

Infrastructure Delivery Plan

Draft Test Valley Local Plan 2040 Regulation 18 Stage 2

January 2024

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1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Council is currently preparing its Local Plan 2040 which will guide development and planning decisions in the Borough over the period 2020 to 2040. As part of the Local Plan preparation process, the Council needs to establish what infrastructure will be required to support the sustainable delivery of development proposals and growth across the Borough.
- 1.2. The timely delivery of new infrastructure alongside new development is essential to ensure that undue pressure is not placed on existing infrastructure, facilities and services or residents and their local communities. The delivery of new infrastructure helps make new development 'sustainable'. It is also an essential element in ensuring that the Local Plan can be found sound upon examination by a local plan inspector.
- 1.3. This Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) provides an indication of the nature, scale and extent of new infrastructure required to support the new development planned in the Local Plan 2040.
- 1.4. Timescales for delivering development and infrastructure may be subject to change due to both local and national factors and economic uncertainty. The IDP is a 'living document' which is subject to further changes as matters progress.
- 1.5. This document has been produced to support the Local Plan Regulation 18 Stage 2. The Council's current IDP was produced in January 2014 in support of the adopted Local Plan 2016.
- 1.6. The objectives of the IDP are to:
 - Identify the capacity of existing infrastructure provision within the Borough,
 - Identify any existing deficits in infrastructure,
 - Identify where and when additional infrastructure may be required in the future,
 - Identify the likely costs of infrastructure, any funding gaps and how they will be bridged,
 - Identify the likely timescale of infrastructure provision,
 - Identify who is responsible for providing infrastructure, and
 - Identify where there are numerous stakeholders with responsibilities for providing infrastructure.
- 1.7. This document sets out the policy context at the national level followed by identification of the strategic issues within Test Valley before detailing the site-specific considerations of the strategic allocations as proposed within the emerging Local Plan 2040.

Preparation of the IDP

- 1.8. Infrastructure and services are provided by a range of organisations and this document sets out how those services and facilities are provided, when and by whom. Regard needs to be had to the strategies, plans and programmes of a range of organisations operating within Test Valley. The Borough Council works with relevant organisations to identify and ensure that there is sufficient infrastructure to sustainably deliver the objectives within the emerging Local Plan 2040.
- 1.9. The Council has produced several evidence-based documents to inform the IDP. This includes the Habitats Regulations Assessment, Water Cycle Study, Viability Study, Transport Assessment and Modelling and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). The documents have informed the Site Selection Process and the content of this IDP. The Council will update or undertake the production of additional evidence-based documents in preparation for Regulation 19 which will inform future version(s) of the IDP.
- 1.10. The Council has liaised with key infrastructure providers during the formulation of the emerging Local Plan 2040 proposals from an early stage to inform the locations and deliverability of sites as well as identifying infrastructure capacity and deficits. These discussions have informed the content of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP).
- 1.11. Section 110 of the Localism Act sets out the requirements for the ‘Duty to Co-operate’ which places a legal requirement for all local planning authorities, national park authorities, county councils and other public organisations to co-operate with one another in a collaborative manner and consider joint approaches as part of the preparation of their local plans. In response to this, the Council will continue to work with neighbouring authorities, key stakeholders, statutory bodies and Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) during the preparation of its Development Plan Documents as well as considering cross boundary issues regarding the delivery of infrastructure. This collaborative working is reliant on engagement from others and there can be challenges in aligning timescales and strategies. The Council will use relevant evidence-based documents to inform the costs of infrastructure.

2. What is Infrastructure?

- 2.1. The term ‘infrastructure’ is broadly used for planning purposes to define all the facilities, services and amenities that are needed to make places function effectively and efficiently. This may include provision at different scales, such as local facilities or those which serve a wider area.
- 2.2. Infrastructure is commonly split into three main categories, defined as:

Physical Infrastructure - This includes new built facilities generally associated with the transport, energy and utilities sectors.

Social and Community Infrastructure - This encompasses the range of infrastructure that provides spaces for people, such as education facilities, healthcare facilities and community facilities.

Green Infrastructure - This includes the network of multifunctional open spaces between settlements, the Public Right of Way network, open space and recreation facilities and areas with ecological designations.

3. National Planning Policy Context

3.1. Local Plans are required to identify infrastructure needed to support growth. This includes infrastructure requirements over the whole plan period, to meet the anticipated demand resulting from development. This infrastructure must not make development unviable.

3.2. The NPPF (December 2023) identifies the purpose of the planning system as to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development, including the provision of homes, commercial development, and supporting infrastructure in a sustainable manner (Paragraph 7).

3.3. In defining the concept of 'sustainable development' the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) identifies three objectives of sustainable development in the planning system; economic, social and environmental. Under the definition of the economic role the NPPF states that the planning system should contribute to:

"[...] strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right types is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth, innovation and improved productivity; and by identifying and coordinating the provision of infrastructure ." (Paragraph 8)

3.4. The NPPF goes on to require Plans to set out the contributions expected from development, including affordable housing and other infrastructure (such as the need for education, health, transport, flood and water management, green and digital infrastructure). It states that these policies should not undermine the deliverability of the Plan (Paragraph 34).

3.5. With regard to identifying land for homes, the NPPF states that:

"The supply of large numbers of new homes can often be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages and towns, provided they are well located and designed, and supported by the necessary infrastructure and facilities (including

a genuine choice of transport modes). Working with the support of their communities, and with other authorities if appropriate, strategic policy-making authorities should identify suitable locations for such development where this can help to meet identified needs in a sustainable way.” (Paragraph 74)

This includes an expectation that local authorities:

“...consider the opportunities presented by existing or planned investment in infrastructure, the area’s economic potential and the scope for net environmental gains...”. Paragraph 73a)

3.6. In 2023 the Department for Levelling up, Housing and Communities undertook public engagement on reforming developer contributions, prior to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) which sets out details of a new ‘Infrastructure Levy’. The Council will monitor any future details released about the Infrastructure Levy.

3.7. There are some areas of infrastructure that are currently evolving, such as requirements related to Biodiversity Net Gain, Local Nature Recovery Networks, Nitrate mitigation and health infrastructure. The Council will continue to monitor emerging legislation and information regarding infrastructure.

4. Links to other Plans and Strategies

4.1. There are several plans and strategies which have informed the production of this IDP. The following plans and strategies highlight the range of documents at a borough, county and regional level which have fed into this document. This is not an exhaustive list and there are further details regarding these strategies later in the document.

4.2. The Test Valley Corporate Plan (2023-2027) identifies five strategic priorities: prosperity, environment, sustainability, connection, inclusion. The provision of infrastructure contributes towards meeting the Corporate Plan’s vision, which is ‘We work collaboratively, to deliver high quality services that support all communities in Test Valley to thrive’. The strategic priorities of the Corporate Plan are embedded into the Local Plan 2040. The IDP sets out how the Local Plan objectives will be delivered.

4.3. The Infrastructure and Developer Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (2023) sets out the Council’s approach for securing contributions and requiring obligations from development. This SPD was based on the Revised Local Plan 2016 and will be reviewed following the adoption of the Local Plan 2040.

4.4. In 2022 Hampshire County Council published the draft Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4)¹. The draft document recognises that there are likely to be planned changes to the bus service provision too, which are commercial facilities and may be vulnerable to closure without public sector investment.

¹ Further information is available here: [Local Transport Plan | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/local-transport-plan)

- 4.5. Hampshire County Council have an up-to-date School Places Plan (2023 – 2027) which sets out the identified need for extra mainstream school places².
- 4.6. HCC's 'Hampshire Strategic Infrastructure Statement April 2017' (SIS) was also reviewed which, given the multiple statutory duties performed by the County Council, provides an up to date assessment of a range of key infrastructure covering road and transport schemes, schools, countryside schemes, social and community care, waste management, flood risk and public health schemes. The SIS also reflects the infrastructure needs of organisations such as Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire & Rescue Service.
- 4.7. In 2023, HCC undertook public consultation of the draft Guidance on Planning Obligations and Infrastructure Requirements (February 2023) which has also informed this IDP³.
- 4.8. The Test Valley (south) Local Cycling and Walking Investment Plan (LCWIP) was approved for use on the 7th November 2022. Hampshire County Council are currently drafting the Test Valley (north) LCWIP⁴.
- 4.9. Test Valley is within the Transport for South East (TfSE) area. TfSE have published a Strategic Infrastructure Plan which provides a framework for investment in strategic transport infrastructure, services, and regulatory interventions from now to 2050⁵.

5. Draft Local Plan 2040

Objectives

- 5.1. The Local Plan 2040 includes a draft list of objectives ensure a framework is provided for our policies to collectively help address the key challenges and opportunities in the Borough.
- 5.2. The identified objectives include those related to climate change; strengthening our communities; supporting our town centres; conserving and enhancing our built and natural environment; conserving and enhancing biodiversity; enhancing health and wellbeing; deliver safe, attractive and well designed environments; provide homes that are fit for purpose; promote a vibrant and resilient economy; and encourage active and sustainable modes of transport.

² Further information is available here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

³ further information is available here: [Consultation on new Draft Guidance on Planning Obligations | About the Council | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴ Further information is available here: [Strategic transport - plans and policies | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

⁵ Further information is available here: [Strategic Investment Plan - Transport for the South East](#)

- 5.3. Infrastructure features in all aspects of the plan and the IDP supports the objectives of the Local Plan, setting out the requirements of new development to meet these objectives.

Spatial Strategy

- 5.4. The Spatial Strategy identifies the wider distribution of development to support the borough throughout the plan period provides for growth providing for approximately 11,000⁶ homes and 71.7⁷ hectares of land for employment that will help to deliver job growth and regeneration opportunities from 2020 to 2040.
- 5.5. The preparation of the Local Plan, spatial strategy and strategy for the rural area has triggered a need to review the settlement hierarchy to ensure that the spatial strategy and hierarchy are consistent. The Settlement Hierarchy identifies the general scale and type of development that is appropriate in different settlement tiers including the rural villages. The settlement hierarchy will closely align with the overall Local Plan spatial strategy and strategy for the rural area.
- 5.6. The rural strategy will provide an enabling framework for communities and parishes to shape the future of their areas which aligns with the Corporate Plan and the Council's approach to community engagement. The proposed approach will enable development to come forward in our rural areas that is community led or which has community support. Areas with a Neighbourhood Development Plan will need to make provision for a minimum number of houses over the plan period.
- 5.7. The Spatial Strategy influences the IDP and informs the location of new residential allocations.

Housing and employment land delivery

- 5.8. The Local Plan (2040) has been influenced by a breakdown of total housing need to two broad Housing Market Areas (HMAs), Southern Test Valley HMA and Northern Test Valley HMA. Spatial Strategy Policy 3 (SS3): Housing Requirement identifies the following housing requirements:
- Southern Test Valley HMA has a housing requirement of 237 per annum during the plan period (4,730 homes in total).
 - Northern Test Valley HMA has a housing requirement of 313 per annum during the plan period (6,720 homes in total).
- 5.9. The Rural Areas in Test Valley (within the two Housing Market Areas) have a minimum housing number of 552 homes. The breakdown of this is as follows:

⁶ Borough Wide Housing Requirement identified in Spatial Strategy Policy 3 (SS3): Housing Requirement

⁷ Borough Wide Employment Area Requirement identified in Spatial Strategy Policy 7 (SS7): Employment Land Requirement

- Southern Test Valley rural housing requirement of 282 homes over the plan period
- Northern Test Valley rural housing requirement of 270 homes over the plan period

Policies

5.10. Policy COM1: Delivering Infrastructure of the Local Plan 2040 sets out requirements for infrastructure to be secured mitigate the impact of new development.

5.11. The Local Plan shapes where new development should be located and presents policies to manage the pressure on infrastructure arising through new development, stating that the timely delivery of new infrastructure to support development proposals must be secured.

Site Allocations

5.12. The Local Plan sets out the following site allocations in northern Test Valley:

Policy	Residential development (approximate number of dwellings)	Employment development (approximate hectares of land)
Northern Area 4 (NA4) Land South of London Road, Picket Twenty	90	-
Northern Area 5 (NA5) Land at Manor Farm, North Andover	800	1.5
Northern Area 6 (NA6): Land at Bere Hill, South Andover	1,400	-
Northern Area 7 (NA7): Land to the East of Ludgershall	350	-
Northern Area 8 (NA8): Land to the South East of Ludgershall	1,150	-
Northern Area 9 (NA9): South of Thrupton Aerodrome	-	15

5.13. The Local Plan sets out the following site allocations in southern Test Valley:

Policy	Residential development	Employment development
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	(approximate number of dwellings)	(approximate number of hectares of land)
Southern Area 4 (SA4): Land South of Ganger Farm, Romsey	340	-
Southern Area 5 (SA5): Land South of the Bypass	110	-
Southern Area 6 (SA6): Land at Velmore Farm	1,070	1.5
Southern Area 7 (SA7): Land at King Edward Park, Ampfield	44 extra care accommodation (C2 use)	-
Southern Area 8 (SA8): Land at Upton Lane	Limited residential development	8.5
Southern Area 9 (SA9): Land Adjacent to Abbey Park Industrial Estate, Romsey	-	5.86
Southern Area 10 (SA10): Land South of Botley Road, Romsey	-	1.2
Southern Area 11 (SA11): Land East of Test Valley Business Park	-	2.2
Southern Area 12 (SA12): Kennels Farm, University of Southampton Science Park, Chilworth	-	3.9

5.14. The infrastructure requirements for these sites are set out in section 10 of this IDP. This includes site specific tables for the residential employment sites and a general requirements table for the employment sites.

Infrastructure delivery

5.15. The Council will work in partnership with a range of internal and external infrastructure providers and, where appropriate, neighbouring authorities, to ensure that new or improved infrastructure, including that listed in the IDP and Infrastructure Funding Statements, is delivered prior to, or in conjunction with, new development.

Infrastructure implications for Local Plan

5.16. The Council will work with providers and, where appropriate, neighbouring authorities, to ensure that new or improved infrastructure, including that listed in the IDP and

Infrastructure Funding Statements, is delivered prior to, or in conjunction with, new development.

6. Infrastructure Prioritisation, Funding and Delivery

- 6.1. The funding for new infrastructure will come from a variety of sources. Some infrastructure will be delivered directly by service or utility providers. Some will be funded through Government grants or other funding schemes. Other infrastructure will be provided through the process of granting planning permission for new development through the process of negotiating "s106" agreements.
- 6.2. The NPPF sets out that "*Planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements.*" (Paragraph 2) As the development plan requires the delivery of infrastructure to support new development there will be a requirement that development provides infrastructure to mitigate its impact on the local area.
- 6.3. Infrastructure requirements will be funded by a variety of different mechanisms which will vary over the plan period. The current and key sources of funding over which the planning system can have a direct influence is explained below.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

- 6.4. The Community infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the sustainable development of an area.
- 6.5. The Council charges CIL on certain development which is set out in the CIL Charging Schedule (January 2016). The CIL Charging Schedule is likely to be updated as part of the Local Plan 2040 preparation. The Council's Spending Protocol and Infrastructure Funding Statement set out further details of how the Council's CIL is distributed and spent.

Section 106 Agreements

- 6.6. Following the introduction of CIL, planning obligations made under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 were limited to those matters that were directly related to a specific site. The obligation must be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms, directly related to the development and fairly and reasonable related in scale and kind to the development. This may include requirements which are not capable of being funded through CIL such as affordable

Housing.

Infrastructure Levy

6.7. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Act (2023) sets out details of the new 'Infrastructure Levy' which is intended to replace CIL and Section 106 Agreements.

6.8. The Council does not currently charge the Infrastructure Levy but during the Plan period, the Infrastructure Levy may be introduced to replace/ complement the current mechanisms for securing infrastructure. There is not currently a date identified for the Infrastructure Levy to be introduced but the Council will keep this under review.

Council Funds

6.9. The Council will seek to use a variety of sources to fund infrastructure projects. Where relevant, it will spend developer contributions on new infrastructure projects and/ or improvements to existing infrastructure provision.

6.10. As part of the Council's Corporate Plan (2023-27), the Council is taking a placed-based approach. This work includes working with communities to identify the infrastructure needs in their area. There may be opportunities for funding pots to be available to these local communities to fund localised infrastructure improvements.

6.11. The Council has also been allocated £257,000 towards rural business capital grants and £257,000 towards Community Capital grants through the Rural England Prosperity Fund. The Rural Prosperity Fund includes capital funding to support new and improved community infrastructure, providing essential community services and assets for local people and businesses to benefit the local economy. The Council's priorities for this fund are local arts, culture, heritage and creative activities, creation of or improvement to rural green space and/ or impactful volunteering and social action projects⁸.

6.12. Not-for-profit, charitable community groups and organisations can apply to the Community Asset Fund (CAF) for a grant of up to £25,000. Applicants can apply for up to 50% of the cost of a project to provide new or enhance existing community assets and facilities⁹.

Government Departments

6.13. At any particular time, there are Government funding allocations available which are managed by different Departments, some of which are competitive or allocated on a formula basis. The Council will continue to apply for or bid for funding as opportunities

⁸ Further details of the Rural England Prosperity Fund are available here: [Community Rural England Prosperity Fund | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁹ Further details of the CAF are available here: [Community Asset Fund | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

arise. It has been successful in recent years in securing funding for several projects in the Borough.

- 6.14. The Council was awarded £18.3 million towards a new multi-purpose theatre and cultural hub in Andover on the 20th of November 2023 from Round 3 of the Levelling Up Fund (LUF), administered by the Department of Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC).
- 6.15. Following the UK's departure from the European Union, Test Valley Borough Council was allocated £1 million from the formula-based UK Shared Prosperity Fund (UKSPF). The Test Valley UKSPF allocation includes funds towards Andover College (£240,000) and Andover Health Hub (£390,000)¹⁰.
- 6.16. DLUHC also administers the New Homes Bonus, a grant paid by Government to local authorities to reflect and incentivise housing growth in their areas. It is based on the amount of extra Council Tax revenue raised for new-build homes, conversions and long-term empty homes brought back into use; there is also an extra payment for providing affordable homes. This is likely to continue to be available in the short term.

Partner Funding

- 6.17. Throughout the IDP, there are opportunities for the Council to work with delivery partners to help fund the identified infrastructure. For example for transport, this will involve National Highways or Network Rail for highways or rail projects, either through their five-year funding settlements with Government, or through dedicated funds devolved to these organisations.
- 6.18. Each of the utility companies is required to develop five-year business and investment plans and so providing updates on the likely demand across the Borough should help identify where interventions are needed before they become a constraint on future growth.
- 6.19. Delivery of the identified health and emergency services facilities will be led by the appropriate partner organisation, many of whom receive an annual grant from Government to commission and/or deliver the required services.
- 6.20. Taking forward the Green Infrastructure Strategy will involve working with a range of partners at a national, regional and local level, including the Environment Agency, Natural England and the Forestry Commission, all of whom have funding allocations that can be used, as well as seeking contributions from some of the DLUHC funding sources listed above.

¹⁰ In addition to the following projects: Net zero grants/ business support (£140,000), projects identified by Romsey Future (£100,000), support/ grants through the University of Southampton Science Park (£30,000) and Community Energy South (£100,000).

Private Sector Contributions

6.21. Private sector service providers, such as train operating companies and bus operators, as well as third party service providers, may also be potential sources of funding for the required infrastructure, either outright or, most likely, as a source of match funding for future funding bids.

Other Sources of Funding

6.22. Not all infrastructure will be able to be funded via Section 106 agreements or CIL. There will be other sources of funding available over the plan the range of options will depend upon on the infrastructure requirements and could include public and private sector investment (such as other funding mechanisms from infrastructure providers), grant funding and economic growth funding.

6.23. Test Valley is covered by the Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) which may occasionally have funding available¹¹

7. Infrastructure Provision

7.1. To deliver the Local Plan objectives, infrastructure will need to be provided which serves more than one community or development site, and which can address the cumulative impacts of development across the Borough or beyond.

7.2. The Local Plan identifies employment and residential site allocations which will require infrastructure improvements to support the development and mitigate its impact. There are also likely to be other proposals for residential and employment development over the plan period which will need infrastructure requirements. The Local Plan requires infrastructure to be delivered at a strategic and local level to support the anticipated growth over the plan period.

7.3. This chapter sets out the strategic infrastructure needs as identified through the Local Plan, evidence base with consultation with stakeholders, infrastructure providers and local communities to date. The Chapter aims to deal with strategic infrastructure in two ways: by including generic strategic needs along with specific pieces of infrastructure which can be costed in line with appropriate available evidence, such as a leisure centre or improvements to a road junction.

7.4. Strategic physical, green and social and community infrastructure details are set out in the paragraphs below.

¹¹ Further Information is available here: [Enterprise M3 - Delivering prosperity through innovation](#)

Physical Infrastructure

Transport and Movement

7.5. Sustainable transport provides opportunities for a variety of modes of transport, including cycling and walking which is key to maintaining healthy lifestyles and reducing congestion and carbon emissions. A variety of transport infrastructure is required to achieve this.

Highways

7.6. Hampshire County Council are the Highways Authority in the Borough. National Highways has the responsibility of planning, designing, building, operating and maintaining England's motorways and major A roads, known as the strategic road network (SRN). The Primary Road Network (PRN) are roads used for transport on a regional or county level, or for feeding into the SRN for longer journeys. The PRN is defined as roads that provide the most satisfactory route between places of traffic importance. This includes the SRN¹².

7.7. Within Test Valley, the A303, A34, M3 and M27 contribute to the SRN. National Highways has produced 17 route strategies in England. In the Borough, the Solent to Midlands route¹³ and South West Peninsula¹⁴ are relevant. The National Highways route strategies inform decisions to be made about the network and they have informed the National Highways Strategic Road Network (SRN) Initial report, which sets their vision and priorities for the third road period (2025–2030) and beyond (from 2030). They also align with the *National Highways Connecting the country: Our long-term strategic plan to 2050* which sets out a vision for the SRN to be “*part of a seamlessly integrated transport system that meets our customers’ needs by connecting the country safely and reliably, delivering economic prosperity, social value and a thriving environment*”.¹⁵ National Highways have also produced *Net Zero Highways: Our 2030/ 2040/ 2050 Plan*¹⁶.

7.8. Local Authorities (the Highways Authority) are responsible for linking Primary Destination within the Primary Road Network. Andover is identified as a Primary Destination within the Primary Road Network¹⁷ (the only town in the Borough to be

¹² Further details on road classification and the primary road network is available here: [Guidance on road classification and the primary route network - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/road-classification-and-the-primary-route-network)

¹³ [Solent to Midlands Route \(nationalhighways.co.uk\)](https://nationalhighways.co.uk/solent-to-midlands-route)

¹⁴ [South West Peninsula Route \(nationalhighways.co.uk\)](https://nationalhighways.co.uk/south-west-peninsula-route)

¹⁵ Further information is available here: [Connecting the country: our long-term strategic plan to 2050 - National Highways](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/connecting-the-country-our-long-term-strategic-plan-to-2050-national-highways)

¹⁶ [Net zero highways - National Highways](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/net-zero-highways-national-highways)

¹⁷ [Guidance on road classification and the primary route network - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/guidance/road-classification-and-the-primary-route-network)

identified as such). Primary Destinations in close proximity to the Borough include Basingstoke, Southampton, Winchester and Salisbury.

- 7.9. The County Council has a statutory requirement to have a Local Transport Plan (LTP). The current LTP (LTP3) was produced in 2011 and the County Council have produced a draft LTP (LTP4)¹⁸ which was published for public consultation in 2022.
- 7.10. The County Council has a document which sets out the anticipated costs related to transport development. This document is dated, and the County intends to update the figures shortly¹⁹. The Council will work with HCC to understand the costs associated with any required highways projects, including increases in cost related to RPI.
- 7.11. The Council will work with the County Council on the site specific highways improvements required from new development. As a broad indicator, based on the information currently available, this is likely to be around £6,517 per dwelling (index linked) for residential developments. This will be reviewed following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council.
- 7.12. Transport for the South East (TfSE) are the sub-national transport body for the South East of England. TfSE published their Transport Strategy for the South East in 2020²⁰. The strategy sets out TfSE's thirty-year vision for the region, with their strategic goals and priorities.
- 7.13. There are two transport models which cover Hampshire. These are:
- Solent Region Transport Model (SRTM)
 - North Hants Transport Model (NHTM)

Test Valley falls within both model areas. The models are strategic models for local plan purposes and assess the cumulative impact of the range of sites tested and are not intended to show specific impacts on a site-by-site basis.

- 7.14. The first stage of Transport Modelling informs the process for selecting sites. The modelling has tested the overall predicted growth and proposed site allocations and is the initial step in the process of assessing the full transport impacts of the spatial strategy to support the approach to growth in the most sustainable locations. The second stage assesses the proposed site allocations in more detail and will need to be done for Regulation 19 stage to inform the package of site-specific mitigation measures needed. The modelling also informs the Transport Assessment which assess the travel demands from each site and identify opportunities to influence the choice of mode for different types of travel as part of the overall transport and travel sustainability of each site.

¹⁸ [Local Transport Plan | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://hants.gov.uk/local-transport-plan)

¹⁹ The current document can be found here: [1 \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://hants.gov.uk)

²⁰ <https://transportforthesoutheast.org.uk/app/uploads/2020/09/TfSE-transport-strategy.pdf>

7.15. The transport models have not found any highways impacts which would be a barrier to development and the Council will continue to work with the Highways Authority and National Highways to inform the draft Local Plan, including will review any emerging data/ strategies.

Active and Sustainable Travel

7.16. New development will be required to comply with the requirements in LTP4 (as set out in the Local Plan policies (TR1: Active and Sustainable Travel and TR2: Assessing Transport Impacts). Improvements to the local cycling and walking network are likely to be required for new residential and employment development.

7.17. A Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) sets out a recommended approach to planning networks of walking zones and cycling routes that connect destinations that people want to get to, such as for work, education or leisure. An LCWIP for southern Test Valley was drafted by Hampshire County Council and adopted on 10th November 2022²¹. Hampshire County Council are working with Test Valley Borough Council to develop an LCWIP for the northern part of the Borough.

7.18. There are three Access Plans which cover Test Valley: Andover Town Access Plan, Test Valley Access Plan and Romsey Town Access Plan.

7.19. Hampshire County Council have produced a Walking Strategy and Cycling Strategy²².

Rail Infrastructure

7.20. There are four railway stations in Test Valley: Andover Station and Grateley Station on the Salisbury to London line, Romsey Station (providing links towards Salisbury, Southampton and Eastleigh) and Mottisfont & Dunbridge Station (located on the Salisbury to Romsey line). In 2021/2022 Andover was the busiest station (709,312 entries and exits), followed by Romsey (328,886 entries and exits), Grateley (122,492 entries and exits) and Mottisfont & Dunbridge (23,726 entries and exits).

7.21. Network Rail is responsible for the infrastructure and coordination of the railway network, while Train Operating Companies (TOCs) operate services on that network. Their roles are complementary, with Network Rail providing the physical infrastructure and overseeing timetabling, while TOCs focus on providing train services and managing customer interactions. Both organizations work together to deliver a safe and efficient rail network for passengers and freight transport. In Test Valley, the Train

²¹ The Test Valley (south) Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan is available here: [TestValleySouth-LCWIP-report.pdf \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://hants.gov.uk/test-valley-south-local-cycling-and-walking-infrastructure-plan)

²² Further information is available here: [Strategic transport - plans and policies | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://hants.gov.uk/strategic-transport-plans-and-policies)

Operating Company is South West Railway (SWR) and they have a responsibility for managing all stations within the Borough.

- 7.22. SWR have produced Station Travel Plans for each station in the Borough in collaboration with partners and stakeholders to identify and exploit opportunities to improve access to and from stations (including an audit of the infrastructure and services supporting access to the station).
- 7.23. The Three River Community Rail Partnership works with rail operators to improve the condition of the stations within their area and to encourage greater use of the railway. The CRP stations include Romsey²³ and Mottisfont & Dunbridge²⁴ in Test Valley.
- 7.24. Test Valley falls within Network Rail's Southern Region²⁵. Within this region, there are three routes through the Borough: the South West Main Line (London Waterloo to Weymouth), West of England Line (Basingstoke to Exeter), Test Valley Line (Salisbury to Southampton and Eastleigh). Network Rail Wessex Route Study (August 2015)²⁶. From discussions with Network Rail, the Council understands that there are no major planned works to the rail infrastructure in Test Valley.
- 7.25. The Council will continue to work with Network Rail and SWR to understand any new planned works in the Borough. Where the rail network may be close to or impacted by a proposed development, further discussions are required around the implications of any works and the requirements of the development.

Bus Services and Infrastructure

- 7.26. There are several bus routes in test valley which provide connections between major destinations such as between Andover and Salisbury (Active8), Andover and Winchester and Romsey and Winchester.
- 7.27. Bus services are commercially run and where routes are at risk of becoming commercially unviable, bus operators are able to alter or cease the operation of the routes. The majority of services in and around Andover and Romsey are commercially supported bus services.
- 7.28. There are a total of 18 bus services, predominantly serving rural areas out of Andover and Romsey, that are considered supported services which means they are externally funded either by developer contributions or Hampshire County Council. There are also several community transport services that are fully funded by Hampshire County Council. These services are most at risk of ceasing to operate due to either funding

²³ There is more information regarding Romsey Station here: [Romsey - Three Rivers Rail](#)

²⁴ There is more information regarding Mottisfont & Dunbridge Station here: [Mottisfont & Dunbridge - Three Rivers Rail](#)

²⁵ [Southern region - Network Rail](#)

²⁶ [Wessex Route Study: Final \(networkrail.co.uk\)](#)

coming to an end or funding being withdrawn due to the need to make savings. This impacts mostly rural areas, particularly around Romsey.

7.29. Rural Transport is a theme within Hampshire County Council's Draft Local Transport Plan 4 (LTP4) and recognises there are often limited travel choices in the available in rural areas and seeks to maintain accessibility in rural areas. LTP4 explores strategies and measures to improve access to public transport in rural areas which the Council will continue working with, and supporting, Hampshire County Council.

Emerging technology

7.30. The world of transport and travel is changing rapidly with new ways of travelling and new approaches being developed in line with emerging technologies. The decarbonisation of transport has seen a growth in electric vehicles which comes with the need for charging points. Electric Vehicle Charging Points (EVCP) have been installed in some areas of the Borough and this will be an area of growth for infrastructure provision throughout this plan period.

7.31. Emerging technology will also shape the way in which we travel and may provide the need for specific infrastructure provision. These developments will be monitored as we progress through the delivery of the plan.

7.32. Transport for South East have produced the Transport for South East Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy, Strategy and Action Plan (2023)²⁷.

General Aviation Airfields

The Council recognises the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields, and their need to adapt and change over time. The economic value of airfields, in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs, are also recognised. There are no airfields open to the public in Test Valley. There are 7 private airfields²⁸, and one Army Aviation Centre²⁹.

Utilities

7.33. The Local Plan will support the provision and improvement of utilities infrastructure to ensure capacity meets demand while also not significantly impacting on the character or appearance of buildings.

7.34. Electricity, gas and water supply are regulated industries, and each provider has a duty to connect future developments to their network as they are built, subject to cost

²⁷ This document is available here: [Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure Strategy - Transport for the South East](#)

²⁸ This includes the Middle Wallop Airfield, Thrupton Aerodrome, Chilbolton Flying Club, Marsh Court Manor Private Airstrip, Bossington Airstrip, Farley Farm Airstrip and Pauncefoot Farm Airstrip.

²⁹ Middle Wallop (Army Aviation Centre)

and timing within the scope of its asset management plan, where applicable, and regulations laid down by Ofgem.

- 7.35. Each provider also has a five-year investment programme of maintenance and expansion, and so it is often difficult to engage with utility providers around the Local Plan process given the much longer timescale and the uncertainty over specific sites coming forward.
- 7.36. Currently in Test Valley most homes are heated by either mains gas or oil³⁰.

Electricity

- 7.37. National Grid operates the national electricity transmission system across Great Britain and owns and maintains the network in England and Wales, providing electricity supplies from generating stations to local distribution companies. National Grid does not distribute electricity to individual premises directly. It is the role of local distribution companies to distribute electricity to homes and businesses.
- 7.38. The local distribution network operator for Test Valley is Southern Power Distribution (SEPD) (also referred to as Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks). SEPD is responsible for operating the local electricity distribution network which supplies electricity from the national electricity transmission system direct to households and businesses.
- 7.39. The electricity supplies for new developments are the responsibility of the development and will be paid for by the developer. If reinforcement is required, the costs are apportioned between the developer and the Distribution Network Operator (DNO). Speculative developments will be funded fully by the developer, including reinforcement.
- 7.40. Specific development proposals within the Test Valley area are unlikely to have a significant direct effect upon National Grid's electricity transmission infrastructure. Generally, network developments to provide supplies to the local distribution network are as a result of overall regional demand growth rather than site specific developments.
- 7.41. If new infrastructure is required in response to an increase in demand across the local electricity distribution network the operator (SEPD) may request improvements to an existing National Grid substation or a new grid supply point.
- 7.42. The funding of strategic infrastructure is planned for in the electricity company's Network Asset Management Plan (NAMP) and pricing proposals which are agreed with OFGEM (The Office of Gas and Electricity Markets).

³⁰ Based on Regen and Scottish and Southern Electricity Networks Distribution Future Energy Scenarios 2021 Results and methodology report, available here [Distribution Future Energy Scenarios 2021 \(ssen.co.uk\)](https://www.ssen.co.uk/Distribution-Future-Energy-Scenarios-2021)

- 7.43. Energy Supply companies are required to produce a Long Term Development Statement (LTDS) for assessment by the government regulator (OFGEM). SEPD's current LTDS was produced in November 2022 and covers the period 2022/23 to 2027/28³¹.
- 7.44. There is one GSP in the Borough at Nursling which supplies more than 186,800 customers in the local area. The north of the borough is served by the Bramley GSP and Melksham GSP³². GSPs are owned by National Grid rather than SEPD and all investments proposed by SEPD are to the distribution network only.
- 7.45. The Council is aware that work is currently being undertaken by SEPD looking at future energy scenarios in terms of the distribution of energy, accounting for the anticipated increase in reliance on electricity for heating and powering vehicles.
- 7.46. It is not envisaged that the provision additional energy-related infrastructure will act as a constraint to the levels of growth envisaged in the emerging Test Valley Local Plan though there will be electricity infrastructure costs associated with specific development sites (e.g. under-grounding of cables) which will be borne by the developers of those sites.

Gas

- 7.47. In the UK, gas leaves the transmission system and enters the distribution networks at high pressure. It is then transported through a number of reducing pressure tiers until it is finally delivered to consumers. National Grid owns and operates the high pressure gas transmission system in England, Scotland and Wales.
- 7.48. New gas transmission infrastructure developments (for example pipelines and associated installations) are periodically required to meet increases in regional demand and changes in patterns of supply. Developments to the network occur as a result of specific connection requests, for example power stations, and requests for additional capacity on the network from gas shippers. Generally, network developments to provide supplies to the local gas distribution network are as a result of overall regional demand growth rather than site specific developments.
- 7.49. The annually updated Gas Ten Year Statement (GTYS)³³ provides an update on current and future changes that impact the gas national transmission system and their latest Business Plan³⁴ covers the five year period up to 2026.
- 7.50. There are seven reception points into the United Kingdom and distributed through a National Transmission System (NTS). National Grid is responsible for the NTS which

³¹ Further information is available here: [Long term development statements \(LTDS\) - SSEN](#)

³² [sepd-network-development-report.pdf \(ssen.co.uk\)](#)

³³ [Gas Ten Year Statement \(GTYS\) | National Gas](#)

³⁴ [NGED Your Power Future - Business Plan 2023-2028 \(nationalgrid.co.uk\)](#)

covers the whole of Great Britain. A series of off-take points in the NTS supplies gas to eight regional distribution networks. The gas distributor for Test Valley is Southern Gas Network.

7.51. Gas supplies to consumers are funded by developers and Southern Gas Network. When a request for a supply is received, developers are quoted a Connection Charge. If the connection requires reinforcement of the network then a Reinforcement Charge may also be applied. The apportioning of reinforcement costs are split between the developer and Southern Gas Network, depending on the results of a costing exercise internally. Connection to the network will be provided as sites come forward.

7.52. Gas supply in Test Valley is well served by existing infrastructure and it is not envisaged that the provision additional energy-related infrastructure will act as a constraint to the levels of growth envisaged in the emerging Test Valley Local Plan. The Council will review the infrastructure needs as the Local Plan progresses.

Low and zero carbon energy infrastructure

7.53. On the 4th of September 2019, Test Valley Borough Council declared a climate emergency and made a commitment to investigate clear and effective options to become a carbon neutral organisation. Alongside this, it was resolved that the Council would work with communities and partners to identify opportunities for making the Borough carbon neutral.

7.54. The Government publishes data on the progress of renewable electricity projects for schemes over 150kW through the planning system in the Renewable Energy Planning Database³⁵. As of April 2023, there were 16 operational schemes recorded in Test Valley with an installed capacity of 166 MW electricity. There were two schemes under construction, with 14 awaiting construction, and eight proposals under consideration (note: solar schemes that incorporate battery storage are logged as two separate entries). Additionally, as at the end of 2022, it was indicated that there were 2,822 renewable electricity installations in the borough (of which 2,815 related to solar photovoltaics) providing an installed capacity of 187.6 MW³⁶.

7.55. In 2020 LUC and the Centre for Sustainable Energy (CSE) produced a Test Valley Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study and a Test Valley Landscape Sensitivity Assessment of Wind and Solar Developments³⁷. The findings show that there is significant technical potential for renewable and low carbon energy within the Borough. The Study concludes that the Borough has the resources to generate an

³⁵ Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/renewable-energy-planning-database-monthly-extract>

³⁶ Renewable electricity by local authority 2014-2022, Department for Energy Security and Net Zero, 2023.

³⁷ [Test Valley Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Study.pdf \(itss.local\)](#)

amount of low or zero carbon energy, with greatest potential in the opportunity to use the power of the sun in the form of ground mounted solar PV, rooftop solar PV and solar hot water heating. This has informed the Climate Change policies in the Local Plan (Chapter 5, page 135 – 156).

Water Resources and Supply

- 7.56. The water environment of the borough of Test Valley is highly valued by the local community, particularly the chalk streams and rivers, several of which are designated to be of local and national ecological importance as well as being of importance to the identity of the area.
- 7.57. Southern Water are the statutory water provider in the Borough. Local public water suppliers include Southern Water, Bournemouth Water and Wessex Water. There is also the private water company, Cholderton and District Water, which provides water to an area of Cholderton and Shipton Bellinger. The Water Company Area for Southern Water is designated by the Environment Agency as an area of ‘serious water stress’. This means that demand for water can outstrip supply, especially during a drought.
- 7.58. The companies plan in five-year cycles, taking into account projected population growth and proposed new development. Their Asset Management Plans (AMPs) set out the services and improvements they intend to provide and how much they will cost. AMPs are submitted to Ofwat, the industry regulator.
- 7.59. The companies are also required to publish Water Resources Management Plans (WRMP) every five years and review annually. These plans inform the AMPs by identifying any supply deficits and suggesting how they may be overcome. Southern Water’s current WRMP was published in 2019 and covers the period 2020 to 2070. Southern Water are currently drafting an updated WRMP, having undertaken public consultation in 2023³⁸.
- 7.60. There are several dwellings, particularly in the rural areas of the borough, which are not connected to the mains for water supplies and instead access water through private boreholes.
- 7.61. Environmental bodies such as the Environment Agency and Natural England set and safeguard water quality objectives. The Environment Agency is the water industry’s environmental regulator and define the environmental permits that water companies are required to meet. These permits are designed to protect the environment and ensure that water quality objectives are met.

³⁸ Further information is available here: [Water Resources Management Plan \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk/water-resources-management-plan)

- 7.62. The Council previously commissioned jointly through the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH)³⁹ Integrated Water Management Study (IWMS) 2018⁴⁰⁴¹ and IWMS partial Update 2020⁴². These studies covered the southern part of the Test Valley within South Hampshire, and were similar to a Water Cycle Study. The southern part of Test Valley⁴³ lies within the South Hampshire sub-region, covered by the PfSH.
- 7.63. To support the draft Local Plan, a Water Cycle Study (WCS) has been produced. This study assessed the potential issues relating to future development across Test Valley and the impacts on water supply, wastewater collection and treatment, and water quality. The Water Cycle Study assesses the constraints and requirements that will arise from potential growth on the water infrastructure.
- 7.64. There are two Abstraction Licensing Strategies which cover the borough. These are:
- The Test and Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy (published March 2019)⁴⁴.
 - The Hampshire Avon Abstraction Licensing Strategy (published February 2020)⁴⁵
- 7.65. There are 8 River Basin Districts in England and two of these River Basin which cover Test Valley⁴⁶. The River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) set out how the Environment Agency will make sure the requirements of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) are complied with. They provide the framework for managing water bodies and are produced for each of the 8 river basin districts in England. In Test Valley there are
- The South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan
 - The South West River Basin District River Basin Management Plan
- 7.66. In Hampshire there are significant water pressures on the River Test and Itchen. These rivers are protected by environmental laws that limit how much water can be removed to supply to the public. Due to recent changes to their licence, Southern Water have identified a shortfall of water in south Hampshire when the weather is dry. Southern Water's current Water Resources Management Plan plans to make up this shortfall. To achieve this, Southern Water have launched Water for Life – Hampshire.

³⁹ www.push.gov.uk

⁴⁰ <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Integrated-Water-Management-Study-2018.pdf>

⁴¹ Appendices B and E are redacted. These will be provided to the appointed consultant on a confidential basis.

⁴² <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Wood-Technical-Note-July-2020.pdf>

⁴³ Comprising the civil parishes of: Ampfield, Chilworth, North Baddesley, Nursling and Rownhams, Romsey (Town), and Valley Park.

⁴⁴ [Test and Itchen Abstraction Licensing Strategy \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁴⁵ [Hampshire Avon abstraction licensing strategy.pdf \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

⁴⁶ [River basin management plans: 2015 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](http://www.gov.uk)

- 7.67. As part of the Water for Life programme, Southern Water created a 'Hampshire water grid' to connects areas of water availability with areas that it is needed. A new pipeline is proposed to connect Otterbourne supply works to River Way supply works (Andover) and Testwood supply works. It is anticipated that the pipeline would be constructed between Autumn 2024- Spring 2025⁴⁷.
- 7.68. Additional work done as part of emerging Water Resources Management Plan including several initiatives. For example, the Thames to Southern Transfer scheme would further increase resilience by transferring water from Thames Water to Southern Water⁴⁸.
- 7.69. Southern Water has launched Target 2040⁴⁹, a new approach to managing demand and protecting the environment. This involves a target of securing a maximum of 100 litres per person per day.

Foul water infrastructure and Waste Water treatment

- 7.70. The Council engages with Southern Water on this matter as the infrastructure provider, as well as other organisations such as the Environment Agency. As part of this, existing capacity constraints would be taken into account, as well as consideration of whether mitigation can be secured for the impacts of any additional development (phasing of infrastructure provision relative to the impact would also be taken into account).
- 7.71. The Water Industry Act 1991 includes the provision that an infrastructure charge may now be levied on each new or existing property connected to the public sewerage or water system for the first time. If the existing infrastructure is not adjacent to a development site, the developer may have to requisition a new off-site sewer under Section 98 of the Act or water main under Section 41 of the Act. Any costs associated with the requisition would be additional to the infrastructure charge and would be borne by the developer.
- 7.72. Southern Water have produced a Drainage and Wastewater Management Plan for the River Test and Itchen Basin Catchment⁵⁰. This document identifies the investment needs within the catchment, including those to reduce the number of spills from storm overflows and to improve the resilience of the network.

⁴⁷ [Andover Link Main \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk)

⁴⁸ There is more information on this project here: <https://www.thameswater.co.uk/media-library/home/about-us/regulation/regional-water-resources/water-transfer-from-thames-water-to-southern-water/gate-2-reports/T2ST-RAPID-Gate-2-Report.pdf>

⁴⁹ There is more information on this here: [Target 100, together let's hit target 100. \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk)

⁵⁰ Further information is available here: [Test and Itchen catchment DWMP \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk)

Waste Management

- 7.73. The County Council (HCC) has a statutory responsibility as a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) to provide facilities for local residents to safely dispose of their waste (household waste recycling centres (HWRCs)). The County Council are also a waste planning authority and as such is responsible for the sustainable management of waste and determining most waste development applications. Hampshire Council are also responsible for disposing of the household waste which Test Valley Borough Council (the waste collection authority in the borough) has collected.
- 7.74. The County Council currently operates two household waste recycling centres (HWRCs) in the Borough. These provide a key role in diverting household waste from disposal. The Casbrook HWRC has been identified as needing investment by Hampshire County Council.
- 7.75. The Casbrook Bunny Lane HWRC just north of Romsey is the primary HWRC for residents of Romsey and the southern part of the Borough. The existing site is a relatively small, single-level facility which was subject of layout improvements in 2011 to address specific health and safety concerns. The physical limitations of the site prevent its future development. In particular, modern HWRCs are typically now 'split level' where waste containers are set lower in the ground to minimise the use of steps and enable servicing vehicles to be kept separate from the public. These are considered safer to use and are shown to achieve higher recycling rates than single level sites.
- 7.76. HCC are working to identify the future needs of the HWRCs across the County and the Council will continue to work with them to plan for future infrastructure needs to meet the needs of the local population.

Telecommunications Infrastructure

- 7.77. Access to broadband is a vital component of infrastructure in today's world. It is key to growing a sustainable local economy, vital for education and home working and an increasingly central part of community cohesion and resilience, particularly in rural areas. 95.9% of Test Valley residents have access to superfast broadband⁵¹.
- 7.78. The government intends to deliver nationwide gigabit-capable broadband as soon as possible and aims for the majority of the population to have 5G coverage by 2027⁵².
- 7.79. There are a number of broadband providers in the borough, with Open Reach and Virgin providing connections to a large proportion of residential dwellings. Other companies include Gigaclear and other smaller providers.

⁵¹ [Broadband Coverage and Speed Test Statistics for Test Valley \(thinkbroadband.com\)](https://www.thinkbroadband.com/broadband-coverage-test-valley)

⁵² [Digital Connectivity Portal - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/digital-connectivity-portal)

- 7.80. Due to the increasing awareness of the importance of high quality broadband provision across the country, the government has a number of initiatives to improve connections to dwellings. Project Gigabit is the government programme to deliver gigabit capable broadband across the UK by 2030⁵³. Hampshire County Council provides support to homeowners through the UK Gigabit Voucher Scheme (UKGV). UKGV is designed to provide funding towards the cost of installing fast, reliable broadband for residents in rural Hampshire. The County Council allocated £1m of additional funding for the financial year 2021/22, as a result eligible residents can get vouchers worth up to £3,000 per property - double the value of the government's standard Gigabit Broadband Voucher. To qualify, residents must meet the criteria set by the UKGV Scheme and live in Hampshire⁵⁴.
- 7.81. The General Permitted Development Order (1995 and subsequent amendments) enables a significant amount of telecommunications development to take place with only limited local authority control over siting and design.
- 7.82. There are several requirements for new dwellings to be connected to the fastest broadband available. The Building etc. (Amendment) (England) (No. 2) Regulations 2022 came into force on 26 December 2022. These regulations introduce gigabit broadband infrastructure and connectivity requirements for the construction of new homes in England. They amend The Building Regulations 2010 and The Building (Approved Inspectors etc.) Regulations 2010. There is also statutory guidance available for developers⁵⁵. This means that the new development identified in the Local Plan will be required to have a broadband connection. This is not anticipated to be a barrier to development on any of the site allocations.

Flood Risk Management

- 7.83. Hampshire County Council was established as the Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA) under the provisions of the 2010 Flood and Water Management Act. The Act requires LLFAs to develop, maintain, apply and monitor a strategy for local flood risk management in its areas in relation to groundwater, surface water and ordinary watercourse flooding.
- 7.84. The Environment Agency retains responsibility for managing flood risk associated with coastal, main river and reservoir flooding. Hampshire County Council has a statutory duty to consider the surface water flood risk implications of new development and in particular to provide advice on Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). The County

⁵³ [Project Gigabit – Building fast reliable broadband for everyone in the UK](#)

⁵⁴ [Gigabit Broadband Voucher Scheme · Hampshire Superfast Broadband](#)

⁵⁵ [New build connectivity: information for developers - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Council also has a responsibility for consenting works to Ordinary Watercourses (OWs).

- 7.85. Hampshire County Council have produced a Local Flood Risk Management Strategy in 2013 (updated in 2020), Surface Water Management Plans, a Groundwater Management Plan and a Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment providing advice and information on flood risk from various sources of flooding across the country. The Surface Water Management Plans have been replaced by a suite of Flood and Water Catchment Management Plans⁵⁶. There is a Catchment Management Plan (CMP) for the Upper Test, Middle Test, Lower Test and Monks Brook in Test Valley.
- 7.86. This CMP seeks to identify and prioritise areas within the river basin catchment that are at an increased risk of flooding due to geographical, geological, or developmental features, this may include areas which have experienced flooding in past events. The plan also uses other factors to determine a catchment's vulnerability to flooding and associated water management issues. These factors include density of housing, presence of critical infrastructure and vulnerability of residents.
- 7.87. The CMP seeks to understand how and why the river catchment floods, to support the introduction of a stepped approach to interventions and preventative measures that will reduce flood risk and improve overall water management, including drought, both now and in the future.
- 7.88. The CMP highlight that flood risk will increase over time and that the current approach to flood management will need to be kept under review in order to adequately manage flood risk going forward. This will be a priority as the Local Plan progresses and in advance of Regulation 19. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been undertaken which has fed into the Local Plan to ensure development is focused on areas at lowest risk.

8. Social and Community Infrastructure

Education

- 8.1. Hampshire County Council is the education authority for the borough and has a statutory duty to ensure a sufficient supply of school places for Hampshire, including early years provision, school provision for children up to 16, post-16 provision and meeting the needs of children with special educational needs and disability (SEND). This includes planning the provision of primary and secondary school places and securing an appropriate balance between supply and demand, ensuring they function

⁵⁶ [Catchment Approach to Flood Risk Management | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/catchment-approach-to-flood-risk-management)

as high quality, viable and financially efficient services and to ensure fair access to educational opportunity and promote diversity and parental choice.

- 8.2. The County Council responds to change through the School Places Plan, which is based in part upon projected dwelling numbers and looks five years ahead⁵⁷. School place planning is co-ordinated with the Council's key partners and the governing bodies/trusts of schools and academies. In planning the provision of school places, the County Council will also consider cross border movement of pupils between local authorities.
- 8.3. There are 5 primary school planning areas in the borough (Andover Town, Andover Rural, Romsey North & North Baddesley, Rural Romsey and Stockbridge and 3 secondary school planning areas (Andover, Test Valley, Romsey/ Stockbridge)⁵⁸.
- 8.4. HCC's current School Places Plan 2023-2027 sets out the identified need for extra mainstream school places for the primary sector (4 to 11 year olds) and secondary sector (11 to 16 year olds). It identifies potential school expansions at Winton School (increase of 1 form) in 2023 and a new primary school linked to the Whitenap mixed-use allocation in the Revised Local Plan 2016 (2 form entry) in 2028 or later. A deficit of secondary school places is identified in 2022 in Andover Planning Area and Romsey/ Stockbridge Planning Area along with a surplus in Test Valley Planning Area and forecast this is forecast to remain in 2027. However this is based on the current forecasted growth in the Borough and there are likely to be additional expansions to primary and secondary schools required over the plan period.
- 8.5. From discussions with HCC, the Council understands that with regard to secondary provision in the Andover planning area, there is growth planned for Winton School but the precise scale and timing of delivery of sites that may affect John Hansen and Harrow Way will determine the level of contributions required for these schools. The Council will work with HCC to develop more certainty over the trajectory for delivery and precise capacities between this stage and Regulation 19. There is sufficient capacity in secondary schools in Romsey planning area to meet the needs arising from the planned development set out in the Local Plan.
- 8.6. HCC have undertaken a national benchmarking exercise with the Department for Education (DfE) that identifies the true cost of building new school places. The benchmarking report (updated annually and led by Hampshire County Council) shows that the full delivery cost of new primary phase school places exceeds the DfE Basic

⁵⁷ HCC provides information regarding this here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-organisation-and-strategic-development)

⁵⁸ Details of the Schools within each planning area can be found here: [School Places Plan 2023 to 2027 | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-places-plan-2023-to-2027)

Need funding allocation⁵⁹. The County Council expects financial contributions from developers to meet the cost of children's services facilities required as a direct result of any housing.

- 8.7. The Education Act 2011 made several significant changes to the education system. Whilst Local Education Authorities (LEAs), in their role as commissioners of education, must continue to plan for and secure sufficient schools for their area, the 2011 Act introduced a new academy/ free school "presumption" under which LEAs are required to seek proposals to establish an academy/ free school in the first instance where there is an identified need for a new school. Academies are not accountable to Hampshire County Council and receive their budget directly from Government.
- 8.8. There is a single national measure to assess the net capacity of schools specified by the Department for Education (DfE), which should ensure a robust and consistent method of assessing the capacity of schools. The measure is used to identify a surplus or shortage of school places within schools.
- 8.9. The Council has worked with HCC to calculate the requirement for future school places to accommodate planned future growth. This has identified a requirement for additional school places across Test Valley.
- 8.10. The SEND provision in Hampshire is continually reviewed to assess the county wide need for SEND places against current specialist places available at special schools and resourced provisions and to plan new provision where needed. On sites of 500 dwellings or more an assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEND from the development at an appropriate local school and will be subject to an assessment of the individual situation⁶⁰. Special School provision is at capacity in the county and where contributions are required, the cost associated with this will be four times the build cost of mainstream education (this is because a special school pupil requires four times the area of a pupil in mainstream education⁶¹. Where contributions are required, the Council will work with HCC to calculate the contributions required towards SEND places.

⁵⁹ The benchmarking report can be found here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-organisation-and-strategic-development)

⁶⁰ This is set out in the HCC document Development Contributions Towards Children's Services Facilities. Further information can be found here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-organisation-and-strategic-development)

⁶¹ This is set out in the HCC document Development Contributions Towards Children's Services Facilities. Further information can be found here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-organisation-and-strategic-development)

- 8.11. New residential development will need to provide contributions towards education facilities. These are not considered to be a barrier to development or to delay the delivery of sites. On larger sites, where there is no capacity to expand nearby schools to meet the needs of the new development, new schools will be required. The Council will continue to the work with the Local Education Authority to assess the education requirements from new developments. This will include cross-boundary working.

Healthcare Facilities

- 8.12. The Local Plan is committed to ensuring that Test Valley has the appropriate affordable and sustainable health infrastructure to meet the demand of the borough. As the population is projected to increase, more and better equipped facilities will be brought forward over the plan period.
- 8.13. Health and social care in England are provided by a range of organisations under the umbrella of the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) which has the responsibility for policy that direct both the health and social care system. NHS England purchase specialised services (for example, cancer services) and some primary care such as dentistry, ophthalmology, offender healthcare and some services for the armed forces. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care System (ICS) is a partnership of NHS and local government organisations working together to join up health and care services to improve the health and wellbeing of people in the communities we serve.
- 8.14. NHS England also has several roles including funding Integrated Care Boards (ICBs) to commission services for their communities and ensures that they do this effectively. The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board (ICB) is the statutory organisation responsible for setting the strategic plan for the NHS to deliver its part of the health and care strategy.
- 8.15. NHS Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight ICB are responsible for ensuring the right healthcare systems are provided for the benefits of the Borough's residents. The ICB do this by planning and buying healthcare services from local hospitals, GPs and other providers. These providers are also supported by the ICB to continually improve service to meet the healthcare needs of the demographic within each area.
- 8.16. In Wiltshire the local ICB are the Bath and North East Somerset, Swindon and Wiltshire ICB. Ludgershall is served by The Castle Practice which has facilities in Ludgershall and Tidworth.

- 8.17. The ICBs works with the local Primary Care Networks (PCN), which are a group of GP practices within a local area. There are two PCNs which cover the Borough: Andover PCN⁶² and Romsey PCN⁶³.
- 8.18. The Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight ICB continues to work with partners to co-ordinate action across Hampshire and Isle of Wight via a number of transformation programmes to implement the NHS Long Term Plan and achieve their vision of enabling people in our communities to live healthier, longer lives.
- 8.19. The ICB has produced a new *Integrated Care Strategy for Hampshire and Isle of Wight* (December 2022)⁶⁴, along with *The Green Plan: A dynamic plan for the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care System*⁶⁵ and *Hampshire Children and Young People's Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Local Transformation Plan* (LTP) 2022/23⁶⁶. The ICB also have a Joint Capital Resource Use Plan (2022/23) which sets out how the ICB and partner NHS trusts and foundation trust planned to use their capital funding in 2022/23⁶⁷. This document is updated yearly.
- 8.20. The need for additional health and social care facilities over the Local Plan period will depend on the amount and type of housing being developed, and whether there will be significant elderly or young populations. This will determine the required make-up of the clinical workforce and may, for example, highlight the need for practice nurse, dental, ophthalmic and pharmacy support.
- 8.21. Any potential developments will impact on future health provision requirements and put additional pressures on existing resources, both within the hospital and primary care settings. The Council will continue to work with the ICB to establish the latest position on suitable expansion of primary care facilities. The preferred approach is for expansion to primary care centres in the main population growth areas, rather than new isolated branch practices. The ICB seek financial contributions towards consolidating the existing primary care provision, which may include extending and/or reconfiguring existing premises. There is often no requirement to provide a new GP/ dental practice for each new development. Instead, managing the impact of developments is likely to involve extending existing GP/ dental practices or increasing capacity within a practice to provide additional primary and community care space.

⁶² Andover PCN includes Andover Health Centre, Charlton Hill Surgery, Adelaide Medical Centre, Shepherds Spring Medical Centre and St Mary's Surgery.

⁶³ Romsey PCN includes Abbeywell Surgery, Alma Road Surgery and North Baddesley Surgery

⁶⁴ [PowerPoint Presentation \(hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk\)](https://www.hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk)

⁶⁵ [HIOW ICS Green Plan FINAL DRAFT 30.03.2022.pdf \(hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk\)](https://www.hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk)

⁶⁶ [Hampshire CYP Mental Health Local Transformation Plan - 2022-23.pdf \(hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk\)](https://www.hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk)

⁶⁷ Further information is available here: https://www.hantsiowhealthandcare.org.uk/download_file/1542/182

- 8.22. The Council has worked closely with the ICB to identify the nearest primary care facilities likely to be impacted by new development identified in the Local Plan. These practices may be identified in the future as being suited to expansion to meet the needs of a new population as a result of new development. The Council will continue to work with the ICB on identifying their infrastructure needs and calculating contributions required from new development.

Affordable housing

- 8.23. Affordable housing will be secured in accordance with Policy HOU1. The provision of affordable housing to meet the needs of the local population is a key objective of the Local Plan. The Council has an Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (2020) which sets out its approach to securing affordable housing in the borough.
- 8.24. The Local Plan includes a policy which facilitates the delivery of community-led affordable housing in the countryside (Policy HOU2), a policy that supports the delivery of affordable housing on rural sites (Policy HOU3) and a policy that supports the delivery of affordable housing as First Homes on sites that are outside the settlement boundary (Policy HOU4).
- 8.25. The viability of providing affordable housing has been assessed in the Council's Viability Study. Affordable housing will be required on all eligible development and this will contribute towards meeting the Borough's needs. This is not anticipated to place additional burden on developers to the extent that it would present a barrier to development coming forward.

Community Facilities

- 8.26. The NPPF requires planning policies and decisions to provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities the community needs. This includes the provision of shared spaces, community facilities and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments. In this case, 'community facilities' refers to local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of workshop. This definition includes commercial community facilities (local shops and public houses), places of worship and non-commercial community facilities (meeting places, sports venues and cultural buildings). New developments will be required to provide community facilities to meet the needs of the population.
- 8.27. The Council will work with its key partner organisations and developers to ensure that high quality social and community facilities and services are provided and/or modernised in order to meet the changing needs of the whole community and reflect the approaches that the Council or its partners take to the delivery of services.

Facilities should be flexible and adaptable and support the dual use of social, educational and community facilities, including by maximising the use of schools outside of core teaching hours, for a mix of sporting, social, cultural, and recreational uses.

- 8.28. New development will be required to contribute to and/ or provide community centres which are multifunctional facilities to meet the needs of the community. All new community facilities should be accessible, welcoming, inclusive and open and available to all members of the local community with sufficient capacity and flexibility to meet a range of local needs. The Council will calculate contributions related to community facilities using a formula which takes into account of build costs and the number of proposed dwellings. When determining whether to secure additional facilities or to expand existing facilities, the Council will consider the condition of existing facilities and its level of use.
- 8.29. The delivery of community facilities must be provided in a timely manner as it contributes towards the establishment of strong communities within new development. They provide a multifunctional role with spaces for different community groups, organisations and clubs to have a space to meet.
- 8.30. Where new commercial facilities are to be provided, if it is demonstrated that there are viability constraints which make the facility unviable, alternative facilities must be provided. The Council has previously experienced challenges in the deliver of certain types of community facilities and will ensure that there are mechanisms in place to secure community facilities to meet the needs of new communities.
- 8.31. The Council will consider further the site-specific requirements for new community facilities or expansion of existing community facilities in preparation for Regulation 19.

Libraries and Archive Services

- 8.32. Hampshire County Council have a statutory duty to provide both a libraries and archives service. The library service in Hampshire has recently been through a transformation programme and HCC have confirmed that there are not anticipated to be any need for new library facilities in the county.
- 8.33. In Test Valley there are two libraries: one in Andover and the other in Romsey. Andover is a 'Tier One' library which means it is one of the largest and busiest libraries in Hampshire, with the widest range of services and opening hours. Romsey is a 'Tier Two' library which has slightly shorter opening hours. There are also nearby libraries in Hampshire, such as at Totton and Witchurch which may be used by Test Valley residents.

8.34. Hampshire County Council have indicated in their Draft Guidance on Planning Obligations⁶⁸ that it will seek to secure financial contributions on all major⁶⁹ residential development towards the library service. The Council will work with HCC to understand the evidence behind any requests for funds and how these obligations would meet the relevant legal tests for securing developer contributions.

Emergency Services

Police

8.35. Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary is the police service in Hampshire providing policing services to Test Valley Borough. The Borough is covered by seven teams⁷⁰, with three police stations: Andover Police Station, Stockbridge Fire Station and Romsey Police Station.

8.36. Andover Police Station has a front counter service and is open to the public. The Andover District Policing Team (emergency response officers), Andover Neighbourhood Team and High Harm Team are based in Andover. Stockbridge Police Station is a neighbourhood police office which is a shared facility with the Fire and Rescue Service and some of the Rural team area based there. Romsey Station is fully operational but does not offer front counter services⁷¹. The Romsey Neighbourhood Team and some of the Rural team are based at the Romsey. There is also a police station at Hedge End which has links to the police provision in Romsey, with the District Policing Team based at this station.

8.37. There are planned changes towards an Area based policing model which is likely to result in an additional District Policing Team present within the Borough. These changes may result in a different distribution of teams such as Investigators which would be based at an Area level and may require additional/ different infrastructure needs. The Council will continue to work with Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary to understand the implications or any changes to the local policing model.

Fire and Rescue

8.38. Test Valley falls within the Winchester & Test Valley Group and Stockbridge & New Forest Group within Hampshire Fire and Rescue. Area teams cover may be wider than the borough or county depending on the level of need and locations of call outs.

⁶⁸ There is more information on this consultation here: [Consultation on new Draft Guidance on Planning Obligations | About the Council | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

⁶⁹ 10 dwellings or more

⁷⁰ This includes teams at Andover East, Andover North, Andover South, Andover Town, Romsey East, Romsey North and Romsey Town.

⁷¹ [Find a police station | Hampshire and Isle of Wight Constabulary](#)

- 8.39. There is one station in Test Valley (Andover Fire Station) which the Fire and Rescue Service categorise as a 'whole time station', meaning that there is constantly a crew available at the pump. There are two other stations in Test Valley, In Stockbridge and Romsey, which have 'retained pumps' which have a crew which will respond to a call, and travel to the fire station, as required. Andover and Winchester Fire Stations are also admin hubs within Hampshire.
- 8.40. The Hampshire Fire and Rescue Safety Plan covers the period 2020-2025⁷² and they are currently updating their community Risk Management Plan which will cover the period 2025-2030.
- 8.41. The Fire Service operates a dynamic service which responds to and adapts to the needs and calls as required. This relates to calls within Hampshire and in neighbouring counties depending on the pressures at the time. Each station does not have a designated call out zone but will respond to a call out if they are the nearest available pump.
- 8.42. There is no identified need for additional infrastructure to support proposed future development at this time, with the Service seeking to maximise the efficiency of its existing assets/facilities. This will be reviewed prior to Regulation 19.
- 8.43. Resource intensive incidents include fires at thatched buildings which can require high numbers of pumps which need to be bought in from neighbouring facilities.

Ambulance

- 8.44. Ambulance services are provided by the South Central Ambulance Service (SCAS) NHS Trust in the Borough. The SCAS forms part of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care System.
- 8.45. The SCAS NHS Trust published a 5 Year Strategy 'Our Future Vision and Strategy (2022-2027)' setting out a broad strategy for future investment in the ambulance service. Whilst a number of key strategic projects have been identified, none are located within the Borough. The Council will continue to work with the SCAS and this will be reviewed prior to Regulation 19.

9. Green Infrastructure

- 9.1. Maintaining the borough's green infrastructure will contribute to the Borough's resilience, protect water resources and water quality, ensure biodiversity can adapt, improve air quality, support health and wellbeing, reduce the impact of climate change and manage flood risk.

⁷² [HIWFRS-Safety-Plan-2022.pdf \(hantsfire.gov.uk\)](#)

- 9.2. The Council aims to protect and conserve Borough's existing infrastructure and provide facilities, access and opportunities for people to enjoy.

North Wessex Downs National Landscape

- 9.3. The North Wessex Downs National Landscape covers part of the Borough, to the north of Andover. The area is designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) 'to conserve and enhance the natural beauty of the area' and is now referred to as a National Landscape. The North Wessex Downs AONB Management Plan⁷³ (2019-2024), prepared jointly by partner organisations (including the Council), sets out objectives, policies and priorities to take into account and apply to help conserve and enhance this nationally important landscape.
- 9.4. No strategic green infrastructure requirements have been identified and there are no proposed allocations within the National Landscape in the draft Local Plan.

New Forest National Park

- 9.5. The New Forest Partnership Plan (2022-2027) was produced jointly by the main organisations with interests and responsibilities in the National Park, including TVBC. The plan is for the National Park as a place and not specifically for the National Park Authority or any other organisation. There is also the New Forest National Park Recreation Management Strategy 2010-2030⁷⁴ which seeks to guide and influence recreation and spatial planning policy and implementation across the whole of the National Park and adjoining areas.

Public Rights of Way

- 9.6. The Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network is a strategic tool in facilitating high-quality, sustainable development, enhancing the integration of new development into its surrounding landscape and travel network.
- 9.7. The access network comprises 'Definitive' public rights of way; cycle tracks; routes permitted for use by landowners; informal routes used by the public; and land open for public access. Some remote rural roads are also similar in character to these other forms of linear access. This Plan sets out the Borough Council's aims to improve the access network for the enjoyment of all its users. The Plans objectives will be used to justify the need arising from the specific development and how these are to be met.

⁷³ [NWDAONB Management Plan 2019-24 low res 32Mb.pdf \(northwessexdowns.org.uk\)](#)

⁷⁴ Further information is available here: [Recreation management strategy - New Forest National Park Authority \(newforestnpa.gov.uk\)](#)

- 9.8. Hampshire County Council Countryside Service have produced a Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025⁷⁵ and Countryside Access Plan for the Test and Itchen 2008-2013⁷⁶.

Open space and Recreation Facilities

- 9.9. The Council's Playing Pitch Strategy (2020-2036) and Sports Facilities Strategy (2020) (along with subsequent update papers) have identified the need for a range of community facilities across the Borough in line with the planned growth associated with development identified in the Local Plan 2016. As well some standalone community facilities, such as leisure centres and sports pitches, community facilities should be fundamental to the planning and build-out of new development.
- 9.10. As of 2022, there are 26 cricket pitches, 114 football pitches, 6 hockey pitches, 11 rugby pitches, 6 full sized artificial turf pitches and 4 full sized artificial turf pitches in the borough⁷⁷. Since this update paper was produced, the Council has opened the Gagner Farm Sports Complex which includes provision for 1 adult football pitch, 2 adult rugby pitch, 3 junior football pitches, 1 hockey artificial pitch and 1 rugby artificial pitch along with other associated facilities⁷⁸. There are two public swimming centres in Test Valley: Romsey Rapids Sports Complex and Andover Leisure Centre which are both run by Places for People on behalf of Test Valley Borough Council.
- 9.11. There is only one sports hall with full community availability in Test Valley which is the Andover Leisure Centre. However, there are a number of sports halls within schools across the Borough.
- 9.12. The Council has produced a Green Space Strategy (2021-2031) which sets out the approach to maintaining the Green Spaces within the borough⁷⁹.
- 9.13. The Council undertakes audits the open space provision within the borough, with the latest Public Open Space Audit undertaken in 2018 (an update paper was produced in 2019 to update the parish boundaries)⁸⁰.
- 9.14. In preparation for Regulation 19 the Council will review the funding priorities for projects identified in relevant strategies. This will include identifying funding sources towards key areas of open space, such as new leisure centres, and updating its evidence base.

⁷⁵ [Countryside access plan 2015-2025 | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷⁶ [Microsoft Word - Test & Itchen - final CAP portrait A \(hants.gov.uk\)](#)

⁷⁷ These figures are set in the Playing Pitch Strategy and Sports Facilities Strategy Update Paper 2022, available here: [Evidence Base - Leisure | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁷⁸ There is more information about this facility here: [Ganger Farm Sports Park | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁷⁹ The Council's Green Space Strategy is available here: [Green space strategy 2021 – 2031 | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁸⁰ The Council's Public Open Space Audits are available here: [Evidence Base - Leisure | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

Ecology and biodiversity

- 9.15. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) includes the requirement for the Council to consider the potential impact of development on certain nature conservation designations. This includes Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), which are designated for bird species and habitats and other species respectively. National guidance advises that Ramsar sites should be treated in the same way; these are designated for wetlands of international importance.
- 9.16. There are several internationally designated sites within or close to the borough⁸¹. Some development sites within the borough may fall within the Zone of Influence of designated sites which are outside the borough.
- 9.17. Mitigation may be required from certain developments within the Zone of Influence of the SPAs and SACs.
- 9.18. New residential development in parts of the Borough has been identified to have a likely significant effect on the New Forest designations when considered in combination in relation to recreational impacts. The Council has an interim mitigation framework which is relevant to sites within the 'Zone of Influence'. One of the mitigation options relates to the provision of Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)⁸².
- 9.19. There are four designated Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in Test Valley⁸³. The Council also owns several other countryside sites and a nature reserve which are open to the public. This includes Ladies Walk in Andover and Fishlake Meadows in Romsey⁸⁴. In 2023 the Council opened Bury Hill Meadows nature reserve which was funded by developer contributions. The site comprises of a series of meadows which are open to the public, encouraging greater access to the countryside and is used as an area for walking and casual recreation as well as a rich ecological habitat.
- 9.20. There are 65 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in Test Valley which have an important ecological role in protecting sites of importance for wildlife along with recreational value⁸⁵.

⁸¹ This includes Solent Maritime SAC, Solent and Southampton Water SPA, New Forest SPA, SAC and Ramsar Site, Emer Bog SAC, Mottisfont Bats SAC, River Avon SAC and River Itchen SAC.

⁸² There is more information regarding this here: [Approach to certain International Nature Conservation Designations | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁸³ Anton Lakes LNR, Danebury Hillfort LNR, Tadburn Meadows LNR and Valley Park Woodlands LNR

⁸⁴ Details of the nature reserves in the Borough can be found here: [Nature Reserves | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

⁸⁵ Further information can be found here: [Landscape | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

Nutrient Mitigation

- 9.21. Since spring 2019, following advice from Natural England, the Council has been affected by the issue of needing to ensure that new development for residential and overnight accommodation is nutrient neutral to satisfy the Habitats Regulations. To achieve nutrient neutrality a development's nutrient budget must be calculated and any residual nutrient load through offsite mitigation provision to be in place at the point of first occupation. A number of off-site mitigation solutions are now available on a catchment wide basis which developments in Test Valley can access⁸⁶.
- 9.22. The Solent area SPAs, SACs and Ramsar was one of the first areas in the country to be affected by this issue at a significant scale for excessive nitrates. This applies to the area of Test Valley which falls within the catchments of the River Test and River Itchen and their tributaries, which then flow into the Solent. A small area around Shipton Bellinger and Cholderton fall within the catchment of the River (Hampshire) Avon, which is rather affected by excessive phosphates in the River Avon SAC.
- 9.23. The area of the Borough which drains to Chickenhall wastewater treatment works (including Valley Park, and the Hocombe area of Ampfield) is also affected by excessive phosphates in the River Itchen (in addition to excessive nitrates in the Solent), for wastewater only.
- 9.24. In responding to the nutrient neutral issue the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 includes a new duty on water companies to upgrade wastewater treatment works within affected catchments to the best technically achievable limits for both phosphate and nitrates by 1 April 2030. This would reduce significantly the amount of nitrates in wastewater from developments which are served by wastewater treatment works currently without an nitrogen permit limit, plus some existing nitrates and phosphate limits are likely to be strengthened. However, the duty applies to wastewater treatment works serving a 2,000 population or more, although the Secretary of State will have the ability under a discretionary duty to lower this to 250 population for a specific wastewater treatment works. This will alter the nitrate mitigation required on new development, resulting in a reduced burden on developers and site viability.

Biodiversity Net Gain

- 9.25. Biodiversity Net Gain was introduced by the Environment Act (2021) including a requirement for 10% mandatory biodiversity net gain in conjunction with certain development. It is anticipated that further information will be released regarding this

⁸⁶ Further information can be found here: [Approach to certain International Nature Conservation Designations | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

and the Council will take into account any updated requirements as part of the preparation for Regulation 19.

- 9.26. The Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) provides a framework for the maintenance and enhancement of the biodiversity of the Borough. The document includes actions for a number of organisations operating within Test Valley. It has been published by Test Valley Borough Council and was written in conjunction with the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust.
- 9.27. Hampshire County Council have a responsibility to produce a Local Recovery Strategy for the county and they aim to have a completed strategy by the end of 2024⁸⁷. The strategy will be used to map areas of opportunity for the use of 'nature-based solutions' to wider environmental problems like flooding, climate change mitigation and adaptation or poor water quality. The Strategy is also a key mechanism for planning and delivering the National Nature Recovery Network. The Local Recovery Strategy will be an evidence-based document which will guide future investment and protection of certain areas. This will inform the Local Plan going forward, with implications such as providing a guide to BNG investments. It may also impact what infrastructure is required in relation to Green Infrastructure.

Forest Park

- 9.28. The South West Hampshire Forest Park is a sub-regional initiative. The proposal is to improve public access to the woodland, improve its nature conservation value improve informal recreation opportunities for local residents. The aim is to create a more attractive and accessible facility and so act as an alternative to people using more environmentally sensitive locations for their recreation.
- 9.29. There is an aspiration for an expansion to the Forest Park to come forward and it is anticipated that this will come forward during the Plan period.

Minerals and Waste

- 9.30. Hampshire County Council are the planning authority for minerals and waste and have a responsibility to protect Hampshire by making sure the right minerals or waste developments are in the right place, at the right time. Hampshire County Council (along with Portsmouth City Council, Southampton City Council, New Forest National Park Authority and the South Downs National Park Authority) are responsible for ensuring sufficient extraction and supply of minerals up to 2030.

⁸⁷ Further information is available here: [Local Nature Recovery Strategy for Hampshire | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/local-nature-recovery-strategy-for-hampshire)

- 9.31. The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan is currently being updated, with the anticipated adoption date in Spring 2026⁸⁸.
- 9.32. Some sites are within mineral consultation areas and regard will need to be had to the relevant policies in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan. This does not prevent development coming forward, however the Council will keep any updates to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan under review in case there are implications for the Local Plan.

⁸⁸ As of Local Development Scheme, July 2023

10. Summary of Infrastructure Costs

- 10.1. The Updated IDP includes a varied level of information about the anticipated costs of the infrastructure required to support the growth envisaged in the Local Plan Review.
- 10.2. Any review of the likely funding sources for the infrastructure required across the Borough will only be as accurate as the current circumstances, but there are a number of broad funding sources that will remain relevant in some form.
- 10.3. The indicative costs identified have been tested through site specific viability appraisals. The indicative costs for financial contributions towards off-site highway and transport improvements and costs for mitigating the impact on local education provision have been estimated in consultation with Hampshire County Council. Costs towards education have been calculated using the Hampshire County Council Childrens Services' methodology set out in *Development Contributions Towards Children's Services Facilities*⁸⁹. These figures are estimates and may be updated as detailed site information emerges.
- 10.4. The estimated costs for nitrates are based on the use of the Solent Nutrient Budget Calculator Guidance and Budget Calculator⁹⁰ to calculate the nitrate load and apply a figure of £3,000 per kg of nitrogen emitted to work out the potential for an off-site financial contribution. A range of costs were included for nitrate pollution mitigation to account for the potential for partial on-site delivery and the requirement for wastewater treatment works to remove a higher proportion of nitrates by 2030.
- 10.5. Financial contributions towards healthcare facilities are based on the average contribution secured by Torbay and South Devon NHS Foundation Trust on behalf of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board in Test Valley. The Council has worked with the Integrated Care Board who are supportive of this approach to securing contributions.

Site Allocations

- 10.6. The following tables identify the infrastructure requirements for the residential site allocations in the Local Plan 2040. These tables highlight the key pieces of infrastructure required to support these new developments, however they are not an exhaustive list. Other

⁸⁹ Further information can be found here: [School Organisation and Strategic Development | Hampshire County Council \(hants.gov.uk\)](https://www.hants.gov.uk/school-organisation-and-strategic-development)

⁹⁰ [Approach to certain International Nature Conservation Designations | Test Valley Borough Council](#)

infrastructure may be required in the future as new evidence emerges in relation to the infrastructure need within an area, for example information relating to the utilities infrastructure is likely to be updated.

10.7. In preparation for Regulation 19, the Council will review these tables and costings to ensure the IDP includes the most up to date figures.

These figures are based on the Council’s latest information following engagement with stakeholders in advance of Regulation 18 Stage 2. It is likely that these figures will change prior to Regulation 19, as new data emerges. The IDP is technically a document that may be regularly updated.

10.8. There is a mixed use development allocated at Upton Lane (Southern Area Policy 8: Land at Upton Lane). This site includes provision for limited residential dwellings. This is likely to be approximately 80 dwellings and associated infrastructure will be established in preparation for Regulation 19.

10.9. All figures in the table below are correct as of January 2024. They will be index linked to ensure they reflect the up-to-date costs associated.

Residential and Mixed-Use Sites

Northern Area Policy 4 (NA4): Land South of London Road, Picket Twenty

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from Eddery Road and/ or Pollard Road.	Highways improvements will be required	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required.	These improvements will be off-site and will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing primary school capacity. This is likely to include contributions towards Pilgrim Cross CE (A) Primary School.	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£559,620
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£617,878.80
Healthcare	Adelaide Medical Centre, Charlton Hill, Charlton Hill Enham branch, and Shepherds Spring surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Andover Primary Care Network	£55,890

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Community Facilities	Contributions to an existing community facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Green Infrastructure	The site will be required to provide an extension to Harewood Common along the eastern boundary of the site.	None	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £373,830 and £747,660

Northern Area Policy 5 (NA5): Land at Manor Farm, North Andover

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from Saxon Way roundabout.	Highways improvements required tbc	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required. This is likely to include improvements to Restricted Byways Enham Alamein 755, 757, 758, and 759 and Footpaths Enham Alamein 726, 723, 722 and Footpath Andover 7714.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing primary school capacity. This is likely to include contributions towards	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£4,368,800

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	Knights Enham Nursey and Infant School and Knights Enham Junior School.			
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£5,492,256
Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)	An assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEND from the development at an appropriate local school and will be subject to an assessment of the individual situation	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	To be determined
Healthcare	Andover Health Centre Medical Practice, Charlton Hill, Charlton Hill Enham Branch and Shepherds Spring surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Andover Primary Care Network	£496,800
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/ or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
				account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Green Space	The site will be required to provide a significant area of Green Space along the northern area of the development	None, Green Space should be provided early in the phasing of the development	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £1,959,330 and £3,918,660

Northern Area Policy (NA6): Land at Bere Hill, South Andover

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from A3093 roundabout.	Highways improvements will be required	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Enhancements to the active travel route between Andover Town Centre and the site will be required.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority and Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required. This is likely to include improvements to Footpath Andover 4, Andover 2 and 3, Footpath 2, Footpath Upper Clatford 705 and Restricted Byway Upper Clatford 752.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	A new 2 form entry (FE) primary school will be required on site.	New primary school would need to be provided at an	Hampshire County Council Childrens	£8,606,394

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
		appropriate time within the phasing of the development	Services (Education Authority)	
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£9,611,448
Special Educational Needs & Disabilities	An assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEND from the development at an appropriate local school and will be subject to an assessment of the individual situation	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	To be determined.
Healthcare	Adelaide Medical Centre, Charlton Hill, Charlton Hill Enham branch, Shepherds Spring and St Marys surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Andover Primary Care Network	£869,400
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/ or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
				existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Green Space	The site will be required to provide a significant area of Green Space along the northern portion of the development adjacent to Ladies Walk.	None, Green Space should be provided early in the phasing of the development	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £6,327,690 and £12,655,380

Northern Area Policy 7 (NA7): Land to the East of Ludgershall

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from A342. Site specific transport improvements may be required.	Highways improvements required	Hampshire County Council (Highways Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
			(Highways Authority in Wiltshire)	
	The site will need to provide connections and/ or enhancements to the local public transport network (including the Active8 Bus Route).	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council (Highways Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Highways Authority in Wiltshire)	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network.	Off-site improvements will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service and Wiltshire Council	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council and Wiltshire Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Education (primary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing primary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Education Authority in Wiltshire)	£2,618,700
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£2,402,862
Healthcare	The Castle Surgery is the nearest Primary Healthcare facility. Additional capacity will be required to support the development and this will be informed by engagement with the local Integrated Care Board	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board, Wiltshire Integrated Care Board, Andover Primary Care Network and Ludgershall Primary Care Network	£217,350
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/ or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council, Wiltshire Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Salisbury Plain Special Protection Area and	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for the Salisbury Plain Special Protection Area	Developer contributions would secure mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	This is to be confirmed but may be in the form of financial contributions or

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Special Area of Conservation				provision of land as mitigation
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £1,641,465 and £3,282,930

Northern Area Policy 8 (NA8): Land to the South East of Ludgershall

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	<p>Potential site access from A342.</p> <p>A new bridge will be required across the railway line between the A342 and the application site. This bridge will provide vehicular and pedestrian/ cycle access to the site.</p>	<p>Highways improvements required, likely.</p> <p>There will be cost implications of the required bridge and associated highways improvements for this scheme. This is likely to be of significant cost. The Council will work with the</p>	Hampshire County Council (Highways Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Highways Authority in Wiltshire)	<p>Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council and Wiltshire Council.</p> <p>Future costs will need to consider the requirement for a vehicular bridge over the railway line and potential</p>

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
		relevant Highways Authorities and Network Rail to establish the cost implications of delivering a new bridge over the railway line.		associated costs such as Network Rail's Share Value Policy.
	The site will need to provide connections and/ or enhancements to the local public transport network.	Highways improvements required. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council (Highways Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Highways Authority in Wiltshire)	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council (Highways Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Highways Authority in Wiltshire)	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required. This is likely to include improvements to Footpath Kimpton 7 and Kimpton 501 and 6.	Off-site improvements will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service and Wiltshire Council	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council and Wiltshire Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Education (primary)	<p>A new 1.5 form entry (FE) primary school will be required on site.</p> <p>Financial contributions required towards existing local secondary schools.</p> <p>Further discussions are required between Wiltshire Council and Hampshire County Council, as education authorities.</p>	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Education Authority in Wiltshire)	£6,879,980
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£7,895,118
Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)	An assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEND from the development at an appropriate local school and will be subject to an assessment of the individual situation	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority in Hampshire) and Wiltshire Council (Education Authority in Wiltshire)	To be determined.
Healthcare	The Castle Surgery is the nearest Primary Healthcare facility. Additional capacity will be required to support the development and this will be informed by engagement with the Wiltshire ICB	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board, Wiltshire Integrated Care Board, Andover Primary Care Network and Ludgershall Primary Care Network	£714,150

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/ or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council, Wiltshire Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Salisbury Plain Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for the Salisbury Plain Special Protection Area	Developer contributions would secure mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	This is to be confirmed but may be in the form of financial contributions or provision of land as mitigation
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £4,581,870 and £9,163,740

Southern Area Policy 4 (SA4): Land South of Ganger Farm, Romsey

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from Ganger Farm (Kings Chase) to the north.	On and/ or off site highways improvements required	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required.	These improvements will be off-site and will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Utilities	Site does not have network capacity for foul drainage	Network reinforcements would need to be delivered prior to occupation. These may include on and/ or off-site improvements.	Southern Water	TBC
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing primary school capacity. This is likely to	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£932,620

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	include Cupernham Infant School and Cupernham Junior School.			
Education (secondary)	If additional capacity is required then financial contributions required would be required increasing secondary school capacity of local schools. Sufficient capacity has been identified within Romsey secondary schools. If this changes then contributions would be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	None (based on current information for provision in Romsey)
Healthcare	Abbeywell Surgery, Abbeywell Nightingale, Alma Road, North Baddesley and North Baddesley Knightwood surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Romsey Primary Care Network	£211,140
Community Facilities	Contributions to an existing community facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards an off-site, existing community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
				existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Mottisfont Bats Special Area of Conservation	This site will be required to assess the need for mitigation for this designation for impacts on functionally linked land.	Layout and design of site as well as green infrastructure provision.	Test Valley Borough Council	Would depend on outcome of site-specific surveys.
New Forest Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar Site	The site will be required to provide mitigation which is likely to include Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)	Developer contributions would secure mitigation. This may be on and/ or off-site.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £1,692,375 and £3,284,750

Southern Area Policy 5 (SA5): Land South of the Bypass, Romsey

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from the Bypass Road (A27/A3090).	Highways improvements will be required to create an access into the site	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to crossing the Bypass Road (A27/A3090) or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Enhancements to the active travel route between Romsey Town Centre and the site will be required.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority and Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required.	These improvements will be off-site and will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing primary	None, developer contributions would be	Hampshire County Council Childrens	£683,980

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	school capacity. This is likely to include contributions towards Romsey Primary School and Nursery.	required towards school provision	Services (Education Authority)	
Education (secondary)	If additional capacity is required then financial contributions required would be required increasing secondary school capacity of local schools. Sufficient capacity has been identified within Romsey secondary schools. If this changes then contributions would be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	None (based on current information for provision in Romsey)
Healthcare	Abbeywell Surgery, Abbeywell Nightingale, Alma Road surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development.	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Romsey Primary Care Network	£68,310
Community Facilities	Financial contributions towards an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
				existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Solent Special Protection Areas	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for recreational impacts on the Solent Special Protection Areas	Developer contributions would secure on and/ or off-site mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Mottisfont Bats Special Area of Conservation	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for the Mottisfont Bats Special Area of Conservation	Developer contributions would secure on-site mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	This is to be confirmed but may be in the form of financial contributions or provision of land as mitigation
New Forest Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar Site	The site will be required to provide mitigation which is likely to include Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)	Developer contributions would secure mitigation. This may be on and/ or off-site.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £602,925 and £1,205,850

Southern Area Policy 6 (SA6): Land at Velmore Farm

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				
Highways	Potential site access from Templars Way.	On and/ or off-site highways improvements will be required to create an access into the site	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network will be required. This is likely to include improvements to Footpath Chilworth 7 and Bridleway 6.	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Education (primary)	A 1.5 form entry (FE) primary school will be required on site.	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£6,879,980
Education (secondary)	Financial contributions required towards existing local schools including increasing secondary school capacity	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	£7,345,892.40

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Special Educational Needs & Disabilities (SEND)	An assessment will be made of the need to secure additional accommodation for pupils with SEND from the development at an appropriate local school and will be subject to an assessment of the individual situation	None, developer contributions would be required towards school provision	Hampshire County Council Childrens Services (Education Authority)	To be determined
Healthcare	Abbeywell Surgery, Abbeywell Nightingale, Alma Road, Lordshill Health Centre, North Baddesley and North Baddesley Knightwood surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Romsey Primary Care Network	£664,470
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Green Infrastructure				
Green Space	The site will be required to provide a significant area of	None, Green Space should be provided early	Test Valley Borough Council	To be determined

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
	Green Space in the south and west of the development	in the phasing of the development		
River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	Developer contributions would secure on and/ or off-site mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	This is to be confirmed but may be in the form of financial contributions or provision of land as mitigation
New Forest Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar Site	The site will be required to provide mitigation which is likely to include Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)	Developer contributions would secure mitigation. This may be on and/ or off-site.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £5,428,815 and £10,857,630
Solent Special Protection Areas	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for recreational impacts on the Solent Special Protection Areas	Developer contributions would secure on and/ or off-site mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC

Southern Area Policy 7 (SA7): Land at King Edward Park, Ampfield

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Physical Infrastructure				

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Highways	Potential site access from Baddesley Road.	Highways improvements will be required to create an access into the site	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	Other site-specific improvements to the local highway network may be required such as accessibility and connectivity improvements to neighbouring areas or any improvements identified in a Local Cycling and Walking Plan	This will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development. These improvements may be on-site and/ or off-site.	Hampshire County Council Highways Authority	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
	The protection and enhancement of the local Public Right of Way network may be required.	These improvements will be off-site and will be required to be provided by appropriate time within the delivery of the new development	Hampshire County Council Countryside Service	Calculated following further feasibility work and engagement with Hampshire County Council
Social and Community Infrastructure				
Healthcare	Abbeywell Surgery, Abbeywell Nightingale, Alma Road, Lordshill Health Centre, The Fryan, North Baddesley and North Baddesley Knightwood surgeries would be impacted by the proposed development and area currently oversubscribed. Additional capacity will be required to support the development	Developer Contributions will be secured towards enhancements to primary care provision in the local area.	Hampshire and Isle of Wight Integrated Care Board and Romsey Primary Care Network	£27,324

Infrastructure	Infrastructure Requirements	Delivery Considerations (including sources of funding)	Relevant body	Indicative costs
Community Facilities	A new community facility and/ or contributions to an existing facility will be required.	None, developer contributions would be required towards community infrastructure	Test Valley Borough Council and the local town or parish council	Calculated to address the additional need for community facilities in the local area, taking into account the proximity to existing facilities and their location.
Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation, Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Area and Ramsar	Development will be required to achieve nitrates mitigation.	Challenges in the mitigation required and associated costs	Test Valley Borough Council and Natural England	Based on 2024 figures, the costs are likely to be between £252,000 and £504,000
River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	The site will be required to provide appropriate mitigation for the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation	Developer contributions would secure on and/ or off-site mitigation.	Test Valley Borough Council	This is to be confirmed but may be in the form of financial contributions or provision of land as mitigation
New Forest Special Protection Area, Special Area of Conservation and Ramsar Site	The site will be required to provide mitigation which is likely to include Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG)	Developer contributions would secure mitigation. This may be on and/ or off-site.	Test Valley Borough Council	TBC

11. Conclusion and Next Steps

- 11.1. This IDP indicates that there is a significant number of infrastructure requirements which development funding will be expected to contribute towards.
- 11.2. Regular engagement with infrastructure service providers has informed the Local Plan and specific engagement has informed this IDP.
- 11.3. In terms of community infrastructure, there will also be the need for further investigation and collaborative work with neighbouring authorities to address the assessed need for new community facilities or contributions towards improvements to existing facilities.
- 11.4. Funding gaps identified will also need to be addressed through the ongoing collaborative work with infrastructure providers, such as through the Statements of Common Ground, to identify which likely funding sources can be identified to close the funding gaps.
- 11.5. Work will therefore continue with site promoters/ developers, infrastructure providers, neighbouring authorities and statutory bodies to regularly review this IDP together with the publication of a further iteration of this document in preparation for the Local Plan submission.