delivery of community facilities if needed.

13. Green Infrastructure

13.1 The Green Infrastructure Strategy (2019) provides information to support the Local Plan. The strategy identifies key issues and opportunities associated with Green Infrastructure in East Hampshire district (outside of the South Downs National Park).

Table 23 - Cemeteries

Lead Agency	East Hampshire District Council
Existing facilities	<p>The following cemeteries are in the Planning Authority Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton, Old Odiham Road • Catherington, Catherington Road • Whitehill, Hollywater Road <p>There is also a green burial site in the Planning Authority Area (run by a private company) located in Grayshott.</p>
Known planned provision	None.
Key Issues	There is currently sufficient capacity within the cemeteries that serve the Planning Authority Area. Therefore, at this time, there is no need to allocate additional cemetery provision in the Planning Authority Area.
Potential Funding Sources	None identified.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Provision of a policy framework that protects existing facilities.

Table 24 - Allotments

Lead Agency	East Hampshire District Council and Town and Parish Councils.
Key evidence	Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2018
Existing facilities	<p>There is currently a total of 8.12 hectares of allotments within the Planning Authority Area (2018).</p> <p>In addition, 28 new allotments at Green Lane in Clanfield, and 18 as part of the planning consent for Land East of 20-38 Lymington Bottom Road, Medstead, and as part of the planning consent for Land at Lowsley Farm, Liphook.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>60 allotments as part of the planning consent for Land East of Horndean.</p> <p>Additional provision as part of the planning consent for Louisburg Barracks development (0.1ha, ref: 55369/005).</p>
Key Issues	<p>Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2018) identifies a shortfall of allotments in the southern parishes, however, this is likely to be fulfilled by the provision in Clanfield and planned provision at Land East of Horndean.</p> <p>Improvement in the quality of allotments in Alton and Grayshott.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	CIL / Developer Contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>Provision of a policy framework that protects existing allotments.</p> <p>The Proposed Quantity and Accessibility Standards for Open Space (Appendix E Draft Local Plan 2024) have a standard relating to allotments.</p>

Table 25 - Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities

Lead Agency	East Hampshire District Council HCC Town/Parish Councils
Key evidence	Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study and Playing Pitch Strategy (2018) – Playing Pitch Strategy and Sports Facilities Strategy are currently being updated for publication in 2024.
Existing facilities	<p>There are many facilities, as documented in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study and Playing Pitch Strategy (2018). This is currently being updated for publication in 2024.</p> <p>An improvement project at Treloar’s Alton swimming pool has been completed, following receipt of CIL funding.</p> <p>Outside of area but used by East Hampshire residents and allocated EHDC CIL funding, a new 3rd Generation Pitch at Woolmer Hill has been delivered (Waverley borough).</p>
Known planned provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bohunt School full size floodlit 3G artificial grass pitch • Clanfield Cricket Pavilion • Horndean Tech College Tennis Courts • Grayshott Cricket Club Borehole and Water Irrigation Project • Headley PC Playing Field Pitch and Pavilion Improvements <p>All the above have been allocated CIL funding.</p> <p>In addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liphook and Ripsley Cricket Club pavilion improvements • Mill Chase Garage and sport storage extension • Alton Convent School, Artificial Sports Pitch
Key Issues	The main priority for the future is to protect existing facilities and to improve and maintain the quality of existing provision. This section will be updated following publication of the 2024 study.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL and developer contributions, Sport England Funding

Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	To ensure a policy framework is in place to protect against the loss of existing sports facilities and provide new facilities to meet demand from new development.
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Table 26 - Open Space

Lead Agencies	East Hampshire District Council HCC
Key evidence	East Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy 2019 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2018)
Existing facilities	The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2018) examines the provision of different types of open space within the Planning Authority Area.
Key Issues	The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2018) identifies areas that are recommended for improvement in provision of open space, which is summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North West and Southern Parishes do not meet overall quantity provision. Efforts needed to improve quantity and quality of open spaces in Alton, Four Marks, Clanfield and Rowlands Castle. • Increase provision of parks and gardens in the southern parishes • Increase provision in amenity green spaces in the North East.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL, Developer Contributions or provision as part of major developments.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	The need to provide a policy framework which protects and enhances green infrastructure and open space.

Table 27 - Suitable Alternative Natural Green Space (SANG)

Lead Agencies	Natural England East Hampshire District Council
Key evidence	Advice from Natural England Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment
Existing facilities	There are currently five bespoke SANGs supporting specific developments in the Planning Authority Area: Applegarth SANG Lowsley Farm SANG Bordon Inclosure Hogmoor Inclosure Impending SANG: Mill Chase Academy SANG
Known planned provision	Additional bespoke SANG may be required to support any proposed Local Plan site allocations which falls in the 5km Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA buffer zone.
Key Issues	In order to deliver the Spatial Strategy of the Draft Local Plan, the policy framework must be in place to enable appropriate recreational mitigation to ensure no likely significant effect on the Internationally Designated sites, notably the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (including Woolmer Forest SAC and Shortheath Common SAC) and Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area. Sufficient SANG should be available, or have a reasonable prospect of being available, to deliver the housing within the parts of the Planning Authority Area affected by the buffer zones of the above internationally designated sites.
Potential Funding Sources	The Council will expect the developer to provide sufficient bespoke SANG to support their specific development, however, the Council will continue to explore options to deliver additional SANG to support the delivery of new homes.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Provision of sufficient SANG and/or other suitable forms of mitigation for the Special Protection Areas (SPA) will be secured through Local Plan Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBE4 – Wealden Heaths European SPA and SAC sites

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NBE5 – Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area • NBE6 - Solent Special Protection Area
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14. Utilities and Waste

14.1 The following tables set out the existing and future situation in the district in relation to the provision of water, sewage treatment, gas, electricity, telecommunications, and waste collection, disposal and recycling.

Table 28 - Water Supply

Lead Agencies	<p>South East Water (North and North East)</p> <p>Portsmouth Water (Southern Parishes)</p>
Key evidence	<p>South East Water: Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2025 to 2075</p> <p>Since the last plan in 2019, there's been a new approach to water resource management planning. This has involved water companies across the south east region working together to create a region-wide plan first, through the Water Resources South East alliance. This has been mirrored across the country too, giving a national picture of water resources for the first time.</p> <p>Portsmouth Water: Draft Water Resources Management Plan 2024.</p>
Existing facilities	<p>South East Water is responsible for the drinking water supplies to the North and North East of the Planning Authority Area. The supply of water for the area is drawn from groundwater sources. A local grid helps water companies meet demand across company and local administrative boundaries.</p> <p>Portsmouth Water is a "water only" company. That means it only supplies drinking water to customers. 100% of their water comes from chalk-based sources. Almost a third of the 3,400 km of pipes were laid or refurbished before 1960 – with around 700 km before 1940. The area served by Portsmouth Water has significant differences in population density, with a contrast from central Portsmouth to the South Downs villages.</p>

Known planned provision	<p>South East water's key priorities include; investing £2.2 billion over the next 50 years to build large-scale infrastructure projects such as reservoirs, water recycling plants and desalination schemes.</p> <p>Specific schemes are referenced in Kent, East Sussex and West Sussex.</p> <p>Portsmouth Water: Havant Thicket Reservoir has received planning permission and work onsite is ongoing. The approval for the development of Havant Thicket Reservoir enabled a major contribution to long-term resilient water resources in the South East.</p>
Key Issues	<p>The south east region is classed by the Environment Agency as an area of serious water stress. South East Water's own assessments show there's a high risk to our water supplies due to a growing population, climate change uncertainty and restricted supply availability.</p> <p>The challenges of a growing population and more housing, protecting the environment and changing weather patterns mean we face a potential shortfall of up to 225 million litres of water a day by 2075</p> <p>157 realistic options have been put forward as the solutions to develop a best value plan and meet the future predicted water deficit.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>The standard model is for water companies to fund investment via business plans regulated by Ofwat.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>Continue to liaise with Portsmouth Water and South East Water as the Local Plan progresses. To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.</p>

Table 29 - Water Treatment

Lead Agencies	<p>Thames Water (A31 and North East)</p> <p>Southern Water (Southern Parishes)</p> <p>Private Waste Disposal Companies in those parts of the Planning Authority Area not served by mains sewers.</p>
Key evidence	<p>Thames Water's Five-year plan 2025-2030</p> <p>Thames Water's 'Our long-term strategy 2015 - 2040'</p>

Existing facilities	<p><u>Thames Water</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton Sewage Treatment Works – serves Alton, Farringdon, Four Marks and Holybourne. The treated effluent discharges via the Caker Stream to the River Wey. • Bentley Sewage Treatment Works – serves nearby area. • Lindford Sewage Treatment Works – serves Whitehill and Bordon and Liphook. <p>Local upgrades to the existing drainage infrastructure may be required to ensure sufficient capacity is brought forward ahead of the development. The scale, location and delivery timescales of any required network upgrades will be determined once Thames Water has required information on location, type, scale and phasing of development.</p> <p><u>Southern Water</u></p> <p>Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) in Havant borough serves the Southern Parishes of East Hampshire district. This WwTW is identified as having space capacity of greater than 10%.</p> <p>The WwTW operates in accordance with environmental permits issued and enforced by the Environment Agency. These permits set the maximum volume of treated wastewater the company is permitted to recycle to the environment, as well as defining the standards of treatment that must be met in order to protect water quality objectives. The treated effluent from Budds Farm WwTW discharges to the Solent via a long sea outfall which, under the Water Framework Directive, is classified as ‘moderate’ with the element not achieving ‘good’ status being Mitigation Measures Assessment (moderate or less).</p> <p>Increased flows of sewage effluent will be received at this WwTW as a result of the projected increase in house building over the plan period.</p>
Known planned provision	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.

Key Issues	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Potential Funding Sources	Strategic infrastructure is ordinarily funded via the Water Industry Act and the Asset Management Planning (AMP) funding process that is regulated by OFWAT and ultimately comes from Thames Water customer's bills. Where there is a capacity constraint and no improvements are programmed by the utility company, the local planning authority should require the Sources of funding developer to provide for appropriate improvements which must be completed prior to occupation of the development. Such improvements should be secured through phasing or by the use of Grampian style conditions attached to planning permission.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	Development within the Planning Authority Area will increase wastewater production. Further continued engagement is needed with the two water companies to ensure that sufficient capacity is available within their networks to accommodate the growth proposed in the Local Plan. To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.

Table 30 - Electricity Supply

Lead Agencies	National Grid Scottish & Southern Electricity Networks (SSEN)
Key evidence	National Grid and SSEN websites
Existing facilities	<p>The National Grid owns and manages the grids, running the systems that deliver electricity, connecting people and businesses to the energy they need via a system of high voltage (400,000 and 275,000 volts) overhead lines (on pylons), underground cables and substations. There are 400/275 kV overhead lines or underground cables within the Planning Authority Area, including those in Lovedean that cross / intersect Horndean.</p> <p>Distributors own and operate the distribution network of towers and cables that bring electricity via the 132,000 volts overhead lines and underground cables from the national transmission network to homes and businesses. SSEN is the distributor covering the Planning Authority Area and the wider area of central southern England.</p>

Known planned provision	<p>Alton-Bordon Network Investment - SSEN</p> <p>To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.</p>
Key Issues	<p>Electricity DNOs must help customers connect to their network in a timely and efficient manner. Ofgem places strong requirements and incentives on them to do this.</p> <p>Where overhead lines cross development sites, these will, with the exception of 400kV tower lines, normally be owned and operated by Southern Electric Power Distribution.</p> <p>In order to minimise costs, wherever possible, existing overhead lines can remain in place with uses such as open space, parking, garages or public highways generally being permitted in proximity to the overhead lines. Where this is not practicable, or where developers choose to lay out their proposals otherwise, then agreement will be needed as to how these will be dealt with, including agreeing costs and identifying suitable alternative routing for the circuits.</p> <p>To ensure certainty of delivery of a development site, any anticipated relocation of existing overhead lines should be formally agreed with SSEN prior to submission of a planning application.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>There is a cost to providing a new connection. Some of this has to be paid by the connecting customer. Sometimes a new connection can require an upgrade of the network. This is so that the connection can be made without affecting other customers' quality of service. When this happens, the cost of this enhancement is shared between the connecting customer and all customers on that network.</p> <p>Where existing infrastructure is inadequate to support the increased demands from the new development, the costs of any necessary upstream reinforcement required would normally be apportioned between developer and DNO (Distribution Network Operator) in accordance with the current Statement of Charging Methodology agreed with the industry regulator (OFGEM).</p> <p>All on-site costs are the responsibility of the developer. This includes diverting or putting underground existing overhead power lines in order to facilitate development. The principle is that the existing customer base should not be burdened by costs arising from new development proposals.</p>

<p>Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan</p>	<p>Connections for new development from existing infrastructure can be provided subject to cost and timescale. Guidelines for developers on designing connections and applying for new connections are available on SSEN's website and developers can obtain connections via other companies known as Independent Connection Providers (ICPs) or Independent Distribution Network Operators (IDNOs).</p> <p>Generally, the existing electricity distribution networks are sufficient to support new development. Where existing infrastructure is inadequate to support the increased demands from the new development, maximum timescales in these instances would not normally exceed around 2 years and should not therefore impede delivery of any proposed housing development. It is not anticipated that electricity capacity is a long-term constraint on new development.</p> <p>Local planning authorities are responsible for renewable and low carbon energy development of 50 megawatts or less installed capacity (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990). Microgeneration is often permitted development and may not require an application for planning permission.</p> <p>Guidance is available from the Health and Safety Executive as well as the National Grid on planning and amenity aspects of development near high voltage electricity transmission lines and substations to ensure safety and for future maintenance reasons.</p>
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Table 31 - Gas Supply

<p>Lead Agencies</p>	<p>Southern Gas Networks (SGN)</p>
<p>Key evidence</p>	<p>SGN's Long Term Development Statement 2023</p>
<p>Existing facilities</p>	<p>National Grid is responsible for transporting gas through the National Transmission System (NTS). This is the high-pressure part of National Grid's Existing provision transmission system, which transport gas from the import terminals to major centres of population and some large industrial users, on behalf of the shippers (gas suppliers).</p> <p>Twelve Local Distribution Zones (LDZs) contain pipes operating at lower pressure which eventually supply the</p>

	consumer. The LDZs are managed within eight Gas Distribution Networks (GDN). The distribution network in Hampshire is owned and managed by Scotia Gas Networks, operating as Southern Gas Networks.
Known planned provision	To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.
Key Issues	The growth proposed in the Local Plan may require network reinforcement. However, Southern Gas Networks will not develop firm extension or reinforcement proposals until they are in receipt of confirmed developer requests via the formal connections process.
Potential Funding Sources	Investment for the gas industry comes from the private sector. However, Ofgen specifies the maximum revenue that a gas distribution network can be recovered from its customers and seeks to establish a regulatory framework that provides incentives for GDNs to invest in gas infrastructure.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	SGN is the owner and operator gas infrastructure within the Planning Authority Area and due to the nature of its license holder obligations. Should major alterations or diversions to such infrastructure be required to allow development to proceed this could have a significant time constraint on the development in question and as such any diversion requirements should be established early in the detailed planning process.

Table 32 - Telecommunications including Broadband

Lead Agencies	BT Openreach and Virgin Media Mobile Operators HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017). Hampshire Superfast Broadband BT Openreach and Virgin Media websites OFGEM mobile coverage signal checker

Existing facilities	<p>Mobile networks are made up of a mix of different types of infrastructure: roadside masts, rooftop equipment and, increasingly, small cell technologies.</p> <p>A base station, which may take any of those forms, relays the signals and can only handle a finite amount of traffic at any one time; base stations cover a limited geographic area and need to be sited where there is customer demand for connectivity.</p> <p>Mobile connectivity is about far more than simply making calls and sending texts; it is primarily about mobile broadband.</p> <p>OFGEM provides a coverage checker and from this data we can determine that the main towns and settlements in the Planning Authority Area are likely to have good outdoor coverage for both voice and mobile (4G) data. However, for indoor coverage whilst most of the main town and settlements generally have more than a good chance of signal availability, there are pockets (operator dependant) where there is a possible change of coverage for voice and data.</p> <p>Within the rural parts of the Planning Authority Area (outside of the main towns and settlements) in the Planning Authority Area tend to have good outdoor coverage for both voice and mobile (4G) data although there are pockets where there is no coverage (operator dependant).</p> <p>However, for indoor coverage in the rural areas, there are greater areas where there is no coverage or a possible chance of coverage for both voice and data (again this is operator dependent).</p>
Known planned provision	<p>To be updated following the Draft Local Plan consultation January 2024.</p> <p>The installation of high speed broadband infrastructure is key to ‘future-proofing’ developments. It is vital in achieving wider economic benefits to ensure that residents are wherever possible able to access high speed broadband.</p>
Key Issues	<p>The rapid growth in mobile communications in the UK has necessitated upgrades in technology with operators having to continually expand their networks to accommodate services and improve quality.</p>

	<p>Access to broadband in homes, businesses and through a mobile device is a vital component of infrastructure. It is important to growing a sustainable local economy, vital for education and home working and an increasingly central part of community cohesion and resilience, particularly in rural areas.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>The retro-fitting of existing areas is being supported by Government funding as, although the market reached 80% on its own, commercial companies do not have plans to upgrade the network in the more rural areas as it is not commercially viable.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	<p>Certain forms of telecommunication development, for example, mobile telephone masts up to a specific height, are known as 'permitted development' and subject to prior approval from the local planning authority. The prior approval procedure means that the principle of development is not an issue. The LPA can only consider the siting and appearance of the proposal and has 56 days to let the operator know of its decision on whether prior approval is required.</p>

Table 33 - Waste

Lead Agencies	<p>HCC East Hampshire District Council</p>
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (October 2013) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Partial Update – Reg.19 consultation (Jan-March 2024)</p> <p>HCC Proposals relating to Household Waste and Recycling Centres (HWRCs) Consultation 2024</p>
Existing facilities	<p>East Hampshire District Council operates an alternate weekly (ordinary refuse one week, recycling the next week) kerbside recycling and refuse collection service from wheeled bins.</p> <p>In addition to its role as a Waste Planning Authority, HCC is the designated Waste Disposal Authority for waste in the Planning Authority Area. It therefore has the following statutory obligations:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing the reuse, recycling and treatment of household waste economically, efficiently and in an environmentally sensitive way. • Providing Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs). • Managing the responsibilities and liabilities resulting from the historic disposal of domestic waste. <p>The recyclable materials from Hampshire's kerbside collections (cans, plastic bottles, paper, card, tins and empty aerosols) are sent to one of two Material Recovery Facilities in the county, one of which is in Alton within the Planning Authority Area. The other facility is in Portsmouth.</p> <p>HCC, as the Waste Disposal Authority, has a legal responsibility to arrange 'for places to be provided at which persons resident in its area may deposit their household waste and for the disposal of waste so deposited'. HCC discharges this duty by the provision of Household Waste Recycling Centres throughout the County. Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) are operated by for HCC and are located within the Planning Authority Area at Alton and Bordon. Note the current consultation (2024).</p>
Known planned provision	<p>It is recognised that individual pockets of development may not have a significant impact on waste management infrastructure but when considered in terms of the development across the Planning Authority Area, and indeed Hampshire as a whole, the impact may be significant.</p> <p>Each property that is developed creates about 1 tonne of waste each year, approximately two thirds of which is kerbside residual waste.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	Local Government Finance Settlement and Council Tax
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan	If new infrastructure were to be needed, the planning policy framework for considering such provision is the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan, which is being partially updated.

15. Infrastructure Schedule

- 15.1 The Infrastructure Schedule sets out details of specific infrastructure schemes including costs, timing, responsibilities and funding where known. The schemes either relate to an identified issue, or is linked to a development proposal, helping to enable delivery.
- 15.2 The schedule will be updated as the Local Plan progresses. At present the table contains relatively limited information, reflecting the early stage of plan making.
- 15.3 The schedule is grouped by those schemes that are district wide, and then by each of the three spatial areas identified in the Draft Local Plan (the North, North-East, South). Within each area, the schemes are grouped by infrastructure topic.

District Wide

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Countryside Access Plan Delivery – Strategic Improvements to the rural network improving connectivity and sustainable transport	Beyond 2022	HCC in partnership with EHDC and the SDNPA		Section 106 / HCC Countryside service funding and partner funding.		Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Hampshire Superfast Broadband		Hampshire County Council, Openreach and Virgin		Local government funding, central government funding and Open Reach		Hampshire Superfast Broadband Project
Connection to local sewerage system at nearest point of adequate capacity	In parallel with development	Water companies or developer		Water company		
All new developments and redevelopments - telephone and broadband services	In parallel with development	BT Openreach, Virgin Media		Service providers in association with developers		

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
		and mobile operators				
Introduce Green Infrastructure Enhancement to existing open spaces assessed as having low quality		EHDC, Town and Parish Councils		Developer Contributions Lottery funding		EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Enhance visitor facilities green infrastructure location to create age-friendly and disabled-friendly green infrastructure		EHDC, HCC, Forestry Commission, River Wey Trust, Deadwater Valley Trust, SANG Managers		Developer Contributions Lottery funding		EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Maximise access between the SDNP and the Planning Authority Area reinforcing town at the edge of the park as 'gateway towns'		EHDC, SDNPA, HCC, Town and Parish Councils		Developer Contributions		EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Create a set of digital walking, cycling and horse-riding trails to be integrated into the ViewRanger mobile application.		EHDC, HCC		EHDC		EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Enhance access and increase active management of existing woodland		EHDC, Forestry Commission, Private Landowners, Woodland Trust.		Developer Contributions		EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project

The North

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Transport connections						
Improvements at Basingstoke / New Odiham Road Junction A339/B3349, Alton (potential conversion to a roundabout – with new access for ALT1 and ALT4, as below)	Early stages	Hampshire County Council	£2,186,742 to £2,301,286	£789,839 S106 developer contribution £400,000 CIL 2023	£1m +	Hampshire County Council Draft Local Transport Plan 2024
Improvements to Mill Lane and Monteccio Way Junction, Alton	Under construction	Hampshire County Council		Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)		Planning application documents (ref4 9776)
Anstey Rd/Anstey Mill Lane pedestrian crossing facility	Scoping	Hampshire County Council	£250,000 approx.	Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)		Local information
Alton Railway Station Active Travel Access Improvements	In progress		£225,000	£192,650 CIL 2023 S106 funding held by HCC	£0	Hampshire County Council
Improvement to surface of National Cycle Route 224. Specifically, the surface of the off-road section in Chawton Park Wood						
Beech Roadside Footways, Beech and Alton	Early Stages	Beech Parish Council / Hampshire County Council	£350,000 approx.	(£14k, 2022 CIL – Phase 1)		Strategic CIL funding applications 2023, Local Information

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Ackender Wood Footpath – provision of a footpath through the land commonly known as Ackender Wood	Scoping			£203,732.06 S106 funding received		Planning Application 30021/016 (Land at Mayor Treloar)
Safer Routes to School, Four Marks	Scoping/early stages	Hampshire County Council	£510,000	S106 held by HCC	£0	Hampshire County Council
A31 Junctions and Pedestrian Accessibility Improvements, Four Marks						
The Shrave Pedestrian Improvements, Four Marks	Scheduled to commence Spring/Summer 2024	Hampshire County Council				Hampshire County Council Schedule of Transport Improvements
Medstead Footway Extension: Provision of a new footway, on the south-western side of Roe Downs Road, between the Tennis Club and the speed change gateway from 30mph to national speed limit at the south-eastern extent of the village	Scheduled to commence early 2024	Hampshire County Council		S106 held by HCC		Hampshire County Council
Medstead Village Hall Footpath: Provision of an uncontrolled crossing between Medstead Church of England Primary School and Medstead Village Hall	Scheduled to commence early 2024	Hampshire County Council		S106 held by HCC		Hampshire County Council

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Bentley Railway Station Active Travel Access Improvements		Hampshire County Council South Western Rail	£315,500	£150k CIL 2023 S106 held by HCC	£0	Hampshire County Council CIL application 2023
Close two high-risk footpath level crossings (Alice Holt and Bucks HornOak Level Crossing) at Bentley station and a new station footbridge with steps and a lift to provide disabled access	Scoping	SWR HCC				Network Rail
Binsted Public Realm Highway Improvements (Frith End and Blacknest)	Early stages	Hampshire County Council	£30,000	£5,000 Neighbourhood CIL	£25,000	Hampshire County Council
Site ALT1 A new vehicular access point onto the A339 and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Site ALT4 connections to the public rights of way network						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Site ALT4 A new vehicular access point onto the A339 and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections Improvements to the adjoining public right of way (e.g. a new connection)						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Site ALT5 A new vehicular access point on to Winchester Road and improvements to walking and cycling infrastructure and connections.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Improvements should be linked to the implementation of the Alton LCWIP						
Site ALT6 a new vehicular access to Wilsom Road and new pedestrian infrastructure.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Site ALT7 a new vehicular access to Montecchio Way and new pedestrian and cycling infrastructure (e.g. connections to Waterbrook Way)						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
<p>Site ALT8</p> <p>A new vehicular access point onto the A31 (via a new arm off the existing roundabout) and a new on-site movement framework suitable for all users.</p> <p>Improved connectivity to rural rights of way and greater permeability</p> <p>New, high-quality pedestrian and cycle connections to Alton.</p> <p>The existing bridge across the A31 should be made publicly accessible for walking and cycling, whilst other pedestrian and cycling improvements (e.g. along Montecchio Way and across the A31) should be investigated.</p>						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Health						
AT2 Expansion of Chawton Park Surgery, Alton	Scoping	ICB and GP surgery	£1.5m	S106 and CIL £50,000 CIL 2022	£1m approx.	Community Facilities Study 2023 Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Expansion/additional floorspace from reconfiguration of the Wilson Practice, Alton	Scoping	ICB and GP surgery	£1m+	S106 and CIL	£660,000	Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Expansion of Alton Dental, Alton to provide more NHS floorspace	Early stages	Alton Dental Practice	£378,327	Alton Neighbourhood CIL £20,000 2024 £169,163.50 CIL Remainder to be paid by practice	£169,163.50 CIL to be applied for in 2024	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023 Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Expansion of Boundaries Surgery, Four Marks	Early stages	ICB and GP Surgery	£500,000	£330,000 CIL 2023 Remainder from surgery	£0	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023 Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Expansion of Medstead surgery Watercress	Scoping	ICB and GP Surgery	£332,413	£219,392 CIL & S106 Remainder from surgery	Future CIL application anticipated	Community Facilities Study 2023 Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Education						
Expansion of the Butts Primary School and Amery Hill and/or Eggars School, Alton		Hampshire County Council		Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)		Hampshire County Council Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Increased Secondary School capacity in Alton to accommodate proposed new Local Plan allocations.		Hampshire County Council		Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)		Hampshire County Council Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Site ALT8 Potential new primary school		Hampshire County Council		Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)		Hampshire County Council
Expansion of Four Marks Primary School		Hampshire County Council		S106 money held by HCC		Hampshire County Council
Anstey Junior School Nurture Group Facility	In progress	Anstey Junior School	£ 39,983	£35,483 CIL 2023 Remainder from the PTA	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Bentworth Primary School Landscape Plan	In progress	Bentworth Primary School	£157,000	£60,000 CIL 2023	£97,000	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Treloar Trust Electric Minibus	In progress	Treloar Trust	£315,000	£50,000 CIL 2023 £10,000 Alton Neighbourhood CIL 2023	£255,000	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Enchanted Nursery extension, Alton	Scoping	Enchanted Nursery	£250,000	£225,000 CIL	Future CIL application anticipated	Community Facilities Study 2023

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
				Remainder from nursery		
Community						
Extension of Edgar Hall, Alton	In progress	Alton Town Council Dementia Friendly	£652,547.00	£305,000 CIL 2023 Variety of other sources	£0	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Alton Community Centre Upgrade	In progress	Alton Community Association EHDC	£848,356	£668,756 CIL 2023 Variety of other sources	£0	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Alton Community Hub – new community floorspace	In progress	EHDC RegenCo	£1,223,704	£467,278 CIL 2022 £153,023 CIL 2023, EHDC, Alton Town Council and others	£0	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Alton Assembly Rooms refurbishment	Scoping	Alton Town Council	£306,888	Alton Town Council Neighbourhood CIL, Developer Funding (£106 or CIL)	£306,888	Community Facilities Study 2023
Allen Gallery extension	In progress	Hampshire Cultural Trust	£1,663,000	£450k CIL 2023	£85,000	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
				Alton Town Council CIL £15,000 2023 National Lottery Funding		
Four Marks Community Centre	Scoping	Four Marks Parish Council		CIL £1.25m 2021		Community Facilities Study 2023
Four Marks Village Hall updates	Scoping/Early Stages	Four marks Village Hall Management committee		£12,750 requested through S106		Community Facilities Study 2023
Medstead new community meeting room and parish office in the pavilion	Commenced	Medstead Parish Council	£200,000	£150,000 CIL 2022 £50,000 Neighbourhood CIL	S106 Funding Application expected	Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Medstead Village Hall improvements	Scoping/ Early Stages	Medstead Village Hall		£37,093 requested through S106		Medstead & Four Marks Neighbourhood Plan Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023 Local Information
St Mary's Church, Bentworth - extend the church building to provide a toilet, kitchenette and storage	Planning permission granted	St Mary's Church				Community Facilities Study 2023
Froyle Village Hall – to vault the hall						Community Facilities Study 2023

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Shalden Village Hall improvements – cross reference to education as the improvements would benefit the preschool						Community Facilities Study 2023
Headley Down Community Church rebuild						Community Facilities Study 2023
Amery Hill Residents' Association Creation of Brewery Trail	Scoping	Amery Hill Residents' Association	£66,400	£22,000 CIL 2023 £3,293 S106 funding £22,000 Alton Town Council Neighbourhood CIL Other funding sources achieved		Community Facilities Study 2023 Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Rowledge New Village Hall (out of area)	Scoping		£3,355,000	Developer Funding (S106 or CIL) and other sources		Community Facilities Study 2023
Bentworth Community Hub – school, church and hall, and consideration of preschool	Scoping					Community Facilities Study 2023

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Environment & Green Infrastructure						
A32 Farringdon-Chawton Flood Alleviation Scheme	In progress	Hampshire County Council	£1.8m	£130,000 CIL 2023 Environment Agency £437,000 Defra, HCC and SDNPA CIL	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Additional bespoke SANG may be required to support any proposed Local Plan site allocations which falls in the 5km Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA buffer zone.						
Enhancing the Northern Wey Valley - Develop an overarching strategy and series of sub projects to conserve and enhance the Northern Wey Valley.		EHDC, HCC, Environment Agency, River Wey Trust, Land Owners		Developer Funding (CIL or S106)		
Provide a new strategic semi-natural greenspace in the north west of the District to address deficiency of natural & semi-natural open space.		EHDC, Town and Parish Councils, Forestry Commission, private landowners		Developer Funding (CIL or S106) Heritage Lottery Fund		
Medstead Village Wildflower Walk - Create a wildflower walk from Cedars Stables at the northern end of Medstead to just beyond the Bowls Club at the southern end.		Four Marks and Medstead Parish		Developer Funding (CIL or S106)		

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
		Councils, private landowners.				
Sport						
Alton Convent School, Artificial sports pitch		Alton Convent School/ Developer	Est - £795k	CIL/S106/other sources TBC	£795k	England Hockey
Alton Jubilee Park Pavilions		Alton Town Council	£285,309.96	S106 - £285,309.96	£0.00	Planning application 55222/001 (Will Hall Farm)
Four Marks Tennis Courts - replacement surfacing		Four Marks Parish Council	£38,340	Supporting communities fund £15k Parish Council Four Marks Tennis Clubs	£0.00	Supporting communities fund application
Medstead pavilion improvements phase 1		Medstead Parish Council	£200,000	£150k EHDC CIL £50K Neighbourhood CIL	S106 Application expected	Local Information

The North East

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence / source of information
Transport Connections						
New Site Access to serve allocation LIP1 - a vehicular access point onto Haslemere Road and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections. Improvements to the adjoining public right of way						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
New Site Access to serve allocation LIP2 - vehicular access point onto the Headley Road and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections. A new crossing point on Headley Road likely required						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
New Site Access to serve allocation LIP3 - a new vehicular access point from Willow Gardens. New pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, including connections to Chiltley Lane						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
New Site Access to serve allocation HED1 - a new connection to the existing access track would be necessary to support the development.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
New Site Access to serve allocation HOP1 - improvements to the private access track to Fullers Road,						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024

including its widening. New pedestrian and cycling infrastructure, including a suitable connection to the public right of way on the northern boundary.						
Allocations W&B3 W&B4 W&B5 New vehicular connections to the local road network will be required. Developer contributions may also be required to mitigate additional impacts on the local highway network. New pedestrian and cycling infrastructure and connections will be also be required, especially to enable use of the green grid and green loop within Whitehill & Bordon.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Whitehill & Bordon green grid and green loop	Under way			S106 Funding HCC Funds		
Liphook Accessibility and Public Realm Improvements			£3.35m approx.	£150,000 CIL 2023 Over £1m S106 held by HCC Developer contributions EHDC and SDNPA / CIL		Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Portsmouth Road uncontrolled crossing to a toucan crossing, Liphook	Scheduled to commence Spring 2024	Hampshire County Council	£360k	Developer Funding	£0	HCC Capital Programme Schemes

Health						
Health hub, Whitehill & Bordon	Pending reserved matters planning application			£1.25m in landowner contributions £480k S106 Up to £530k from the Eco-Towns Funding Award (2010)		Community Facilities Study 2023, Planning applications 55587 & 22024/012
Liphook village surgery, Liphook & Liss Surgery - extension, reconfiguration, improvements	Scoping	ICB		Developer contributions EHDC and SDNPA / CIL		Community Facilities Study 2023
Education						
Expansion of Bordon Infant and Junior schools by 1fe – (commence Spring 2024)	In progress	HCC		Developer contributions		
Expansion of Oakmoor Secondary School by 2fe (commence Summer 2024)	In progress	HCC		Developer contributions		
New primary school, Whitehill & Bordon	Scoping	HCC		Developer contributions		
Liphook Junior Pavilion – new dance/drama space (commence 2024)	In progress	HCC		Developer contributions		
Ark Preschool, Liphook – expansion	Scoping	Ark Preschool		Developer contributions /		Community Facilities Study 2023

				CIL / organisation		
Hollywater School in Bordon - new forest school and learning area, and potential expansion	Scoping	HCC		Developer contributions / CIL		Community Facilities Study 2023
Green Room, Kingsley – music and therapy pods, increase in flexible use space	Scoping	Green Room, Kingsley		Developer contributions / CIL / organisation		Community Facilities Study 2023
Bordon Infant School playground development	In progress	Bordon Infant School		S106 Developer Contributions held by HCC		CIL applications 2023
Community						
Woodlands Hall Outside space		EHDC	£257,370.60	£221,190.60 CIL 2023 EHDC Property Services Headley Down Recreation ground survey - £6,180 EHDC Welfare Fund - £25,000 Headley Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL - £5,000	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023

St Marks Church, Bordon – improvements	Scoping	St Marks Church, Bordon				Community Facilities Study 2023
Forest Community Centre, Whitehill & Bordon – upgrading and enhancing existing centre	In progress	Whitehill & Bordon Community Trust		£178,000 of S106 money in 2023 for a refurbishment.		Community Facilities Study 2023
Phoenix Theatre, Whitehill & Bordon – Updating and modernising	In progress	Phoenix Theatre / Whitehill – Bordon Regeneration Company		£500,000 S106 2023		Community Facilities Study 2023
Liphook Church Centre, Liphook improvements - roof	In progress			£105,682.70 S106	£0	
Liphook Church Centre, Liphook improvements – toilets, change facilities and disabled toilets	Scoping					
Hollybrook Park Playground, Bordon update	Early stages	EHDC	£164,515.02	S106 Funding	£0	Local Information
Millennium Centre, Liphook – improvements incl. car park, kitchens and upstairs space	Scoping	Liphook Parish Council		Developer contributions / CIL		Community Facilities Study 2023
Headley Down Community Church, Headley Down - rebuild	Scoping	Headley Down Community Church		Developer contributions / CIL / organisation		Community Facilities Study 2023

Playground Improvements across Whitehill – Bordon at Sutton Field, Jubilee Park and Mill Chase Recreational Ground	In progress	Whitehill Town Council	£67,821.89	S106 Funding	£0	Local Information
Allocation HED1 - opportunities for the provision of a children's play area within the site should be investigated.				S106 relating to site development		Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Sport						
Liphook and Ripley Cricket Club pavilion improvements	Scoping	Liphook and Ripley Cricket Club	£ 79,014	£69,104.00 s106, England Cricket Board	£0	S106 application
Headley Playing Fields and Pavilion enhancement		Headley Parish Council	£1.02m	£523,879 CIL 2023, Parish Council, Neighbourhood CIL £96k, S106, EHDC Supporting Communities Fund, Football Foundation	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Bohunt School, Liphook – Provision of 3G pitch	Pending planning application	Bohunt School, Liphook	£785,348	£710,348 CIL 2021	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Bordon and Oakhanger Sport Club - hard surfacing and barrier project	Pending planning	WBRC & Whitehill & Bordon Football Club	£49,996	£49,996 S106	£0	S106 application
Grayshott Cricket Club Borehole and Water Irrigation Project	Under way	Grayshott Cricket Club	£82,423	£57,054 CIL 2023 /	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023

				Grayshott Parish Council Neighbourhood CIL		
Grayshott Multi-Use Games Area	Scoping	Grayshott Parish Council	£200,000			Previous CIL application (2023)
Mill Chase Recreation Ground Improvement works including drainage and quality improvements	Early Stages	Whitehill Town Council		S106 Funding		Playing Pitch Strategy/ S106 applications
Environment and Green Infrastructure						
Standford Grange SANG, Whitehill & Bordon/Headley	Planning permission granted	HCC				Planning permission
Shortheath Boardwalk (SDNP)	Scoping		£37,623	£28,198 CIL 2022, SDNPA and HCC		Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Knox Pond Ecological Improvements	Complete	Deadwater Valley Trust	£32,000	£32,000	£0	Local Information
Knox Pond Accessibility Improvements	In progress	Deadwater Valley trust	£98,500	£98,500	£0	
Allocation LIP1 – flood risk mitigation						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024

The South

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence / source of information
Transport Connections						
Improvements to A3 (M) Junction 2 Roundabout to support devilmnt at Land East of Horndean.		Highways England / Hampshire County Council		Developer Funding		Planning consent (ref 55562)
Rowlands Castle public realm highway improvements	Scoping	Hampshire County Council	£35,000	HCC S106 / £10,000 Neighbourhood CIL	£25,000	Previous CIL application 2023
Rowlands Castle Train Station – improved accessibility to platforms				S106 funding / HCC funding		
Rowlands Castle Train Station – parking provision				S106 funding / HCC funding		
New Site Access to serve allocation HDN1 - New vehicular connections via recent development to the south and improvements to the adjoining rights of way networks (e.g. new connections). Improved pedestrian connections through to the Wecock Recreation Ground and on to the community centre at Wecock Farm						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
New Site Access to serve allocation HDN2 - A vehicular access point onto Catherington						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040

Lane and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections						
New Site Access to serve allocation HDN2 - Improved vehicular access on Chalk Hill Road and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections would be necessary to support development.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
New Site Access to serve allocation LOV1 A vehicular connection to New Road and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
Allocation LOV1 - pedestrian improvements on Lovedean Lane.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
New Site Access to serve allocation CFD1 - A vehicular access point onto South Lane and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections. A footway on the eastern side of South Lane, a suitable crossing point to access the north-bound bus stop.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
New Site Access to serve allocation CFD1 - new vehicular access(es) to Drift Road and/or White Dirt Lane should be						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040

investigated. The safety of any new road access to Drift Road would require careful consideration. Pedestrian and cycle connections along the route of the existing footpath would be required.						
New Site Access to serve allocation CTN1 - a new vehicular access point to Catherington Lane and new pedestrian and cycling infrastructure. Connection to the public rights of way network. Potential to remove or re-purpose the existing lay-by to provide safe access/egress.						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
New Site Access to serve allocation CTN2 - improvements to the vehicular access point to Roads Hill and new walking and cycling infrastructure and connections						Draft Local Plan 2021-2040
Health						
Clanfield surgery – new facility on site CFD2 to replace existing	Scoping	ICB Surgery		Developer Funding /CIL		Draft Local Plan 2021-2040, Jan 2024
Horndean surgery – phased works, new consulting rooms and flexible use space	In progress	ICB Surgery				Community Facilities Study 2023
Education						

New primary school at Hazelton Farm, Land East of Horndean development	Scoping	HCC		CIL		Community Facilities Study 2023
Clanfield Community Pre-school improvement works (inc. sun shade, outside work area), potential future expansion	Scoping	Clanfield Community Pre-school		Developer Funding /CIL		Community Facilities Study 2023
Dimensions Childcare, Horndean improvements including outdoor play area and awning	In progress	Dimensions Childcare	£34,000	£10,000 CIL 2023 £14,000 S106		Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Clanfield Junior School – reuse of derelict swimming pool	Scoping	HCC				Community Facilities Study 2023
Community						
New community facility at Land East of Horndean						Planning consent (ref 55562)
Clanfield Memorial Hall - refurb						Community Facilities Study 2023
Rowlands Castle Parish Hall refurb		Rowlands Castle Parish Council		£6,000 S106 2023		Community Facilities Study 2023
Horndean Scout Hut improvements						Community Facilities Study 2023
St John's Church Rowlands Castle – general improvements	In progress	St John's Church		S106 – Lighting Upgrades		Community Facilities Study 2023
All Saints Church, Catherington – general improvements		All Saints Church				Community Facilities Study 2023
Clanfield Parish Council car park improvements	Complete	Clanfield Parish Council	£101,414	£86,414 CIL 2022 £15,000 Clanfield Parish Council	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023

Horndean Parish Council Five Heads Playground	Complete	Horndean Parish Council	£60,000	£34,000 CIL 2022, £20,000 Neighbourhood CIL, £5,000 Parish Council	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Environment and Green Infrastructure						
Green trail and heritage network	Scoping – phased approach	Horndean Parish Council	Approx £500k			Previous CIL application 2023
Sport						
Clanfield Cricket Club pavilion	In progress	Clanfield Cricket Club		£196,000 CIL 2022 £40,000 CIL 2023 £37,000 S106		Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
Clanfield Bowls and Sport Club Extension	Scoping	Clanfield Bowls and Sport Club				Planning permission
Rowlands Castle Recreation Ground Pitch Improvements	Ongoing	Rowlands Castle Parish Council	£40,749.98	S106 Funding	£0	Planning Application 30016/018
Horndean Tech College Tennis Courts	In progress	Horndean Tech College		£209,197 CIL 2022, Tech College, EHDC Supporting Communities, LTA	£0	Infrastructure Funding Statement 2023
New 3G pitch at Land East of Horndean development	Scoping	Developer		S106 Developer contributions		Planning permission
Clanfield Peel Park Pavilion improvements	Scoping	Clanfield Football Club		S106, Football foundation		