



*Basingstoke
and Deane*



Revised Basingstoke and Deane Pre-Submission

Local Plan 2011 to 2029

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Draft for public consultation - April 2014



DRAFT INFRASTRUCTURE DELIVERY PLAN

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Infrastructure and Delivery Plan (IDP) is a supporting document in the preparation of the evidence base informing the Local Plan and spatial policies. It will assist partners and other service providers to identify issues and priorities as part of an integrated approach to planning and infrastructure provision.
- 1.2 The IDP has involved a detailed appraisal of the Strategies and Reports that have been commissioned and the outcome of meetings and workshops with key partners and service providers to enable key priorities to be identified and infrastructure needs of each development allocation to be examined. This process has also identified the likely phasing of development and will help define an appropriate strategy for delivery, including indicative costs and funding streams available for its implementation.
- 1.3 The IDP details infrastructure requirements through to 2029 but focuses on the measures that are needed within the first phases of plan, in the context of the Local Plan.
- 1.4 It is acknowledged that the IDP cannot specify all the infrastructure that will be provided in the borough to 2029. Priorities and specific requirements may become apparent when development sites are designed in more detail and/or ways of delivering services and facilities are examined.
- 1.5 The IDP will be reviewed on a regular basis through the life of the Local Plan to accommodate changes to the policies and strategies of service providers and the introduction of any new technology, infrastructure requirements and their costs. Public funding levels may also change over the life of the plan.
- 1.6 It is not intended that the IDP provides for any historic deficits in infrastructure. The S106 regulations do not allow deficit funding and the Community Infrastructure Levy guidance advises that the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) funds should not be used to remedy pre-existing deficiencies in infrastructure provision unless those deficiencies will be made more severe by new development. In this regard there will be instances where making provision for the development proposed in the Local Plan, is most effectively achieved by upgrading an existing facility. Examples of this could range from improvements to the transport network, public transport, extensions to existing schools and expanded community halls.
- 1.7 The IDP is not a policy document. It does not override or amend agreed/adopted strategies, policies in the Local Plan and commitments the borough council and other infrastructure providers currently have in place. Any review of policy by infrastructure providers during the period of the Local Plan will impact on the amount and type of infrastructure required. The IDP therefore sets out a broad framework for infrastructure provision to 2029 and more detailed infrastructure requirements and costs where these are known in the first phase of strategy.
- 1.8 The IDP anticipates that developer contributions will be an important source of funding for infrastructure. This will not be the only source of funding but it is important that the IDP demonstrates that development can make a meaningful contribution to complement other potential sources of funding such as CIL. Government guidance on the levy states that infrastructure funding must be kept at a level that maintains development viability and does not put at serious risk the overall development of an area.

- 1.9 The IDP has also been linked to the council's Shared Vision adopted by the council, draft Sustainable Community Strategy 2011-2026 and Council Plan 2013 - 2017 to ensure that the provision of the infrastructure will help to achieve the vision, strategy and the council's priorities. It is also linked to the Homes and Communities Agency's (HCA) Business Plan and the Enterprise M3 (LEP).

1.10 **Shared Vision for Basingstoke and Deane to 2029**

In 2029 Basingstoke and Deane's people, communities and businesses will be flourishing - enjoying an excellent quality of life and environment which has been improved through well planned growth that draws on our strengths and secures vital improvements.

Regenerating our towns and estates, and enriching the character and vitality of our villages and outstanding countryside will support Basingstoke as a major vibrant centre, leading north Hampshire and fulfilling an influential role in the region.

*We will be: **prosperous and thriving** – where:*

- a regenerated state of the art Basing View, along with easy transport connections attract a range of new business to the town*
- links with higher education stimulate innovative business growth*
- a strong learning culture encourages young people to aim high and achieve more*
- residents can readily improve their skills and play their part in and benefit from the area's prosperity.*

***connected and vibrant** – where:*

- we create inviting places and communities where people want to live, feel they belong, and it is easy to meet everyday needs*
- we feel and are safe, active, and healthy, and we look out for the needs of the most vulnerable, so that none is left isolated*
- people can connect, enjoy their lives, and get involved, creating a strong community spirit*
- new homes meet local needs, and bring improved and new local facilities.*

***environmentally responsible and distinctive** – where:*

- we live and work in harmony with the natural elements and systems on which we depend, and are responding to the challenge of climate change*
- the local built and natural environments are in tune and continue to provide opportunities for the economy and people's enjoyment; they are well managed to provide for the future*
- we enrich the different characters of and links between towns, villages and the countryside, in the way we plan, such as the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the River Loddon area*
- we insist on the highest quality design and environmental standards to demonstrate pride in our place.*

1.11 **Council Plan**

- 1.12 The Council Plan for 2013 to 2017 sets out the overall ambition for the council, identifying key themes and priorities in the period to 2017. The following projects are particularly relevant to the IDP:

- Encourage businesses to locate in Basingstoke by regenerating Basing View and other key business areas, creating a modern image and more jobs
- Renew Basingstoke's 'Top of Town' by working with residents and traders to make it economically vibrant, in line with other parts of the town centre
- Support the rural economy by working with businesses, farmers and others to overcome planning constraints where possible
- Transform the Leisure Park by drawing in external investment and developing new attractions
- Work to improve education provision, raise aspirations and attainment of young people, in partnership with local schools and other organisations
- Enable greater remote working and boost local businesses through working to bring more super-fast broadband to the borough, in both town and country
- Work with partners to deliver and capitalise on the improvement of the M3 Junction 6
- Deliver a Local Plan that ensures well planned development, enhances local character and meets local needs with the number and mix of new homes
- Promote the use of Manydown land to deliver much needed high quality homes and facilities of wider borough benefit, while protecting local communities
- Deliver affordable housing where it is needed through joint working and creative use of assets
- Take action to reduce energy use and introduce renewable energy, both for our own premises and the borough
- Protecting biodiversity and the rural nature of our borough through better management of our woodlands, parks and open spaces – and development of a Green Infrastructure Strategy
- Improve sporting opportunities by delivering our plans for sport and recreation, including support for local grass roots organisations

1.13 **Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)**

- 1.14 The IDP seeks to give a broad overview of the way certain infrastructure is planned and the agencies involved in its delivery. It also looks in more detail at costs and likely funding mechanisms for some items of infrastructure, in particular those that are critical to delivering the Local Plan.
- 1.15 The Enterprise M3 LEP area covers northern parts of Test Valley, Winchester and East Hants, plus New Forest, Basingstoke and Deane, Hart, Rushmoor, Surrey Heath, Guildford, Woking, Waverley, Elmbridge, Spelthorne and Runnymede.
- 1.16 The Enterprise M3 partnership uses funds awarded to it by the Government's Growing Places Fund (£21.7m). The purpose of the fund is to kick start infrastructure and other projects that will drive economic growth in the mid and north Hampshire and south west Surrey areas, helping to create housing and jobs for local people.

1.17 The aims of the LEP are to:

- Support and grow the economy across the Enterprise M3 LEP area in an environmentally sustainable way, working to meet the needs of businesses from large multi-national companies to sole traders to new start-ups, focusing on creating jobs, improving infrastructure, including superfast broadband, increasing the skills of local people and making the most of existing skills, attracting inward investment and tourism to the area, developing strong local supply chains and international exporting from local companies.
- Ensure the area is a good place to live, with a strong and safe community, where business can work with the healthcare providers, education institutions, the police and local authorities, to develop the area as one cohesive organisation understanding the needs of everyone from the residents, the businesses and those people who are employed locally.

1.18 Progress to date:

- The Enterprise M3 LEP has successfully lobbied for pinch point funding on major road bottlenecks at Junction 6 and 9 of the M3 and further funding bids are likely to improve other infrastructure constraints.

1.19 Homes and Communities Agency

1.20 HCA's Business Plan (2012-15) sets out that HCA will work alongside local partners to enable delivery of their priorities. HCA will focus enabling resources where they have the greatest impact in delivering affordable housing and supporting regeneration and economic growth. Local Investment Plans, where these are in place, provide the basis on which HCA will seek to align resource to the activities that will make the most difference locally in delivering outcomes. This will encompass work at different spatial levels -Local Enterprise Partnerships, groups of local authorities, individual authorities or specific local community groups – and will draw on the expertise available across the Agency. In particular, HCA will provide a strong commercial focus, driving greater value for money and private sector investment, and offering tools, models and access to delivery panels to our partners.

2 Policy Context

- 2.1 The IDP has assessed the infrastructure capacity and needs in Basingstoke and Deane borough for the period to 2029, to correspond with the emerging Local Plan; comprising part of the robust evidence base for the Local Plan Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). It forms the basis for assessing infrastructure contributions that would be sought to meet the needs of new development. The importance of robust infrastructure planning is emphasised in the NPPF which reiterates the need for plans to include strategic policies to deliver the provision of infrastructure (para. 156) and to plan positively for the development infrastructure required in the area to meet the objectives of this framework (para 157).
- 2.2 In particular, local planning authorities should work with other authorities and providers to assess the quality and capacity of infrastructure for transport, water supply, wastewater and its treatment, energy (including heat), telecommunications, utilities, waste, health, social care, education, flood risk and coastal change management, and its ability to meet forecast demands; and take account of the need for strategic infrastructure including

nationally significant infrastructure within their area (para. 162). There are no national infrastructure proposals within the borough.

- 2.3 To this extent Basingstoke and Deane has signed up to a Memorandum of Understanding with Hampshire County Council and borough/district/city councils in Hampshire to enable future partnership and collaborative working on infrastructure provision. HCC has published Version 2.1 of a Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement which identifies infrastructure needs over the next twenty years and will be regularly updated by the County Council in consultation with partners.
- 2.4 The NPPF (para. 156) sets out the strategic issues where co-operation might be appropriate. With regard to infrastructure, this includes the provision of transport, telecommunication, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk, the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure. The Borough Council has engaged with adjoining authorities, in particular Rushmoor, Test Valley and West Berkshire, reflecting the duty to cooperate and the likelihood that residents living close to the Borough boundary may be dependent on infrastructure in neighbouring areas and vice versa. No specific infrastructure issues have been identified, although these are addressed in a number of pieces of evidence base, such as the Transport Assessment.
- 2.5 There is no formal guidance setting out how an IDP should be undertaken. However, the Planning Advisory Service (PAS) has published a 'steps approach' to support local authorities and their partners in infrastructure planning. The PAS guidance has been drawn on in preparing the IDP.

3 Purpose

- 3.1 Appendix A of the IDP details the **Infrastructure Schedule** which sets out the proposed infrastructure to be provided in order to deliver planned growth, by whom and when. The Infrastructure Plan outlines:
- Infrastructure **requirements**;
 - **Level of priority**;
 - Phasing of development and key links with delivery of infrastructure; and
 - The costs, funding sources and funding shortfall.
- 3.2 It ensures that the strategies and plans of partners and infrastructure providers are included in the assessment of infrastructure needs and will help support and inform decision making within the borough relating to capital and revenue investment to facilitate the delivery of community infrastructure in cooperation with its external partners.
- 3.3 The provision of infrastructure will be dependent on:
- Spatial policies and site allocations including planning obligations for the delivery or funding of infrastructure. Current mechanisms include Section 106 agreements attached to development proposals to deliver: highway improvements, open space, community facilities, education facilities and affordable housing;
 - The introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to help with the funding of strategic infrastructure through the preparation of a 'charging schedule'.
 - Utility companies and public services in making provision for infrastructure in their own plans e.g. water company Asset Management Plans, Surface Water Management Plan, Local Transport Plans;

- Public sector investment, e.g. economic promotion through the LEP and the Local Investment Plan
- 3.4 The IDP will be monitored and reviewed as necessary to reflect emerging plans and strategies and to support the preparation of future Development Plan Documents (DPD).

4 Local Context

- 4.1 Basingstoke and Deane covers an area of 245 square miles, comprising the town of Basingstoke and extensive areas of predominantly rural land. Basingstoke is the largest settlement in the borough with a population of 102,700 as at December 2012. The second largest settlement in the borough is the Tadley / Baughurst / Pamber Heath area, on the northern Hampshire boundary, with a population approaching 16,000.
- 4.2 The western part of the borough is dominated by the sparsely populated North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty - on the periphery are several settlements of between 3,000 to 5,000 residents, such as Overton and Whitchurch - both lying in the upper valley of the south-westward flowing River Test.

Population

- 4.3 The borough's total population is currently approximately 167,800, based on the latest information from the 2011 Census. Over 60% of the borough population lives within the town of Basingstoke. Long-term projections indicate that the borough population could reach just over 194,000 by 2029. At the 2011 Census, the borough had a younger than average age profile, with nearly 25% of the population aged 19 or under, and less than 21% of the population aged 60 or older. In the medium term, on the basis of identified future housing development, together with current trends in life expectancy and migration, the over-60 age group is predicted to increase rapidly, reaching nearly 39,900 people (over 23% of the total population) by 2019; of these, about 30,900 will be aged over 65 (over 18% of total population)..
- 4.4 A rapidly increasing elderly population is more likely to require additional local services and concessions, and is more likely to be vulnerable in times of crisis.
- 4.5 As household structures continue to become more varied and dynamic, the mix of homes in new housing developments will need to meet changing needs:
- With the proportion of traditional nuclear families declining, more adults and children are experiencing different types of family life;
 - Growth in people living alone and couples remaining child-free for longer periods creates more households with different aspirations and lifestyles.
 - Growing Black Minority Ethnic (BME) households and communities are increasing cultural diversity and bringing new lifestyles, perceptions and attitudes to the borough, which will impact on housing needs.

Future Housing Growth

- 4.6 The South East Plan was partially revoked in March 2013, which together with other legislative changes, has provided greater scope for the Borough to determine the right level of housing provision for the future. However, this is required to take into account the NPPF, and to be based upon a robust evidence base. . In light of this, the Borough Council has identified a future housing requirement of 748 homes per year over the Local Plan period

(2011-2029). From this annual housing requirement it has been possible to consider the most appropriate locations for development in the borough which have been allocated as specific sites for development in the emerging Local Plan.

Economy

- 4.7 The borough's strategic location on the national road and rail networks has contributed to Basingstoke's success as an employment centre, with 83% of the borough's jobs located in the town.
- 4.8 The employment rate for the period January 2012 to December 2012 is 80.5%, remaining above the average for the region of 74.7%. The council aims to continue to be a place that drives economic growth for the region. The council in partnership with others is making plans to address challenges such as:
- Drawing up a masterplan to regenerate the older parts of Basing View to provide an improved location for investment and create 5,000 new jobs
 - Investing in the creation of Manydown as a new sustainable community in partnership with Hampshire County Council and the private sector
 - Junction improvements at Black Dam to aid access in and out of the borough at peak times
 - Securing improvements and regeneration of the Leisure Park

Environment

- 4.9 The borough straddles the geological areas of the Thames Basin and the Hampshire Downs with the southern half of the borough dominated by chalk downland and the landscape of the northern half influenced by deposits of clays and sands. The landscape of the west of the borough is recognised as nationally important, covering 80 square miles of the North Wessex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).
- 4.10 The borough supports a wide range of habitats and species, owing to the varied geological influences and the important river systems which run through the area. In particular this includes the River Test - designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and the River Loddon - designated a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC), both of which are European Salmonid Waters. Other important habitats include increasingly rare wetland habitats within the floodplains of the rivers and a relatively high proportion of ancient semi-natural woodland areas. The borough contains 19 SSSI's, 1 National Nature Reserve (NNR), over 800 SINC's wholly or partly within the borough and currently 6 Local Nature Reserves (LNR).
- 4.11 In common with much of the country, however, the borough has suffered a significant net loss of biodiversity assets during the last century, especially during the post war years of agricultural intensification and expansion of urban areas. Whilst the borough contains the number of designated sites mentioned above, many of these are small, isolated, and/or declining in value, and subject to numerous pressures.
- 4.12 The borough's residents and visitors benefit from urban parks and greenspaces, historic parks and gardens, registered common land and certain areas of open countryside, such as chalk downland that are designated as Access Land. In addition, a network of footpaths, bridleways and cycleways, including some long-distance routes, form part of the borough's 853km network of public rights of way.

5 Local Plan

5.1 New Homes

- 5.2 As a result of the evidence base as set out in chapter three, the emerging Local Plan sets out the following levels of residential development up to 2029.

Number of Homes Required to be Built: 748 x 18 years	13,464
Homes Built (Completions) in 2011/12	996
What is currently available in the future (supply)	
• Sites ¹ with planning permission	1,863
• Small site windfall	650
• Urban / brownfield opportunities (un-allocated sites)	2,418
• Regeneration	200
Total supply	5,131
Remaining requirement to be met through Local Plan allocations	7,337

- 5.3 Taking into account the above, there is a need for 7,337 new homes and the following sites have been selected through careful site assessment process.

Site Reference	Location	Allocation	Phasing
SS3.1	Swing Swang Lane	Approx. 100 homes	2015/16 – 2019/20
SS3.2	Kennel Farm, Basingstoke	Approx. 310 homes	2015/16 – 2019/20
SS3.3	Razors Farm, Basingstoke	Approx. 420 homes	2015/16 – 2019/20
SS3.4	North of Popley Fields, Basingstoke	Approx. 450 homes	2014/15 – 2019/20
SS3.5	Overton Hill, Overton	Approx. 120 homes	2015/16 – 2019/20
SS3.6	South of Boswood Lane /Manor Farm Whitchurch	Approx. 150 homes	2015/16 – 2019/20
SS3.7	Redlands, adjacent to Basingstoke	Approx. 150 homes	2017/18 – 2024/25
SS3.8	Upper Cufaude Farm	Approx. 390 homes	2020/21 – 2024/25
SS3.9	East of Basingstoke, Basingstoke	Approx. 450 homes	2017/18 – 2024/25
SS3.10	Manydown, Basingstoke	Approx. 3,080 homes	2017/18 – 2028/29
SS3.11	Basingstoke Golf Course, Basingstoke	Approx. 900 homes	2020/21 – 2028/29

¹ A breakdown of sites is provided as a part of the borough's annual housing monitoring

5.4 Employment

- 5.5 In terms of future employment growth, the Employment Land Review (March 2014) concluded that there is an oversupply of land for B1 (office and light industrial uses) in the borough and that there is an oversupply of low grade office floorspace in Basingstoke town and a shortage of quality Grade A office stock. The study concludes that the projected growth in office based employment over the Local Plan period can be accommodated through development of the identified land supply and through the regeneration of Basing View.
- 5.6 In order to achieve the adopted Vision (referred to in chapter one) and the objectives set out in emerging Local Plan, there is the need to ensure that the current local economy is able to grow and develop in the future to maintain prosperity. A key ambition of the emerging Local Plan is to support the creation of a 21st century business park at Basing View in the centre of Basingstoke over the plan period. Basing View is a key asset for the borough and the regeneration of this business district is of vital importance to the commercial future of the town and borough. The regenerated Basing View site will provide modern Grade A office accommodation to support the needs of the local economy in addition to supporting services and infrastructure.
- 5.7 In terms of the industrial and distribution sectors, the Employment Land Review identifies that there is an undersupply of land available to meet forecast needs. In contrast to the office market, the industrial commercial property market (incorporating storage and distribution) performs well with low vacancy levels. The ELR concludes that up to 122,000 sqm of additional floorspace will be required to meet the forecast needs of the storage and distribution sector and up to 5,300sqm of industrial floorspace. The Council will therefore allocate a new employment site or sites for industrial, storage and distribution uses in a future Development Plan Document following the adoption of the Local Plan.

5.8 Retail

- 5.9 The Retail Study (update 2012) sets out the results of an updated capacity forecasts as set out in the table below:

m ² net	2017	2022	2027	2031
Convenience Goods capacity	701	1,203	3,222	4,025
Comparison Goods capacity	3,122	11,671	22,857	28,717
Total capacity	3,823	12,874	26,079	32,742

The report concludes that all forecast capacity should be directed to town centres in the first instance.

- 5.10 Policy EP3 in the Local Plan seeks to maintain and enhance district and local centres and an expanded town centre boundary for Basingstoke town provides opportunities for the provision of additional services. The need for local shopping facilities is set out in individual policies for strategic sites and the implementation of these will be part of the masterplanning.
- 5.11 The Borough Council is committed to playing a leading and supporting role in improving Basingstoke's Town Centre. Basingstoke will continue to face competition from other

centres such as Southampton, Winchester and Reading, so the council will work with the entire community to support the local economy. In May 2013 Cabinet approved a Basingstoke Town Centre Programme which includes a rolling action plan to March 2015 and lists the following actions:

- Improve the street furniture, bins, signage, benches, landscaping in public areas by spring 2014
- Work with Hampshire County Council to plan and deliver transport and access improvements in the period to 2015
- Work with Top of the Town businesses, arts and organisations, and others to bring regular high quality street entertainment at popular times to Top of the Town area by summer 2014

- 5.12 The Basingstoke Town Centre Programme aims to proactively support and promote the economic development of the town centre, through investment in transport infrastructure and improvements in the public realm and environmental quality of the town centre. Further detail will be set out in a masterplan.

5.13 Infrastructure

- 5.14 Council and partners recognise the importance of delivering high quality and accessible services in appropriate places throughout the borough to meet changing and increasing needs of individuals and communities, including health, education, training, retail, leisure, sport, crime prevention and community facilities - many of which are addressed in the relevant sections of this document.

- 5.15 Particular importance is attached to ensuring that existing communities and new development are supported by appropriate physical and community support infrastructure, including transport, water, community facilities, power, telecoms and green spaces. Policy CN5 'Infrastructure' in the Local Plan seeks to ensure that new development will provide and contribute towards the provision of additional services, facilities and infrastructure at a rate, scale and pace to meet the needs and requirements that arise from that development. This will be secured by appropriate planning conditions CIL and S106 planning obligations.

- 5.16 Implications for floodwater run-off and flood risk, as well as for water quality have been considered in a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment and a Water Cycle Study which has been undertaken by external consultants, Halcrow to ensure that proposed growth does not impact on the existing water cycle environment and that new water services infrastructure can be planned for and provided. The Local Plan contains planning policies with regard to managing flood risk (EM7) and water quality (EM6) to ensure that development is not affected by flooding and to protect, manage and improve water quality of the borough's water environment.

5.17 Definitions

- 5.18 The core components of infrastructure are as follows:

Transport Infrastructure

- Road network
- Rail network
- Travel management systems

- Public transport networks
- Walking and cycling infrastructure

Housing

- Affordable housing
- Gypsy and traveller sites

Education

- Further and higher education
- Secondary education
- Primary and Junior education
- Nursery provision

Health

- Acute care and general hospitals
- Mental health inpatient units
- Health centres GPs
- Ambulance services

Social Infrastructure

- Social and community facilities
- Sport and recreation facilities

Green Infrastructure

- Multi-functional green spaces including parks and play spaces, accessible natural greenspace and green space network
- Biodiversity (habitat)
- Allotments

Public Services

- Libraries
- Culture / Art
- Cemeteries
- Emergency services
- Police

Utilities and Waste

- Water resources and distribution
- Wastewater treatment & local sewerage network
- Energy including renewable and non-renewable
- Waste management including waste disposal and recycling
- Communication and information technology

5.19 Infrastructure Priorities

- 5.20 The Infrastructure Schedule at Appendix A includes details of the infrastructure types outlined above. Certain infrastructure is seen as 'essential' to meet the needs of new development, including utilities and **local** transport. Others such as schools, health care, playing fields are seen as 'necessary' infrastructure which provision can be phased to meet the needs of the development, whilst 'desirable' infrastructure reflects the full range of infrastructure needs that help support delivery of sustainable places where phasing and delivery can take place when sufficient funds become available.
- 5.21 The IDP therefore highlights the phasing of infrastructure to the delivery of the Local Plan and the impact on development as follows:

Essential infrastructure is that, which is fundamental to facilitate development, such as utilities, **local** transport infrastructure (**i.e. access**), without which development cannot function.

Necessary infrastructure is that, which provision can be phased to meet the needs of development such as schools, health care, playing fields and **parks and improvements to the strategic transport network.**

Desirable infrastructure reflects the full range of infrastructure that support delivery of sustainable places where phasing and delivery can take place when sufficient funds become available

5.22 Methodology

- 5.23 The approach taken in this plan reflects the guidance published by the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) and the Planning Advisory Service (PAS):
- Infrastructure Delivery – Spatial Plans in Practice: Supporting the reform of local planning (June 2008);
 - Implementing your local development framework: the integration of infrastructure and development in plan-making (April 2008)
 - PAS: A stepped approach to infrastructure planning and delivery (June 2009)

5.24 Service Providers

- 5.25 During the preparation of the Local Plan and the IDP the council has been working with key service and infrastructure providers in regard to the level of growth proposed for the town and rural settlements. They have outlined their future priorities and proposals and reference to relevant strategies, management and investment plans. The discussions have not raised any significant infrastructure issues which would prevent development from coming forward.

- 5.26 It is recognised that infrastructure requirements may change in response to changing or unexpected circumstances and that delivery agencies may have to review their management and investment plans and priorities over time taking into account economic conditions. Therefore, an on-going review of infrastructure requirements will be needed and continuous dialogue with delivery agencies and developers to co-ordinate development and infrastructure delivery as investment plans and budgeting processes of the different agencies may not be aligned and commercial information may not be currently available.
- 5.27 In addition questionnaires have been sent to the infrastructure / service providers, to explain the proposals of the Local Plan and to set out the information that the council required to produce the evidence base for infrastructure plan. The organisations were asked to identify:
- What strategy document(s) that the organisation produces and uses to set out its objectives and priorities for service/ infrastructure delivery and what time period does it cover
 - What evidence the organisation had relating to capacity in infrastructure and whether it was aware of any limitations in infrastructure which would require additional funding
 - Whether it was aware of any funding issues which could prevent new development coming forward
 - At current levels of growth, how that organisation envisaged any spare capacity lasting
 - Whether the organisations anticipated having any specific requirements for new or improved infrastructure over the plan period. If so, the organisation was asked to identify when that specific requirement was required, where and how much it would cost (approximately). The organisation was also asked to identify how those requirements would be funded e.g. it could be via by that organisation, grants, or developer contributions. Organisations were asked to state all that they considered appropriate and any timing / bid issues that they considered should be taken into account.
 - What level of new development (or increase in population) is likely to be sufficient to justify a new facility (e.g. a new primary school or upgraded junction / link road)
 - In terms of the possible locations for strategic growth in and around Basingstoke, the organisations were asked how further development in these areas could be served by existing and new infrastructure in respect of the service provided by that organisation. The organisations were also asked if in their opinion there were any particular areas which could more easily accommodate strategic development (either by making better use of existing infrastructure or providing new infrastructure)
 - Any areas where it would be difficult to provide new infrastructure (due to either physical or financial issues)
- 5.28 The initial contact with the infrastructure / service providers was followed up by meetings / discussions between council officers and the key organisations.
- 5.29 Further consultation with infrastructure/service providers was undertaken during early 2013 and during the Pre-Submission Local Plan consultation in August 2013.
- 5.30 This work supplemented the evidence base/ information available in the strategy documents and reports that give an indication of the infrastructure needed to enable the level of development, and resulting population growth, proposed in the Local Plan to meet the housing requirement identified.

- 5.31 The background studies and strategies that have been carried out have provided information on the level of service currently provided and the likely demand required to meet the physical and social infrastructure for future growth in the borough over the Plan period.
- 5.32 The IDP has drawn together the relevant information to identify infrastructure requirements and costs including:
- What infrastructure investment is currently being delivered or is in the pipeline; and
 - What infrastructure investment is needed to support the housing and employment growth up to 2029
- 5.33 This approach will help identify an appropriate strategy for the phased delivery of infrastructure.
- 5.34 A thorough analysis of existing infrastructure delivery mechanisms in Basingstoke has been carried out in providing an appraisal on what works well and where improvements should be considered.

6 Delivery and Funding

- 6.1 At a time when there are public funding restraints, only known public funding has been identified. However, new sources of public funding may become available in the future. In addition to S106 obligations and CIL there are a number of funding streams that could potentially be used to fund some of the infrastructure requirements and, in particular, assist in forward funding to ease any cash flow issues, these are set out in the following paragraphs.

6.2 Local Government

- 6.3 Local authorities provide some forms of infrastructure such as leisure and arts facilities and waste management through their own capital investment programmes. Funding from this comes from various sources including central government grants and the capital receipts from the sale of assets as well as developer contributions. However, with the economic downturn, local authorities are facing a substantial decline in the amount of money available and are increasingly looking at alternative sources including the generation of new revenue streams as well as EU and lottery funding.

6.4 The Growing Places Fund

- 6.5 Reflecting the difficulties being faced by local government and the need to unlock economic growth, a number of specific funding schemes and mechanisms are being made available by central government to fund investment in infrastructure. The 'Growing Places Fund' has been awarded to LEPs across the country, and this provides the opportunity for funding to stimulate economic activity in the short-term by addressing immediate infrastructure and site constraints to promote the delivery of jobs and housing.

6.6 Regional Growth Fund

- 6.7 The Government has indicated that £1.4bn will be made available to the Regional Growth Fund to support activity that has the greatest impact on sub-national growth. This is to encourage private sector enterprise by providing support for projects with significant potential for economic growth and create additional sustainable private sector employment; and, to support, in particular, those areas and communities that are currently

dependent on the public sector to make the transition to sustainable private sector led growth and prosperity. The fund will be spread over three years and is only open to applications from the private sector and public/private partnerships such as the LEP.

6.8 New Homes Bonus (NHB)

- 6.9 The funding model is based on the principle that central government will match fund the extra money that council's receive through council tax for six years. There is also an extra payment for providing affordable homes. Almost £1 billion has been set aside over the spending review period (2011 to 2015) across the county. The basis for calculation of NHB is the Council Tax Base Form which brings together information on completions, demolitions and empty homes in October of each year. The New Homes Bonus is paid each year for six years and provisional allocation (incl. affordable housing payments) for Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council will total £21,766,000. Of which the council has received £1,325,000 for 2011/12 and £2,595,000 for 2012/13. A payment of £3,539,000 for 2013/14 has been announced.
- 6.10 The current scheme will provide local authorities with a guaranteed income stream for at least the next six years with grant increasing incrementally from years 1 – 6. Under its provisions, lower tier Local Planning Authorities are given 80% of the authority area reward with the remaining 20% going to the County Council. The money is not ring fenced for a particular use and it will be at the discretion of the council as to how much of the New Homes Bonus is used to support new infrastructure. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council will be using 40% on key infrastructure and 40% on community infrastructure. The remaining 20% will be allocated to stability and resilience reserve/revenue, which will be delivered through the Local Infrastructure Fund. Funding is targeted at areas that have accrued New Homes Bonus and that have a demonstrable infrastructure gap within the area. Parish/Town Councils, community associations, community and voluntary groups, public sector organisations and borough councillors can apply for sums in excess of £25,000.

6.11 Local Transport Board

In September 2012 the Department for Transport (DfT) announced it would proceed with plans to devolve funding for major local transport schemes to new local transport bodies (LTBs) from 2015. LTBs are voluntary partnerships of local transport authorities, LEPs and other bodies. In this case Hampshire and Surrey County Councils and the Enterprise M3 make up the LTB. The primary role of local transport body is to agree, through a prioritisation methodology, manage and oversee the delivery of a programme of major transport schemes from 2015 onwards. DfT figures on indicative funding levels show that, out of a £1.2 billion central government pot, the South East LTB tops the allocations with £98.9 million for 2015-2019. Each local transport body will be allocated funding according to the number of people living within its boundaries and the LTBs will bid for funding for various transport infrastructure projects in the summer 2013.

6.12 Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF)

- 6.13 This is a £560m fund over the 4 year period up to 2014-15. Its purpose is to enable local transport authorities to deliver sustainable transport solutions that support economic growth while reducing carbon. It is not designed to support major infrastructure or service

enhancements in relation to inter-urban journeys, but instead is geared towards influencing local journey patterns.

- 6.14 Hampshire County Council has been awarded £4.1 million from the Government for transport schemes which boost economic growth and reduce carbon emissions. The money awarded to HCC Council will be spent on "green transport" projects within the six sustainable transport towns identified in the bid - Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, Farnborough, Fleet and Winchester.
- 6.15 The criteria the County Council met to win the funding focused on five themes:
1. support the local economy and improve the vitality of town centres,
 2. reduce carbon emissions,
 3. help people consider other ways to travel,
 4. improve travel information,
 5. provide healthy and sustainable travel to train stations.
- 6.16 The money awarded will be used to implement schemes such as cycle parking at schools and places of employment, improved cycle links, encouraging sustainable travel by students, bus priority measures, installing electric vehicle charging points and a cycling behavioral change package in partnership with the National Cyclists' Organisation CTC.

6.17 Other funding sources

- 6.18 Future funding could also be available from Tax Increment Financing which allows local authorities to borrow against growth in locally raised business rates to fund key infrastructure and other capital projects. The ability to use this option will depend on the government giving the go-ahead to the scheme and there being suitable projects in the borough to attract the necessary finance.

6.19 There are several bodies who match fund necessary infrastructure projects, such as Sport England for the provision of sport and recreation. Hampshire County Council and the Borough Council provide capital grant fund to support community facilities.

6.20 Private Sector

- 6.21 In some instances the private sector has an obligation to provide new or enhanced infrastructure as part of their business planning for example the water companies publish a business plan setting out the investment they will make over a five year period such as improvements to their existing networks.
- 6.22 The development industry often provides or contributes towards the provision of new infrastructure as a result of new development. Examples include new schools, roads and open spaces. Traditionally developers have entered into formal agreements through mechanisms such as Section 106 planning obligations. However, the role of Section 106 agreements is likely to be scaled back to address 'site-specific' issues due to the move towards CIL.

7 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 7.1 The Government has introduced regulations to enable local authorities to use CIL to fund the provision of infrastructure within local authorities to include not only roads and

railways, but other local facilities including libraries, parks, schools, health and community centres. The money may also fund infrastructure outside the borough provided that the spending supports development of the borough, for example providing strategic transport infrastructure. Council's will be required to pass a meaningful proportion of the revenue generated for the levy to other bodies such as the local elected council for the area where the development and growth take place.

- 7.2 The intention is for local authorities to be able to apply a levy on new developments to enable funds to be used to provide infrastructure through a 'Charging Schedule' once they have an adopted development plan for their area. The Charging Schedule is subject to a public examination by an independent examiner who will check that the legislation has been complied with and that the rates that are proposed will support rather than harm new development. It will partially replace the S106 system that is currently used to mitigate the impact of developments and will need to be supported by a robust Infrastructure Plan.
- 7.3 The borough council is looking to produce a Charging Schedule in accordance with CIL Regulations to supplement the required funding for the major infrastructure provision with the borough. Further details of the probable CIL funding are set out in the Infrastructure Schedule at Appendix A.
- 7.4 In January 2013 the Government announced that 'Neighbourhoods that take a proactive approach by drawing up a neighbourhood development plan, and securing the consent of local people in a referendum, will receive 25% of the revenues from the CIL arising from the development that they choose to accept. This will be paid directly to parish and town councils and can be used to back the community's priorities for example to re-roof a village hall, refurbish a municipal pool or take over a community pub, although they will be expected to work with the local planning authority. Neighbourhoods without a neighbourhood development plan but where the levy is still charged will still receive a 15% share of the levy revenue arising from development in their area. Where the money stays with the local planning authority (in areas without a parish council) the local planning authority will engage with the communities where the development has happened to agree how best to spend this money. In areas that have not been subject to neighbourhood planning there will be a cap of £100 per council tax dwelling on the neighbourhood funds. .

8 Monitoring

- 8.1 The council will undertake monitoring of the IDP as part of the general annual monitoring process and relevant Legal Agreements as planning obligations fall due. The IDP will be updated on a regular basis.
- 8.2 In regard to CIL the regulations require charging authorities to publish draft and final charging schedules and to publish details of income and expenditure annually. Income generated through the levy and expenditure of levy receipts will be set out through the annual monitoring process.

9 Infrastructure Delivery

- 9.1 The council will look to ensure that infrastructure is delivered alongside the provision of housing as set out in the Housing Phasing Plan at the table 5.2. This will be secured by appropriate planning conditions and S106 planning obligations. The IDP identifies the essential elements of infrastructure required to ensure the delivery of a strategic site, as per the most current assessments.

10 Infrastructure Appraisal

- 10.1 This chapter provides details on form of infrastructure, including:
- What organisations are involved;
 - What strategies are in place;
 - What is the existing provision;
 - What additional provision is planned; and
 - What is required to accommodate the Local Plan development.
- 10.2 It should be noted that in some case, it has not been possible to provide comprehensive details for each of the above points, due to the absence of a specific strategy or costed works to provide the required infrastructure. More detailed information on the infrastructure required to support the Local Plan is set out in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan Schedule, attached at Appendix A.

Transport Infrastructure

11 Road Network

11.1 Organisations

- Highways Agency (HA)
- Hampshire County Council (Highway and Passenger Transport Authority) (HCC)

11.2 Strategies

- HA: M3 London to Southampton Route Management Strategy
- 'Guidance on Transport Assessment' March 2007 CLG
- Circular 02/2007 'Planning and the Strategic Road Network' DfT
- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, 2008, DfT
- Roads – Delivering Choice and Reliability, July 2008, DfT
- Britain's Transport Infrastructure, Motorways and Major Trunk Roads, January 2009, DfT
- Local Transport Plan (LTP3), HCC
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Transport Statement and Town and Access Plan 2011

- Emerging Local Plan Transport Assessment

11.3 Existing Provision

- 11.4 The Strategic Road Network (SRN) around Basingstoke is managed and maintained by the Highways Agency. The M3 Motorway runs south of the urban area of Basingstoke. Access to Basingstoke is via junctions 6 and 7. The A303 runs westwards from junction 8 and the A34 runs north/south in the west of the borough from south of Winchester to north of Newbury.
- 11.5 The Local Road Network is managed by Hampshire County Council (HCC). The A339, A33, A340 and A30 provide links to Newbury, Reading, Aldermaston, Hook and Winchester and other B and C roads are managed by HCC. Many of these roads also carry significant levels of HGVs. Example of changes / upgrades made to the highway network since 2005 are detailed below.
- A340 signals near Priestly Road
 - A340/A339 Aldermaston Roundabout signalisation
 - Popley Way / Sherborne Rd signals (Sherborne road severed and diverted past school)
 - Popley Way / Chineham Lane signals (Chineham Lane diverted past school)
 - A33 / Popley Way signal junction
 - A33/A339 Reading Road roundabout signalisation
 - Churchill Way West signals opposite Brookvale
 - Grove Road signals near Skippetts Lane

11.6 Planned Provision

- 11.7 The Department for Transport published 'Roads – Delivering Choice and Reliability' in July 2008, setting out how the key role of the SRN will be sustained in the face of current congestion at peak times and traffic growth. Up to £6 billion has been made available to fund improvements to the SRN in England.
- 11.8 In the last ten years there have been few changes to the M3. In 2011 the signs and road markings at Junction 6, Basingstoke and at the Black Dam roundabout were altered to improve capacity and safety.
- 11.9 The Highway Agency worked with Hampshire County Council and Basingstoke and Deane Council to secure Pinch Point Funding from the Department for Transport to improve Black Dam Roundabout, where the short queuing distance back to Junction 6 of the M3 often creates tailbacks on the main carriageway, especially if there is any interruption to the flow through Black Dam. The Pinch Point funding will be used to fund a through about junction at Black Dam which will improve through movements to and from Basingstoke Town and reduce congestion in this area.
- 11.10 Basingstoke has very good road and rail links to London and other parts of the country. The M3 and A34 link Basingstoke to the wider strategic road network. There are high quality wide roads, incorporating dual carriageways and large roundabouts, which are common features within the urban area and the ringway. Consequently, Basingstoke has good internal accessibility by car and bus but not always for pedestrians and cyclists.
- 11.11 Overton and Whitchurch are both well connected with mainline rail stations providing services to London, bus services connecting the **settlements** to other key settlements (notably Basingstoke, Andover and Winchester) and relatively good road connectivity with the B3400 providing good connections to the A34 and Basingstoke Ring Way.
- 11.12 HCC Local Transport Plan 3 (2011 – 2031) sets out measures for delivery which include:
- Targeted measures to improve capacity at congestion bottlenecks and optimise management of the highway network
 - Delivery of the Basingstoke Town Access Plan
 - Measures to reduce peak time congestion, such as promotion of travel planning and more flexible working arrangements
 - Mitigation of the travel impacts arising from new development
 - Investment in developing walking and cycling routes in Basingstoke
 - Enhancement of existing Quality Bus Partnerships and development of new ones
 - Investigation of the potential to develop core bus priority routes, especially between main areas of housing growth and Basingstoke town centre
 - Working with Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council to develop agreed approaches to parking for the town centre, including reviewing how these may link with possible Park and Ride options
- 11.13 A Transport Statement has been developed by HCC in consultation with the borough council and covers a period up to 2027. The Transport Statement links to current economic priorities, including those being developed by the Enterprise M3 LEP and builds on existing transport related documents such as the LTP, the Town and Access Plan and the emerging Local Plan. The Transport Statement provides a framework to assist with the prioritisation of transport investment.

- 11.14 Basingstoke five year action plan – feasibility studies (set out in Third LTP Basingstoke)
- A30 Brighton Hill roundabout – capacity enhancement
 - A33 junctions and corridor capacity
 - Chineham railway station
 - Strategic review of travel information provision - regional travel planning centre
 - Making the case for buses – improving the public transport network
 - Park and Ride – costs and benefits
 - A key issue in relation to understanding how development will impact on an area is how people move about and access the services that they need. This is studied through the preparation of the Transport Assessment (TA)
- 11.15 The assessment covers not just road networks but all methods of accessibility, travel patterns and modes of transport, incl. encouraging people to access services and undertake activities without having to travel by car, through making 'smarter choices'.
- 11.16 The Borough Council will be installing two 7kw Electric Vehicle chargers in Parklands Car Park. These enable the cars to charge from flat to full in 3-4hrs. Hampshire County Council are also installing a charging point in a town centre car park**
- 11.17 The A33 and A339 act as a link between the M3 and M4, however, these are mainly single-carriageway roads, passing through rural areas, and are considered less suitable to alternative through routes such as the A34. There are particular concerns in relation to the use of the A339 by heavy goods vehicle traffic due to the impact on the local communities along these routes.
- 11.18 The borough has a high proportion (53%) of internal commuting to work, retail and education, all of which coincide in the morning peak period. Additionally, the 900 parking spaces at the main rail station are filled by commuters travelling out of Basingstoke on most weekdays. Over 4.5 million passengers pass through the station annually.
- 11.19 The number of peak hour traffic movements travelling out along the main corridors (A33, A339, A340, A30, M3) from Basingstoke are similar to those coming in and going to the main employment areas located around the Ringway and at Basing View. As a result, some congestion occurs at most junctions where these corridors meet the Ringway. However, in comparison to other major towns the peak period is short and sharp, occurring generally between 08:15 and 09:00 hours. Whilst not entirely free flowing at all times, delays are not identified as being excessive when the network is operating normally. The Transport Assessment has identified that many of the town's key junctions will be operating above capacity by 2029 in a situation without any development proposed by the Local Plan (i.e. increases in baseline traffic, committed development, and that included in the Local Plans of neighbouring authorities). It is expected that the inclusion of additional development will add to the level of expected traffic, and appropriate mitigation measures have been identified through the Transport Assessment, which have been factored into the IDP. It is expected that future CIL payments will contribute towards funding these junction improvements, in addition to other funding sources.
- 11.20 Hampshire County Council has been successful in securing funding through the Tranch 1 Local Sustainable Transport Funding process and received £4,075,900. The bid (for £4,575,900) is a package of fully-costed, deliverable measures to promote sustainable transport in six towns within the Enterprise M3 LEP area (Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, Farnborough, Fleet and Winchester) over the next four years.

11.21 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 11.22 The proposed housing developments in the Local Plan are focussed on specific sites in Basingstoke, Overton and Whitchurch, in addition to unspecified schemes in other settlements. These will require improvements to the highway network alongside the need to introduce sustainable means of travel such as walking, cycling and public transport
- 11.23 The Local Plan Transport Assessment (2013) has identified the following improvements and interventions that will be needed to deliver the Local Plan and support of the strategic sites:
- List below to be updated once the TA is complete
 - Provision of a new Link road between the B3400 and A339
 - A340 roundabout/Ringway A339 all arms
 - Thornhill Crossroad improvements
 - Binfields Roundabout improvements (A33/Great Binfields Road)
 - Crockford Lane Roundabout improvements (Carpenter's Down/Reading Road)
 - A339 Ringway/ A33 Roundabout improvements
 - New access of the A33 linking to East of Basingstoke and Redlands, and Taylor's Farm roundabout
 - Improvements to Brighton Hill and Winchester Road roundabouts in relation to new southern developments i.e. Basingstoke Golf Course site
- 11.24 Work will be undertaken with Hampshire County Council during the plan period to explore the requirement for a western by-pass for Basingstoke that would link the A339 to Junction 7 of the M3 motorway.

12 Rail Network

12.1 Organisations

- Hampshire County Council Highways
- Network Rail (NR)
- South West Trains
- First Great Western (FGW)
- Arriva Cross Country

12.2 Strategies

- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, 2008, DfT
- Delivering a Sustainable Railway, White Paper, 2007, DfT
- Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP), HCC
- London and South East Route Utilisation Strategy, July 2011, Network Rail

12.3 Existing Provision

- 12.4 Rail service providers include South West Trains, linking Basingstoke with West of England, London and the South Coast; First Great Western who provide services from Basingstoke to Bramley and Reading, with onward connections to the West Country and Wales; whilst CrossCountry, offer other national routes, such as services to Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow. Re-franchising is likely to take place during the course of the plan period.
- 12.5 Basingstoke lies on the strategic rail freight route between Southampton port and the Midlands via Reading, with a significant number of freight train paths passing through the station and junction.

12.6 Planned Provision

- 12.7 Hampshire County Council set out in the LTP to work with the rail industry partners to support the improvement of the rail network to achieve
- Improved station facilities and ticketing within North Hampshire
 - New rail stations at locations such as Chineham
 - Increased capacity on the Reading-Basingstoke rail corridor and the rail corridor from Andover and Basingstoke towards London and international airport hubs
 - Better interchange between rail routes in the Blackwater Valley and interchange facilities between rail and other modes of transport
- 12.8 In order to alleviate crowding Network Rail advised that train operators are intending to run longer trains (10 car trains) to provide more capacity in peak hours. These would be extra vehicles for South West Train, CrossCountry and First Great Western services, subject to the Department for Transport approval. Most stations can already accommodate longer trains as the platforms are long enough.

12.9 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 12.10 Infrastructure to support and increase rail travel should be facilitated across the borough through Local Plan policies. Infrastructure schemes to support rail travel will focus on improving customer facilities at stations, the accessibility of stations and the quality of the interchange (level of parking for cars, cycles, links with buses, taxis etc.)
- 12.11 Improvement schemes will be funded in a range of ways including Hampshire County Council's capital programme (through the LTP), developer contributions, grants from DfT funding, NSIF funding and partnership funding (First Great Western / South West Trains / Network Rail).
- 12.12 Specific schemes already identified to improve and encourage rail travel and support the sustainable implementation of the Local Plan include:
- New railway station at Chineham >£5m

13 Travel Management Systems and Public Transport

13.1 Organisations

- Hampshire County Council

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Bus operators

13.2 Strategies

- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, 2008, DfT
- Local Transport Plan (LTP3), HCC
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Transport Statement, 2012, HCC
- Local Plan Transport Assessment Phase 3

13.3 Existing Provision

- 13.4 The bus network covering the borough includes links to Basingstoke and towns such as Alton, Andover, Basingstoke, Camberley, Newbury, Tadley, Whitechurch and cities like Winchester although there are no direct bus links to Reading.
- 13.5 Local bus services in the borough are operated by Stagecoach in Hampshire Ltd. Basingstoke Community Transport operates some village services. Courtney Buses operate the Centre Shuttle Park & Ride service, linking Basingstoke Leisure Park and Basing View with the Town Centre.
- 13.6 National Express services stop at the coach stop on Churchill Way next to the bus station providing direct services to Heathrow Airport, Bournemouth, Southampton and other UK destinations.
- 13.7 For people who have specific travel needs, there are the following services in the borough tailored to meet such needs: Basingstoke Community Transport, Dial a Ride and Neighbourcare.
- 13.8 The borough council licenses Hackney Carriage and Private Hire cabs that operate within the borough. The majority circulate the urban area with operators based further afield in Tadley and Whitechurch.

13.9 Planned Provision

- 13.10 It is set out in the LTP that Hampshire County Council will work with public transport industry partners to:
- Improve inter-urban bus services in North Hampshire and access to public transport through better infrastructure and information (including real-time information)
 - Continue close working with bus companies to help form Quality Bus Partnerships
 - Identify and encourage Community Transport services to serve isolated area

13.11 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 13.12 Bus service improvements and better infrastructure and facilities at stops and main terminals will help to ensure that new development is delivered in a sustainable way. These will be implemented in conjunction with transport operators and developers.
- 13.13 Bus service improvements and better infrastructure and facilities at stops and main terminals will help to ensure that new development is delivered in a sustainable way. These will be implemented in conjunction with transport operators and developers.

- 13.14 The Basingstoke and Deane District Transport Statement (as amended) produced by Hampshire County Council identifies a wide range of schemes that will improve the boroughs public transport infrastructure over Local Plan period, and beyond.

14 Improvements to Walking and Cycling Infrastructure

14.1 Organisations

- Hampshire County Council Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Town and Parish Councils

14.2 Strategies

- Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, 2008, DfT
- Local Transport Plan (LTP3), HCC
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Transport Statement, 2012, HCC
- Countryside Access Plan for the Hampshire Downs 2008-2013, HCC
- Strategic Plan for Sport and Recreation in Basingstoke and Deane
- Countryside Access Plans for the Forest of Eversley
- Countryside Access Plans for the Test Countryside
- Access Plans for the Itchen
- County Overview for the CAP

14.3 Existing Provision

- 14.4 The council is developing a network of routes across the urban area, there are also a number of on and off road leisure routes in more rural areas promoted by other organisations. Many of these link into the urban network. The Basingstoke Cycle Network Map shows existing and proposed cycle routes across the town, including local cycle parking locations.

14.5 Planned Provision

- 14.6 Hampshire County Council (HCC) has been awarded £4.1 million from the Government for transport schemes which boost economic growth and reduce carbon emissions. The money awarded will be used to implement "green transport" projects within the six sustainable transport towns identified in the bid - Aldershot, Andover, Basingstoke, Farnborough, Fleet and Winchester. The schemes include cycle parking at schools and places of employment, improved cycle links, encouraging sustainable travel by students, bus priority measures and a cycling behavioral change package in partnership with Cycling Touring Club.
- 14.7 HCC in consultation with the borough council and representatives of key local organisations including community groups, schools and colleges, hospitals, retailers, businesses and transport providers and the public have developed a Town and Access Plan (TAP) for Basingstoke. The TAP sets out a shared vision for how access to facilities and services in the town will be improved. It includes proposals for walking,

cycling, public transport, and car traffic. These are being set out in an action plan of potential transport access improvement measures, which could be delivered within the Town Access Plan study area, subject to available funding through the LTP3 Implementation Plan and the Capital Programme. Some funding could also come via CIL and S106 obligations.

14.8 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**

14.9 Infrastructure to support walking and cycling will need to be implemented across the borough to ensure that new development is delivered in a sustainable way. Walking and cycling projects and schemes will be planned to deliver increased opportunities for people to use these modes of travel. Throughout the Local Plan period, infrastructure schemes that support walking and cycling will be delivered, including new, extended and improved footways and cycleways; surface improvements; dropped kerbs; new road crossing facilities; new and improved signage. These schemes will be funded in a range of ways including the Council's Capital Programme, developer contributions and grants from programmes run by bodies such as the DfT, Sustrans, etc.

14.10 The IDP highlights improvements and schemes that have already been identified. Some of these that relate particularly to the delivery of the strategic sites set out in the Local Plan are:

- Pedestrian and cycle linkages from strategic housing sites to the existing networks and local facilities
- Cycle access from West of Basingstoke to the town centre
- Cycle access from East of Basingstoke to the town centre
- Pedestrian and cycle link between East of Basingstoke to Thornhill Way, Chineham
- Pedestrian and cycle link from East of Basingstoke via Pyotts Lane, Elveham Rise to Chineham
- Cycle link from Razors Farm towards town centre via Crockford Lane
- Pedestrian and cycle link from Golf course to Hatch Warren centre and Junior schools

14.11 Many of the development areas will have statutory Rights of Way that must be considered as part of any planning process.

Housing

15 Affordable Housing

15.1 **Organisations**

- Housing Services BDBC
- Registered Providers
- Homes and Communities (HCA)

15.2 **Strategies**

- The Regional Housing Strategy (2008-2011)
- The Council's Housing, Homeless and Benefits Strategy 2008-2012/13
- 'Pride in Our Place' Community Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane – Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) July 2006
- Council Plan 2013-17, April 2013
- Affordable Housing Viability Study Report 2010, BDBC and updates, 2013, BDBC
- Central Hampshire and New Forest Strategic Housing Market Assessment November 2007
- Rural Housing Study 2010
- Affordable Housing SPD July 2007
- Neighbourhood Housing Stock Analysis, March 2009
- Strategic Housing Market Assessment, 2013

15.3 Existing Provision

- 15.4 The borough council works with housing associations to enable the delivery of affordable housing, including properties for rent, low cost and shared ownership and supported housing.
- 15.5 There are 6,497 people (as of April 2013) on the General Housing Needs register within Band 1 to 4 and 600 people within Band 5 seeking accommodating ranging from 1 Bed Flat to 4 Bed House. The overall number of affordable homes in the borough as per the HSSA return 2010/11 is circa 13,900 units with approximately 11,500 (82%) being general needs rented. Of the total affordable housing stock some 83% is controlled by the three main registered providers namely: Sentinel / Sovereign — Kingfisher and Affinity Sutton (Downland). There are only 157 non RSL affordable homes (1.1%) controlled in the main by registered charities.
- 15.6 The saved policies of the Adopted Local Plan and associated SPD have, to date, sought the provision of 40% affordable housing in developments of 15 or more dwellings or on a site of 1 hectare or more, within Basingstoke town and 15 dwellings or 0.5 hectares within settlements with a population of at least 3,000 outside Basingstoke town; and 7 dwellings or 0.2 hectares for those settlements with fewer than 3,000 population.
- 15.7 As identified in the Housing Needs Surveys, the priority need for affordable housing within the borough is for rented accommodation and the starting point for negotiation is that 25% of each development site should comprise rented accommodation and that a further 15% should comprise intermediate housing. More recent work has been undertaken to update the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA), which was first prepared in 2007. The update work considered eight scenarios to assess the extent of housing need, taking into account factors, such as different bands on the housing register, those who have bid for new homes through the Choice Based Lettings, those making applications for intermediate housing. The updated SHMA highlights a need for around 300 affordable homes per year and a tenure split of 70% rented and 30% intermediate housing.
- 15.8 Extra Care Housing
- 15.9 Extra Care Housing is specialist housing provision predominantly for older people which provides varying levels of care and support on site. The number of older households

(75+) will continue to increase across the borough. Additional development will need to consider the requirements for an increasingly aging population, but provision will need to be where health services are also accessible. HCC set out in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (Feb. 2013) that they will work with local planning authorities to ensure that a percentage of newly developed affordable housing is developed as Extra Care housing to help expand the choice in housing for older people.

15.10 Planned Provision

- 15.11 The delivery of affordable housing and the delivery of such within the borough is a high corporate priority, featuring in the Council Plan and the Community Strategy.
- 15.12 The Housing Homelessness and Benefits Strategy 2008–2012/13 set a new build target of 300 affordable homes per annum but for the period 2008-11 achieved an average of 423 affordable homes per annum (+41%). This is the result of a number of positive factors starting with the availability of sufficient housing sites, higher levels of grant funding and the downturn in the housing market that brought in extra affordable housing on offer from developers. The outturn level of new build affordable housing completions in 2011/12 was 309 homes mainly from the Faroe / Maldives regeneration scheme and the extra care provision at Newman Court, Brighton Hill. The projected outturn for 2012/13 is less than 50 units with a total estimate for the period of the Affordable Homes programme 2011 – 2015 of 650 affordable homes (a yearly average over the period of 162 affordable homes).
- 15.13 Policy CN1 'Affordable housing' in the Local Plan sets out the requirement for the provision of affordable housing, while Policy CN2 Rural Exceptions for Affordable Housing provides a framework for considering rural exception sites for affordable housing, potentially with an element of market homes to support the affordable provision
- 15.14 Hampshire County Council, through work with its District and Borough council partners on the Hampshire Senate and Hampshire Alliance for Rural Affordable Housing, has begun work on an initiative 'Project 500' that aims to deliver affordable housing across the county on publicly owned land.

15.15 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 15.16 The primary agents for delivering affordable housing will be the Registered Providers², in close cooperation with the Council and HCA and with developer funding. Any significant amount of affordable housing can only come through the development of market housing via the section 106 process. To help expand housing delivery the Government is also looking to increase the provision of private rented housing by seeking to bring a private funding with guarantees for investors. At present this is seen as being in addition to the affordable housing.
- 15.17 Under the Affordable Homes Programme (AHP) (2011 – 2015) funding provision for new affordable housing will be through Framework Delivery Agreements (contracts) signed with registered providers. These contracts are negotiated and signed off between individual registered providers and the HCA for the period of the AHP and are based on an average investment grant.

² Any organisation registered with the Homes and Community Agency as a provider of social housing. This can include housing associations, local authorities and private companies.

- 15.18 The contracts will require registered providers to deliver a contracted level of affordable provision based on average investment grant across the whole programme and using the new affordable rent tenure of up 80% of local market rents excluding services charges. The contracts will also allow for a number and/ or proportion of social rent units to be converted to the new affordable rents on re-letting and that the new affordable rents will be based on fixed terms tenancies.
- 15.19 All of the council's preferred housing partners³ are on the delivery contract list and most have signed their HCA contracts – see summary table below which sets out the number of homes to be provided and the level of funding across the South and South region:

South and South Region

BDBC main HA partners	No of units	Funding Sum £m	North Hampshire LIP (No of units)
Sentinel	302	£5.0m	302
Sovereign HA	1100	£17.5m	121
Affinity Sutton	460	£8.9m	50
Radian	1449	£18.1m	104
Hyde (HARAH ⁴)		£2.9m	90

- 15.20 The number and funding of affordable units at borough level will be established as the Local Investment Programme and the priority of individual sites and schemes across the North Hampshire area (list areas covered) is reviewed/ updated on a regular basis. Adding to funded schemes will be Section 106 sites where affordable housing provision is expected on a nil grant funding basis.
- 15.21 The total number of grant funded homes for the North Hants LIP area (April 2011 – March 2015) is some 1187 homes of which 330 still remain to be selected and allocated funding.
- 15.22 The council's current Housing Homelessness and Benefits Strategy sets out how the council aims to meet housing needs in the borough. As the period 2011-13 involves significant change (which includes whole new statutory responsibilities), and as much of the detail and potential impact of these changes is yet to emerge, the council determined to continue the priorities, themes and ways of working within the 2008-11 housing strategy to enable full consideration of the changing wider context. The council's housing strategy therefore continues to 2012/13.
- 15.23 The Localism Act 2011 places a new duty on local authorities to publish a tenancy strategy setting out in high level terms the matters to which all registered providers should have regard to when framing their own tenancy policies. Tenancy Strategies will only cover tenure, not rent. The strategy sets out the council's expectations with regard to

³ Sentinel / Sovereign / Affinity Sutton / Radian and Hyde

⁴ Hampshire Alliance for Rural Affordable Housing

life time and fixed term tenancies. It informs borough residents what they might expect when they move into or between social housing properties in relation to their period of tenure. It sets out the criteria to which RPs must have particular regard in relation life time tenancies, fixed term tenancies and individual tenant reviews.

- 15.24 Extra care housing needs public subsidy and/or developer funding to enable delivery and thus support sustainable communities by providing social and community facilities. A study⁵ undertaken in 2007 looked at the context for developing extra care housing in Hampshire, and assessed that the demand could be based on the provision of 20 units of accommodation per 1,000 population aged 75 and over. As set out in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (Feb. 2013) the County Council is looking to invest £45 million over the next decade to stimulate development in Extra Care housing. This investment will generate significant joint capital investment from partners such as developers, health, registered care providers and district councils, to stimulate the market to provide Extra care housing.

16 Gypsy and Traveller Sites

16.1 Organisations

- Hampshire County Council
- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

16.2 Strategies

- Hampshire and Isle of Wight Gypsy and Traveller Study, 2007
- Basingstoke and Deane Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA), 2012

16.3 Existing Provision

- 16.4 The Council has met previously identified need by granting permission for five permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches on four sites within the borough between 2006 and 2011, exceeding the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Gypsy and Traveller GTTA requirement.

16.5 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 16.6 The Basingstoke and Deane GTAA (2012) identifies that over the five year period 2012 – 2017, there is a need for an additional seven permanent pitches for gypsies and travellers. The Council considers that the majority of need will be met through the development of sites within or near to the developed area of Basingstoke.
- 16.7 The council will seek to meet the identified need for Gypsy and Travellers and show people over the plan period through:
- The provision of plots and / or pitches as part of greenfield allocations

⁵ Providing a Context and Setting Priorities in Accommodation and Care for Older People in Hampshire (Contact Consulting, 2007)

- Permitting development that confirms with Local Plan Policy CN4 (Gypsies Travellers and Travelling Show People)
- 16.8 The Council will continue to work with neighbouring authorities to identify suitable transit and stopping places to meet sub-regional requirements.
- 16.9 The Council will meet the identified need for Gypsies, Travellers and show people through the provision of plots and / or pitches as part of greenfield allocations as set out in Appendix A.

EDUCATION

17 Further and Higher Education Organisations

- Queen Mary's College
- Basingstoke College of Technology
- Colleges and Universities outside the borough council but attended by BDBC residents

17.1 Strategies

- Basingstoke College of Technology, Strategic Plan 2012–2016

17.2 Existing Provision

Queen Mary's College (QMC)

- 17.3 The QMC is a large sixth form Collage and provides over 100 courses for 16-19 and adult learners. These include a full range of AS and A levels as well as work at GCSE and Foundation Level, and full time vocational courses in IT, Sport, Drama and Music.
- 17.4 QMC received consent and support from the Learning and Skills Council for capital projects. The first phase is complete. This three storey building includes flexible spaces for teaching and study, and specialist facilities for science and for students with learning difficulties and disabilities.
- 17.5 A new state of the art Music Building has recently been constructed **on the site of the old science block. This will** be fully equipped with the latest sound and recording technology.

Basingstoke College of Technology (BCOT)

- 17.6 More than 8,500 full and part-time learners are enrolled at BCOT each year and over 600 people employed. Courses range from foundation to degree level in subjects as diverse as construction, catering, engineering, design and management.
- 17.7 The College requires significant capital development to enable it to meet the demands over the next 10/20 years. There is severe lack of central government capital funding. What is available is likely to be several years away and only capable of funding

piecemeal development. At current levels of growth it is envisaged that any spare capacity will last between 3 to 4 years.

Higher Education

- 17.8 There are no higher education establishments within Basingstoke and Deane, although Winchester and Reading Universities are in close proximity. There are also further education facilities outside the borough such as Peter Symonds College in Winchester, Andover College, Newbury College attended by BDBC residents.

17.9 Planned Provision

- 17.10 Tbc

17.11 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 17.12 Any additional demand arising from new housing growth would need to be served by existing facilities.

18 Secondary and Primary Education

18.1 Organisation

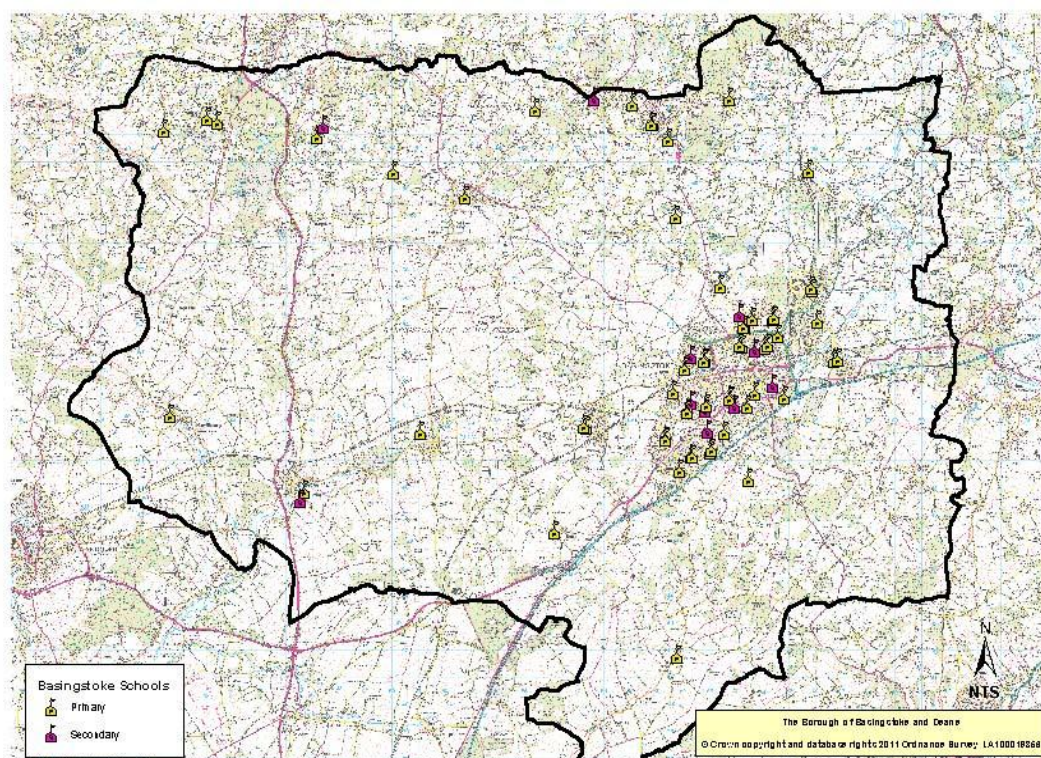
- Hampshire County Council Children's Services

18.2 Strategies

- The County's School Places framework and analysis 2012-2016

18.3 Existing Provision

- 18.4 Secondary: There are 11 secondary schools in the borough providing 10,178 places as at January 2012. The borough is divided into three secondary school planning areas (Basingstoke Town, Tadley and Kingsclere/Whitchurch). Within the town area there are 8 schools. As at January 2012 there was a net capacity of 7,587 places, with 6,270 pupils on the roll resulting in a surplus of 17%. In the Tadley area there was a surplus of 8% and in the Kingsclere/Whitchurch area there was a surplus of 3%. It is predicted that by January 2017 the surplus for Basingstoke Town is going to increase to 24% and for Kingsclere/Whitchurch to 15%. Whereas the surplus for the Tadley area is going to decrease to 6%.
- 18.5 Primary: There are 58 primary schools within the borough providing a total capacity of 14,195 places as at January 2012. There are five primary school planning areas in the borough. Within the town area there are 34 schools providing a net capacity of 8,554 places, with 8,014 pupils on the roll resulting in a surplus of 6%. In the Popley/Winklebury area there was a surplus of 16%, in the Tadley area there was a surplus of 2%, in the Kingsclere/ Burghclere area there was a surplus of 9% and in Whitchurch there was a



surplus of 11%. It is predicted that by January 2017 the surplus in Basingstoke Town will decrease to 2% and there will be a shortfall in the Popley/Winklebury area, Tadley area, Kingsclere/Burghclere area and Whitchurch area.

- 18.6 It should be noted that Borough residents use schools outside the Borough, such as those in West Berkshire and facilities in the Borough are also used by those outside of Basingstoke and Deane. The information from the HCC Schools Places framework and analysis 2012-16 details pupil number information. There is significant pressure on Year R places due to the increase in birth rate in recent years and the general growth in the population.

18.7 **Planned Provision**

18.8

- 18.8 The following table sets out issues for primary school provision from 2013 and action being planned:

School	Additional places	Comment
Merton Infant and Junior Schools	<u>210 (1 FE)</u>	In permanent facilities for Sep 2015 to respond to the need for additional primary places arising from the Merton Rise housing development
Chineham, <u>Great Binfield Primary school</u>	<u>210 (1 FE)</u>	Provision of additional primary places to respond to expected additional demand from development of approx. 500 new dwellings.
Park Prewett	420	Linked to new housing development in the area. It is anticipated that the places will be required in Sep 2015
Outside Basingstoke: Overton and Tadley Whitchurch	<u>105 (0.5 FE)</u> <u>105 (0.5 FE)</u>	Additional places are being provided to respond to expected demand <u>Additional places are being provided to respond to expected demand</u>

18.9 With regard to the secondary school places the School Places framework sets out that in view of the available capacity it has not been necessary to provide any additional places, and that the number of unfilled places continues to rise. The increase in pupil numbers at primary schools will not be felt until after 2016/17.

18.10 The thresholds for a new school are as follows:

- 700 dwellings would require one new 1 form (210 places) primary school
- 1,400 dwellings would require one new 2 form (420 places) primary school
- 2,100 dwellings would require one new 3 form (630 places) primary school
- It is anticipated that at least 4,500 dwellings would be required before consideration was given to the provision of a new secondary school (at least 900 students)

18.11 Parental choice and the admissions policies of individual schools often make it very difficult to maintain the principle of catchment areas.

18.12 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

18.13 Existing school infrastructure needs to be sufficient to cope with the anticipated increase in population.

18.14 HCC advised that consolidating new development in one or two locations in Basingstoke Town gives better opportunities to provide new education infrastructure i.e. new schools. This will enable co-ordination of education infrastructure with overall infrastructure planning, communication and travel links etc. thus promoting community cohesion and promoting walking/cycling to school.

- 18.15 Secondary: whilst there are space places currently available, these will reduce as the primary numbers feed through into secondary schools creating a likely shortfall in places in seven years time. The proposed housing development in the Local Plan will create further pressure on secondary places requiring additional provision. Whilst it is anticipated that existing secondary schools could be expanded, full detailed feasibility studies will be required to confirm exactly the number of additional places that could be created, including the potential provision for an additional secondary school.
- 18.16 Primary: HCC advised that there is significant pressure for reception places and proposed housing sites will require additional primary school places either through the expansion of existing schools or new schools. Specific requirements for the provision of primary and secondary education to support growth have been set out in the Infrastructure Schedule (Appendix A).
- 18.17 Following the introduction of CIL, the council will spend CIL revenue to fund the provision, improvements and enhancement of education facilities. With regard to new on-site provision the council may accept payments in-kind, in the form of land and building, in lieu of a CIL payment.
- 18.18 The HCC School's Organisation Team are continuing to discuss with local schools` the implications arising from new housing and options that exist to provide the necessary additional school places. This work will be on-going as the plans for new housing in the emerging Local Plan are finalised. The need for additional provision is set out in the Schedule (Appendix A).

19 Nursery

19.1 Organisation

- Hampshire County Council Children's Services

19.2 Strategies

- HCC Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, Basingstoke, March 2008 and April-June 2011

19.3 Existing provision

- 19.4 Childcare provision is monitored quarterly by HCC Children's Services Department and where any gaps are identified the local development team works with providers to increase provision.
- 19.5 The latest information on places from Services for Young Children, HCC Children's Services (November 2011) sets out the following provision for childcare in the borough:
- 2,462 Full Day Care places
 - 1,460 Pre-School Day Care places
 - 1,194 Childminder places
 - 911 Out of school care places

19.6 Planned provision

- 19.7 Two new pre-schools have been created in the borough with nearly £3 million funding for the building programme by Hampshire County Council. Other settings received funding to improve their environment or extend the number of places that they are able to offer.

- 19.8 These two new facilities are located in Basingstoke at Oakridge Infant School in Oakridge Road and at Rucstall School in Holbein Close, Black Dam, and opened in 2011. They accommodate children from two years and nine months up to five-years-old both offering 40 places for children.
- 19.9 The Sherfield Park Community building was completed in May 2011 and offers up to 30 childcare places. The new community building at Rooksdown was opened in December 2011, and offers up to 50 places.
- 19.10 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- 19.11 HCC Children's Services have advised that the availability of childcare places in Overton and Whitchurch should be sufficient to meet the needs of the proposed new developments provided the development of housing sites in Whitchurch will be phased and not provided at the same time. Also schools local to the Swing Swang Lane site, North of Popley Fields and Razors Farm site do have sufficient capacity. For the rest of the proposed sites, a mix of Pre-School and year round full day care may be required depending on the number of dwellings and location. This could be provided by extension of current provision where possible or could adjoin other educational or community facilities where provided. In terms of thresholds the provision of 500 new dwellings would be a starting point for consideration and 1,000 dwellings would require a dedicated provision for childcare.
- 19.12 Pre-school facilities may be required on site to serve strategic development. Developer could provide land or financial contributions to extend existing facilities or to build new facilities. The need for additional provision is set out in the Schedule (Appendix A).

HEALTH

20 Acute Care, General Hospitals Care and General Hospitals

20.1 Organisations

- Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust including:
 - Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital
 - Royal Hampshire County Hospital
 - Andover War Memorial Hospital
- North Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

20.2 Strategies

- Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust, Annual Report and Accounts 2011/12

20.3 Existing provision

- 20.4 Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust provides hospital care for the borough, the Trust provides acute hospital services to a population of around 300,000 patients in Basingstoke, Tadley, Alton and Bordon as well as surrounding towns and villages in north and mid Hampshire and West Berkshire.

- 20.5 The area to the south west of the borough is served by the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, which provides the full range of general hospital services, including accident and emergency, general and specialist surgery for inpatients and day-cases and general medical facilities. The Andover War Memorial Hospital provides a range of community and hospital services including outpatients, diagnostic imaging, pharmacy, podiatry (foot health) and day surgery.
- 20.6 The majority of services are provided from Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital, which was built to the north of Basingstoke town in the 1970s; but also provide outpatient and assessment services from Alton and Bordon community hospitals.
- 20.7 A number of specific services for rare or complex illnesses for patients across the UK, including liver cancer, prostate cancer and pseudomyxoma peritonei (a rare lower abdominal cancer) are also provided by BNHFT. The regional haemophilia service is based at Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital.
- 20.8 Basingstoke and North Hampshire Hospital has around 450 beds, from which it provides a full range of services for patients who need both planned and emergency treatment. This includes the diagnosis and treatment centre (DTC) the purpose built, modern planned care centre, which opened in February 2005.
- 20.9 **Planned provision**
- 20.10 The four key strategic objectives of the Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust is to sustain excellent service; to provide flexible, modern facilities for patients and staff; to improve financial performance to fund better facilities and services, and to exploit technology to transform services and make it more efficient. Hampshire Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust has joined forces with hospitals in London and Kent to form a partnership which will become a centre of excellence for the care and treatment of neuroendocrine tumours. There are also proposals to design a state of the art building in which patients will be able to access essential cancer treatments, supportive care and therapies all under one roof. In addition there are emerging proposals for an acute care hospital in the area.
- 20.11 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- 20.12 The Trust has advised that the hospital is already at capacity and additional healthcare facilities will be needed within five years. The Trust estimate £1m for additional multi storey option and £3-5m for additional treatment areas which would be funded by the Trust capital programme.

21 Mental Health Inpatient Units

21.1 Organisation

- Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust

21.2 Strategies

- North Hampshire Community Mental Health Service
- Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust – Forward Plan Strategy 2012 (and 2013 and 2014)

21.3 Existing provision

- 21.4 The Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust provides community health services, specialist mental health and learning disability services. Within the borough council there are two centres (Basingstoke and Tadley) as well as outside the borough in Andover and Odiham.
- 21.5 The North Hampshire Community Mental Health Teams are based at Parklands Hospital in Basingstoke and the Elizabeth Dibben Centre in Bordon. The teams aim to provide comprehensive, specialist help and support to people usually over the age of 65 with mental health needs and to provide advice and support to their relatives and carers.
- 21.6 **Planned provision**
- The Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust is planning to redesign services to provide better quality and value for money, which will involve working with partners to develop a joined up health and social care system.
- 21.7 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- The majority of funding is provided by NHS England, NHS Southampton City, Specialised Services Commissioners and other income. The Trust advised that there are no limitations in infrastructure which require additional funding and no funding issues which could prevent new development coming forward.

22 Health Centres / GPs

- 22.1 **Organisation**
- NHS England
- 22.2 **Strategies**
- Putting patients first; The NHS England business plan for 2013/14 – 2015/16
- 22.3 **Existing provision**
- 22.4 There are 24 GP practices serving the borough including 15 in Basingstoke town. The average GP patient list for the borough is 1,724 compared to the national average of 1,800 (see Appendix D).
- 22.5 **Planned provision**
- 22.6 Indications from NHS England are that there are no capacity constraints on General Practitioners list sizes and there is scope to increase staff resources as required.
- 22.7 However, accommodation space is identified as a real constraint. The rule of thumb is one General Practitioner for 1,800 – 2,000 registered patients.
- 22.8 The NHS advised that the proposed housing developments in the Local Plan will require extensions to existing GPs. It is also likely that new surgeries will be required, particularly for the larger sites, or where it is not possible to extend existing surgeries any further. . The need for additional provision is set out in the Schedule (Appendix A). In addition Neighbourhood Plans may also wish to deliver improved health-care facilities
- 22.9 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- 22.10 To continue to improve services, within constrained funding for new developments, there will be an increased focus on fully utilising NHS England estate, sharing facilities across the public sector and a greater reliance on capital receipts generated by disposing of surplus assets for re-investment in the estate. The NHS expects to be supported by

funds from developer contributions/CIL whilst recognising that it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain a reasonable size contribution for health infrastructure due to the current economic constraints. The NHS advised that the proposed housing developments in the Local Plan will require extensions to existing GPs.

23 Ambulance Services

23.1 Organisation

- South Central Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust (SCAS)

23.2 Strategies

- SCAS Strategy and Business Plan 2008-2011
 - SCAS Annual Plan 2011-2012
- SCAS Forward Plan 2012 - 2013

23.3 Existing provision

23.4 The ambulance service is operating out of an increasing number of Resource Centres, Retained Ambulance Stations, Serviced and Non-Serviced Standby Points. A Serviced Standby Point (SSP) is a facility which provides a rest room, kitchen and toilets, often shared with other users such as fire station, health centre etc. Within the borough there are ambulance stations at Aldermaston Road, Basingstoke and Ardglen Road, Whitchurch; and SSP at Unit 2, Winchester Road, Basingstoke and a number of SSPs which are regularly reviewed.

23.5 Planned provision

23.6 In general the SCAS Strategy is 'reactive' to the infrastructure rather than 'proactive'. Requirements are determined by demand on the service which increases as an area is developed and are regularly reviewed.

23.7 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

23.8 From the proposed development indicated in the infrastructure provision there would appear to be the potential for an SSP in the future in the north east area of Basingstoke. SCAS requirements are generally self funding subject to a business case at the time of need.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

24 Social and Community Facilities

24.1 Organisation

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Town and Parish Councils

24.2 Strategies

- Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment (Sep 2008)
- 'Pride in Our Place' Community Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane (LSP) 2006 - 2016
- Council Plan 2013-17

24.3 Existing provision

The borough has a variety of community halls ranging from small village halls to larger community centres and community schools. The borough is currently served by 92 facilities (see map in Appendix D).

24.4 Planned provision

- 24.5 The borough council works in partnership with the volunteers that are responsible for the management of all these facilities, which enables local people to determine and realise the sort of activities they need for themselves. The council has been working to develop community facilities within Sherfield Park (Taylor's Farm), which opened in May 2011 and in Rooksdown, which opened in December 2011. Extensions to Hatch Warren Community Centre and Scout and Community Hall in Chineham have been completed in 2009.
- 24.6 The council has set a policy aspiration that everyone in the borough should live with a 15 minute walk of a community building. In the urban areas this should be an average 15 minute walk, in rural areas this should be an average 15-minute drive.
- 24.7 Accordingly access to halls across the borough is good, but it is mainly in Basingstoke town that there are a significant number of properties out with the 15-minute walking time threshold. A map at Appendix D shows the location of community halls in the borough.
- 24.8 The council is currently working on a strategy for community buildings. Community facilities are strategically important for delivering on wider council aims and social outcomes. They are where a local community meets, engages and becomes self conscious of its needs, strengths and weaknesses. Therefore the council's community buildings strategy will identify needs and aspirations for the future and focus on the provision of high quality facilities rather than quantity, and in locations accessible to residents.

24.9 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 24.10 The council is to ensure that major development includes appropriate hall provision and minor developments contribute to the enhancement of existing halls, where necessary. CIL revenue will be spent for the provision of new and enhanced facilities. The council may accept payments in-kind, in the form of land and building, in lieu of a CIL payment.
- 24.11 Specific requirements for community infrastructure to support growth has been set out in the Infrastructure Schedule (Appendix A)

25 Sport and Recreation Facilities

25.1 Organisation

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Town and Parish Councils

25.2 Strategies

- Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment (Sept. 2008)
- Strategic Plan for Sport & Recreation in Basingstoke and Deane to 2025
- Pride in Our Place – Community Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane

25.3 Existing provision

25.4 A detailed audit⁶ of the open space, sport and recreation provision across the borough in accordance with PPG17 was carried out in 2008, with further research conducted during the development of the Strategic Plan for Sport and Recreation. These studies illustrate that there is relatively good provision of facilities in the borough offered by public, voluntary, education and commercial sector providers, but that many facilities are reaching capacity or require investment. As an overview, the range of sport and recreation facilities includes:

Facility	Total	Provider					Notes
		BDBC	Parish/ Town	School/ College	Voluntar y / Club	Priv ate	
Swimming pools	18	4	0	7	2	5	Includes Leisure Waters; indoor and outdoor pools and hotels /health club provision
Sports halls	22	0	0	18	3	1	Halls marked out for badminton (minimum size 1 badminton court)
Grass pitches (football, rugby, cricket)	138	35	41	43	17	2	Estimate – information being validated
Artificial turf pitches (full size)	3	1	0	2	0	0	Also a number of smaller artificial pitches and ball courts in B&D
Golf Courses (9 /18 holes) & Driving Ranges	11 6	1/ 0 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 / 65	6 x 18 holes; 5 x 9 holes; 6 driving ranges provided by 8 golf centres / clubs
Health and Fitness Suites	19	1	0	7	1	10	Includes hotel facilities
Gymnastics centre	1				1		Based at Active Life Centre
Ice Rink	1					1	Leisure Park
Martial Arts centres	2				2		Industrial unit
Table Tennis centres	1				1		Industrial unit
Indoor Tennis Centres	3	1				2	WMP; Manydown, Centrecourt
Indoor Bowls	2				2		Leisure Park and Longmeadow, Whitchurch
Bowling Greens	10	3			7		Estimated – information being validated
Tennis / netball courts (estimated)	140	76 courts between BDBC, parish / town council and clubs. 19 on school sites. 45 linked to private / residential properties.					The exact number and ownership is currently unknown

⁶ Other facilities than set out in the table above, such as livery, equestrian, polo, sailing, may be available outside of the borough.

25.5 General Sport and Recreation

- 25.6 The Sports Plan consultation identified that residents would like improved access to free informal sport and recreation opportunities. This included access to places to walk, cycle and generally take part in informal sport and recreation activities. To meet this need creating infrastructure such as cycle paths, leisure routes and improving links to established transport links such as public rights of way should be developed as part of the masterplanning new developments.

25.7 Planned provision

- 25.8 The top priority for the Sports Plan should be to focus on enhancing the existing facilities before building new provision. Also to look into innovative ways to increase community access to school sports facilities. There is a preference to provide new, locally accessible provision before developing large borough wide facilities. Where there is evidence of need that cannot be met by existing provision new leisure and recreation provision should be provided.

- 25.9 The Plan sets out the following objectives:

- Retain and maintain existing facilities which are highly valued by the community
- Improve the quality and capacity of existing facilities that are highly valued by the community
- Where there is evidence of need that cannot be met by existing provision, enable the development of new provision
- Drive up participation in sport and physical activity to increase the number and frequency of people taking part on a regular basis, ensuring there are opportunities for low cost access to sport and physical activity.

- 25.10 In order to achieve these objectives the council and partners responsible for the delivery of the Plan will:

- Recognise the importance of neighbourhood facilities in providing participation opportunities / social benefits without the need to travel long distances
- Create innovative ways to increase community access to school sports facilities across the borough
- Develop additional artificial turf pitches serving settlement clusters in the borough
- Develop additional senior and junior grass pitches (no single pitch sites) where there is a deficit and where they are supported by shared ancillary facilities
- Support the provision of facilities that increase the numbers of older people and people with disabilities taking part in sport and physical activity
- Subject to the outcome of an options appraisal and an assessment of other borough priorities, plan for a new multi-functional stadium/indoor arena or a more comprehensive major sports complex catering for a variety of indoor and outdoor activities through the Local Development Framework and supporting planning documents
- Develop a long term plan to refresh and where possible enhance the Leisure Park
- Seek developers' contributions relating to neighbourhood facilities

The planned delivery of specific sport and recreation projects is set out in Strategic Plan for Sport and Recreation – Delivery Schedule 2012-14. The schedule also looks forward to proposed projects for the period 2014 – 17. The schedule will be delivered on a two year rolling programme. The key infrastructure requirements identified within the IDP will be incorporated into the Delivery Schedule as and when they come forward.

25.11 Sport and Recreation Facility Hierarchy

25.12 To effectively provide the right mix of sport and recreation a Sport and Recreation Facility Hierarchy has been adopted by the council. Each facility type is broadly categorised into one of three strategic headings:

- Local / Neighbourhood provision
- District provision
- Borough wide / sub regional facilities

25.13 Sport and recreation facilities considered to be borough wide / sub regional or district provision are focused upon for the IDP. A summary of the key findings relating to existing indoor and outdoor provision is set out below.

25.14 Indoor Sports Facilities

25.15 **Swimming Pools:** All existing swimming pool provision should be maintained or replaced to meet infrastructure needs. New pool provision will be required in the long term to meet additional demand from population growth. The scale and location of these facilities will be identified in the council's Options Appraisal for Swimming Provision due for completion in July 2013.

25.16 **Sports Halls:** There is an existing deficiency of sports hall space equivalent to two badminton courts with the town based area. All sports hall provision should be maintained with a priority to increase capacity / accessibility to existing facilities. Future population growth will generate the need for two additional sports halls in strategic locations to the east and south west of the Basingstoke town area.

25.17 **Fitness Facilities / Gyms:** The borough has currently 17 fitness facilities, 14 of them in Basingstoke and the other 3 outside the town. There are approximately 940 fitness machines. Overall, the demand is equivalent to a need for around 1,000 machines and the current supply as equivalent to around 940 machines in public or commercial fitness centres suggests a small shortfall. This shortfall is predominately within the rural areas. This deficit will obviously increase with population growth and if participation rates or frequencies of participation rise further.

25.18 **Indoor Bowls:** The borough has two indoor bowls facilities, at the Leisure Park in Basingstoke and the Longmeadow Sports Centre in Whitchurch. Across England, indoor bowls is generally in decline. However some town/parish councils have identified a need for more indoor bowls facilities. Of these, only Baughurst lies out with the driving threshold of an indoor bowls hall, although it is close to the Hurst Leisure Centre which offers a form of indoor bowls in its sports hall using roll-out rinks.

25.19 **Indoor Tennis Centres:** The borough has three indoor tennis facilities, two within Basingstoke town and one located on the outskirts of the town to the west of Basingstoke town. Overall, 75% of residents in the borough are within a 20-minute drive of at least one of these centres. Increasing the quality and capacity of the council owned tennis facilities is required to meet future need.

- 25.20 **Ice Rink:** There is no need for any additional ice provision.
- 25.21 **Gymnastics Centre:** The borough also has a bespoke gymnastics centre. Increasing the capacity of the existing facility if future need is generated should be a priority.
- 25.22 **Outdoor Sports Facilities**
- 25.23 **Grass Pitches for football, rugby and cricket:** The quality of grass pitches in the Town Centre is generally of good quality. Pitches in the rural parts are more variable and the quality of ancillary facilities, including many pavilions and changing rooms requiring improvement to meet satisfactory quality standards. There is a local deficiency in football pitch provision in the Whitchurch area. A more detailed assessment of each form of sport is outline below:
- 25.24 **Cricket:** The number of cricket pitches has reduced over recent years in line with a decline in usage. Currently, there appears to be more than sufficient pitches to accommodate all of the current demand. Improving the capacity and quality of existing village and club grounds to meet needs generated from development will be undertaken over the next 5 to 10 years. The needs for new cricket pitches and ancillary facilities will be considered in the long term.
- 25.25 **Adult / Youth Football and Mini Soccer:** There appears to be adequate provision for mini-soccer in the borough as a whole. Additional, flexible grass pitches will need to be provided within new developments to provide adequate provision to meet need generate by future population growth.
- 25.26 **Rugby:** There are currently enough adult pitches to accommodate the adult demand, but a shortage of junior and mini pitches on Sundays. However, this is only a theoretical deficiency in provision because junior and mini teams normally play on adult pitches. Additional, flexible grass pitches will need to be provided within new developments to provide adequate provision to meet need generated by future population growth.
- 25.27 **Grass pitches summary:** To meet the infrastructure requirements for all grass pitches priority will be given to improving the capacity and quality of existing facilities, in particular the centres for sport. New grass pitches and changing facilities will be planned in sustainable, strategic locations serving wider catchments; no new single pitch sites will be developed in the future.
- 25.28 **Artificial Turf Pitches:** There are 3 sites (Down Grange, Everest Community School, and Queen Mary's College) across the borough. All three facilities are relatively new and of a high quality. The three ATP's are equivalent to 1 pitch to 50,500 people. There is currently a deficit in ATP's in both urban and rural areas, particularly to the west of the borough where there is no ATP's. This deficit will increase in line with population growth.
- 25.29 **Hockey:** The borough's three artificial turf pitches can accommodate the demand provided they can each be used four times on Saturdays. This does require clubs to spread their fixtures across different venues and locations. There is an aspiration to develop a two pitch hockey site to consolidate hockey matches onto one site.
- 25.30 **Football:** If, over time some forms of football training and matches do move onto artificial surfaces this will further impact on the existing deficit of ATP provision. There is currently a high number of small sided football matches played in indoor sports hall space that could be relocated to more appropriate facilities to free up space for indoor

sports use. Over the next 5-10 years the council should aim to deliver a total of at least four additional third generation ATPs in strategic locations across the borough.

- 25.31 **Athletics Facilities:** The current demand for athletics provision is met by the track at Down Grange Sports Complex comprising an 8-lane synthetic track. The quality of the track and associated field provision is very good but the track has no formal spectator accommodation. There is a long standing aspiration to add spectator and other ancillary accommodation in order to be able to attract major events.
- 25.32 **Tennis Courts:** Existing tennis court provision should be retained and maintained. Where possible, floodlighting should be considered to increase the capacity and quality of existing provision. Where there is a deficit in provision new courts should be provided in locations to meet local need.
- 25.33 **Outdoor Bowling Greens:** The current level of provision of bowling greens appears to be adequate to meet current needs and there should be limited spare capacity equivalent to approx. two greens on the borough-wide basis. Accordingly the borough's population aged 60-84 can grow by around 6,000 people before there will be a need for any additional greens. As the forecast increase in this age group from 2001 to 2026 is approx. 14,000 people, this implies a potential need for up to three additional greens. However, the Aldermaston AWE green may be relocated to a new site which may or may not be in the borough, but will be readily available to Tadley residents. Accordingly the likely need, apart from Tadley, is for two additional greens by 2026. The best location for these greens will depend on where there is likely to be the greatest growth in the number of older people, but at least one should be in Basingstoke town.
- 25.34 **Golf Courses:** The borough currently has 8 courses, which are in good condition, with 153 holes. There are also 5 driving ranges.
- 25.35 Weybrook Park Club is planning to construct another 9 holes, so in the reasonably near future there will be one 9-hole unit on average to approximately 8,700 people. Most of the clubs within the borough currently have vacancies for members and current provision is adequate to meet all current demand. The findings of the LRNA suggest the council's spatial objective should be to protect existing provision; and to support the further development of those courses or clubs closest to the town in order to minimise the need for golfers to travel to courses further away. There is no quantity standard required/recommended
- 25.36 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- 25.37 The council is to ensure that major development includes appropriate on-site/off-site provision for sport and recreation and minor developments contribute to the enhancement of existing facilities, where necessary. Where new development creates a need for new Local Sport and Recreation Infrastructure this should be provided on-site and will be secured by S106 Legal Agreements. Improvements to existing facilities will be funded by the CIL revenue. Specific requirements for sport/leisure provision has been set out in the Infrastructure Schedule (Appendix a).
- 25.38 The provision standard for leisure and recreation have been set out in the table overleaf.

25.39 The proposed standards are set out in the table below:

Type of provision	Facility Catchment	Minimum Quantity standard	Minimum Quality Standard	Accessibility (driving travel time)
Swimming pools	Borough wide	0.06 sq m of pool building per person	25m x 4 lanes with reception, storage, changing village and car parking	20 minutes
Indoor Sports Halls / Leisure Centre	Settlement clusters	0.1 sq m of indoor sports building per person	4 badminton court hall with reception, storage, changing rooms and car parking	20 minutes
Ice Rink	Borough wide	No minimum quantity	Where provided. 1 full size rink with spectator seating, ancillary areas and car parking	No maximum drive time
Indoor bowls	Borough wide	No minimum quantity	Where provided 6 lanes, changing and social facilities, car parking	No maximum drive time
Gymnastics Centre	Borough wide	No minimum quantity	Where provided...multi-disciplinary spaces, storage, changing rooms, car parking	No maximum drive time
Health and fitness / gyms	Settlement clusters	0.1 sq m of indoor sports building per person	Inclusive Fitness Association (IFI) accredited gym	15 minutes
Artificial Turf Pitches	Settlement clusters	0.4 sq m per person	Full size for football, hockey or rugby with changing rooms, floodlighting	20 minutes
Grass playing fields	Neighbourhood	n per person	Conforms to sport governing body standards for pitch and changing rooms, no single pitch sites, social space	15 minutes
Outdoor Tennis / Netball courts	Neighbourhood	0.5 sq m per person	Conforms to sport governing body standards, fully enclosed, floodlighting	10 minutes
Outdoor Bowling Greens	Neighbourhood	0.5 sq m per 1000 population	6 rinks, changing and social facilities	10 minutes
Golf Courses/ Driving ranges	Borough wide	No minimum quantity	No minimum quality standard	20 minutes
Multi Use games areas	Neighbourhood	Referenced in Green Infrastructure Policy	Referenced in Green Infrastructure Policy	Referenced in Green Infrastructure Policy
Water based facilities such as canoeing, boating, rowing, and fishing	Borough wide	No minimum quantity	Where provided... storage, changing rooms, car parking, social facilities	No maximum drive time

26 Green Spaces (including allotments), Equipped Play Areas and Biodiversity

26.1 Organisation

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Town and Parish Council's

26.2 Strategies

- Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment (Sep 2008)
- Pride in Our Place – Community Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane
- Council Plan 2013-17
- Draft Green Infrastructure Strategy 2013-2029
- Living Landscape (Natural Environment Strategy) 2010

26.3 Existing provision

26.4 In relation to green spaces and equipped play a detailed audit of provision across the borough was carried out in 2008. The Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment (LRNA) identified the following:

26.5 Equipped Children's Play Areas

- 26.6 Across the borough there are 169 equipped play areas, covering a total area of approx. 9.6 ha and giving an average of 0.6 sq m per person. The council's current quantity standard for equipped play provision is 0.2ha per 1,000 people, or 2 sq m per person.
- 26.7 Play facilities should be readily accessible to potential users on foot. Some parts of the Borough – for example, much of Basingstoke town, Bramley, Kingsclere, Oakley and Overton – have a significant number of play areas with overlapping catchment areas. This creates the opportunity to review and rationalise the current pattern of provision.
- 26.8 The population forecast for 2012 (wards with over 1500 residents aged 0-19) suggests that Basing, Chineham, Hatch Warren and Beggarwood, Kempshott, South Ham, Tadley North and Winklebury are likely to see a slight reduction in the number of children and young people and therefore demand for play facilities over the next few years will reduce. On the other hand, demand will probably increase slightly in Buckskin, Calleva and Norden.
- 26.9 The LRNA suggested adopting a clear hierarchy of equipped play provision in both existing and proposed new residential neighbourhoods to include strategic neighbourhood and local provision.
- 26.10 Green Space Network Multi-functional green space**
- 26.11 Multi-functional green space is defined as including formal parks, kickabout space/informal play space and accessible natural green space (but excluding playing

fields, allotments and play areas for which there is a separate standard). The creation of the multi-functional green space type and standard allows flexibility in the provision of green spaces that fulfil a range of functions and which are designed to meet the particular and varying needs of local residents.

26.12 The three wards with the highest proportion of green space per person all contain major parks or playing field sites: Brighton Hill North (the Brighton Hill open space neighbourhood park), Eastrop (Eastrop and War Memorial Parks) and Kempshott (Stratton Park).

26.13 Because of variation in the levels of green space provision across the borough, in order to deliver the best outcomes in terms of green space provision for the population, a flexible approach will need to be taken as to whether new green spaces should be created and/or whether existing green spaces can be enhanced.

26.14 The main improvements needed to sites to enhance their value include and accommodate additional use:

- Making spaces more interesting and stimulating for children
- Improving landscape structure to enhance local character and making them more attractive for informal recreation
- Improving the inter-connectivity of spaces and pedestrian access to them so that people are more likely to walk or cycle through them on an everyday basis
- Enhancing biodiversity and nature conservation
- Where possible and appropriate, providing new pedestrian and cycle links to the wider countryside access network

26.15 Green infrastructure standards are set out in section 26.40 – 26.44 .

26.16 Allotments

25.17 A detailed audit of allotment sites across the borough was carried out in 2008 and the council carries out regular monitoring of allotment sites within Basingstoke to update information on the council's website.

26.18 As of November 2013 the council manages 43 allotment sites within the Basingstoke area. In addition there are allotment sites in rural areas of the borough managed by Town/Parish councils and charity organisations. Across Basingstoke Town, there are around 1,083 plots although this figure is constantly changing as large plots are subdivided. In addition there are more than 800 plots within the rural areas of the borough.

26.19 Most of Basingstoke town, lies within a 10-minute walk of at least one allotment site, apart from the north-eastern and south-western areas. Most of Kingsclere, the central area of Overton, the central part of Tadley and Whitchurch are also within a 10-minute walk of a site. There are particular accessibility deficiencies in north east and south west Basingstoke, Baughurst, Sherfield on Loddon and Ecchinswell.

26.20 As of November 2013 across Basingstoke town the waiting list is 537 applicants. The areas with the greatest deficiency of provision are currently Brighton Hill, Chineham, Hatch Warren and Beggarwood, Kempshott, Popley, Buckskin, Rooksdown and Winklebury.

Planned provision

26.21 Green space and equipped play areas

- 26.22 The council has started to develop a new neighbourhood park at the western end of Abbey Road in Popley. With regard to children's play areas the council is currently planning new facilities at Rooksdown, Popley.
- 26.23 With regard to a green space network the council is currently working on a Green Infrastructure Strategy which, following consultation and adoption by the Council in 2013 will enable future requirements for green spaces to be anticipated and planned in an integrated and strategic manner. It is expected that any new requirements identified as part of this work is included in updates to the IDP.
- 26.24 In addition, the landowner is prepared to make available a Country Park on the Manydown site. —At the top of the hierarchy of locally provided natural green space is the country park. Combining a large expanse of open space, providing a variety of functions, together with extensive biodiversity potential, a country park clearly makes a major contribution to green infrastructure. Most importantly it offers the visitor a true sense of the countryside and significant contact with nature. If carefully sited so that it is easily accessed from residential areas and located adjacent to the open countryside, a county park can provide an important link or 'gateway' to the wider landscape and potentially reduce recreational pressure on nearby sensitive receptors, for instance sites with high biodiversity value.
- 26.25 Currently there is no country park within the borough. The nearest is the Wellington Country Park which is to the north of Basingstoke on the borough border. This is privately owned and charges an admission fee (whereas the more usual arrangement for a country park is to charge for parking only).
- 26.26 The concept of a country park was introduced through the Countryside Act of 1968 and since then there has been numerous formal designations throughout Hampshire - although over the last 20 or so years the expansion of country park provision has not kept pace with the increase in population. As far back as 1987 Hampshire County Council identified the need for a country park in the Basingstoke-Andover area but since then, despite the significant increase in the population of Basingstoke, this deficiency has not been addressed.
- 26.27 The council's *Community Woodland and Country Park Provision* document published in 1996 assessed the growing need for a country park and promoted an edge of town location as having the greatest benefit:
- 'A country park on the edge of Basingstoke, complemented by the enhancement of public access to the wider countryside around the town... would add to the diversity of leisure opportunities available to existing and future inhabitants of the town and the borough as a whole.'* (p.10)
- 26.28 With the further expansion of Basingstoke and the development sites being identified through the local plan process, the opportunity to establish a country park should not be missed. This will need to be pursued, once the development sites are agreed, through actions set out in the action plan which accompanies this document.
- 26.29 Provision is made for a country park as a part of the allocation of the site at Manydown in the emerging Local Plan. CIL revenue and other sources of funding will be used for implementing the Country Park.

26.30 Allotments

- 26.31 The LRNA study suggests to protect all the existing sites, seek to enhance those requiring enhancement and make additional provision where it is needed.
- 26.32 The allotments have benefited from recent capital investment using funds derived from the sale of surplus allotment land at Churchill Way West. This includes addressing a backlog of repairs to the fencing and some improvement works to maintain them to an appropriate standard i.e. water supplies, access tracks etc.
- 26.33 Cabinet on 30 October 2012 agreed that the currently disused South View allotments site should be returned to allotment use, and this will provide approximately 80 plots.
- 26.34 The Council has adopted the standards of 3.4 sq m per person for the provision of allotments in new development (at its Cabinet meeting in March 2013).
- 26.35 In addition to the quantity standards, distance thresholds and minimum size standards have been adopted as follows:
- Minimum Size: 10 plots, min 5 rods (approx. 1375 sq m)
 - Maximum Distance Thresholds: 10 mins (600m walking, 1500m cycling, 3750m by car)
- 26.36 The following sites are planned for the future:
- Razors Farm, North West of Chineham (minimum 16 plots)
 - Merton Rise, North of Popley

26.37 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 26.38 Equipped play areas:
- For Basingstoke town:
- Strategic facilities: A network of 9 sites around 1250 sq m each at a 900 m distance threshold funded through CIL
 - On a neighbourhood/ward level a network of around 16 facilities at 750 sq m each
 - On a local level a network of around 64 facilities at 300 sq m
- 26.39 In the rural areas the main need will be for the local sites plus a handful of neighbourhood sites in the larger settlements of Kingsclere, Overton/Laverstoke, Sherfield on Loddon, Tadley and Whitchurch.
- 26.40 Adopted standards should be used to assess the need for developer contributions. Planning for play should be based primarily on accessibility and play value coupled with the hierarchy of site sizes suggested above, rather than quantity.
- 26.41 The minimum quantity standards are set out below
- Equipped play areas: 0.5m² per person (all areas)
 - Multi-functional Green Space: 20m² per person (all areas)
 - Expected quantity standard: 65m² per person (Basingstoke), 32m² per person (rural)
- 26.42 The expected quantity standards are set out below

- Multi-functional Green Space: 65m² per person in/adjacent to Basingstoke
- Multi-functional Green Space: 32m² per person rural

26.43 Note: Multi-functional Green Space consists of Amenity Green Space (incl. informal play space and kickabout), accessible natural green space, parks, green corridors and buffers, important biodiversity sites and landscape features. The Green Space Standards will need to be applied flexibly with reference to local need, existing deficits, site constraints and other council priorities.

The maximum distance thresholds are as follows:

- Amenity spaces 5 mins (300 walking)
- Accessible Natural Greenspaces 10 mins (600 walking, 1500m cycling)
- Parks 15 mins (900m walking, 2250m cycling, 5625m car)
- Equipped play areas 10 mins (600 walking) to nearest facility

26.44 The minimum sizes are set out below:

- Multi-functional Green Space – 0.2ha with no dimension less than 15m
- Neighbourhood Parks – 2ha
- Strategic equipped play areas incl. provision for teenagers – 1250 sqm in Basingstoke
- Neighbourhood equipped play areas – 750 sq m in Basingstoke, 1000 sq m in rural settlements to allow for the lack of strategic sites
- Local equipped play areas – 300 sq m in Basingstoke, 450 sq m in rural settlements to allow for the lack of strategic sites

26.45 For major development it will normally be appropriate to require a mix of on-site provision and either new off-site provision or the enhancement of existing off-site provision within the appropriate distance thresholds. For smaller developments in the rural areas of the borough it would normally be appropriate to require enhancement to provision or enhanced access to the countryside. Developer contributions will be sought for the provision of new and enhanced facilities.

26.46 **Green Space Provision**

26.47 In the case of large developments Local and Neighbourhood provision would normally be provided on site through S106 agreement. This would include amenity space (including kickabout), accessible natural greenspace and parks.

26.48 The impact of development and growth on strategic parks and green spaces across the Borough would be mitigated using CIL funds

26.49 **Allotments**

26.50 The council is to ensure that major development includes appropriate on-site provision for allotments and minor developments contribute to the enhancement of existing provision, where necessary. This would depend primarily on the nature of a development and its location in relation to existing provision and local deficits. Developer contributions will be sought for the provision of new and enhanced facilities either through the S106 for on-site provision or through CIL for enhancement of off-site facilities.

26.51 **Biodiversity**

26.52 Biodiversity in the context of this plan is the habitat infrastructure component of green infrastructure, including woodland, trees, hedgerows, grassland, horticultural planting for

wildlife, water bodies, and artificial nesting/roosting structures and species migration/dispersal features.

- 26.53 Local plan policy expects biodiversity impacts to be mitigated on site. Where funding is required for such mitigation, S106 is the principal funding mechanism. There are instances, however, when it is not possible to fully mitigate impacts on site or compensate impacts off-site and residual biodiversity impacts remain. These residual impacts can result from residential developments and associated transport infrastructure improvements. For example it may not be possible to mitigate the impact of pet predation on populations of dormice (European protected species) or habitat fragmentation associated with a new access road local to a development, or increased recreational pressures on habitats within strategic parks and green spaces. CIL provides opportunities to create, restore and manage suitable habitat infrastructure in the borough that will positively enhance existing populations of flora and fauna and help to off-set these cumulative residual impacts from development.
- 26.54 Strategic biodiversity priorities for the borough have been identified through the Hampshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and its associated Habitat and Species Action Plans (HAPs and SAPs). In parallel with the BAP, the council has developed its own Natural Environment Strategy – ‘Living Landscapes’. The council’s draft Green Infrastructure Strategy (2013) identifies the regional Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOA) relevant to the borough and has developed Biodiversity Priority Areas (BPA) with specific habitat targets.
- 26.55 The Borough is subject to an annual programme of habitat survey through the council’s Service Level agreement with the Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre (HBIC). Much of the survey effort is focused on sites of high biodiversity value such as SSSIs and SINCs. Sites that have not previously been surveyed are surveyed at the request of the council, for instance based on an indication of biodiversity value or as part of the evidence base for the Local Plan. All survey information is assessed by HBIC to identify and designate new SINCs that meet the designation criteria.

26.56 **Planned provision**

- TBC

26.57 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**

- 26.58 Where new development creates a need for new local green infrastructure (such as kickabout, childrens play facilities) this should be provided on-site in accordance with the adopted green infrastructure standards, and will be secured by S106 Legal Agreements. Any environmental mitigation measures will be considered on a site by site basis .The laying out and initial maintenance of on-site green space will be the responsibility of the developer. Where the green space is to be adopted by the council the developer will be expected to provide commuted sums. Infrastructure improvements, maintenance and management of strategic green infrastructure (such as strategic parks/green spaces, strategic allotment sites, strategic and neighbourhood play areas) will be funded by CIL revenue. .

PUBLIC SERVICES

27 Libraries

27.1 **Organisation**

- Hampshire County Council – Libraries and Information Service

27.2 Strategies

27.3 In March 2010 the Department for Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) published 'The Modernisation Review of Public Libraries'. The review sets out how the government sees modernisation of libraries services evolving in the future including guidance, best practice and advice on:

- Service improvement, user engagement and targeting particular user groups
- Reading and Information
- Governance models
- Co-location and partnership working
- Total Place principles in place-shaping
- Fundraising and commercial ventures
- Digital innovation – lending, digital engagement and communication, digital content
- Learning and skills

27.4 Existing provision

27.5 Hampshire's Library and Information Service (LIS) is one of the largest library services in the country with a budget of £13m and over 600 staff. There are 7 libraries in the borough at Basingstoke Town Centre; Chineham; Kingsclere; South Ham; Tadley; Overton and Whitchurch. The LIS also operates a mobile library service in the borough, although the number of stops and frequency of visit was reduced in 2011.

27.6 In common with trends across the country, visits and issues in Hampshire's libraries have declined over the past 5 years. However use of online services such as renewing books and downloading e-books is increasing.

27.7 Hampshire's Discovery Centre programme has been developed to transform libraries by providing a wider variety of services in one place and making them available for longer hours and to more people. Visits and issues have increased at the three Discovery Centres in the county, including Basingstoke.

27.8 In order to reduce the increase on the revenue budget LIS has undergone a complete review since April 2009, streamlining ways of working, reducing both numbers of staff at Library Headquarters and the number of managers across the service, and reviewing the Mobile Library Service.

27.9 HCC have identified the following challenges ahead to 2026 that need to be taken account of -

- Increase in the proportion of older people and fewer people of working age
- Significant house building in various parts of the county
- The effects of climate change and environmental issues
- Technological changes

27.10 Basingstoke library has been changed to a Discovery Centre (Nov 2010). It contains new features: business and learning suite, Wifi, 50 seat community room, accessible lift, personal changing suite, self-service technology, refreshment point, museum display, public toilet and baby changing facilities and Information Centre.

27.11 Planned provision

27.12 TbcInfrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 27.13 Space standard: the national survey suggests that approved space standards tend to vary between 25 and 35 square metres per 1,000 population. Museum Libraries Archives Council recommends a figure of 30 square metres per 1,000 population as a benchmark for local authorities.
- 27.14 Overall there is a surplus in the provision of library space for the borough as a whole. However, when considering individual libraries and their current floor space provision in comparison to the population they serve the libraries in Chineham, Kingsclere, Overton and South Ham fall below the space standard and therefore have no capacity for increased numbers of customers. There is no provision through the capital programme for funding to increase capacity and the Library Service would seek contributions from developers.
- 27.15 Basingstoke Discovery Centre, Tadley Library and Whitchurch Library have capacity to take more customers.
- 27.16 Developer contributions/CIL will be sought for the provision of new and enhanced facilities. However, Manydown development falls within catchment of South Ham Library. As the number of dwellings planned exceeds 3000 the Library Service would need to be involved in discussions with the developer and Basingstoke and Deane on the options for library provision on the development. Specific requirements for the provision of libraries to support growth have been set out in the Infrastructure Schedule (Appendix A).

28 Culture / Art

28.1 Organisations

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council

28.2 Strategies

- Cultural Strategy for Basingstoke and Deane 2012 - 2015

28.3 Existing provision

- 28.4. The borough has a number of cultural assets, from modern performing arts venues to historic stately homes. Over the last 20 years it has benefited from significant investment in cultural provision. Investment in facilities such as The Anvil concert hall and Milestones, Hampshire's living history museum, and improvements to existing facilities including the Haymarket and Willis Museum, have all contributed towards a strong cultural infrastructure. The Council has developed a Cultural Strategy which sets out the approach to the provision of public art and cultural activity within the borough.

28.5 Planned provision

- 28.6 TBC

28.7 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 28.8 Cultural facilities include concert halls, theatres, libraries, museums, archive facilities, community arts centres, art/craft centres and art in the public realm.

28.9 The borough council recognises the role of art in improving the quality of the environment and the overall design in new development proposals which can contribute to the creation of a sense of place and local identity in public buildings, commercial developments, housing, streets and parks. In appropriate circumstances the borough council will seek to secure the provision of Public Art by way of a planning condition or via a Section 106 Agreement.

29 Cemeteries

29.1 Organisations

- Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council
- Town & Parish Councils

29.2 Strategies

- Housing and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee report on 27/09/2012
- Portfolio Holder for Environment and Climate Change Report on 12/02/2013

29.3 Existing provision

29.4 There is a crematorium at North Waltham serving the needs of the borough. The main existing provision for burial services is at Worting Road in Basingstoke, which is about 5 ha in size. At the current rate of burials, Worting Road Cemetery will run out of new burial space in 8 to 10 years' time (2019-2022). It will, however, continue to be used for burials in pre-purchased plots and family graves for at least another thirty years.

29.5 The burial capacity at Worting Road Cemetery has been extended over the last five years through the re-use of unpurchased graves and greater capacity developed for the interment of ashes with the use of columbarium niches but there is still the need for identifying new cemetery land.

29.6 Planned provision

29.7 Additional burial space is required to ensure continuity of burial provision once new grave spaces are no longer available in the current site at Worting Road Cemetery. On the basis of projections on the number of deaths and demographic changes i.e. ageing population, ideally, the cemetery should be of sufficient size e.g. over 5ha, to allow for a medium to long term solution and should also provide for natural burials. The Borough Council is currently considering possible new sites to meet long term needs including land adjacent to North Waltham crematorium, or potentially within Manydown.

29.8 Although there is no legal obligation on Local Authorities to provide burial provision, the Borough Council has decided to continue to provide this service into the future.

29.9 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

29.10 Further feasibility work is being carried out to investigate the opportunities presented at sites considered suitable and what other land may be available, within the relevant time period, for future cemetery provision, based on site criteria assessment.

29.11 Consideration will be given to the role of the emerging Local Plan in assisting its delivery through a relevant DPD or SPD.

29.12 The main costs associated with cemeteries are the land and associated infrastructure (road network, footpaths). A provisional budget of £450,000 was included in the annual budget report in February 2013.

29.13 **The Borough Council has been made aware that there is limited capacity provision outside the town of Basingstoke, such as in Overton.**

30 Emergency services

30.1 Organisation

- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service

30.2 Strategies

- Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service Plan 2012-2015

30.3 Existing provision

30.4 Within Basingstoke and Deane there are five fire stations, in Basingstoke, Overton, Whitchurch, Tadley and Kingsclere.

30.5 Planned provision

30.6 New objectives set out in the Service Plan include:

- Looking at ways to share facilities
- Develop more efficient ways of responding to automatic fire alarms and to respond more efficiently to small fires and road traffic accidents in rural areas

30.7 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service advised the present station and fire appliance resource can meet the proposed development needs from the existing site. However, there are also plans to build a new fire station at the existing site which can meet needs of proposed growth. A new purpose built station to house the 10-vehicle fleet was approved by the Fire Authority in February 2012. The new building is expected to have improved conditions for operational staff and appliances, better facilities for prevention and protection staff and better community facilities in the shape of meeting rooms, disabled access and IT. The redeveloped station is expected to meet the needs of the fire service and community for the next 40 years and is expected to be delivered by late 2014. The cost for a new fire station would be in the region of £6m and will be funded from service capital budget.

31 Police

31.1 Organisation

- Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire

31.2 Strategies

- Police and Crime Plan 2013-2017

31.3 Existing provision

There is one police station in Basingstoke town centre which covers the urban area of Basingstoke. Within the rural areas of the Borough there are Safer Neighbourhood Teams which cover the following areas: Baughurst & Sherborne St John, Bramley & Sherfield on Loddon, Highclere & Burghclere, Kingsclere, Oakley, Overton, Tadley & Pamber, Upton Grey & The Candovers, Whitchurch & St Marybourne. The police force consists of police officers, police staff, police community support officers, special constables and volunteers.

31.4 Planned provision

The vision set out in the Police and Crime Commissioner's Plan is improving community safety and cutting crime and re-offending. The plan sets out a programme of how to achieve aims and objectives which include a review of the Estate Development Programme, vehicle replacement, investment in technology. The PCC will also make available a new community safety fund. The majority of funding for policing comes through government grants, with around a third coming from council tax.

- 31.5 A key step towards reducing the amount of policing required for new development is to ensure it is built to 'Secure by Design' standards. There is an expectation for all new development to meet the criteria set out in this document without compromising the quality of the place.

31.6 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 31.7 Hampshire Constabulary have aspirations to modernise their built infrastructure (including headquarters) to ensure buildings are fit for purpose. The overall capacity may not necessarily need to increase to meet changing needs, but rather the size and location of police headquarters may need to change. For example, larger older headquarters buildings may need to be replaced with alternative provision by way of a network of smaller custody facilities at motorway junctions or neighbourhood centres. Specifically, it is recognised (in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement, Version 1, Feb. 2013) that in the longer term new modern replacement facilities will be required in the urban areas such as Basingstoke. Hampshire Constabulary's Estate Development Programme has identified a number of estates projects. The projects relevant for the borough council are listed below:

Project type	Description	Indicative timescale
Force Restructuring Project	Major refurbishment at Basingstoke operational police station	Due to commence Summer 2015
Force Restructuring Project	Light refurbishment will be completed at Whitchurch	Summer 2013

- 31.8 Hampshire Constabulary is funded by Government grants, inclusive of business rates, plus other income, such as service income and earned income on surplus cash and Council Tax. In the short to medium term, rationalisation of the Hampshire Constabulary estate will generate capital receipts which will help fund the improvements listed above. In addition this rationalisation will lead to cost savings through associated reduction 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 developers) will therefore not be required.

- 31.9 Where a significant increase in residential dwellings (e.g. major new development area) is likely to place increased demands on police resources, the Policy may seek developer funding to cover the cost of land and capital costs of police buildings and associated accommodation facilities for the provision of new police stations, extensions to existing stations and the need for additional staff and resources where needed.

UTILITIES and WASTE

32 Water Supply

32.1 Lead Organisations

- Environment Agency (EA)
- Southern Water (SW)
- South East Water (SEW)

32.2 Strategies

- The Environment Agency Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (March 2009) sets out how the Agency believes water resources should be managed over the coming decades so that water can be abstracted and used sustainably.
- SW published its Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP) in October, 2009, covering the 25-year period from 2010 to 2035.
- SEW Water Resource Management Plan December 2010

32.3 Existing provision

- 32.4 South East Water and Southern Water supply drinking water to Basingstoke and Deane.

32.5 Planned provision

- 32.6 Water resources are recognised as an issue in the South East and the region is acknowledged as being water stressed. However, water supply to meet the needs of future growth can be provided for over the plan period as outlined in Southern Water and South East Water's Water Resource Management Plans. Sustainable use of water is a key issue for the borough and firm implementation of water efficiency standards is essential to manage demand on the water environment.
- 32.7 The water companies have a legal duty to prepare a Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP). This plan sets out how demand for water is balanced against the available supply over the next 25 years. Southern Water published its WRMP in October, 2009, covering the 25-year period from 2010 to 2035. SW describes the challenges to water resources in this region as significant, but the water company believe that the options identified in the WRMP are robust and appropriate to meet these challenges. A summary of the components of the overall water resources strategy for the company for the south/west of the borough is shown as:
- Universal Metering
 - Asset improvement schemes for groundwater sources
 - (1.2 Ml/d peak only)

A summary of the components of the overall water resource strategy for the SEW for the borough is shown as:

- Universal Metering
- Promote water efficiency
- Reduction in per capita consumption
- Management of leakage

32.8 SEW and SW are currently developing their plans which cover the period 2015 to 2040. The draft plans will be published for public consultation in May 2013, subject to approval from the Secretary of State. These need to be finalised in 2014 and once approved will replace the previous WRMP identified above.

32.9 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**

32.10 There is no identified supply deficit for the area during the plan period and it is therefore anticipated that the level of planned development within Basingstoke and Deane to 2029 can be accommodated without the need for further water resources schemes to be implemented.

32.11 However, there may be a need for additional water supply infrastructure, in the form of pumping stations, supply pipe work etc, and the water companies will work closely with landowners and developers in relation to site specific requirements.

32.12 It is considered that subject to any necessary consents, and funding being secured either through the WRMP process or where appropriate, from the developer, necessary improvements will be implemented during the plan period. Phasing conditions may be required, to ensure that upgrades are implemented in line with development phasing. The infrastructure policy will require connection at nearest point of available capacity.

33 **Wastewater Treatment**

33.1 **Lead Organisations**

- Environment Agency (EA)
- Thames Water Utilities Ltd (TWUL)
- Southern Water

33.2 **Strategies**

- TWUL's 25 Year Strategic Direction Statement 2010 – 2035 'Taking care of Water' (2007) sets out what the future holds in relation to water services infrastructure and how TWUL intends to respond to this. The Water Resources Management Plan (2010-2035) was agreed in 2012 and outlines how the water company aims to meet predicted demand for water over the next 25 years. Thames Water is carrying out a public consultation on: its draft business plan for AMP 6 (2015-2020); its draft long term strategy 2015-2040; and its draft Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040 from 1 May to 25 June 2013.
- River Thames Basin Management Plan December 2009 sets out actions that are needed to meet the objectives for the river basin district by 2015

- Basingstoke Water Cycle Study Phase 1 and 2 (2009) is a study to better understand the relationship between development and the water environment around Basingstoke by examining the potential impacts of future growth on three main aspects of the water cycle

33.3 Existing provision

- 33.4 Thames Water is responsible for wastewater and sewerage infrastructure for the north eastern part of Basingstoke and Deane and Southern Water is the statutory undertaker for the Overton, Whitchurch and Oakley area. There are many wastewater treatments works (STW) within Basingstoke with the Chineham Wastewater/Sewage Treatment works and the treatment works being the largest facility, with other facilities serving the needs of other towns and villages. Also substantial network growth upgrades have been carried out in Basingstoke in previous years which involved the construction of a new large diameter trunk sewer to serve development sites around the Popley area. However, there exist some sewerage infrastructure problems in some part of the Borough, which may be linked to poor management.

33.5 Planned provision

- 33.6 The WCS has shown that there is planned infrastructure capacity in Basingstoke for planned allocations and commitments up until 2016, and that strategic water services have been assessed up to 2021.
- 33.7 Thames Water, along with the other UK water and sewerage companies, is funded in 5 year planning periods known as Asset Management Plans (AMP). The money available to spend on Water Services Infrastructure during an AMP period is determined by the Office of Water Services (Ofwat) in consultation with the Government, the Environment Agency and consumer organisations amongst others. The consultation process is known as the Periodic Review, and the next review, which will determine how much money TWUL have to spend between 2015 and 2020 (AMP 6) commences in 2014 (PR14). TWUL will be submitting its draft Business Plan for AMP6 to OFWAT in the first quarter of 2014.
- 33.8 In addition to the £10-20m TWUL has identified as sewage treatment improvements need to support growth to 2021, TWUL has planned for approximately an additional up to £10m sewage and sludge treatment infrastructure upgrades to be delivered between 2010 and 2015 to improve serviceability at the STW. This figure does not relate to growth and is related to maintenance of the existing treatment works infrastructure.
- 33.9 Southern Water also plans investment through the five yearly price review process undertaken by Ofwat, the water industry's economic regulator. The next price review is in 2014, covering the investment period 2015 to 2020. A further price review will take place in 2019, covering the investment period 2020 to 2025, etc. The wastewater treatment capacity and water resources required to meet demand from new development can be planned and funded through this process. In terms of local sewerage and water distribution infrastructure, new development will need to connect to the sewerage system and the water distribution network at the nearest point of adequate capacity. This may require off-site infrastructure if capacity is insufficient in the immediate vicinity of the site. This off-site infrastructure would need to be provided by the development.

33.10 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 33.11 The Water Framework Directive allows the achievement of less stringent environmental objectives where environmental and socioeconomic needs cannot be achieved by other measures and conditions make this infeasible or disproportionately expensive. The Directive also states that emissions are controlled, based on best available technologies. Good status can only be achieved through tightening discharges from sewage effluent. Basingstoke Sewage Treatment Work is currently operating at the tightest form of consent in relation to discharge. Any improvements are beyond that of currently best available technology. The opportunities of new technology and the cost of implementing new technology, if developed, are as yet unknown.
- 33.12 The modelling in the WCS has shown that the impact of additional treated sewage effluent from the additional development scenarios modelled (that is, between 14,800 and 18,900 dwellings) (higher numbers than those now being used by the council) is unlikely to cause a deterioration of current physiochemical status in the River Loddon. Whilst there is confidence that there will be no deterioration in chemical or physiochemical status, there remains uncertainty regarding the impact upon biological status that may result from additional developments and an on-going monitoring program is recommended to manage this risk. This is set out in the water quality policy EM6 of the emerging Local Plan.
- 33.13 Thames Water (TW) advise that they have assessed the requirement to provide capacity at BSTW to serve growth until 2021 and that between £10m and £20m is required to be spent on infrastructure to ensure that the STW can treat growth until 2021. The delivery of this infrastructure has been split into two phases to be funded from their asset management plan. Phase 1 of the improvements are planned to be delivered between 2010 and 2015 (AMP5), and Phase 2 will be implemented during 2015 and 2020, subject to agreement by their financial regulator in the final determination of their business plan.
- 33.14 TW require a three to five year lead in time for the provision of extra capacity and will work closely with Council, landowners and the developers in relation to future sewerage and STW infrastructure. TW will seek funding from developers for impact studies where these are necessary to gauge what upgrades to infrastructure are required. It is considered that subject to any necessary consents, and funding being secured either through the Thames Water Business Plan process or where appropriate, from the developer, necessary improvements will be implemented during the plan period. Phasing conditions may be required, to ensure that upgrades are implemented prior to new development, depending on their scale, location and nature. The infrastructure policy CN5 aims to ensure that new infrastructure to support new development must be provided and phased to meet the needs of the development and to mitigate the impact on the community.
- 33.15 Thames Water have advised that the cumulative effect of the development sites listed in the Basingstoke and Deane Infrastructure and Service Provision correspondence will necessitate the need for some significant infrastructure upgrades to the network to convey sewage to the Sewage Treatment Works near Chineham. The network model for Basingstoke has to be re-verified to determine the exact size and nature of the upgrades. Developers will be expected to fund this modelling work to show what off site upgrades will be required to serve their development. This could take up to 24 weeks from commencement.
- 33.16 With regard to development in Overton and Whitchurch Southern Water have advised that in principle sites could drain to the local wastewater treatment works and that there is some existing capacity in the local STW that could accommodate some developments. The current **environmental permits** can accommodate the proposed

development and there is no need to review them. If necessary Southern Water can apply to the Environment Agency for new or amended environmental permits to accommodate new development. Any upgrades to the treatment works will be undertaken and funded by Southern Water, however local network infrastructure improvements required as a result of new development would need to be provided by the developer. Southern Water will bid for investment funding for sites allocated in an adopted Local Plan via the Ofwat Periodic Review process.

34 Energy including Renewable and Non-renewable

34.1 Lead Organisations

- National Grid
- Southern Gas
- Scottish & Southern Energy

34.2 Strategies

- Scottish and Southern Electric Power Distribution Long Term Development Statement (Nov 2012)
- North Hampshire Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Development Study (2010)

34.3 Existing Provision

34.4 Electricity

34.5 National Grid owns and maintains the high-voltage electricity transmission system in England, and operates the system across Great Britain. Scottish and Southern Energy (SSE) is the local Distribution Network Operator (DNO) covering the whole of Hampshire. SSE are the owners and operators of the network of towers and cables that bring electricity from the high-voltage transmission network to homes and businesses. Southern Electric (part of Scottish and Southern Energy group) is the company which then supplies and sells electricity to domestic, commercial and smaller industrial premises.

34.6 Gas

34.7 Energy is regulated by the public sector through the Office of Gas and Electricity Markets (Ofgem). National Grid is responsible for transporting gas through the National Transmission System (NTS), the high-pressure system which transports gas from the import terminals to major centres of population and some large industrial users, such as power stations on behalf of the gas suppliers.

34.8 National Grid has the following gas transmission assets located within the administrative area of Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council: Charlgrove to Barton Stacey

34.9 Southern Gas Networks owns and operates the local gas distribution network in the borough.

34.10 Planned Provision

- 34.11 TBC
- 34.12 **Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan**
- 34.13 Specific development proposals within the borough are unlikely to have a significant effect upon the National Grid's gas and electricity transmission infrastructure.
- 34.14 The electricity distribution company, SSE, have stated that presently there is adequate capacity to serve development sites with appropriate extensions of the 11,000 volt and low voltage network to connect the development.
- 34.15 The gas distribution company, Southern Gas Networks, have stated that reinforcement of SGN network to support the proposed load may be required.
- 34.16 Estimates of renewable energy infrastructure required to support the Local Plan based on feasibility study.

35 Waste Management including Waste Disposal and Recycling

- 35.1 **Lead organisation**
- Hampshire County Council – Waste and Resource Management
- 35.2 **Strategies**
- *Hampshire Mineral & Waste Plan 2011-2030*
- 35.3 **Existing provision**
- 35.4 The Basingstoke Town and surrounding area is currently served by one Household Waste Recycling Centre (HWRC) which is located in Wade Road, on the eastern side of the Town. According to HCC in 2009/10 this was the 4th busiest HWRC in the county wide network of 26 sites. It received some 14,084 tonnes of waste and achieved a recycling rate of 67%. It is a large split-level site which was originally build in the mid 1980's and then expanded, by doubling the operational area, in a redevelopment scheme carried out in 2005.
- 35.5 Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has joined with Hart District Council to provide waste and recycling services. Both councils share a contractor, Veolia Environmental Services, who runs the collection services in each district and commenced on 1 October 2011. Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council offers a weekly waste collection and fortnightly recycling collection. A kerbside glass collection commenced in July 2012 for approximately 10% of households.
- 35.6 Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council does host part of the network of Project Integra municipal waste management facilities notably: Chineham Energy Recovery Facility Whitmarsh Lane, Basingstoke and a green waste composting facility at Little Bushywarren Copse, Herriard.
- 35.7 **Planned provision**
- 35.8 The area South-West Basingstoke was identified as a 'Service Gap Area' nearly 10 years ago. This is based on the borough's existing HWRC capacity and overall anticipated growth pressure. A requirement to deliver a new split-level HWRC by 2014-2015 in the south west Basingstoke area has been identified by Hampshire County Council and is set out in the Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement (February 2013). This project could cost up to £1.3m and its delivery would be subject to HCC budget allocations. As

this is an existing service gap area, it is not anticipated that developer funding would be required to fund this project.

35.9 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 35.10 As set out above a new split-level HWRC in the south west of Basingstoke will reduce the impact of additional housing in the Basingstoke area on the existing HWRC service.

36 Communication and Information Technology

36.1 Lead Organisations

- BT Openreach
- Other telecommunication providers such as Virgin Media

36.2 Strategies

- Digital Hampshire Strategy (May 2012)

36.3 Existing provision

- 36.4 Basingstoke is an NGA fibre to the cabinet enabled Exchange. This means that high speed broadband services using fibre can be delivered direct from the Telephone Exchange to the end user. Within the borough the Basingstoke Exchange and Whitchurch Exchange can currently deliver high speed broadband to customers.

36.5 Planned provision

BT Openreach has advised that there are plans to upgrade other areas from copper to fibre. Openreach also provide a mini telephone exchange (DSLAM) in close proximity to the existing street cabinet and uses fibre optic cables to link the Exchange to the DSLAM and then onto the existing Green Cabinet. These fibre cables can replace those that previously delivered the service from the exchange, and the existing copper cables from the Green Cabinet can be used to the homes avoiding the need to dig up the streets or provide lots of new underground connections

- 36.6 The programme team of Hampshire County Council and BT, supported by district and borough councils, is currently refining the plan that will see at least 90% of all premises having access to broadband capable of Superfast speeds (24Mbps+) by 2015. Plans and funding are in place to deliver speeds in excess of 2Mbps to the 3,500 premises in Hampshire that will remain below this speed by 2015. However, it should also be noted that technologies are likely to change in the future, and there will be a need for further investment to ensure that infrastructure provision keeps pace with such changes.

36.7 Infrastructure required to support the Local Plan

- 36.8 One of the key principles of the Digital Hampshire Strategy is to support business growth by working together to maximise the opportunities of digital services in Hampshire for businesses large and small and so encouraging inward investment and lower carbon footprint.
- 36.9 Hampshire County Council is leading on the Hampshire Broadband Programme aiming to deliver faster broadband to all parts of Hampshire by 2015. Using government funding and matched public sector investment, the Hampshire Broadband Programme aims to

intervene and deliver faster broadband to those areas of Hampshire that are not deemed commercially viable by telecommunications companies.

- 36.10 The infrastructure required would depend on the timing i.e. when the site is to be developed and what level of service could be provided at that point in time. In addition the individual developments will need to be formally submitted through the Openreach New Sites bid evaluation process to gain the required approval for the deployment of services.

BDBC Evidence Based Studies

1. **Leisure and Recreation Needs Assessment**_(completed Sept 2008)
2. **Basingstoke Water Cycle Study** (Phase 1 completed March 2007. Phase 2 completed October 2009)
3. **Basingstoke Transport Assessment** (2013 **and 2014**)
4. **Strategic Flood Risk Assessment** (completed January 2010)
5. **Green Infrastructure Study** (2013)
6. **Renewable Energy** and Low Carbon Development Study (completed March 2010)
7. **Biodiversity Assessment** (February 2010 and September 2011)
8. **Retail Assessment** (completed January 2009, updated 2012)
9. **Strategic Housing Market Assessment** (completed 2007 and updated 2013)

Other BDBC Influential Strategies/Studies

1. **Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment** (SHLAA) (final version 7 completed Jan 2013)
2. **Affordable Housing Viability Study** (completed June 2010)
3. **Employment Land Review** (completed Feb 2009 **and March 2014**)
4. **Landscape Capacity Study** (completed Feb 2008 and site options completed 2010)
5. **Urban Character Study for Basingstoke** (completed September 2008)
6. **Strategic Housing Market Assessment** (to be completed by Summer 2013)
7. **Rural Housing Study** (completed February 2010)
8. **Gypsies, Travellers Assessment** (June 2007)
9. **Travelling Showpeople Accommodation Assessment** (2012 update)

Partner Strategies/Studies

1. **Southern Water Water Resource Management Plan** (Oct 2009)
2. **South East Water Water Resource Management Plan** (Dec 2010)
3. **Thames Water Draft Water Resource Management Plan 2015-2040**
4. **Scottish and Southern Electric Power Distribution Long Term Development Statement** (November 2012)
5. **Schools Places Framework and analysis 2012-2016** by Hampshire County Council
6. **Hampshire County Council Community Infrastructure Study 2009 / Supplement 2011**
7. **Hampshire County Council Waste Management Plan** Issues and Options Site Assessment (May 2007)- completed by Hampshire County Council
8. **Hampshire Minerals and Waste Local Plan** (Revised 2008)

Groups

1. **Basingstoke Water Cycle Steering Group** (BDBC, HCC, Environment Agency, Natural England, Thames Water, South East Water, Southern Water)

Glossary

Affordable housing – refers to particular products outside the main housing market, as defined within national guidance. It includes social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Affordable housing should:

- Meet the needs of eligible households including availability at a cost low enough for them to afford, determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.
- Include provision for the home to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or, if these restrictions are lifted, for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.

Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – annual report which monitors the implementation of LDF / Local Plan policies

Biodiversity - The variety of life on earth (biological diversity), from genes to species through to the ecosystems in which they live. In the context of this IDP, biodiversity is the habitat infrastructure component of the natural environment, including woodland, trees, hedgerows, grassland, horticultural planting for wildlife, water bodies, and artificial nesting/roosting structures and species migration and dispersal features.

BME Black, Minority & Ethnic

Carbon neutral - through a transparent process of measuring emissions, reducing those emissions and offsetting residual emissions – the net calculated carbon emissions equal zero.

Charging authority – Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - a levy that local authorities can choose to charge on new developments in their area. The charges are based on formulae relating to the size and type of the new development and money can be used to support development by funding infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods want.

Green Infrastructure (GI) - Interconnected network of multi-functional natural areas and other green spaces that is integral to the health and quality of life of people in local communities and which supports and enhances natural and ecological processes.

Local Plan – the overarching development plan document, it sets out the long-term spatial vision for the borough, strategic policies and sites and the overall delivery objectives of the LDF.

Development Plan Document (DPD) – a LDF document that is required to be formally submitted to the Secretary of State and is examined by an Inspector from the Planning Inspectorate as to its ‘soundness’

Employment land review (ELR) – part of the LDF evidence base that reviews the employment land in the borough

Housing completions – the number of residential units which have been approved and constructed.

Infrastructure – the set of services and facilities necessary for a development to function. Infrastructure includes transport, education, leisure and health facilities, as well as open space and utilities such as water and sewerage.

LEP - Local Enterprise Partnership

Local Plan – sets out strategic policies and areas for development within the borough council

Local Development Scheme (LDS) – the Local Development Scheme (LDS) provides a 'project plan' identifying which local development documents will be produced, in what order and when. It is a three-year rolling programme that will be reviewed annually through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Local Investment Plan (LIP) – HCA and 'single conversation' investment plan for the area

Local Distinctiveness – what sets a particular area apart from other areas

Masterplanning – a comprehensive plan that describes and maps the overall development concept for an area, including buildings, routes, infrastructure and land use. It usually includes a drawn plan, supported by financial, economic and social policy documents and detail about how the plan will be delivered.

Parish Plans - a Parish Plan is a document prepared by the local community which considers all social, economic and environmental issues within a parish. It may address issues such as housing, bus services, local parks and gardens and support for local businesses

Planning obligations - provide a means through Section 106 agreements to enable development proposals to meet the needs of the local community by securing developer contributions towards the provision of community infrastructure, affordable housing and services

Section 106 Agreements - a legal agreement, under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, between a local authority and a landowner, to regulate the development or use of land in a way that cannot effectively be controlled by planning conditions. This may be used to secure benefits or financial contributions, such as for the provision of community facilities, play space or transport related improvements

Smart growth – economic growth through productivity gains and limited environmental Impact

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) – sets out how the council will consult with stakeholders, other interested parties and hard to reach groups with regards to LDF documents

Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) – a LDF document that does not require formal submission to the Secretary of State or examination by the Planning Inspectorate

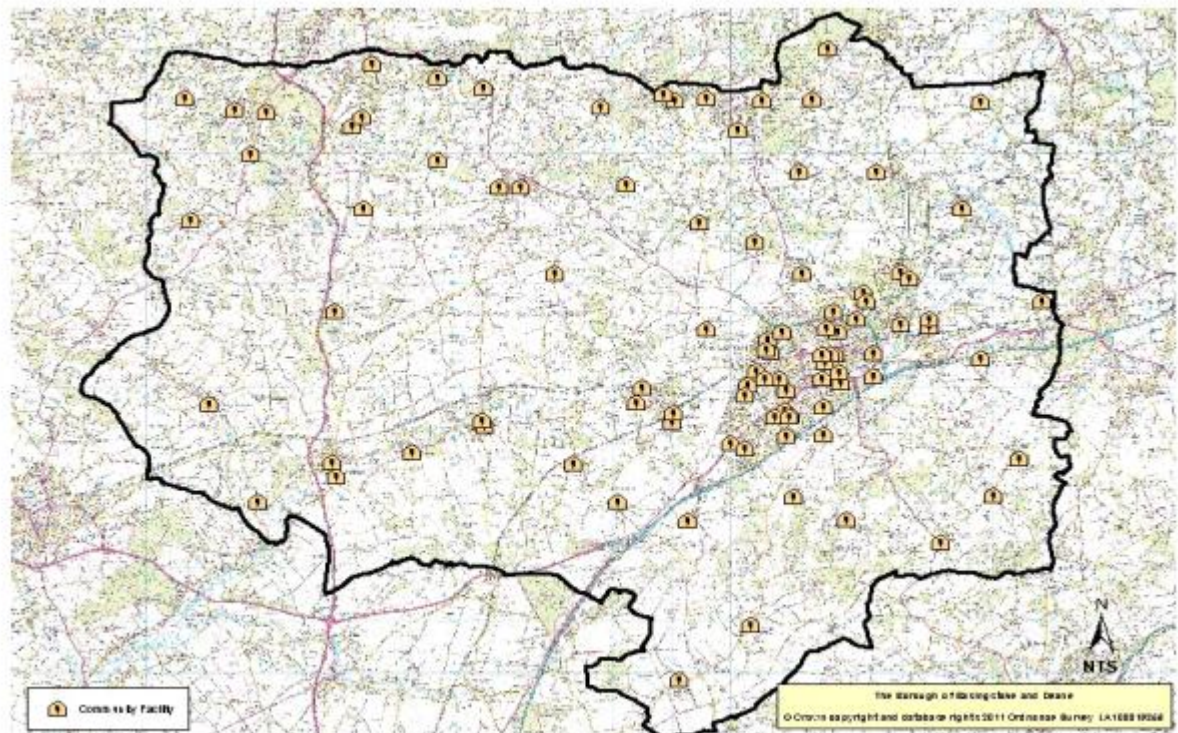
Sustainable Community Strategy - a required document prepared by local agencies working together to set out the vision for the area and ways it will improve the social, economic and environmental wellbeing of the area.

Town Access Plan (TAP) – the Basingstoke TAP is a strategy which sets out a shared vision for how access to facilities and services within the town can be improved. It is being developed jointly by Hampshire County Council and Basingstoke and Deane borough council in consultation with representatives of key local organisations

Transport Assessment - a study of the patterns of movement around the borough by all modes of transport, which looks at how these affect the traffic flows along the road network. It forms part of the evidence base for the LDF

Viability - a financial appraisal of the profit or loss arising from a proposed development, taking into account the estimated value of a scheme when completed and the building cost and other development costs incurred in delivering a scheme.

Community facilities within the Borough



The schedule lists under each heading the strategic infrastructure requirements first followed by the local infrastructure requirement.

	Funding in place
	Part of funding can be secured by S106, CIL, other funding sources
	No funding has been identified

IDP Schedule

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS								Sources of Funding			
	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Transport - Strategic											
	Black Dam Rbt A339 capacity junction improvements (HCC)	all sites	Necessary	by 2017	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	√		√	Pinch Point funding 500k capital programme and S106 receipts (HCC)
	B3400/A3010 Thornycroft Rbt junction capacity improvements traffic signals (HCC)	SS3.10	Necessary	by 2017	3,000,000	400,000	2,600,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others. HCC funding of £400k tbc
	Traffic management and accessibility improvements, access to car parks (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	2,005,000	1,135,000	870,000		√	√	Includes £500,000 to improve access to car parks
	Junction improvements, road safety measures (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Necessary	2017-2022	4,386,000	395,000	3,991,000		√	√	Includes £1m improve access to Basing View incl. improvements to Eastrop roundabout
	Improved cycling and pedestrian infrastructure (various loations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	2,778,000	1,460,000	1,318,000		√	√	Includes £250k for options to improve pedestrian infrastructure provision & environm. Enhancements (Bas Town Centre)
	Improved cycling and pedestrian infrastructure (various loations) Incl. £1m for Chapel Hill (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	9,843,000	1,435,000	8,408,000		√	√	Includes proposed improvements in various school travel plans
	Pedestrian and cycling links (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2014-2029	668,000	45,000	623,000		√	√	£45k secured from developer funding
	Upgrades to bus stop infrastructure and information (various location) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	1,405,000	57,000	1,348,000		√	√	£57k identified from LSTF funding
	Improvements at Basingstoke Rail Station incl. car and cycle parking (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	60,000	50,000	10,000			√	£18k secured from LSTF 20k secured from South West Trains

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Improvements at Basingstoke and Overton Rail Stations (HCC)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	320,000	290,000	30,000		√	√	£290 secured from developer funding
	A30/A340 Winchester Rd Rbt junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.10, SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	2,500,000	780,000	2,500,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others. HCC funding of £780k tbc
	Transport and access improvements at Basingstoke Top of Town (HCC)	Basingstoke Top of town	Desirable	2014-2015	tbc	tbc	tbc		√	√	
	Manydown Link road A339 / B3400 (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2019 - 2028	3,600,000	0	3,600,000		√	√	
	A3010 Churchill Way: Victory Roundabout junction improvements (HCC, TA)	SS3.10 BasingView	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A3010 Churchill Way: Eastrop Rbt junction improvements (HCC, Basing View)	SS3.10 BasingView	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	Aldermaston Rd Rbt A340/Ringway A339 junction improvements (TA)	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc	√	√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	Taylors Farm Rbt A33 Gaiger Ave junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.3, SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2029	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 link to Cufaude Lane/ Chineham distributor road (HCC)	SS3.8, SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	3,000,000	0	3,000,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 Great Binfields Rbd junction improvements (TA)	SS3.9, SS3.3, SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2029	2,100,000	0	2,100,000	√	√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	A33 Crockford Lane Rbt junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.4, SS3.8, SS3.3, SS3.9	Necessary	2014-2029	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	√	√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	A33/A339 Reading Rd Rbt junction improvements, traffic signals (TA)	SS3.4, SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	√	√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	A30/ Brighton Hill Rbt. Junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A30/ Kempshott Rbt road widening and junction improvements (TA)	SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	21,100,000	0	21,100,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A30 Ringway South/A339 Hackwood Rd Rbt junction improvements traffic signals (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A339 Roman Rd/ Rooksdown Lane Rbt, junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 Thornhill Long Lane junction improvements (TA)	SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	780,000	0	780,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	Park & Ride NE and SW corridors into Basingstoke (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	5,030,000	0	5,030,000		√	√	Includes £5m for potential P&R
	B3400 throughout Laversoke and Freefolk, improved pedestrian and traffic management improvements to junctions (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2022	270,000	0	270,000		√	√	
	Construction of bus links (Chineham) and improvements to passenger waiting facilities in Tadley (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2014-2029	810,000	0	810,000		√	√	
	A33 / Bramley Road junction improvements (TA)	Bramley, SS3.7, SS3.9	Necessary	2014-2029	1,100,000	0	1,100,000		√	√	
	B3400 Worting Road/ Roman Road junction (TA)	SS3.10, Whitchurch, Overton, Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	3,200,000	0	3,200,000		√	√	
	West Ham Roundabout junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Whitchurch, Overton,	Necessary	2014-2029	570,000	0	570,000		√	√	

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Transport	Worting Road Roundabout junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	220,000	0	220,000		√	√	
	Hatch Warren Roundabout (A30/Wallop Drive) junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	
	Fiveways Junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Oakley and Overton	Necessary	2014-2029	151,000	0	151,000		√	√	
	A339 / Ringway West Roundabout - Junction Improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Overton & Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,350,000	0	1,350,000		√	√	
	M3 Junction 7 Improvements (TA)	all sites	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	
	Overton Rail Station car park improvements (HCC)	sites in Overton	Desirable	by 2022	100,000	0	100,000		√	√	rail station car park with about 50 spaces on the sough side of the station
	Sub-total				82,696,000	14,047,000	69,429,000				
	Transport - Local										
	Access arrangements to a standard appropriate to the scale of development	all sites	Essential	2014-2029						√	via S278 agreement
	Sub-total										
Rail	Chineham Station (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	on-going	5,500,000	None	5,500,000		√		Subject to agreement with rail authorities
	Sub-total				5,500,000		5,500,000				
Hospitals	Basingstoke - additional facilities & parking	all sites	Desirable	2012-2016	£3m - £5m		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Hampshire Hospitals NHSFT capital programme
	Wastewater Treatment - Strategic										
Waste Water Treatment	Basingstoke STW Phase 1	all sites in Basingstoke	Essential	2010-2015	£10m		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Basingstoke STW Phase 2	all sites in Basingstoke	Essential	2015-2020	£10m-£20m		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Overton WTW	sites in Overton	Essential	2015-2020	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan
	Whitchurch WTW	sites in Whitchurch	Essential	2015-2029	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Sherfield on Loddon	sites in Bramley	Essential		tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Oakley WTW	sites in Oakley	Essential	2015-2029	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan
	Wastewater Treatment & Water distribution - Local										
	Basingstoke and Deane area	all sites	Essential	As sites come forward	Depends on site specific circumstances	None				√	Funding will be obtained through direct agreements between water companies and developers, facilitated by planning conditions
	Basingstoke and Deane area	all sites	Essential	As sites come forward	Depends on site specific circumstances	None				√	Funding will be obtained through direct agreements between water companies and developers, facilitated by planning conditions
Waste Management	New HWRC	All Bas. Sites	Desirable		£1.3m		0			√	HCC resources (subject to future budget allocations)
Police	Refurbishment at Basingstoke operational police station	All Bas. Sites	Desirable	2015	tbc	tbc	tbc			√	
Public realm	Improvements of public realm	Top of Town	Desirable	2014-2015	tbc	tbc	tbc		√	√	
Affordable housing	On-site provision		Essential	on-going				√			
Extra care housing	on-site provision		Desirable	on-going				√			
Gypsy & Traveller sites	On-site provision	SS3.10 SS3.9 SS3.11	Desirable	2014-2029	tbc						
Cemeteries	New burial grounds		Desirable	2016-2017	tbc					√	Cemetery Review on going
Communications	ICT/Broadband	All sites	Desirable	on-going	tbc					√	450k capital programme
Education											
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	615,400	0	615,400		√	√	Developer contributions through CIL and government funding

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>2,769,300</u>	0	<u>2,769,300</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.8	Necessary	2019-2024	<u>2,400,060</u>	0	<u>2,400,060</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.11	Necessary	2024-2029	<u>5,538,600</u>	0	<u>5,538,600</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>923,100</u>	0	<u>923,100</u>		√	√	Developer contributions CIL) would be sought and government funding. Feasibility study will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	<u>1,230,800</u>	0	<u>1,230,800</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding.
	If the additional housing results in an increase in pupils that cannot be accommodated then a small expansion may be required.	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	<u>923,100</u>	0	<u>923,100</u>		√	√	Assumes 42 additional secondary school places required. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priorit	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Secondary education	Reserve site 12.2 ha for new school	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	21,529,200	0	21,529,200		√	√	Developer funding would be based on building a new school - cost to be identified. The reservation of land for a secondary school provides opportunities for future secondary school place planning. It does not imply a commitment to guarantee a new school would be provided. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg. 73)
	Expansion of Testbourne school by 150 places	SS3.5, SS3.6	Necessary	2014-2019	1,661,580	0	1,661,580		√	√	This expansion will cater for the expected pupil yield from the strategic sites and further neighbourhood plan housing yield in Whitchurch and Overton. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Sub-total				37,591,140	0	37,591,140				
	Expansion of existing school (Park View Infant and Junior)	SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2019	1,672,270	1,672,270	0	√		√	Permission granted by planning appeal
Primary education	Expansion of existing primary school	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,166,800	0	1,166,800		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Expansion of existing school	Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	291,700	0	291,700		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Further expansion of existing school	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,166,800	0	1,166,800		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Expansion of local primary school needed or provision of new 1FE	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	4,100,000	3,279,600	0	√		√	Permission allowed by planning appeal. Developer contributions have been secured via S106

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Expansion of local primary school	SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2019	2,479,450	0	2,479,450	✓		✓	<u>An outline planning permission was submitted for 425 dwellings, which is being considered by planning appeal. When allowed the infrastructure requirements will be secured by a S106</u>
	Reserve site 3ha for new 2FE primary school	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	10,000,000	0	10,000,000		✓	✓	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufau Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £10m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73
	Reserve 2ha land for new primary school	SS3.8	Necessary	2019-2024	see above to avoid double counting	0	see above		✓	✓	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufau Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £7m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Developer contributions for new school at East of Basingstoke land	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	see above to avoid double counting	0	see above		√	√	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufau Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £7m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73
	<u>Reserve 2 ha land for new primary school</u>	<u>SS3.11</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2024-2039</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>		<u>√</u>	<u>√</u>	<u>cost for 2 FE = £7m. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg. 73)</u>
	Reserve site for 1 x 3FE (2.8ha) and 1x 2FE (2ha)	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>17,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,000,000</u>		<u>√</u>	<u>√</u>	<u>New 2FE - £7m</u> <u>New 3FE - £10m Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg 73)</u>
	Developer contribution towards further expansion of Overton and/or Whitchurch Primary School	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	<u>606,840</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>606,840</u>		√	√	The proposed housing at Overton and Whitchurch, identified in sites and neighbourhood plan yield, will require additional primary places to be provided. The strategy for providing those places has yet to be established. A 1FE expansion has been detailed
	Developer contribution towards further expansion of Overton and/or Whitchurch Primary School	SS3.6	Necessary	by 2017	<u>758,550</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>758,550</u>		√	√	see above
	Sub-total				<u>46,242,410</u>	<u>4,951,870</u>	<u>40,470,140</u>				
	increase to 32 place nursery at current pre school provision	Kingsclere	Desirable	2014-2029	140,000	none	140,000			√	

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Nursery	40 place nursery	Bramley	Desirable	2014-2029	400,000	none	400,000			√	plus site (Farriers Close has been explored)
	A dedicated full day care nursery with at least 100 places is required and two pre school provisions	SS3.10	Desirable	2019-2029	unknown	none				√	
	32 place setting required	SS3.2	Desirable	2014-2019	unknown	none				√	
	A dedicated full day care nursery with at least 50 places is required (or 70 places if linked with Kennel Farm)	SS3.11	Desirable	2024-2039	unknown	none				√	
	Development of childminder capacity	Overton Whitchurch Oakley	Desirable	2014-2019	unknown	none				√	
	Sub-total				540,000	tbc	540,000				
Health											
Health GPs	Expand existing practices	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	13,824	none	13,824		√	√	Old Basing Surgery Crown Heights Lychpit Surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2019	58,060	none	58,060		√	√	Clift Surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	20,736	none	20,736		√	√	Chineham Medical Practice Lychpit Surgery The Bermuda Practice Marlowe Practice
	Expand existing practices	SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2024	53,914	none	53,914		√	√	The Beggarwood Surgery
	New on site provision	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2019	425,780	none	425,780		√	√	Whitchurch surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	16,589		16,589				
	Expand existing practices	SS3.6	Necessary	2014-2019	20,736		20,736				
	Expand existing practices	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	27,648	none	27,648		√	√	Oakley Surgery
	Expand existing practices	Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	6,912	none	6,912		√	√	Kingsclere Medical Practice
	Expand existing practices	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	27,648	none	27,648		√	√	Clift Surgery
	Sub-total				671,847		671,847				
Social and Community Facilities											
	Upgrade existing facilities in Chineham and Lychpit	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	144,000	0	144,000		√		
	New onsite 375 Sqm small community facility	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	622,820	622,820	0	√			Planning permission allowed by appeal

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	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Down grange Sports complex/Multi functional sports complex	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	6,000,000	0	6,000,000		√		
	Indoor 4 court hall Strategically located East of Basingstoke Town	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,715,000	0	2,715,000		√		
	Indoor 4 court hall Strategically located South West of Basingstoke Town	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,715,000	0	2,715,000		√		
	Up to 4 ATP's across the borough (Vyne community school, Down Grange, Testbourne community school and SS3.1 site)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	3,200,000	0	3,200,000		√		
	New 6 lane swimming pool Strategically located	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	3,900,000	0	3,900,000		√		
	New 20m pool West of Borough	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,940,000	0	2,940,000		√		
	Improvements to existing Swimming pool provision (Sports centre £1.8m, Aquadrome £2m, New pool Cranbourne/Queen Marys £3.9m)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	7,700,000	0	7,700,000		√		
	Improvements of Indoor tennis facilities	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	1,880,000	0	1,880,000		√		
	Sub-total				31,050,000	0	31,050,000				
Sport and Recreation - Local											
	On-site provision of 4 pitches, 2 tennis courts	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	460,000	0	460,000	√			Where possible pitches, tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility
	<u>Improvement to existing playing fields</u>	<u>SS3.2</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014/15-2018/19</u>	<u>155,845</u>	<u>155,845</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>Planning permission allowed by appeal</u>
	<u>Improvements to existing recreation and leisure facilities</u>	<u>SS3.3</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014/15-2018/19</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>An outline planning permission was submitted and is being considered by planning appeal. If allowed infrastructure improvements will be secured via S106</u>

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priorit	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes	
Sport and Recreation	Financial contribution for new changing facilities/pitch improvements	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	725,000	0	725,000		√			
	On-site provision of 2 pitches and 2 tennis courts.	SS3.11	Necessary	2024-2039	310,000	0	310,000	√			Where possible pitches,tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility	
	On-site provision of ATP, 6 pitches, and 6 tennis courts	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	1,615,000	0	1,615,000	√			Where possible pitches,tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility	
	2 new rugby pitches and 4 team changing rooms	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2019	805,000	0	805,000		√			
	New tennis provision - 2 courts/ Refurbishing existing provision	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2019	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	2 new football pitches and 4 team changing room	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	725,000	0	725,000		√			
	New tennis provision - 2 courts/ Refurbishing existing provision	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	Refurbish Beech park tennis courts	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	Refurbish/reprovide new cricket pavilion Oakley cricket club	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	500,000	0	500,000		√			
	Refurbush existing hard court area at fieldgate	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	75,000	0	75,000		√			
	Increase capacity of existing courts and provide floodlights	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	250,000	0	250,000		√			
	Refurbish/reprovide new football pavillion Bramley FC	sites in Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	500,000	0	500,000		√			
		Sub-total				6,600,845	155,845	6,445,000				
	Green Infrastructure											
	Green Infrastructure - Strategic											

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	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Open space for ball games and informal recreation to be provided on site. On-site habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2019	200,000.00	0	200,000.00	√			
	<u>Kickabouts, informal recreation and play to be provided on site as well as allotments and 2 tennis courts</u>	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	<u>169,594</u>	<u>169,594</u>	<u>0</u>	√			<u>Planning permission allowed on appeal</u>
	Open space and childrens play facilities to be provided on site as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	840,000	0	840,000	√			
	<u>Open space and play requirements to be provided on site (1 NEAP, 2 LEAPs, 2 kickabouts)</u>	SS3.3	Necessary	<u>2019-2029</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>tbc</u>	√			<u>An outline planning application was submitted for 425 dwellings, which is being deal with by planning appeal. If allowed the infrastructure provision will be secured via S106</u>
	Open space requirements to be provided on site and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts.	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	300,000	0	300,000	√			
	Open space and childrens play facilities to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.6	Necessary	2019-2024	780,000	0	780,000	√			

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	The majority of open space and play would have to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.2	Necessary	2024-2039	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	√			
	<u>Improvement to Beggarwood Park, provision of play equipment, on-site provision of kickabout and provision/improvement of allotments</u>	<u>SS3.2</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014-2019</u>	<u>372,567</u>	<u>372,567</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>Planning permission allowed by appeal</u>
	The majority of open space and play would have to be provided on site 4.75ha, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts. Provision of a Country Park.	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	6,160,000	0	6,160,000		√		
	some on-site provision of open space and play and a contribution towards additional equipment for the new Overton Hill play area and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2019	240,000	0	240,000	√			
	Open space and play requirements to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.9 & SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2029	300,000	0	300,000	√			
	tbc	sites in Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	tbc	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	Sub-total				11,362,161	tbc	10,820,000				
Services											
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.1	Desirable	2014-2019	18,469	none	18,469		√		
	<u>Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library</u>	<u>SS3.3</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>2014-2019</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>An outline planning application was submitted which is being dealt with by planning appeal. If allowed infrastructure requirements will be secured by a S106.</u>
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.9	Desirable	2019-2029	83,111	none	83,111		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.7	Desirable	2019-2029	27,704	none	27,704		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.8	Desirable	2019-2024	72,029	none	72,029		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of South Ham library	SS3.11	Desirable	2024-2039	166,221	none	166,221		√		
	Falls within catchment of South Ham Library. Due to the size of proposed development the Library Service would need to be involved in discussions for on site provision	SS3.10	Desirable	2019-2029	568,845	none	568,845	√			Library provision on site (tbc)
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Overton library	SS3.5	Desirable	2014-2019	22,163	none	22,163		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of South Ham library	sites in Oakley	Desirable	2014-2029	27,704	none	27,704		√		Depending on location

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Library	Kingsclere library	sites in Kingsclere	Desirable	2014-2029	9,235	none	9,235		√		
	Sub-total				995,481		995,481				
Total over plan period							247,119,913				

The schedule lists under each heading the strategic infrastructure requirements first followed by the local infrastructure requirement.

	Funding in place
	Part of funding can be secured by S106, CIL, other funding sources
	No funding has been identified

IDP Schedule

INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS								Sources of Funding			
	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Transport - Strategic											
	Black Dam Rbt A339 capacity junction improvements (HCC)	all sites	Necessary	by 2017	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	√		√	Pinch Point funding 500k capital programme and S106 receipts (HCC)
	B3400/A3010 Thornycroft Rbt junction capacity improvements traffic signals (HCC)	SS3.10	Necessary	by 2017	3,000,000	400,000	2,600,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others. HCC funding of £400k tbc
	Traffic management and accessibility improvements, access to car parks (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	2,005,000	1,135,000	870,000		√	√	Includes £500,000 to improve access to car parks
	Junction improvements, road safety measures (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Necessary	2017-2022	4,386,000	395,000	3,991,000		√	√	Includes £1m improve access to Basing View incl. improvements to Eastrop roundabout
	Improved cycling and pedestrian infrastructure (various loations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	2,778,000	1,460,000	1,318,000		√	√	Includes £250k for options to improve pedestrian infrastructure provision & environm. Enhancements (Bas Town Centre)
	Improved cycling and pedestrian infrastructure (various loations) Incl. £1m for Chapel Hill (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	9,843,000	1,435,000	8,408,000		√	√	Includes proposed improvements in various school travel plans
	Pedestrian and cycling links (various locations) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2014-2029	668,000	45,000	623,000		√	√	£45k secured from developer funding
	Upgrades to bus stop infrastructure and information (various location) (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	1,405,000	57,000	1,348,000		√	√	£57k identified from LSTF funding
	Improvements at Basingstoke Rail Station incl. car and cycle parking (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2017	60,000	50,000	10,000			√	£18k secured from LSTF 20k secured from South West Trains

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Improvements at Basingstoke and Overton Rail Stations (HCC)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	320,000	290,000	30,000		✓	✓	£290 secured from developer funding
	A30/A340 Winchester Rd Rbt junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.10, SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	2,500,000	780,000	2,500,000		✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others. HCC funding of £780k tbc
	Transport and access improvements at Basingstoke Top of Town (HCC)	Basingstoke Top of town	Desirable	2014-2015	tbc	tbc	tbc		✓	✓	
	Manydown Link road A339 / B3400 (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2019 - 2028	3,600,000	0	3,600,000		✓	✓	
	A3010 Churchill Way: Victory Roundabout junction improvements (HCC, TA)	SS3.10 BasingView	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A3010 Churchill Way: Eastrop Rbt junction improvements (HCC, Basing View)	SS3.10 BasingView	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	Aldermaston Rd Rbt A340/Ringway A339 junction improvements (TA)	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc	✓	✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	Taylors Farm Rbt A33 Gaiger Ave junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.3, SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2029	1,000,000	0	1,000,000		✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 link to Cufaude Lane/ Chineham distributor road (HCC)	SS3.8, SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	3,000,000	0	3,000,000		✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 Great Binfields Rbd junction improvements (TA)	SS3.9, SS3.3, SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2029	2,100,000	0	2,100,000	✓	✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	A33 Crockford Lane Rbt junction improvements (HCC)	SS3.4, SS3.8, SS3.3, SS3.9	Necessary	2014-2029	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	✓	✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4
	A33/A339 Reading Rd Rbt junction improvements, traffic signals (TA)	SS3.4, SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	1,350,000	0	1,350,000	✓	✓	✓	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others S106 secured for SS3.4

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	A30/ Brighton Hill Rbt. Junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A30/ Kempshott Rbt road widening and junction improvements (TA)	SS3.11, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	21,100,000	0	21,100,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A30 Ringway South/A339 Hackwood Rd Rbt junction improvements traffic signals (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A339 Roman Rd/ Rooksdown Lane Rbt, junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	A33 Thornhill Long Lane junction improvements (TA)	SS3.9, SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2029	780,000	0	780,000		√	√	Shortfall potentially from CIL, Growing Places & others
	Park & Ride NE and SW corridors into Basingstoke (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2017-2022	5,030,000	0	5,030,000		√	√	Includes £5m for potential P&R
	B3400 throughout Laversoke and Freefolk, improved pedestrian and traffic management improvements to junctions (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	by 2022	270,000	0	270,000		√	√	
	Construction of bus links (Chineham) and improvements to passenger waiting facilities in Tadley (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	2014-2029	810,000	0	810,000		√	√	
	A33 / Bramley Road junction improvements (TA)	Bramley, SS3.7, SS3.9	Necessary	2014-2029	1,100,000	0	1,100,000		√	√	
	B3400 Worting Road/ Roman Road junction (TA)	SS3.10, Whitchurch, Overton, Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	3,200,000	0	3,200,000		√	√	
	West Ham Roundabout junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Whitchurch, Overton,	Necessary	2014-2029	570,000	0	570,000		√	√	

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Transport	Worting Road Roundabout junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2029	220,000	0	220,000		√	√	
	Hatch Warren Roundabout (A30/Wallop Drive) junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	
	Fiveways Junction improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Oakley and Overton	Necessary	2014-2029	151,000	0	151,000		√	√	
	A339 / Ringway West Roundabout - Junction Improvements (TA)	SS3.10, Overton & Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,350,000	0	1,350,000		√	√	
	M3 Junction 7 Improvements (TA)	all sites	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	0	tbc		√	√	
	Overton Rail Station car park improvements (HCC)	sites in Overton	Desirable	by 2022	100,000	0	100,000		√	√	rail station car park with about 50 spaces on the sough side of the station
	Sub-total				82,696,000	14,047,000	69,429,000				
	Transport - Local										
	Access arrangements to a standard appropriate to the scale of development	all sites	Essential	2014-2029						√	via S278 agreement
	Sub-total										
Rail	Chineham Station (HCC)	all sites in Basingstoke	Desirable	on-going	5,500,000	None	5,500,000		√		Subject to agreement with rail authorities
	Sub-total				5,500,000		5,500,000				
Hospitals	Basingstoke - additional facilities & parking	all sites	Desirable	2012-2016	£3m - £5m		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Hampshire Hospitals NHSFT capital programme
	Wastewater Treatment - Strategic										
Waste Water Treatment	Basingstoke STW Phase 1	all sites in Basingstoke	Essential	2010-2015	£10m		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Basingstoke STW Phase 2	all sites in Basingstoke	Essential	2015-2020	£10m-£20m		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Overton WTW	sites in Overton	Essential	2015-2020	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan
	Whitchurch WTW	sites in Whitchurch	Essential	2015-2029	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Sherfield on Loddon	sites in Bramley	Essential		tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Thames Water Asset Management Plan
	Oakley WTW	sites in Oakley	Essential	2015-2029	tbc		n/a	n/a	n/a		Southern Water Asset Management Plan
	Wastewater Treatment & Water distribution - Local										
	Basingstoke and Deane area	all sites	Essential	As sites come forward	Depends on site specific circumstances	None				√	Funding will be obtained through direct agreements between water companies and developers, facilitated by planning conditions
	Basingstoke and Deane area	all sites	Essential	As sites come forward	Depends on site specific circumstances	None				√	Funding will be obtained through direct agreements between water companies and developers, facilitated by planning conditions
Waste Management	New HWRC	All Bas. Sites	Desirable		£1.3m		0			√	HCC resources (subject to future budget allocations)
Police	Refurbishment at Basingstoke operational police station	All Bas. Sites	Desirable	2015	tbc	tbc	tbc			√	
Public realm	Improvements of public realm	Top of Town	Desirable	2014-2015	tbc	tbc	tbc		√	√	
Affordable housing	On-site provision		Essential	on-going				√			
Extra care housing	on-site provision		Desirable	on-going				√			
Gypsy & Traveller sites	On-site provision	SS3.10 SS3.9 SS3.11	Desirable	2014-2029	tbc						
Cemeteries	New burial grounds		Desirable	2016-2017	tbc					√	Cemetery Review on going 450k capital programme
Communications	ICT/Broadband	All sites	Desirable	on-going	tbc					√	
Education											
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	615,400	0	615,400		√	√	Developer contributions through CIL and government funding

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>2,769,300</u>	0	<u>2,769,300</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.8	Necessary	2019-2024	<u>2,400,060</u>	0	<u>2,400,060</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.11	Necessary	2024-2029	<u>5,538,600</u>	0	<u>5,538,600</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding. Review of catchment will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>923,100</u>	0	<u>923,100</u>		√	√	Developer contributions CIL) would be sought and government funding. Feasibility study will be required
	Expansion of local secondary school	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	<u>1,230,800</u>	0	<u>1,230,800</u>		√	√	Developer contributions(CIL) would be sought and government funding.
	If the additional housing results in an increase in pupils that cannot be accommodated then a small expansion may be required.	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	<u>923,100</u>	0	<u>923,100</u>		√	√	Assumes 42 additional secondary school places required. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priorit	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Secondary education	Reserve site 12.2 ha for new school	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	21,529,200	0	21,529,200		√	√	Developer funding would be based on building a new school - cost to be identified. The reservation of land for a secondary school provides opportunities for future secondary school place planning. It does not imply a commitment to guarantee a new school would be provided. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg. 73)
	Expansion of Testbourne school by 150 places	SS3.5, SS3.6	Necessary	2014-2019	1,661,580	0	1,661,580		√	√	This expansion will cater for the expected pupil yield from the strategic sites and further neighbourhood plan housing yield in Whitchurch and Overton. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Sub-total				37,591,140	0	37,591,140				
	Expansion of existing school (Park View Infant and Junior)	SS3.2	Necessary	2014-2019	1,672,270	1,672,270	0	√		√	Permission granted by planning appeal
Primary education	Expansion of existing primary school	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,166,800	0	1,166,800		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Expansion of existing school	Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	291,700	0	291,700		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Further expansion of existing school	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	1,166,800	0	1,166,800		√	√	Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding
	Expansion of local primary school needed or provision of new 1FE	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	4,100,000	3,279,600	0	√		√	Permission allowed by planning appeal. Developer contributions have been secured via S106

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Expansion of local primary school	SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2019	2,479,450	0	2,479,450	✓		✓	<u>An outline planning permission was submitted for 425 dwellings, which is being considered by planning appeal. When allowed the infrastructure requirements will be secured by a S106</u>
	Reserve site 3ha for new 2FE primary school	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	10,000,000	0	10,000,000		✓	✓	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufau Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £10m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73
	Reserve 2ha land for new primary school	SS3.8	Necessary	2019-2024	see above to avoid double counting	0	see above		✓	✓	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufau Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £7m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Developer contributions for new school at East of Basingstoke land	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	see above to avoid double counting	0	see above		✓	✓	East of Basingstoke (SS3.9), Cufaupe Farm (SS3.8) and Redlands(SS3.7) site could possibly be linked to provide one new school and expansion of existing local school. Cost for 2FE = £7m. Developer contributions would be sought (CIL) and government funding. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' CIL Reg 73
	<u>Reserve 2 ha land for new primary school</u>	<u>SS3.11</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2024-2039</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,000,000</u>		<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>cost for 2 FE = £7m. Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg. 73)</u>
	Reserve site for 1 x 3FE (2.8ha) and 1x 2FE (2ha)	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	<u>17,000,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>17,000,000</u>		<u>✓</u>	<u>✓</u>	<u>New 2FE - £7m New 3FE - £10m Land for new school to be provided by 'payment in kind' (CIL Reg 73)</u>
	Developer contribution towards further expansion of Overton and/or Whitchurch Primary School	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	<u>606,840</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>606,840</u>		✓	✓	The proposed housing at Overton and Whitchurch, identified in sites and neighbourhood plan yield, will require additional primary places to be provided. The strategy for providing those places has yet to be established. A 1FE expansion has been detailed
	Developer contribution towards further expansion of Overton and/or Whitchurch Primary School	SS3.6	Necessary	by 2017	<u>758,550</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>758,550</u>		✓	✓	see above
	Sub-total				<u>46,242,410</u>	<u>4,951,870</u>	<u>40,470,140</u>				
	increase to 32 place nursery at current pre school provision	Kingsclere	Desirable	2014-2029	140,000	none	140,000			✓	

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Nursery	40 place nursery	Bramley	Desirable	2014-2029	400,000	none	400,000			√	plus site (Farriers Close has been explored)
	A dedicated full day care nursery with at least 100 places is required and two pre school provisions	SS3.10	Desirable	2019-2029	unknown	none				√	
	32 place setting required	SS3.2	Desirable	2014-2019	unknown	none				√	
	A dedicated full day care nursery with at least 50 places is required (or 70 places if linked with Kennel Farm)	SS3.11	Desirable	2024-2039	unknown	none				√	
	Development of childminder capacity	Overton Whitchurch Oakley	Desirable	2014-2019	unknown	none				√	
	Sub-total				540,000	tbc	540,000				
Health											
Health GPs	Expand existing practices	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	13,824	none	13,824		√	√	Old Basing Surgery Crown Heights Lychpit Surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.3	Necessary	2014-2019	58,060	none	58,060		√	√	Clift Surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	20,736	none	20,736		√	√	Chineham Medical Practice Lychpit Surgery The Bermuda Practice Marlowe Practice
	Expand existing practices	SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2024	53,914	none	53,914		√	√	The Beggarwood Surgery
	New on site provision	SS3.10	Necessary	2014-2019	425,780	none	425,780		√	√	Whitchurch surgery
	Expand existing practices	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	16,589		16,589				
	Expand existing practices	SS3.6	Necessary	2014-2019	20,736		20,736				
	Expand existing practices	Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	27,648	none	27,648		√	√	Oakley Surgery
	Expand existing practices	Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	6,912	none	6,912		√	√	Kingsclere Medical Practice
	Expand existing practices	Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	27,648	none	27,648		√	√	Clift Surgery
	Sub-total				671,847		671,847				
Social and Community Facilities											
	Upgrade existing facilities in Chineham and Lychpit	SS3.1	Necessary	2014-2019	144,000	0	144,000		√		
	New onsite 375 Sqm small community facility	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	622,820	622,820	0	√			Planning permission allowed by appeal

Note: SS3.2 & 3 deleted

[illegible]

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Down grange Sports complex/Multi functional sports complex	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	6,000,000	0	6,000,000		√		
	Indoor 4 court hall Strategically located East of Basingstoke Town	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,715,000	0	2,715,000		√		
	Indoor 4 court hall Strategically located South West of Basingstoke Town	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,715,000	0	2,715,000		√		
	Up to 4 ATP's across the borough (Vyne community school, Down Grange, Testbourne community school and SS3.1 site)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	3,200,000	0	3,200,000		√		
	New 6 lane swimming pool Strategically located	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	3,900,000	0	3,900,000		√		
	New 20m pool West of Borough	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	2,940,000	0	2,940,000		√		
	Improvements to existing Swimming pool provision (Sports centre £1.8m, Aquadrome £2m, New pool Cranbourne/Queen Marys £3.9m)	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	7,700,000	0	7,700,000		√		
	Improvements of Indoor tennis facilities	all sites	Desirable	2014-2029	1,880,000	0	1,880,000		√		
	Sub-total				31,050,000	0	31,050,000				
Sport and Recreation - Local											
	On-site provision of 4 pitches, 2 tennis courts	SS3.9	Necessary	2019-2029	460,000	0	460,000	√			Where possible pitches, tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility
	<u>Improvement to existing playing fields</u>	<u>SS3.2</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014/15-2018/19</u>	<u>155,845</u>	<u>155,845</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>Planning permission allowed by appeal</u>
	<u>Improvements to existing recreation and leisure facilities</u>	<u>SS3.3</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014/15-2018/19</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>An outline planning permission was submitted and is being considered by planning appeal. If allowed infrastructure improvements will be secured via S106</u>

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priorit	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes	
Sport and Recreation	Financial contribution for new changing facilities/pitch improvements	SS3.7	Necessary	2019-2029	725,000	0	725,000		√			
	On-site provision of 2 pitches and 2 tennis courts.	SS3.11	Necessary	2024-2039	310,000	0	310,000	√			Where possible pitches,tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility	
	On-site provision of ATP, 6 pitches, and 6 tennis courts	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	1,615,000	0	1,615,000	√			Where possible pitches,tennis courts and indoor hall should be adjacent to community facility/Shared facility	
	2 new rugby pitches and 4 team changing rooms	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2019	805,000	0	805,000		√			
	New tennis provision - 2 courts/ Refurbishing existing provision	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2019	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	2 new football pitches and 4 team changing room	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	725,000	0	725,000		√			
	New tennis provision - 2 courts/ Refurbishing existing provision	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	Refurbish Beech park tennis courts	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	160,000	0	160,000		√			
	Refurbish/reprovide new cricket pavilion Oakley cricket club	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	500,000	0	500,000		√			
	Refurbush existing hard court area at fieldgate	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	75,000	0	75,000		√			
	Increase capacity of existing courts and provide floodlights	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	250,000	0	250,000		√			
	Refurbish/reprovide new football pavillion Bramley FC	sites in Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	500,000	0	500,000		√			
		Sub-total				6,600,845	155,845	6,445,000				
	Green Infrastructure											
	Green Infrastructure - Strategic											

[illegible]

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	Open space for ball games and informal recreation to be provided on site. On-site habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.8	Necessary	2014-2019	200,000.00	0	200,000.00	√			
	<u>Kickabouts, informal recreation and play to be provided on site as well as allotments and 2 tennis courts</u>	SS3.4	Necessary	2014-2019	<u>169,594</u>	<u>169,594</u>	<u>0</u>	√			<u>Planning permission allowed on appeal</u>
	Open space and childrens play facilities to be provided on site as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.5	Necessary	2014-2019	840,000	0	840,000	√			
	<u>Open space and play requirements to be provided on site (1 NEAP, 2 LEAPs, 2 kickabouts)</u>	SS3.3	Necessary	<u>2019-2029</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>tbc</u>	√			<u>An outline planning application was submitted for 425 dwellings, which is being deal with by planning appeal. If allowed the infrastructure provision will be secured via S106</u>
	Open space requirements to be provided on site and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts.	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	300,000	0	300,000	√			
	Open space and childrens play facilities to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.6	Necessary	2019-2024	780,000	0	780,000	√			

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	The majority of open space and play would have to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.2	Necessary	2024-2039	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	√			
	<u>Improvement to Beggarwood Park, provision of play equipment, on-site provision of kickabout and provision/improvement of allotments</u>	<u>SS3.2</u>	<u>Necessary</u>	<u>2014-2019</u>	<u>372,567</u>	<u>372,567</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>Planning permission allowed by appeal</u>
	The majority of open space and play would have to be provided on site 4.75ha, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts. Provision of a Country Park.	SS3.10	Necessary	2019-2029	6,160,000	0	6,160,000		√		
	some on-site provision of open space and play and a contribution towards additional equipment for the new Overton Hill play area and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2019	240,000	0	240,000	√			
	Open space and play requirements to be provided on site, as well as allotments and habitat creation, restoration and management to mitigate development impacts	SS3.9 & SS3.11	Necessary	2014-2029	300,000	0	300,000	√			
	tbc	sites in Bramley	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Kingsclere	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
	tbc	sites in Oakley	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Overton	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	tbc	sites in Whitchurch	Necessary	2014-2029	tbc	tbc	tbc				
	Sub-total				11,362,161	tbc	10,820,000				
Services											
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.1	Desirable	2014-2019	18,469	none	18,469		√		
	<u>Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library</u>	<u>SS3.3</u>	<u>Desirable</u>	<u>2014-2019</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>none</u>	<u>tbc</u>	<u>√</u>			<u>An outline planning application was submitted which is being dealt with by planning appeal. If allowed infrastructure requirements will be secured by a S106.</u>
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.9	Desirable	2019-2029	83,111	none	83,111		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.7	Desirable	2019-2029	27,704	none	27,704		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Chineham library	SS3.8	Desirable	2019-2024	72,029	none	72,029		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of South Ham library	SS3.11	Desirable	2024-2039	166,221	none	166,221		√		
	Falls within catchment of South Ham Library. Due to the size of proposed development the Library Service would need to be involved in discussions for on site provision	SS3.10	Desirable	2019-2029	568,845	none	568,845	√			Library provision on site (tbc)
	Financial contribution for enhancement of Overton library	SS3.5	Desirable	2014-2019	22,163	none	22,163		√		
	Financial contribution for enhancement of South Ham library	sites in Oakley	Desirable	2014-2029	27,704	none	27,704		√		Depending on location

	Infrastructure Requirement	Policy/ Site	Level of Priority	Delivery	Indicative costs £	Identified funding £	Funding shortfall £	S106	CIL	other	Notes
Library	Kingsclere library	sites in Kingsclere	Desirable	2014-2029	9,235	none	9,235		√		
	Sub-total				995,481		995,481				
Total over plan period							247,119,913				

Note: SS3.2 & deleted

**Compatibility Report for IDP
schedule Jan 2013.xls
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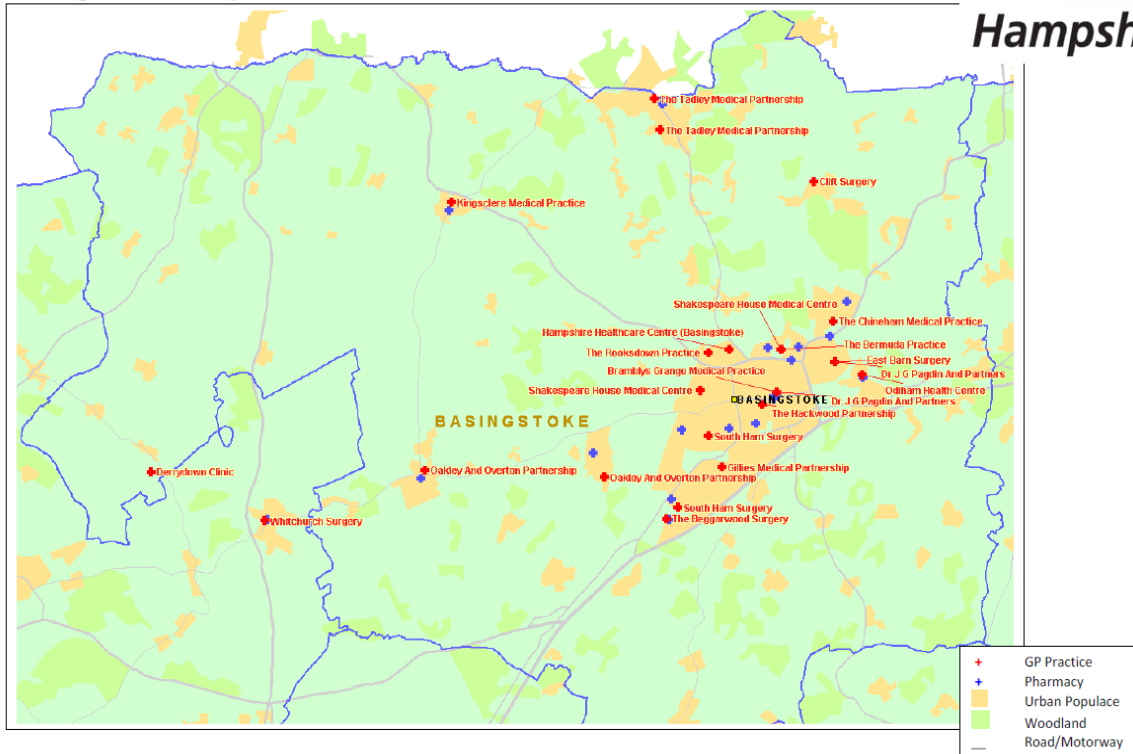
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GP Surgeries and Pharmacies as at January 2010
Basingstoke Locality

NHS

Hampshire



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Infrastructure Delivery Plan

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