

Interim Infrastructure Plan

For the East Hampshire District Local Plan Regulation
18 consultation

**East
Hampshire**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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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 interim 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 interim Infrastructure Plan is prepared for East Hampshire District, excluding the South Downs National Park (SDNP). The South Downs National Park Authority is preparing 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 and liaison with some key stakeholders and infrastructure providers.
- 1.9 This is proportionate to the stage of plan preparation. It is not cost effective to carry out extensive assessment of potential development proposals at the early stages of plan making, prior to the first stage of public consultation (Regulation 18), as the plan may change. As such, the detail and extent of information in this interim Infrastructure Plan correlates with the current stage of plan making (draft Local Plan stage, regulation 18).

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. At present the table contains limited information, reflecting the early stage of plan making.

What happens next

- 1.13 During the consultation on the draft Local Plan, the Council is proactively seeking to engage with infrastructure providers and key stakeholders to further develop this interim 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 the transport assessment, site-specific transport considerations, community facilities and green infrastructure. 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 interim Infrastructure Plan will be published alongside the next Local Plan consultation (regulation 19 stage), scheduled for summer 2019.

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. For this purpose, there is a consultation question in the draft Local Plan (CQ9), which asks, “What infrastructure would you like to see delivered as part of the Site Allocation?” Information on how to respond to the consultation on the draft Local Plan (2019), including CQ9, is available on the Council’s [website](#).
- 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 Infrastructure Plan should be submitted to the Council during the consultation on the draft Local Plan consultation and made in response to CQ9. For more information on the draft Local Plan (2019), please see www.easthants.gov.uk/localplan.

Timescales

- 1.19 The next consultation on the draft Local Plan is scheduled to take place in summer 2019. A further update of the Infrastructure Plan will be published alongside that consultation.

Duty to Co-operate

- 1.20 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 to ensure that the Local Plan addresses cross-boundary strategic issues including the provision of infrastructure and reflects wider strategic priorities.
- 1.21 A background paper on the Duty to Cooperate has been prepared to support the draft Local Plan. It is available to view on the Council’s website at www.easthants.gov.uk/duty-cooperate.

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) (paragraph 16) states that Local Plans should be shaped by early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan makers, infrastructure providers and operators. At this stage of plan making, the Council has carried out some early engagement to inform this interim 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 interim 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 interim 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: 055 Reference ID: 61-055-20180913

Table 1 – Infrastructure Categories

Category	Examples
Transport	Strategic Road Network Local Road Network Rail Services Bus and Coach Services Walking and Cycling
Education	Early years and Childcare Primary Schools Secondary Schools Special Schools 16-19 Education
Healthcare	Primary Care Acute Care
Emergency Services	Fire and Rescue Police Ambulance
Flood Risk	Flood Alleviation / Management Schemes
Social Infrastructure	Libraries Community and Voluntary Services
Green Infrastructure	Cemeteries Allotments Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities 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.

Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2017)

- 4.2 The [Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement \(April 2017\)](#) 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.
- 4.3 The Statement identifies the headline infrastructure needs related to services provided by HCC, showing the total figures on a county-wide basis. It is noted that all figures and costs within the statement should be considered as minimum figures. This is because there are a number of schemes, some significant, where costs, identified funding, and shortfalls have yet to be determined. In addition, it presents information currently available relating to the additional infrastructure needed to support future development in each Hampshire district. It provides the following summary for East Hampshire District (excluding the SDNP):

Table 2 – Headline Summary of Costs for East Hampshire District (excluding the SDNP)

Infrastructure Type	Estimated Total Costs	Estimated Funding Shortfall
Strategic Transport Schemes	£53,000,000	£53,000,000
Other Transport Schemes	£23,900,000	£22,920,000
Schools	£57,099,000	£2,245,000
Social and Community Extra Care	To be determined	To be determined
Countryside Schemes	To be determined	To be determined
Waste Management	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
Flood Risk Management	n/a	n/a
Total	£134,999,000	£79,165,000

- 4.4 Further detail on *some* of the schemes that make up the figures displayed above are contained within the Infrastructure Schedule (Chapter 13).

Other Relevant Plans and Strategies

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

Table 3 – Other Plans and Strategies

Plan / Strategy	Comment
<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 3</p> <p>Adopted 2011.</p>	<p>Produced by HCC. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan comprises of two parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term strategy, containing the strategic priorities, policies and approach to improving transport in Hampshire up to 2031, and • a three-year Implementation Plan currently setting out planned expenditure on transport over the period April 2013 to March 2016 <p>On 6 May 2014, HCC approved a rolled forward three-year Implementation Plan as part of a process of annual review and revision which is carried out each spring.</p>
<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 in September 2012 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>Atkins were appointed by HCC and East Hampshire District Council (EHDC) to develop 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.</p> <p>Five strategic schemes have been investigated as part of the study. These schemes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Western Bypass. • Butts Bridge • A31/B3004 grade separated junction • Northern Link Road. • Proposed Connector Link
<p>Liphook Study Phase 1 (2016)</p>	<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>

Plan / Strategy	Comment
	<p>The report notes that access through the village is curtailed by the Liphook Double Mini-Roundabouts and provides some high-level sensitivity assessments of the options available to increase the capacity of the double roundabouts.</p> <p>The study provides a broad indication of the benefits and constraints of each option, however it is recommended that a more detailed assessment should be undertaken if a strategic mitigation option is 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 sets 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 recommends that further assessment is undertaken on the double mini roundabouts at The Square (including the pedestrian crossing) to understand the potential relief that can 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	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>Hampshire Cycling Strategy (2015 – 2025)</p> <p>Adopted September 2015</p>	<p>The Hampshire Cycling Strategy has been 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; • To prioritise available funding for cycling; and • To attract new investment from funding partners for cycling and other associated sustainable transport measures

Plan / Strategy	Comment
Hampshire Walking Strategy	<p>This strategy has been prepared by HCC in response to increasing interest in walking at both a national level and specifically within the county. The strategy has been 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.
Hampshire Countryside Access Plan - 2015	<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> <p>The Plan refers to seven areas-based plans that formed part of the previous Plan. These have been used to guide the current Plan.</p>
Hampshire School Places Plan 2018-2022	<p>Produced by HCC. Focuses on the provision of mainstream school places for pupils up to 16 years of age. Its purpose is to advise HCC and other stakeholders of the forecast need for school places in Hampshire between 2018 and 2022.</p>
East Hampshire Green Infrastructure Strategy – Interim Report (2018)	<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>
East Hampshire Open Space Study, Playing Pitch Strategy and Built Facilities Strategy (2018)	<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>

Plan / Strategy	Comment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="635 239 1469 349">• Open Space Strategy – assesses the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing provision of publicly accessible open space; <li data-bbox="635 394 1469 504">• Playing Pitch Strategy – Assesses quantitative, qualitative and accessibility need for outdoor sports facilities including playing pitched for cricket, football, hockey and rugby; <li data-bbox="635 548 1469 658">• Built Facilities Strategy – Assesses the need for indoor sports facilities including swimming pools, sports halls, and all indoor sports.

5. Recent Infrastructure Developments

5.1 This section provides contextual information on infrastructure works that are planned, ongoing or complete.

Transport Improvements:

- Butts Bridge (Alton) improvements (under construction)
- Bordon Relief Road and associated junctions from the A325 (complete)
- Highway Improvements to Havant Road, Rowlands Castle (complete)
- Shipwrights Way (Bordon to Liss section) (complete)

Community / leisure / recreation facility improvements:

- Amery Hill School – Rejuvenation of playing surface of Artificial Grass Pitch (complete)
- BOSC, Whitehill and Bordon – new bowling green and tennis courts (complete)
- Whitehill Village Hall – refurbishment (complete)
- Hogmoor Inclosure Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), Whitehill and Bordon (complete)
- Bordon Inclosure SANG, Whitehill and Bordon (complete)
- New Skate Park at Whitehill and Bordon (complete)
- Replacement of the Bordon Leisure Centre (under construction)
- Applegarth Farm SANG, Grayshott (under construction)
- Replacement of the Bordon Leisure Centre (under construction)
- Clanfield Community Centre – New 3ct hall and tennis and bowls provision (complete)
- Open space, sports pitches, bowling green, pavilion and allotments at Land south of Charlton Lane, Clanfield (complete)

Education Improvements:

- Expansion of the Butts Primary School in Alton (complete)
- Expansion of Petersgate Infant School in Clanfield (under construction)
- The delivery of a new Secondary School at Whitehill Bordon (under construction)
- The Bordon Future Skills Centre at Whitehill and Bordon (complete)

Utilities Investment

- South East Water replacement water main along west bound carriageway of the A31 (complete).
- Sewage upgrades in Bentley to serve new development (complete)

6. Summary of Identified Key Infrastructure

- 6.1 This section provides information on key infrastructure requirements identified to date. The information is presented by infrastructure theme, starting with transport. Each theme is a separate section (sections 7 – 14). 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', section 15. 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 non-strategic road network, rail services, bus services, taxis and walking and cycling.

Table 4 - Strategic Road Network (SRN)

Lead Agency	Highways England
Key evidence	http://roads.highways.gov.uk/ East Hampshire Interim Local Plan Transport Assessment
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 • Development Contributions
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	The East Hampshire District Local Plan Interim Transport Assessment identifies that the increase in housing and employment floorspace already committed in the Planning Authority Area, in conjunction with growth in neighbouring boroughs and districts, has the potential to increase traffic growth.

Table 5 - Local Road Network

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan 3 (2011-2031) reviewed April 2013.</p> <p>East Hampshire District Transport Statement 2013.</p> <p>East Hampshire Local Plan Interim Transport Assessment (2018).</p> <p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</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 A3).</p> <p>A roads, Within the Planning Authority Area this includes the A31, A325 and A339.</p> <p>B roads, Within the Planning Authority Area this includes the B2149, B3002, B3004, B3349.</p> <p>Unnumbered Classified roads. Smaller roads connecting unclassified roads with A and B roads, and often linking a housing estate or a village to the rest of the network.</p> <p>Sometimes also called minor roads or C roads. Unclassified roads. The majority of roads in the local network. Intended for local traffic.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>A number of schemes are identified within the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017). These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A31 / B3004 Junction Improvements • the Alton Western Bypass. <p>In addition, other transport improvements to the local road network and traffic schemes are identified.</p> <p>In addition, the following is agreed as part of existing planning permissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Whitehill & Bordon Relief Road (complete)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to the Butts junction Winchester Road / A339 in Alton (under construction)
Key Issues	<p>The Planning Authority and Systra (transport modelling consultants) have consulted with HCC as the Local Highway Authority and as part of the Duty to Cooperate, on the preparation of a strategic level Transport Assessment (TA). To support the draft Local Plan the first stage of the transport assessment has been undertaken:</p> <p>Stage 1 – 2036 Do Minimum (with committed development but without proposed Local Plan allocations)</p> <p>Initial assessment of the 2036 Do Minimum transport modelling identifies a forecast growth in traffic demand which will result in a number of junctions operating beyond 85% of capacity at specific times, or delays of more than 60 seconds. The Interim Transport Assessment details the findings of this first stage.</p> <p>To support future iterations of the Local Plan, the following further scenarios will be undertaken as part of the Local Plan Transport Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 2 – 2036 Do Something (with committed development and proposed Local Plan allocations but no mitigation) • Stage 3 – 2036 Transport Mitigation (with committed development and proposed Local Plan allocations and transport mitigation) <p>The Council will continue to work with the Highways Authority (HCC) and where necessary neighbouring Highway Authorities (such as Surrey County Council) to determine the transport infrastructure improvements required to support the delivery of the draft Local Plan proposed site allocations, specifically the additional development being proposed in Whitehill & Bordon (SA11) and the proposed new Settlement at Northbrook Park (SA21).</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>CIL Development Contributions</p>

	<p>Single Local Growth Fund (via the Local Enterprise Partnerships) HCC</p>
<p>Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review</p>	<p>As Planning Authority and with the support of HCC, the Council will develop a series of proposals to mitigate the impact of growth in the Planning Authority Area to support future iterations of the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Planning Authority and HCC understand that the transport modelling only represents a high-level approach to assessing future traffic flows. The modelling cannot identify that some of the travel demand may not materialise due to congestion elsewhere on the network, which could lead to lower actual flows arriving during a given period of time.</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 Highway Authority through the development management process.</p>

Table 6 - Rail services

<p>Lead Agency</p>	<p>Network Rail Department for Transport Rail operators</p>
<p>Key evidence</p>	<p>Office of Rail and Road Publications Network Rail Wessex Route Study (August 2015). East Hampshire District Transport Statement</p>
<p>Existing facilities</p>	<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 Review	<p>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.</p>

Table 7 - Bus and coach services

Lead Agency	Commercial bus operators HCC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</p> <p>Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2011-2031) reviewed April 2013</p> <p>East Hampshire District Transport Statement 2013</p> <p>HCC Bus and Train Travel Guides http://documents.hants.gov.uk/passenger-transport/Alton-Bordon-PetersfieldTravelGuide.pdf</p>
Existing facilities	Local Bus operators and National Express.
Known planned provision	<p>Operator bus services provided on a commercial basis, as well as tendered services by HCC.</p> <p>A number of public transport schemes are identified in the Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</p> <p>A number of non-strategic public transport schemes are identified in the Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</p>
Key Issues	<p>Service improvements to retain journey time reliability and good services.</p> <p>Voluntary and community services could provide greater flexibility to encourage more use of public transport by providing more customised services.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Bus operators receive income through the fares that passengers pay and in some instances from tendered bus service support from HCC.</p> <p>Developers' contributions can be sought to support the introduction of bus services for a limited period.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	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 bus network.

Table 8 - Walking and Cycling

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017) • East Hampshire District Transport Statement 2013 • EHDC Walking and Cycling Strategy
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 and 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>
Known planned provision	A number of non-strategic walking and cycling schemes are identified in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).
Key Issues	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.
Potential Funding Sources	Developer Contributions CIL
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<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 cycle parking at key locations.</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 (April 2017).
- 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 the motor car, 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. The information presented has been sourced from dialogue with HCC, which at this stage has not included engagement with individual education establishments.

Early years and Childcare

- 8.6 The Childcare Act of 2006 places a duty on English local authorities to secure sufficient child care 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 (April 2017). HCC website
Existing facilities	<p>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.</p> <p>Early years provision in the Planning Authority Area listed on the HCC Services Hub includes:</p> <p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton College Nursery • Enchanted Nursery Ltd, Alton • Bushy Leaze Early Years Centre, Alton • Busy Bees - Chawton Park, Alton • Happy Talk Nursery, Alton • Butterflies Pre-School Playgroup, Four Marks • The Beehive Montessori, Shalden <p>The North-East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ark Pre-School Nursery, Liphook • Cygnets Day Nursery, Bordon • Forest Bears Pre School, Bordon • The Montessori Childrens House, Kingsley <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catherington Nursery • Clanfield Community Pre-School • Clanfield Nursery School • Little Gems Day Nursery, Clanfield
Known planned provision	None
Key Issues	<p>Demand for three year old places is high and trend data in Hampshire indicates that in the region of 90-95% of the three year old population take up this entitlement.</p> <p>Traditionally, pre-schools and playgroups have been considered as potential users of community buildings. However, with the increasing demand for early years places</p>

	<p>and the number of hours that have to be offered, there is a strong movement towards pre-school providers looking for exclusive use of space. This will also facilitate the establishment of full day care and after school clubs.</p> <p>Therefore, it is expected that there will be continued high demand from this age group within any new housing development.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>Recent practice suggests to planners/developers that provision should be made for early years and childcare facilities for children 0-5 years within their plans for the housing developments. As such the Council is keen to engage with developers to ensure that the infrastructure for provision is taken into account in the planning of new developments.</p> <p>Developers should ideally make provision for 87 early years places for every 1,000 houses and try to ensure that these places are offered through a mix of facilities where possible. The childcare planning should allow for flexible hours of opening and covering at least 7am to 7pm for full day care. In addition, childcare sufficiency assessments (2008, 2011), conclude that parents prefer the early years and childcare facilities to fall within a 1-2 mile radius of their homes.</p> <p>The impact of a new housing development, alongside current capacity in the early years and child care market, should also be considered in term so early occupation of families and their ability to access provision and whether any interim measures are put in place prior to thresholds of dwellings occupied being reached.</p>

Table 10 - Primary Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire School Place Planning Framework 2018-2022, HCC</p> <p>Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement April 2017.</p>
Existing facilities	<p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ropley CofE Primary School • Medstead CofE Primary School • Four Marks CofE Primary School

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St Mary’s Bentworth CofE Primary School • The Butts Primary School, Alton (recently expanded) • Saint Lawrence CofE Primary School • Alton Infant School • Wootey Infant School, Alton • Wootey Junior School, Alton • Andrews’ Endowed CofE Primary School, Holybourne • Bentley CofE Primary School <p>The North-East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holme Primary School, Headey • Weyford Nursery and Primary School, Bordon • Bordon Infant School • Woodlea Primary School, Bordon • Grayshott Primary School • Liphook Infant School • Liphook Junior School <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clanfield Junior School • Petersgate Infant School, Clanfield • Catherington Infant School • Horndean Infant School • Horndean Junior School • Rowlands Castle St Johns Primary School
Known planned provision	<p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of St Lawrence CE Primary School in Alton • Expansion of Four Marks Primary <p>The North-East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Bordon Infant School • Expansion of Bordon Junior School • The delivery of a new Primary School at Whitehill & Bordon • The delivery of a new Secondary School at Whitehill & Bordon (under construction) • The Bordon Future Skills Centre at Whitehill and Bordon <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Petersgate Infant School in Clanfield (under construction)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Primary school to be delivered as part of the allocation at Land East of Horndean (Site SA33).
Key Issues	<p>To support the implementation of the Local Plan, Hampshire County has advised of the following:</p> <p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <p>The proposed new settlement at Northbrook Park (Site SA21) will require the provision of a new primary school to serve the development.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Alton could require an expansion of existing primary schools.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Four Marks should be able to be accommodated in the expanded primary school.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Ropley is likely to require an expansion of Ropley Primary School by one classroom.</p> <p>The North-East Area</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Bramshott and Liphook could cause some pressure issues on primary places depending on numbers of pupils living in the catchment area by the time these houses are brought forward.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Whitehill & Bordon will be accommodated in the proposed new primary school for the town.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Headley is likely to require an expansion of The Holme Primary School.</p> <p>The Southern Area</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Clanfield could cause some pressure issues in the primary age phase depending on</p>

	<p>numbers of pupils living in the catchment area by the time these houses are brought forward.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Horndean will cause some pressure in the schools in the area requiring an expansion in the primary places.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed at Rowlands Castle will place pressure on the primary places in the area and an expansion will be required to accommodate the yield of pupils from these developments.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools resulting from additional development.</p> <p>As part of larger developments, an appropriate sized site(s) for new schools should be provided at nil cost together with a contribution towards the cost of the new school.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>Appropriate policies to ensure adequate provision over the plan period including provision for pupils arising out of the additional development at the Bordon Garrison site and the new Settlement at Northbrook Park.</p>

8.7 Funding for the expansion of schools, as a result of natural population growth, is mainly dependent upon central Government grant. These are allocated on an annual basis with an indicative allocation given for the two following years. This creates a challenge for longer term strategic planning as it is not possible to be certain of funding levels beyond the year of the grant allocation.

Table 11 - Secondary Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire School Place Planning Framework 2018-2022, HCC Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement April 2017
Existing facilities	<p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eggars School, Alton • Amery Hill School, Alton <p>The North-East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mill Chase Academy, Bordon • Bohunt School, Liphook <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horndean Technology College
Known planned provision	Replacement Mill Chase school is under construction as part of the Redevelopment of Whitehill and Bordon.
Key Issues	<p>To support the delivery of the Local Plan, HCC has advised of the following:</p> <p>The North/A31 Corridor The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Alton is likely to require an expansion of secondary school provision in the area.</p> <p>The North-East The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Whitehill & Bordon will require the expansion of Mill Chase to accommodate the pupils yield from this amount of housing.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Headley is likely to require the expansion of Mill Chase to accommodate the pupils yield from this amount of housing.</p> <p>The Southern Area The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Clanfield is likely to require the expansion of secondary school places in the local area.</p>

	<p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed in Horndean is likely to require the expansion of secondary school places in the local area.</p> <p>The additional school places required as a result of development proposed at Rowlands Castle is likely to require the expansion of secondary school places in the local area.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>CIL receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools resulting from additional development.</p> <p>As part of larger developments, an appropriate sized site(s) for new schools should be provided at nil cost together with a contribution towards the cost of the new school.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>Appropriate policies to ensure adequate provision over the plan period, including provision for pupils arising out of the Local Plan development.</p> <p>Continued engagement with the education authority to ensure that there is sufficient secondary school capacity to accommodate the pupils generated by additional housing development.</p>

Table 12 - Special Schools

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	Hampshire County Council Special Education Needs (SEN) Service
Existing facilities	<p>Wherever possible, children with SEN are educated in mainstream schools. For some specific needs, it is appropriate to provide additional resources and, in a small number of cases, to provide places in special schools or education centres.</p> <p>Special schools are “schools specially organised to make special educational provision for pupils with special educational needs” (Department for Education).</p> <p>Hollywater School in Bordon, accommodates children from the ages of 2 to 19 with specialist educational needs,</p>

	specifically learning difficulties. The school can accommodate up to 121 Full Time Equivalent places.
Known planned provision	None
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 102, 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>A detailed review is currently taking place on those pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities, but it is anticipated to show that approximately 3% of pupils will have an Education, Health and Care Plan (EHCP).</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	CIL receipts can be used to fund the expansion of existing schools to accommodate SEN students.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	Appropriate policies to ensure adequate provision over the plan period.

Table 13 - 16-19 Education

Lead Agency	HCC / post 16 providers
Key evidence	College Websites and publications
Existing facilities	<p>Alton College is a sixth form college offering A level and vocational courses in addition to adult education service to the local population. Havant & South Downs College and Alton College are exploring a partnership, with plans to formally merge in March 2019.</p> <p>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</p>
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 Review	The Government has changed the age 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>Since April 2013, local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) have been responsible for the commissioning of health services overseen by NHS England at a national level. Within the Planning Authority Area there are two CCGs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • North Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group • South Eastern Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group
Key evidence	<p>Better Local Care website http://www.betterlocalcare.org.uk/# https://www.northhampshireccg.nhs.uk/ https://www.southeasternhampshireccg.nhs.uk/</p>
Existing facilities	<p>The following details General Practitioners that serve the residents of the Planning Authority Area.</p> <p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton Health Centre, Anstey Road • Chawton Park Surgery, Alton • Boundaries Surgery. Winchester Road, Four Marks • Watercross Medical, Lymington Bottom Road, Medstead • Bentley Village Surgery, Hole Lane <p>North-East</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pinehill Surgery, Bordon • Badgerswood Surgery, Headley, Bordon • Grayshott Surgery • Liphook Village Surgery, the Square, Liphook • Liphook and Liss Surgery, Station Road, Liphook • Grayshott Surgery (located just outside the Planning Authority Area in Waverley Borough) <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clanfield Practice, White Dirt Lane • Horndean Surgery, Blendworth Lane • Rowlands Castle Surgery, The Green

	<p>The way that Primary Care is being provided to communities is evolving. Within the district, as elsewhere across the country, people are living longer but with increasing age are developing more chronic health issues. Demand is also increasing for other reasons, including a growing population, and General Practitioners (GPs) are seeing more patients with increasingly complex problems. Supporting people to remain healthy at home as long as possible is the key to relieving pressure on over-stretched resources.</p> <p>Changes are already happening with patients being encouraged to seek help from a pharmacist as a first port of call. Online services allow patients to book or cancel appointments, to make repeat prescription requests and increasingly to have access to their own patient records.</p> <p>The catchment areas of the various medical practices that provide services for the Planning Authority Areas residents overlap with each other and the local plan areas and some also serve residents outside of the district. Although a range of 1800- 2000 patients per doctor may be considered 'normal', in reality the situation varies considerably depending on the nature of the population within the catchment, the size of the practice and the degree of specialisation and range of services provided of the team supporting the doctors.</p> <p>While some clinics and medical practices are in the ownership of the Clinical Commissioning Group others may be owned by the group practices themselves or by a property company.</p>
Known planned provision	New Health Campus as part of the new town centre at Whitehill & Bordon.
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Funding for the NHS comes directly from taxation. Since the NHS transformation in 2013, the NHS payment system has become underpinned by legislation.</p> <p>The services of GP Practices are commissioned by the CCG and paid per head of population.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	To help to deliver appropriate health infrastructure along with other wellbeing benefits.

Table 15 - Acute Care

Lead Agency	Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust Frimley Health NHS Foundation Trust Portsmouth Hospitals NHS Trust
Existing facilities	<p>The North/A31: Alton Community Hospital provides health services within the Astley Ward and Inward Day Units, in addition to outpatients clinics.</p> <p>The North East: Chase Community Hospital, Bordon, provides a range of services including musculo-skeletal (MSK) and persistent pain service, ophthalmology service and midwife clinics. In addition, the hospital is home to the Adult Mental Health team and Older Peoples Mental Health team.</p> <p>Outside of Planning Authority Area: The majority of residents access their emergency and acute care from Queen Alexandra Hospital (QAH) in Portsmouth and Frimley Park Hospital, both of which are located outside of the Planning Authority Area.</p> <p>QAH provides a full range of elective and emergency medical and surgical services to a local community of approximately 675,000 people living in Portsmouth and the surrounding areas of South East Hampshire. It provides some tertiary services to a wider catchment of approximately two million people. The trust also provides specialist renal and transplantation services and is host to the largest of five Ministry of Defence Hospital Units in England.</p> <p>Frimley Park Hospital lies within Surrey Heath Borough. It has a catchment population of around 400,000 and since 2005 has invested in a new modern eye unit, a new £2 million cardiac centre, expanded critical care facilities and extended consultant cover in front-line services.</p>
Known planned provision	New Health Campus as part of the new town centre at Whitehill & Bordon.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	The provision of health facilities to meet the needs of all sections of the population is a crucial prerequisite of all future development, wherever it may take place.

10. Emergency Services

Table 16 - Fire and Rescue

Lead Agency	Hampshire Fire and Rescue
Key evidence	Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan 2015-2020 Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).
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	The Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan 2015-2020 sets out priorities including developing and improving the Service's operational effectiveness. Due to the cost of upkeep of existing premises, advances in firefighting tactics and the need to be close to the strategic road network to optimise response times to incidents including road traffic accidents, Hampshire Fire and Rescue is working to ensure that the physical estate meets the operational requirements of the Service in the future. This is being achieved through investment in premises, replacement of certain facilities (on freehold rather than leasehold sites) and where appropriate, rationalising assets.
Key Issues	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

	<p>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 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	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.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	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.

Table 17 - Police Service

Lead Agency	Hampshire Constabulary
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire Constabulary's website: https://www.hampshire.police.uk/</p> <p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</p>
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>An operational review has been carried out together with a review of the police estate. No long ago there was a police station with a custody block in every town however some premises (generally freehold) have been found to be in a poor state of repair and outdated.</p> <p>As a result the police stations at Alton and Bordon have closed. Police constables and police community support officers now operate from other public buildings.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>The Estates Strategy sets out to create an estate hub of three investigation centres within the County. The Southampton Central Police Investigation Centre (PIC) opened a few years ago. The northern PIC opened in a new purpose-built facility in Basingstoke earlier this year having a central investigation function, a 36-cell custody suite, support rooms and investigative areas. It also has a front office with officers who will deal with enquiries including reporting crime, reporting for bail and lost and found property.</p> <p>A new building based on the same design is planned for a site at Merlin Park off Airport Service Road, Portsmouth. Housing both investigation and custody facilities, it would serve Portsmouth, Fareham, Waterlooville, Havant and the Southern Parishes of East Hampshire district.</p>
Key Issues	<p>A number of factors related to crime in a locality and population projections are used to plan police resources. To enable the ratio of police officers to population (approximately 2.1 officers per thousand population) to be</p>

	<p>maintained, additional police officers will be required to support planned growth.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Patrol Teams (NPTs) need to have a visible, accessible and familiar presence on the streets and are often based at the neighbourhood level to accommodate police officers, Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs), Special Constables and community volunteers.</p>
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<p>Two thirds of the budget comes from national government, the rest is raised through the Council Tax.</p> <p>In 2016 Hampshire Constabulary was recognised as having good plans to address future demand on services and is now the second lowest cost force in the country. Whilst being efficient and lower cost is good for taxpayers, there is a point at which further efficiency cannot be achieved without compromising the effectiveness of local services. This point will be reached by 2021 unless the residents of Hampshire receive increased funding.</p> <p>In the short to medium term, rationalisation of the Hampshire Constabulary estate will generate capital receipts which will help fund required improvements. In addition this rationalisation will lead to cost savings through associated reductions in running and maintenance costs. The need for any additional funding to be sought in the short to medium term from external sources (such as financial contributions from development) are not therefore expected to be required.</p>
<p>Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review</p>	<p>Continue to liaise with the Hampshire Constabulary as the Local Plan progresses, to ensure that if further facilities are required, for example a Neighbourhood Patrol Team base within a new community centre, this can be provided.</p>

Table 18 - Ambulance Service

Lead Agency	South Central Ambulance Service
Key evidence	<p>South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) website https://www.scas.nhs.uk</p> <p>SCAS Operational Plan 2017-19 (March 2017)</p> <p>SCAS Annual Report 2017/18</p>
Existing facilities	<p>The South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) covers the area of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hampshire and Oxfordshire.</p> <p>An Ambulance Station is located in Alton.</p> <p>According to the 2017/18 Annual Report and Accounts it has 104 sites including resource centres, standby points, Non-Emergency Patient Transport Service bases and air ambulance bases, 279 frontline vehicles, 1,500 frontline 999 staff, and 43 operational 999 stations.</p> <p>SCAS has 396 community first response schemes and there are now 994 active community first responders (CFRs) and co-responders who respond either within a three-mile radius of their location or deploy themselves to cover an area of SCAS where a need is identified.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Key Issues	<p>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</p>

	<p>'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.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>Funding is provided by the Clinical Commissioning Group and is based on a per head of population formula however increases in funding to cover increases in population are retrospective.</p> <p>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> <p>The Air Ambulance Service is funded through charitable donations and other support.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>If new premises for an ambulance station (garage, stand-by and rest room) are required in the Planning Authority Area, the Local Plan can identify and allocate a suitable site.</p>

11. Flood Risk

Table 19 – Flood Risk

Lead Agency	Environment Agency HCC (Lead Local Flood Authority)
Key evidence	East Hampshire Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2018 Environment Agency Medium Term Plan Hampshire’s Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013 – 2028)
Known planned provision	The Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (2017) identifies the following scheme in the Planning Authority Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Lavant (Finchdean and Rowlands Castle) Flood Alleviation Scheme
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</p>

	<p>Hampshire. The north and east of the Planning Authority 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 Councils 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 Review</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 20 - Libraries

Lead Agency	HCC
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire County Council Library Service Transformation Strategy to 2020 (April 2016)</p> <p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)</p>
Existing facilities	<p>There are four libraries in the Planning Authority Area, these are located in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North/A31: Alton • The North-East Areas: Bordon and Liphook • The Southern Area: Horndean
Known planned provision	There are no known plans for additional library provision in the Planning Authority Area. Focus is likely to remain on protecting existing services
Key Issues	<p>The development of additional housing is likely to result in increased demand for all existing library services offered (e.g. book borrowing (hard copy and e-resources), digital services, and staff time).</p> <p>Increased demand on the new digital library and increase in the geographical area which this service will need to cater for.</p> <p>There is also a need to ensure that the libraries align with the National Universal Offer to provide Health and Wellbeing Services.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	CIL or Developer contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	To ensure that a policy framework is in place that enables the delivery of increased capacity if needed.

Table 21 - Community and Voluntary Services

Lead Agency	Various including Town and Parish Councils
Key evidence	East Hampshire Community Facilities Audit
Existing facilities	<p>In the Planning Authority Area, there are many places where community space can be hired. These include:</p> <p>The North / A31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton Community Centre • Alton Assembly Rooms • Alton Maltings Centre • Holybourne Village Hall • Alton Buckle Community Buildings • Four Marks Village Hall • Froyle Village Hall • Ropley Parish Hall <p>The North East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liphook Millennium Centre • Liphook Village Hall • Liphook Day Centre • Grayshott Village Hall • Grayshott Social Club • Headley Village Hall • Woodlands Hall, Headley Down • Headley Church Centre <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clanfield Memorial Hall • St James Church Hall • Clanfield Scout Hut • Merchistoun Hall, Horndean • Napier Hall, Horndean • Catherington Village Hall • Lovedean Village Hall • Rowlands Castle Parish Hall • St Johns Church Centre, Rowlands Castle
Known planned provision	<p>New community facilities are to be provided as part of the Land East of Horndean (Site SA33) allocation.</p> <p>In addition, new community facilities are proposed at the following proposed site allocations in the draft Local Plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land adjacent to Billerica (Site SA4) • Bordon Garrison (Site SA11)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land at Northbrook Park (Site SA21) <p>A community facility / community hub may be provided as part of the redevelopment of the former Molson Coors Brewery (Site SA19) in Alton.</p>
Key Issues	Community centres provide the opportunity for enhancing a sense of place and community spirit providing a venue for a range of community activities.
Potential Funding Sources	CIL or Developer contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>The Council is collecting further information about community facilities, their use and condition. This information is being collected to prepare the Community Facilities Study. An interim Community Facilities Study is available, setting out the work done to date and the further information needed, along with next steps. The Study will consider the spatial distribution of community facilities and their condition, to assess potential deficits of facilities, and required improvements, with regards to proposed growth. This work will inform the Infrastructure Plan, and any specific infrastructure requirements can be listed in the Infrastructure Schedule.</p> <p>Overall, the Local Plan should seek to ensure that a policy framework is in place that enables the delivery community facilities if needed.</p>

13. Green Infrastructure

13.1 The Council is preparing a Green Infrastructure Strategy (commenced) as part of the Local Plan evidence base. This work is ongoing. To support the consultation on the draft Local Plan, an interim report (2018) has been prepared, which is available on the Council's [website](#).

Table 22 - Cemeteries

Lead Agency	East Hampshire District Council
Existing facilities	<p>The following cemeteries are located 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. However, capacity may become limited at both Alton and Catherington by the end of the plan period (2036). 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 Review	Provision of a policy framework that protects existing facilities.

Table 23 - Allotments

Lead Agency	East Hampshire District Council and Town and Parish Councils.
Key evidence	Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study
Existing facilities	<p>There is currently a total of 8.12 hectares of allotments within the Planning Authority Area (2018).</p> <p>28 new allotments were recently completed at Green Lane in Clanfield.</p>
Known planned provision	<p>60 allotments as part of the planning consent for Land East of Horndean (Site SA33)</p> <p>Additional provision as part of the planning consent for Louisburg Barracks development (Site SA11)</p> <p>Addition provision (42 allotments) as part of the planning consent for Land East of 20-38 Lymington Bottom Road, Medstead.</p> <p>Additional provision (26 allotments) as part of the planning consent for Land at Lowsley Farm, Liphook (Site SA1)</p>
Key Issues	<p>Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study identifies a shortfall of allotments in the southern parishes, however, this is likely to be fulfilled by the recent completions in Clanfield and planned provision at Land East of Horndean.</p> <p>Improvement in the quality of allotments in Alton and Grayshott.</p> <p>On-site provision of allotments is normally sought above 250+ dwellings.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	CIL / Developer Contributions.
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>Provision of a policy framework that protects existing allotments.</p> <p>On all large sites (over 250 dwellings) the provision of allotments should be explored. The open space standards (appendix 4 of the draft Local Plan) have a standard relating to allotments.</p>

Table 24 - 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)
Existing facilities	<p>There are a wide range of outdoor playing pitches in the Planning Authority Area, including playing fields with marked football pitches, two full-size floodlight Football Turf Pitches (FTPs), senior and youth rugby pitches, cricket pitches (both natural and unnatural turf) and hockey pitches.</p> <p>In terms of indoor sports facilities in the Planning Authority Area, there a wide range of facilities with the core facilities for each of the three areas detailed below:</p> <p>The North/A31 Corridor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alton is the focus of sports facility provision in the North West of the district. Alton Sports Centre is the largest built facility in the district. This facility, first built in 1975, is to be replaced by 2020 with a new leisure centre as part of the joint venture partnership agreement between the District Council and Everyone Active. • Alton has five secondary schools and colleges with sports facilities available to community groups to hire out of school hours. • Four Marks has both tennis and bowls clubs with facilities provided by the Parish Council. The adjacent parish of Medstead also has active village tennis and bowls clubs each with recently upgraded facilities • The parish of Ropley provides facilities for tennis and, in 2017 completed a project to convert an underused bowling green into a floodlit Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) court suitable for both tennis and netball. <p>The North East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main existing provision is a dual use leisure centre on the site of Mill Chase Academy. Although used by the school in term time, the Mill Chase Leisure Centre is also available to the community to access throughout the day as well as during the evenings and at weekends. This facility will be

	<p>replaced with a new £10m facility as part of the new town centre in Whitehill & Bordon.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports facilities at the Bordon & Oakhanger Sports Club ('BOSC'), are being upgraded to provide tennis courts, a bowling green and petanque court for public use along with playing pitches, served by a two-storey pavilion. • Bohunt School in Liphook provides community access to a 4 court sports hall, an activity hall, a small fitness gym and two squash courts. • There is also a tennis club with courts for club and public use at the Liphook Recreation Ground and a modern community centre (Liphook Millennium Centre) with regular Zumba and keep fit classes. • The parishes of Headley and Grayshott provide tennis courts for club and public access at their sports grounds. Headley also has a bowling green. • Private leisure facilities include: Blackmoor Golf course; Bohunt Manor/Liphook Golf course; and Old Thorns hotel and golf course (with indoor tennis courts, pool and fitness facilities). <p>The Southern Area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horndean Technology College provides a range of facilities for hire, including a 450 person capacity event hall (Barton Hall), a 4 court sports hall, an activity hall/gymnasium and health and fitness studios. The outdoor facilities include 5 hard tennis courts (one also marked for netball use) and two porous macadam courts marked for both tennis and netball. • Horndean Parish Council provide two community halls - Napier Hall on the Portsmouth Road and Jubilee Hall in Jubilee Park - both of which are used regularly by community sports groups. • Peel Parkin Clanfield is home to both tennis and bowls clubs with playing and pavilion facilities. • Rowlands Castle Recreation Ground provides tennis courts for club and public use. A Parish Hall, refurbished in 2014, provides facilities for badminton clubs.
Known planned provision	The following highlights some of the planned sports provision in the Planning Authority Area:

	<p>The North/A31 Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alton Sports Centre, Chawton Park Road: Development of a new Alton Leisure Centre on the site of an existing floodlit sand based MUGA (part of the Alton Sports Centre) and provision of a floodlit 3G football replacement. <p>The North-East Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bordon & Oakhanger Sports Club (BOSC): A two-storey pavilion; a cricket pitch (with four wicket square); tennis courts; bowling green; a petanque area; a play area; two senior football pitches. Community use of sports facilities to be provided at the new Secondary School in Whitehill & Bordon. Provision of a new leisure centre with swimming pools and health and fitness facilities as part of the New Town Centre at Whitehill & Bordon. <p>The Southern Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new cricket pitch (and pavilion), football pitch and pavilion with hardcourt MUGA as part of the Land East of Horndean Development. St. James Place Sports Pavillion: A shared bowls and football pavilion, artificial bowls green and two youth 9x9 football pitches.
Key Issues	<p>The main priority for the future is to protect existing facilities and to improve and maintain the quality of existing provision. Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study and Playing Pitch Strategy (2018) makes recommendation on the provision required, examples of which are detailed below:</p> <p>Football: There is a currently capacity shortfall for youth football in Liphook in the North East sub area. In the Southern Parishes, there is currently a capacity shortfall for youth football in Clanfield. Due to forecast increased participation over the plan period, it is estimated that 2 new full size floodlight Football Turf Pitches will be required in the district (including the SDNP).</p> <p>Hockey: Currently, there is a capacity shortfall in the Alton area of the district due to the lack of access to a hockey Artificial Grass Pitch (AGP) with floodlights (to allow</p>

	evening training). If the growth trend of the Alton Hockey Club, if it continues, will support the needs case for a second AGP pitch in the town.
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.

Table 25 - Open Space

Lead Agencies	East Hampshire District Council HCC
Key evidence	Interim Green Infrastructure Strategy 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	<p>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:</p> <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. • The majority of proposed site allocations are in areas of deficiency in provision of open space. Creation of new open spaces therefore needs to be built into development plans. • 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 Review	The need to provide a policy framework which protects and enhances green infrastructure and open space.
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Table 26 - 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 two complete SANGs in the Planning Authority Area: Bordon Inclosure (24ha) Hogmoor Inclosure (54.6ha)
Known planned provision	The following SANGs are being delivered from planning consents in the Planning Authority Area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.7ha at Applegarth Farm, Grayshott • 6.4 ha at Lowsley Farm, Liphook Additional SANG will be provided to support the following proposed Local Plan site allocations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land off Hollywater Road (Site SA8) • Bordon Garrison (Site SA11) including 12.3ha at Oxley Farm and 13ha at the Slab • Land at Northbrook Park (SA21)
Key Issues	In order to deliver the Spatial Strategy of the draft Local Plan, the policy framework must be in place to enable appropriate mitigation to ensure no significant effect on the Internationally Designated sites, notably the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area 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 Special Protection Areas.
Potential Funding Sources	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 Review	Provision of sufficient SANG and or other suitable form of mitigation for the Special Protection Areas (SPA) will be secured through Local Plan Policies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S20 - Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA • S21 - Thames Basin Heaths SPA • S22 - Solent SPA.

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 27 - Water Supply

Lead Agencies	South East Water (A31 and North East) Portsmouth Water (Southern Parishes)
Key evidence	South East Water: Revised Water Resources Management Plan (2019) Portsmouth Water: Draft Final Water Resources Management Plan (2019)
Existing facilities	South East Water is responsible for the drinking water supplies to the A31 corridor 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. South East Water has undertaken a detailed review of its supply forecast and demand forecast for the period 2020 to 2080, and have published a Revised Water Resources Management Plan (2019). South East Water identify that the A31 corridor and North East of the Planning Authority Area falls into Resource Zone 5 (Farnham). This is an identified area with a high vulnerability to climate change.

	<p>Portsmouth Water abstracts an average of around 170 Ml/day from boreholes and the River Itchen. However, the company has no significant raw water storage and consequently is reliant on the recharge of groundwater over the winter period. Water transfer between sources can be utilised to make better use of resources across the Portsmouth Water area.</p>
<p>Known planned provision</p>	<p>South East Water: Metering 90% of customers by 2020.</p> <p>South East Water has adopted a twin track approach - developing new sources of water and initiatives to reduce demand.</p> <p>The Portsmouth Water area is in surplus, meaning that the existing supply network can cope with future demands and all of the assumed uncertainties and risks. There are existing bulk supplies to Southern Water and it is proposed to increase these in the future. Portsmouth Water has looked into various options for increasing supply. The options appraisal process assessed unconstrained options then feasible options, undertook economic appraisal, programme appraisal, strategic environment assessment and habitats regulation assessment before concluding the preferred programme of options.</p> <p>The options range from leakage management, increasing abstraction, consumer efficiency schemes, use of new technologies (desalination and recovery from effluent) and new resources including the Havant Thicket Reservoir. Portsmouth Water has considered a number of winter storage options, with the construction of a pumped storage reservoir at Havant Thicket Reservoir (23Ml/d) being assessed and agreed with stakeholders as the most feasible reservoir option available. Water would be sourced from the Havant and Bedhampton Springs during the winter period (within the existing licence volume) and stored in the reservoir for use in dry conditions when necessary.</p> <p>When the reservoir is constructed the associated new paths, cycleways, play and water sports training facilities will provide a significant positive benefit for the local community.</p>
<p>Key Issues</p>	<p>Managing water use within the South-East Water Area which is an area of water stress.</p>

	Enabling the development of the Havant Thicket reservoir within the Local Plan Period.
Potential Funding Sources	<p>The standard model is for water companies to fund investment via business plans regulated by Ofwat.</p> <p>The cost of providing the Havant Thicket Reservoir is estimated to be around £100m.</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>The draft Local Plan includes a proposed strategic site allocation for the Havant Thicket Winter Storage Reservoir.</p> <p>Continue to liaise with Portsmouth Water and South East Water as the Local Plan progresses.</p>

Table 28 - 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 2015-20 (AMP6)</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, Farrington, 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</p>

	<p>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. Between 2013 and 2015. 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	<p>Thames Water's strategy is to give priority to ensuring their works continue to meet relevant standards, through careful assessment of the risk of failure Known planned provision and focusing investment accordingly. This will include improved monitoring and real time control of their treatment operations and an increased focus on pre-emptive maintenance work on equipment which, if it failed, could cause significant problems such as river pollution.</p> <p>Southern Water plan an investment programme across Hampshire. £3bn of investment up until 2020 to reduce leakage, repair and maintain sewers and further improve water quality.</p>
Key Issues	<p><u>Thames Water Area</u></p> <p>As part of Thames Water's five year business plan they advise OFWAT on the funding required to accommodate growth at all their wastewater treatment works. As a result Thames Water base investment programmes on development plan allocations.</p>

	<p>Within Bentley the potential for odour impacts from the sewage treatment works would need to be investigated for sites in close proximity.</p> <p>Northbrook Park – If the site is to be served by Bentley treatments works, upgrading is likely to be required. There may be scope for the site to be served by Farnham treatment works.</p> <p>Where sites are not served by public sewerage infrastructure developers will either have to make on site network and treatment arrangements or transfer flows to a public sewerage network.</p> <p><u>Southern Water Area</u></p> <p>Ensuring that new development that will be served by the Budds Farm Water Treatment works will not result on an <i>“adverse impact on European nature conservation designations”</i> in the Solent region. Further work is required, by means of an action plan taken forward by a PUSH Water Quality Working Group, to determine the ability of the Budds Farm wastewater treatment works to deal with wastewater to an acceptable degree.</p>
Potential Funding Sources	<p>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</p>
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	<p>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.</p>

Table 29 - 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>There is a proposal for a new underground and subsea electrical power transmission link between France and the UK's power grids. A converter station as part of this project is proposed to be located on land in Lovedean. This project is a Nationally Strategic Infrastructure Project.</p> <p>In the future electricity will flow far more dynamically between transmission and distribution networks, including renewable sources, electric vehicles and battery storage.</p> <p>The successful integration of new energy technologies is essential to delivering the transition to a low carbon economy. SSE's strategy is to transition to a low carbon energy system by reducing the carbon intensity of the electricity it generates.</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>
<p>Potential Funding Sources</p>	<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 Review</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</p>

	<p>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 30 - Gas Supply

Lead Agencies	Southern Gas Networks (SGN)
Key evidence	SGN's Long Term Development Statement 2017
Existing facilities	<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 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.</p>
Known planned provision	None
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	<p>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.</p> <p>The high-pressure gas pipelines in the Planning Authority Area represent a constraint to site SA33 that needs to be taken account of in site layouts at the planning application stage and a building proximity distance or easement width of 6-12 metres should be referenced in proposed site allocation policy.</p>

Table 31 - Telecommunications including Broadband

Lead Agencies	<p>BT Openreach and Virgin Media</p> <p>Mobile Operators</p> <p>HCC</p>
Key evidence	<p>Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017).</p> <p>Planning for Broadband: A Guide for Local Authorities – HCC and Hampshire Superfast Broadband (April 2015)</p> <p>Planning for Broadband: A Guide for Developers – HCC and Hampshire Superfast Broadband (April 2015)</p> <p>BT Openreach and Virgin Media websites</p> <p>OFGEM mobile coverage signal checker</p>

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 now 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>As increased use of mobile data puts more pressure on network capacity, the move from 2G (2nd generation technology – voice calls and text messages) to 3G (3rd generation – the Internet and other data) has resulted in the need for more base stations. In general operators anticipate largely using existing network infrastructure for the provision of 4G services (superfast broadband), and are also similarly upgrading their 2G and 3G network infrastructure to improve capacity and coverage.</p> <p>The Hampshire Superfast Broadband Programme, managed by HCC, is to fill gaps in the existing structure</p>

	<p>and is part of the national programme to bring superfast broadband to 95% of the UK by 2017. It is expected that the Hampshire Programme will achieve 97% by 2019.</p> <p>For new developments it is the developer's responsibility to liaise with the providers and the responsibility of the prospective property purchaser to ensure that the developer has made the services available.</p> <p>The installation of high speed broadband infrastructure is therefore key to 'future-proofing' developments. It is therefore 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 in today's world. 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 Review	<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 32 - Waste

Lead Agencies	HCC East Hampshire District Council
Key evidence	Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (October 2013)
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.</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 is significant.</p> <p>Each property that is developed creates about 1 tonne of waste each year, approximately two thirds of which is</p>

	kerbside residual waste. In Hampshire, the amount of waste each household is generating is growing and this is forecast to continue for the foreseeable future.
Potential Funding Sources	Local Government Finance Settlement and Council Tax
Implications for the East Hampshire Local Plan Review	If new infrastructure were to be needed, the planning policy framework for considering such provision is the Hampshire Minerals & Waste Plan, which was adopted by the Minerals and Waste Planning Authorities in October 2013.

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 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/A31 corridor, north-east area, southern area). 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	To be determined	Section 106 / HCC Countryside service funding and partner funding.	Unknown	Hampshire County Council Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Hampshire Superfast Broadband rollout – Wave 2 Extension	2016-2019	Hampshire County Council, Openreach and Virgin	Unknown	Local government funding, central government funding and Open Reach	Unknown	Hampshire Superfast Broadband Project
Connection to local sewerage system at nearest point of adequate capacity	In parallel with development	Water companies or developer	Unknown	Water company	Unknown	
All new developments and redevelopments - telephone and broadband services	In parallel with development	BT Openreach, Virgin Media	Unknown	Service providers in association with developers	Unknown	

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
		and mobile operators				
Improvements to library services to meet increased demand	TBC	Hampshire County Council	TBC	Developer Contributions	TBC	Hampshire Library Transformation Strategy to 2020
Introduce Green Infrastructure Enhancement to existing open spaces assessed as having low quality	TBC	EHDC, Town and Parish Councils	TBC	Developer Contributions Lottery funding	TBC	EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Enhance visitor facilities green infrastructure location to create age-friendly and disabled-friendly green infrastructure	TBC	EHDC, HCC, Forestry Commission, River Wey Trust, Deadwater Valley Trust, SANG Managers	TBC	Developer Contributions Lottery funding	TBC	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'.	TBC	EHDC, SDNPA, HCC, Town and Parish Councils.	TBC	Developer Contributions	TBC	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.	TBC	EHDC, HCC	TBC	EHDC	TBC	EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project
Enhance access and increase active management of existing woodland	TBC	EHDC, Forestry Commission, Private Landowners,	TBC	Developer Contributions	TBC	EHDC Potential Green Infrastructure Strategy Project

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
		Woodland Trust.				

The North/A31 Corridor

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Alton: Junction improvements to the junction of the A31 and B3004.	Medium term	Hampshire County Council	£10m	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)	£10m	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Alton: Bridge Widening at the Butts Junction: Winchester Road / A339.	Medium term	Hampshire County Council	£8m	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)	£8m	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Alton: Western Bypass linking the A31 with A339	Medium term	Hampshire County Council	£35m	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)	£35m	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Improvements at Basingstoke / new Odiham Road Junction, Alton	Complete	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 55222)
Improvements to Mill Lane and Montecchio Way Junction, Alton	Short term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding (S106 or CIL)	Not Known	Planning application documents (ref4 9776)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA13 Borovere Farm, Alton	Under construction	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 30021)
Reconstruction of Butts Bridge and construction of a roundabout adjacent to Butts Bridge and a new road linking Selbourne Road with Winchester Road	Under construction	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 30021)

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Integrated Transport Measures in relation to allocation SA13	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 30021)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA14 Cadnams Farm	Complete	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 55428)
Off-site highway improvements (including traffic calming) related to allocation SA14 Cadnams Farm	Short term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 55428)
Integrated Transport Measures in relation to allocation SA14	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 55428)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA15 Land at Lord Mayor Treloar	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 30021)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA16 Will Hall Farm	Complete	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 55222)
New site Access to serve allocation SA17 Land at Wilsom Road	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
SA18 – Molson Coors Brewery - Potential to improve pedestrian and cycle connectivity including from the Town Centre to Kings Pond, and connectivity to Alton Station.	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
SA18 – Molson Coors Brewery – Provide sustainable access to and from the site and minimise impact on the wider area.	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
New Site Access to serve allocation SA19 Land at Brick Kiln Lane & Basingstoke Road	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA21 Land at Northbrook Park	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA22 Land at Lynch Hill	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
Mill Lane / Montecchio Way Junction Improvements	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Submitted Planning Application (ref 49776)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA23 Land north of Wolf's Lane	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA24 Land adjoining Northfield Lane	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA25 Land South of Winchester Road, Four Marks	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA29 Land North of Boyneswood Lane	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning Consent (ref 55258) Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA30 Land at Five Acres and Aurea Norma and Woolhead's Builders Yard	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA31 Land at Crows lane	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Planning Application (ref 20926)

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
						Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
Anstey Road/Anstey Lane Junction Improvement, Alton	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£61k	Developer Funding	£38k	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
A339/B3349 Junction Improvement, Alton	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£56k	Developer Funding	£31k	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
Improve accessibility at Alton railway station including improvements to the forecourt	Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	£200k	Developer Funding	£200k	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Improve pedestrian and cycle links including crossing points on this route from Alton Railway Station to Alton town centre	Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	£200k	Developer Funding	£200k	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Review car and cycle parking at Alton Railway Station and provide more spaces	Medium	Hampshire County Council	£200k	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Environmental Enhancements to Alton Town Centre	Medium	Hampshire County Council	£500k	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Anstey Lane/Anstey Road, Alton – Junction Improvements	Medium	Hampshire County Council	£250k	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Mill Lane/B3004 junction, Alton	Short term	Hampshire County Council	£150k	Developer Funding	None	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Four Marks: A31 / Lymington Bottom Junction Improvements	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	HCC Capital Programme Schemes

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Four Marks: Boyneswood Road bridge - Investigate improvements for pedestrians and cyclists	Short to Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Four Marks: Provision of crossing points on the A31	Short to Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)

Education Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Alton: St Lawrence CE Primary School – 28 places	Complete	Hampshire County Council	£458k	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Alton: Increased capacity of Primary School places to accommodate proposed new Local Plan allocations.	Not Known	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children's services department
Increased Secondary School capacity in Alton to accommodate proposed new Local Plan allocations.	Not Known	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children's services department
New Primary School to accommodate the additional school places required to support proposed allocation SA21: Northbrook Park.	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children's services department
Four Marks CE Primary School – 105 places	Expansion for 2020	Hampshire County Council	£1.9m	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)

Education Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Ropley Primary School: 1 additional classroom to accommodate the proposed Local Plan allocation.	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children's services department.

Playing Pitches

Site	Sport(s)	Action required	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Amery Hill School	Hockey	Floodlights to AGP	School	EH, Alton HC	SE CAF contribution in principle	2018-2021
Alton Sports Centre	Football	new 5v5 3G pitch - ensure spec suitable for FA approved u7/u8 5v5 matches	EHDC	Everyone Active, FA	Reserved Matters Planning to be determined in 2018	2018-2021
Anstey Park	Rugby & Football	Pitch drainage or relocation	Alton Town Council	EHDC, RFU, Alton RFC, Alton FC	To be determined	2018-2021
Jubilee Sports Field	Cricket & Football	Replacement for changing pavilions & cricket clubhouse	Alton Town Council	ECB, FA, Alton CC	Circa £400k	2018-2021
Medstead Recreation Ground	Cricket & Football	Upgrade cricket practice net	Medstead Parish Council	ECB, Medstead CC		2018-2021
Four Marks Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Spectator barrier and hardstanding to main pitch; Develop cricket demand	Four Marks Parish Council	FA, Four Marks FC, ECB, EnergiseMe		2018-2021
Eggar's School	Hockey & Football	Provision of a hockey AGP with a CUA	School	EH, Alton HC, Alton School (user)	c. £500k	Post 2021
Holybourne Sports Field	Cricket (formerly)	Improve outfield/ extend square	Holybourne Sports Field Trustees	ECB, Holybourne CC	ECB pitch advisor to assess	Post 2021

Site	Sport(s)	Action required	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
	also football)					
Ropley Recreation Ground	Cricket & Football	Feasibility of securing adjacent land to relocate senior football pitch off cricket outfield	Ropley Parish Council	FA, ECB, Ropley FC, Ropley CC	IOG visit to assess	Post 2021
Four Marks Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Consider feasibility of floodlighting main pitch and extending pavilion social facilities	Four Marks Parish Council	FA, Four Marks FC	To be determined	Post 2021
Binsted Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Expand kitchen; replace NT cricket net surface	Binsted Parish Council	FA, Binsted Juniors FC, ECB, Binsted CC (newly formed)	To be determined	Post 2021
Bentley Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Improve pitch maintenance, replace NT cricket pitch and practice net; Develop cricket demand	Bentley Recreation Ground Charity	Bentley Parish Council, Manor Colts Vets FC ECB, EnergiseMe	To be determined	Post 2021
Wield Cricket Ground	Cricket	Replace NT practice net	Wield Cricket Club	ECB	To be determined	Post 2021

Indoor Sports Facilities

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Alton Sports Centre	Swimming, Sports Hall sports, Health & Fitness, squash, climbing	Replace with new centre on adjacent site	EHDC	Everyone Active	Funded (Joint Venture)	2018-2021
Medstead Tennis Club	Tennis	Court resurfacing	Medstead Tennis Club	Medstead Parish Council	To be determined and secured	2018-2021
Jubilee Sports Field	Athletics (and pitch sports)	Replace the changing facilities (for multisport). Provide way-marked off road circular route around perimeter	Alton Town Council	ECB/FA/FF (see PPS), England Athletics, EHDC	To be determined and secured	2018-2021
Anstey Park	Netball, Tennis	Upgrade the two netball courts and lighting (adjacent to skate park)	Alton Town Council	England Netball, Alton Ants NC	Funded (S106)	2018-2021
Energique	Squash	Establish opportunities for squash club access and any court/changing enhancement needs to accommodate this use	EHDC	Energique, England Squash, Alton Squash Academy	To be determined and secured	2018-2021
To be determined	Gymnastics Trampolining	Identify suitable premises for conversion to a dedicated centre. Develop business plan and feasibility	Alton GC	British Gymnastics, EHDC, Alpha TC, Alton TC	To be determined and secured	Post 2021
Four Marks Recreation Ground	Tennis, Football, Bowls	Extend pavilion for multisports, youth and social uses	Four Marks Parish Council	EHDC, User clubs	To be determined and secured	Post 2021

Green Infrastructure

Project	Action	Partners	Cost	Funding Sources
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, Town and Parish Councils, private landowners	Not Known	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.	Identify site for a new semi-natural green space in the north-west sub-region.	EHDC, Town and Parish Councils, Forestry Commission, private landowners	Not Known	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 Councils, private landowners.	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Strategic Allocation (SA21) Northbrook Park - SANG	Suitable Alternate Natural Green Space (SANG) to mitigate the impacts of the allocation on the Thames Basin Heaths Special Protection Area.	EHDC, Natural England, Town and Parish Councils, private landowners	Not Known	Developer Funded

North East Area

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
New Site Access to serve allocation SA1 – Land at Lowsley Farm, Liphook – access to be from Phase 1 of the development that is under construction	2021 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18 Planning consent Section 106 legal agreement (ref 34310)
New Site Access to serve allocation SA2 – Chittley Farm.	2028 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA3 – Land West of Headley Road.	2026 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA4 – Land adjacent to Billerica, Church Road	2026 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA5 – Land at Headley Nurseries, Glayshers Hill	2023 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA6 – Land adjacent to Hillside Close	2023 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA7 – Land at Middle Common, Grayshott	2017 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA8 – Land off Hollywater and Whitehill Road	2031 onwards	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
Whitehill Bordon Relief Road	Complete	Hampshire County Council	£14m	Developer Funding	None	HCC Capital Programme Schemes

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Whitehill and Bordon Upgrading existing waiting facilities and public transport hubs	Short to Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	£1.75 m	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Whitehill Bordon – A325 Integration Project	Short term	Hampshire County Council	£2.75 m	Developer Funding	Not Known	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
Whitehill Bordon – Expansion of existing cycle route network	Short term	Hampshire County Council	£100k	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Improvements to Junction of the A325 and B3004 (Sleaford)	Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	£37k	Developer Funding	None	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
New Site Access to serve allocation SA12 – Mill Chase Academy	2024 onwards	Hampshire County Council	n/a	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan (2017-2036) – Regulation 18
Cycle Network Improvements in Liphook	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Oakhanger Traffic Calming	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£103k	Developer Funding	£23k	HCC Capital Programme Schemes

Education Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Bordon: Bordon Infant and Junior – 210 places	Expansion for 2022	Hampshire County Council	£3.6m	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)

Education Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Bordon: Mill Chase Secondary School – relocation	Relocation for 2019	Hampshire County Council	£30m	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Whitehill Bordon – New Primary School	New school for 2021 or later	Hampshire County Council / Strategic Allocation Developers	£10m	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Whitehill Bordon – Mill Chase Academy Expansion to accommodate additional growth proposed in the Local Plan	Post 2028	Hampshire County Council / Strategic Allocation Developers	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children’s services department.
Headley – Expansion if Holme Primary School to accommodate additional development proposed in the Local Plan	TBC	Hampshire County Council	TBC	Developer Funding	TBC	Liaison with HCC Children’s services department.

Playing Pitches

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Liphook Recreation Ground	Football	Remove closed pavilions and assess feasibility of mini-soccer on grass tennis courts (if no longer in use by tennis club), pitch quality improvements and pavilion extension	Bramshott & Liphook Parish Council	FA, Liphook United FC	To be determined, IOG visit to assess	2018-2021
Bohunt School	Football & Hockey	Replace AGP floodlights planning condition); negotiate more access to grass pitches for youth football	School	FA, EHDC (Planning); Liphook United FC	Secured from housing developer to rear	2018-2021

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
BOSC	Football & Cricket	2 No. upgraded adult football pitches, 1 new cricket pitch (4 wickets), 2 tennis courts, pavilion	BOSC	EHDC, W&B Town Council, Headley CC	£614k Secured from Prince Philip Barracks site development S106	2018-2021
Budds Lane (new school playing field)	Football, Rugby, Cricket	Provide replacement for Mill Chase AGP, new pitches for youth football, a junior rugby pitch, NTP cricket and changing facilities with CUA	Hampshire County Council	EHDC, W&B Town Council, FA, Headley FC	Costs to be determined S106 contributions of £565k secured (Louisburg Barracks & Quebec Park)	2018-2021
Mill Chase Recreation Ground	Football	Implement IOG pitch quality recommendations	W&B Town Council	FA, Wey Valley FC	Costs to be determined - £426k S106 funding secured as Off-Site Sports Pitches Contribution (Prince Philip Barracks)	2018-2021
Headley Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Implement IOG pitch quality recommendations; Replace NTP cricket	Headley Parish Council	FA, Headley Youth FC	Costs to be determined. £426k S106 funding (as above).	2018-2021
Budds Lane	Hockey	Provision of a hockey AGP with a CUA	Hampshire County Council	EHDC, EH	To be funded from proceeds of sale of existing Mill Chase AGP	Post 2021
Hollywater Primary	Football	Enhancement & community use by WVFC (extension to Mill Chase RG)	Hampshire County Council	W&B Town Council,	IOG visit to assess. Potential to fund from Off Site Sports	Post 2021

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
School Field				FA, Wey Valley FC	Pitches S106 Contribution	
Grayshott Sports Field	Football & Cricket	Pavilion roof repairs; review options for enhancing floodlit football training area	Grayshott Parish Council	FA, Grayshott YFC, ECB, Grayshott CC	To be determined	Post 2021
Kingsley Sports Ground	Cricket	Assess feasibility of replacement clubhouse	Kingsley United Sports Club	ECB	Feasibility costs - c. £15k	Post 2021

Indoor Sports Facilities

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
New Bordon Town Centre	Swimming, Health & Fitness	New larger provision (6 lanes) to replace existing at Mill Chase Academy	WBRC	EHDC, Everyone Active	Funded (S106 & Joint Venture)	2018-2021
The Bohunt Centre	Squash, Health & Fitness	Upgrade the squash courts, gym equipment and changing rooms	School	EHDC	To be determined and secured	2018-2021
BOSC	Petanque and Tennis	Replacement for Bordon Petanque Club terrain when Prince Philip Barracks closes. Provision of two tennis courts	WBRC	EHDC, BOSC, Bordon Petanque Club	Funded (S106)	2018-2021
Budds Lane Bordon (new Mill Chase Academy)	Sports Hall sports, Tennis & Netball	Provision of a 4 court main hall and 2 court ancillary hall and a floodlit Multi Use Games Area (MUGA) equipped for tennis and netball	WBRC	EHDC	Funded (S106)	2018-2021
Liphook Recreation Ground	Bowls	Enhance quality of green at Liphook Bowls Club	Liphook Bowls Club	Liphook Parish Council, England Bowls, o EHDC	To be determined and secured	2018-2021
Former Prince	Bowls	Provide new 6 rink green and pavilion	WBRC	EHDC, Whitehill & Bordon TC, BOSC, Bowls England	Funded (S106)	Post 2021

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Philip Barracks						
Kingsley Tennis Centre	Tennis	Establish the feasibility and business case of increasing the number of outdoor courts to increase capacity in peak and grow team tennis and tournament events	Kingsley Tennis Centre	LTA, EHDC	To be determined and secured	Post 2021

Green Infrastructure

Project	Action	Partners	Cost	Funding Sources
Connect and restore heathland habitats	Identify suitable areas for heathland restoration and creation helping to establish links within the existing heathland network.	EHDC, HCC, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, MoD, Forestry Commission, Natural England, RSPB, Town and Parish Councils, private landowners	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106) Funding from biodiversity offsetting
Enhance the Southern Wey Valley	Conserve and enhance the Southern Wey Valley through delivering a series of projects	EHDC, HCC, River Wey Trust, Town and Parish Councils, Deadwater Valley Trust, private landowners	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Hogmoor Enclosure SANG	Complete – on going maintenance required	Taylor Wimpey Dorchester, DiO, EHDC, Deadwater Valley Trust, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Bordon Enclosure SANG	Complete – on going maintenance required	Taylor Wimpey Dorchester, DiO, EHDC, Deadwater Valley Trust, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Additional SANG to support additional development at strategic allocation SA11 - Bordon Garrison.	Deliver additional SANG as part of the Strategic Allocation to support additional growth.	Taylor Wimpey Dorchester, DiO, EHDC, Deadwater Valley Trust, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Additional SANG to support to delivery of strategic allocation SA8 – Land off Hollywater and Whitehill Road.	Deliver additional SANG as part of the Strategic Allocation to support additional growth.	Developer, EHDC, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Lowsley Farm SANG	Under construction	Developer, EHDC, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)
Applegarth Farm SANG	Under construction	Developer, EHDC, Natural England	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106)

Other Infrastructure

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Redevelopment or relocation of Bordon Household Waste Recycling Centre to serve existing and new communities	Medium to Long term	Hampshire County Council	£1m	HCC, Developer Funding (CIL or S106)	£1,000,000	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)

Southern Area

Transport Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
New Site Access to serve allocation SA32 – Clanfield Country Farms, South Lane	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	n/a	Developer Funding	n/a	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
Improvements to A3 (M) Junction 2 Roundabout to support allocation SA33 Land East of Horndean.	Short / Medium Term	Highways England / Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Planning consent (ref 55562) Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access points (2 Roundabouts from the B2149 and 2 access points on Rowlands Castle Road) to serve allocation SA33 – Land East of Horndean	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council / Highways England	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Planning consent (ref 55562) Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA34 – land to the rear of 191-211 Lovedean Lane	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA35 – Parsonage Farm, Catherington Lane	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA36 – Land at Cottage Farm, James Copse Close	Shorty Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA37 – Land North of Woodcroft Farm – access to be from adjoining development that is under construction	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA38 – Land South of Oaklands	Complete	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Planning Consent (reference 30016)

						Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA39 – Land at Oaklands House – access to be from adjoining development (SA38) that is under construction	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA40 – Land North of Bartons Road – access to be from adjoining development that is allocated in the Havant Local Plan	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
New Site Access to serve allocation SA41 – Land South of Little Leigh Farm	Long Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	None	Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 Regulation 18
Havant Road Layby, Horndean	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£32k	Developer Funding	£2k	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
Horndean Lane, Waterlooville – Pedestrian refuge	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£45k	Developer Funding	None	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
Pedestrian, Cycle and Accessibility Improvements in Clanfield	Short Term	Hampshire County Council	£38k	Developer Funding	£25k	HCC Capital Programme Schemes
Cycle Network Improvements in Horndean	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)
Cycle Network Improvements in Rowlands Castle	Short / Medium Term	Hampshire County Council	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	District Transport Statement live schemes (HCC)

Education Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Clanfield: Petersgate Infant School – 90 places	Expansion for 2020	Hampshire County Council	£1,7m	Developer Funding	£0	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Primary place in Horndean / Clanfield – 210 places	New school for 2021 or later	Hampshire County Council	£5,7m	Developer Funding	£2.25m	Hampshire CC Strategic Infrastructure Statement (April 2017)
Horndean Technology College Expansion and / or Expansion of secondary provision in Havant borough to accommodate additional growth proposed in the Local Plan	Medium to Long Term	Hampshire County Council / Strategic Allocation Developers	Not Known	Developer Funding	Not Known	Liaison with HCC Children’s services department.

Playing Pitches

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
St James Place, Clanfield	Football	Two No. new Youth u11/u12 9v9 youth football pitches, new pavilion (shared with bowls)	Developer	EHDC, Clanfield Parish Council, FA, Clanfield FC	Secured	2018-2021
Clanfield Junior School	Football	Access to on site WC & water to support youth football (Saturday mornings)	School	FA, EHDC Sports Team, Clanfield FC	To be determined	2018-2021
The Rec, Horndean/Waterlooville	Football	Consider options for secure storage for club on site	Horndean Parish Council	Horndean Hawks FC	To be determined	2018-2021
Horndean Technology College, Horndean	N/A	Feasibility of full size FTP in place of existing 3G MUGA	School	FA, various clubs including Clanfield FC, Horndean Hawks, Travaux, Hurstwood Rangers	c. £500k	Post 2021

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Land East of Horndean (Hazelton Farm)	Cricket & Football	New cricket pitch, senior football pitch and pavilion	Developer	EHDC	Secured	Post 2021
Rowlands Castle Recreation Ground	Football & Cricket	Improve football pitch quality	Rowlands Castle Parish Council	FA, Castle United FC	IOG visit to assess	Post 2021

Indoor Sports Facilities

Site	Sport(s)	Action	Lead	Partners	Resources	Phasing
Horndean College	Sports Hall sports	Resand and reseal sports hall floor and line markings	College	To be determined and secured		2018-2021
St James' Place, Clanfield	Bowls	Provide new 6 rink green and pavilion	Developer	EHDC, Clanfield Parish Council, Clanfield Bowls & Social Club	Completed	2018-2021
Windmill View, Green Lane, Clanfield	Tennis	Provide 2 new courts and hanging in new community building	Developer	EHDC, Clanfield Parish Council		2018-2021

Green Infrastructure

Project	Action	Partners	Cost	Funding Sources
Connect Havant Thicket Reservoir	Support the delivery of Havant Thicket Reservoir and enhance accessibility to and from the site from surrounding open spaces and settlements.	EHDC, HCC, Portsmouth Water, Environment Agency, Forestry Commission, Rowlands Castle Parish Council.	Not Known	Developer Funding (CIL or S106) Funding from Portsmouth Water

Other Infrastructure

Scheme	Phasing	Lead Agencies	Cost	Funding Sources	Funding Gap	Evidence/Source of Information
Havant Thicket Reservoir	2023-2029	Portsmouth Water	£90m	Water company	£90m	Portsmouth Water: Draft Resource Management Plan
Provision of a New community facility at the Strategic Allocation Land East of Horndean (Site SA31)	Short to medium term	Horndean Parish Council	£2.4m	Developer	None	S106 – Planning Application