

Northern Villages- Sustainable Future



Local Interim Planning Statement

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Introduction and Purpose

1. The Council adopted the Interim Housing Policy Statement (IHPS) on 27 February 2014. The IHPS seeks to pull national guidance (National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)) and existing saved local plan policy together; it provides a local interpretation of sustainable development in East Hampshire (excluding the South Downs National Park). As such it is a material consideration in the determination of planning applications.
2. On 8 May 2014 the Council adopted the Joint Core Strategy (JCS). The Council is working to achieve a five years supply and is accelerating work on bringing forward the next part of the Local Plan, the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan, to identify development allocations to meet the targets in the JCS. The Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan will only consider sites outside the South Downs National Park (SDNP) the SDNP will produce there own local plan for the whole of the Park area. Until a five year housing land supply is achieved then the housing supply policies of the Council's existing Development Plan - i.e. JCS policies CP10 Spatial Strategy for Housing and CP14 - Affordable Housing for Rural Communities are not considered up to date by paragraph 49 of the NPPF. Therefore the NPPF presumption in favour of sustainable development takes precedence.
3. The Council believes that it is critically important for the future of the settlements in the District that democracy plays a central role in shaping future sustainable development.
4. The Council is undertaking public consultation events in the main settlements to seek views on sustainability issues affecting that settlement and which housing development sites might best meet local housing needs and place shaping aspirations. The results of the consultations are being collated and combined with an overview of the sustainability profiles of each of the settlements in Local Interim Planning Statements (LIPS).
5. The LIPS have two purposes. They provide a local supplement to the District wide IHPS. The LIPS will supplement Planning Officers' reports to Planning Committee in their consideration of whether proposals constitute locally sustainable development. The work on the LIPS will feed into the initial options consultation under Regulation 18 of the Planning Regulations as the wider planning issues of employment recreation infrastructure etc will feed into the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan and are significantly impacted by housing development proposals.

Public Consultation Events

6. Two public consultation events took place on 2 July and 5 August 2014 and took an Exhibition format. People were asked to record their views to inform the next stage.
7. The event on 2 July 2014 was held in Alton Assembly rooms and covered the villages of Beech, Bentley, Bentworth, Farringdon, Froyle and Ropley. The event on 5 August was held at Headley Village Hall and covered Binsted, Chawton, Headley, Grayshott, Kingsley, Lindford, and Shalden.
8. The events were very busy and well received. The progress of the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan will involve formal stages with lengthier and broader consultations. As the events are an initial step in the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan work, for which there is no regulatory format

to follow then they, are valuable snapshots of community input. The progress on the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan will build on this together with future community consultation events and use the large amount of up-to-date evidence that already exists for the JCS e.g. transport capacity, Sustainability Appraisal, Green Infrastructure Strategy, housing needs, environmental assets etc.

9. This process has generated real and significant interest which provides a valuable kick off to the plan making process which will use traditional plus other innovative approaches as the Council progresses its Plan making. The results from the events are similar to those the Council would have received from a six week traditional consultation, the issues raised are largely the same and the preferences are what might reasonably be expected. The results therefore have value in both the plan making and planning applications processes.

Format of this document

10. This document sets out the overarching policy situation as adopted in the JCS and then sets out as an overall description of the area and the settlement hierarchy. Following this there are individual sections setting out a statement for each of the villages with the individual geographic and population details, constraints and an analysis of the responses made at the relevant consultation event.

The Spatial Strategy of the JCS

11. The JCS indicates that new development growth will be directed to the most sustainable and accessible locations in the District. Four distinct areas of the District are identified:
 - The South Downs National Park
 - Whitehill and Bordon
 - North of the South Downs National Park
 - Southern Parishes
12. In May 2012 the District Council published a revised background paper for the JCS on Settlement Hierarchy¹. This followed a well established approach in setting a settlement hierarchy by examining and ranking the extent to which key services and facilities are available within each town and village. The approach also recognises the function that towns and villages may have in relation to other settlements. For example, a larger village may act as a local service centre for nearby smaller villages and this might warrant further growth.
13. With this in mind the JCS identified Alton and Liphook as focuses for further development in the area north of the National Park, and identified further development at Four Marks and South Medstead. Separate LIPS deal with Liphook, and Four Marks and South Medstead and the individual parishes to the south of the National Park. In Alton a Neighbourhood Plan Group has been engaging with their local community on the future location of housing and have produced their own document.
14. Within the remaining area north of the South Downs National Park the JCS allocates a minimum of 150 dwellings in the various villages. The villages are listed in the table

1

below. There is perhaps one anomaly in the list, Grayshott which is identified as a local service centre, which is similar to Four Marks, Clanfield and Rowlands Castle in the settlement hierarchy but did not get a specific allocation in Policy CP10 of the JCS. The reason for this is that there were no available Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) sites available during the JCS process; therefore no allocations that could potentially be delivered were available. Grayshott could benefit from sustainable development as it has facilities that provide basic food and grocery shopping together with a choice and range of comparison goods selling lower order comparison goods and a range of non-retail service and community uses. A SHLAA site in Grayshott has emerged following adoption of the JCS, however, it does not fit with the JCS policy and if it does come forward it will be considered as a windfall site.

15. The settlement hierarchy is set out in the following table.

Parish	Description in Hierarchy Document	Population (2011)²
Beech	small village – local facilities, close to Alton	532
Bentley	medium size village – good range of local facilities	1,166
Bentworth	small village – local facilities	553
Binstead	medium size village – local facilities	1,635
Chawton	small village – local facilities, satellite settlement to Alton	362
Farringdon	Upper Farringdon - small village – local facilities Lower Farringdon - small village – on A31 with employment areas, close to Alton	664
Froyle	Upper Froyle - small village – partly on A31, mainly local facilities Lower Froyle - small village – local facilities	644
Grayshott	large village – local service centre with good range of facilities	2,305
Headley	large village – local facilities (including Headley Down (large village – local facilities) and Arford (hamlet – very limited local facilities))	5,625
Kingsley	medium sized village – local facilities	585
Lasham	small village – local facilities, employment at Lasham airfield	176
Lindford	large village – local facilities, satellite settlement to Whitehill/Bordon	2,268
Ropley	medium size village – mainly local facilities, some scattered housing	1,602
Shalden	small village – limited local facilities, close to Alton	427
Wield	Upper Wield - small village – limited local facilities, post office to close Lower Wield - hamlet – very limited local facilities	254

16. Within the overall settlement hierarchy there are three main categories, ‘market towns’, large local service centres and small local service centres. As referenced above Grayshott is an anomaly being a small local service centre.

² Census Figures for Parish as a whole

17. The absence of good public transport means that the residents of the smaller settlements are largely dependent on private cars for trips to meet day-to-day needs, principally in the higher order settlements of Alton, Petersfield and Whitehill/Bordon. The villages lack of a range of facilities means that they would not be appropriate locations for significant development levels. However, some of these smaller settlements may benefit from further small scale growth to meet local needs or help to retain vulnerable services.
18. In July 2014 the Council issued a Call for Sites which landowners wished to have considered for development. These are put together in the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). At the exhibition communities were asked of preferences as to the sites put forward and their priorities for community facilities and infrastructure.
19. The maps included within the various appendices are the maps used at the public exhibitions in July and August 2014. Since then, additional sites have been promoted for development. The latest information on the SHLAA can be found on the Council's website at <http://www.easthants.gov.uk/ehdc/planningpolicy.nsf/webpages/The+Strategic+Housing+Land+Availability+Assessment>.
20. Set out below are LIPS for the individual parishes. LIPS have not been drawn up for the parishes of Lasham and Wield as they are not expected to deliver additional housing which would be allocated through the Housing and Employment Site Allocations Local Plan process.



**East
Hampshire**
DISTRICT COUNCIL

NEW HOUSING in Beech, Bentley, Bentworth, Farringdon, Froyle and Ropley

WHERE DO YOU WANT IT TO GO?

Come along to an open exhibition,
find out more and give us your views

The Assembly Rooms, Alton

Wednesday 2 July, 3.30-8.00pm

For more information visit
www.easthants.gov.uk/newhousingvillages



NEW HOUSING **in Binsted, Chawton,** **Grayshott, Headley,** **Kingsley, Lindford** **and Shalden**

WHERE DO YOU WANT IT TO GO?

Come along to an open exhibition,
find out more and give us your views

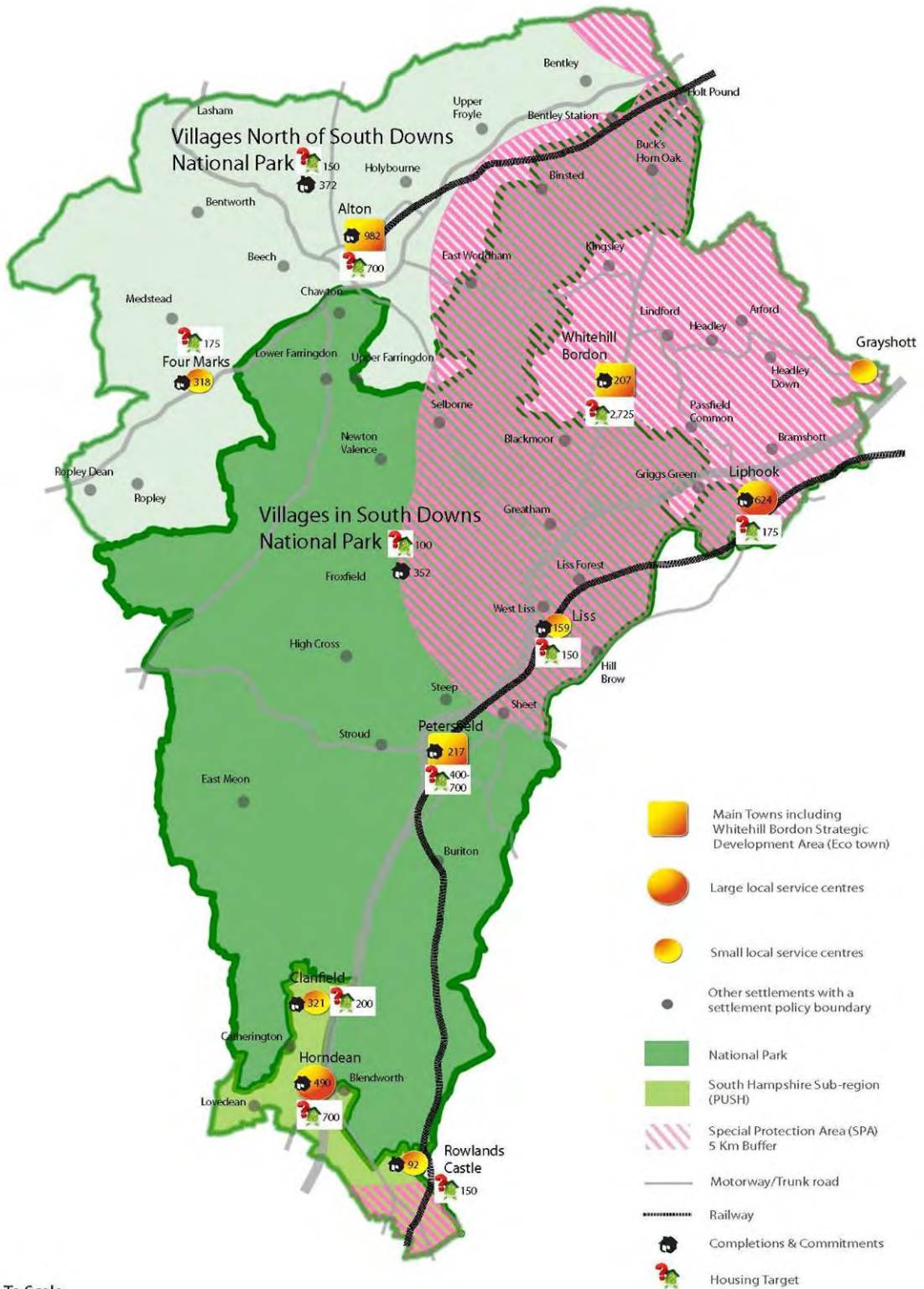
Headley Village Hall

Tuesday 5 August, 3.30-7.00pm

For more information visit
www.easthants.gov.uk/newhousingvillages

Appendix 2 – District Housing Target Map

Joint Core Strategy Settlement Hierarchy with Distribution of New Site Allocations



Map Not To Scale

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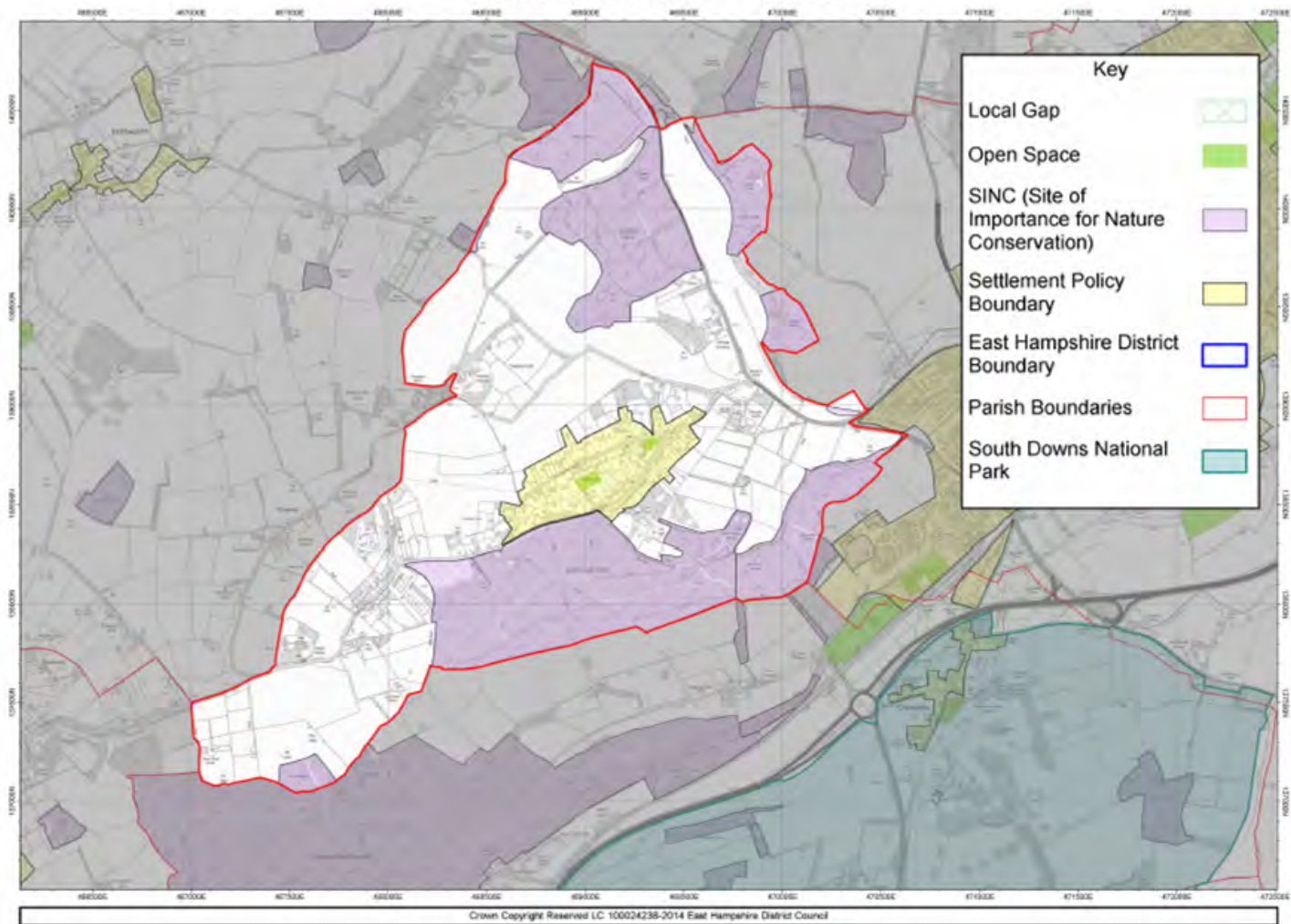
Appendix 3

Beech

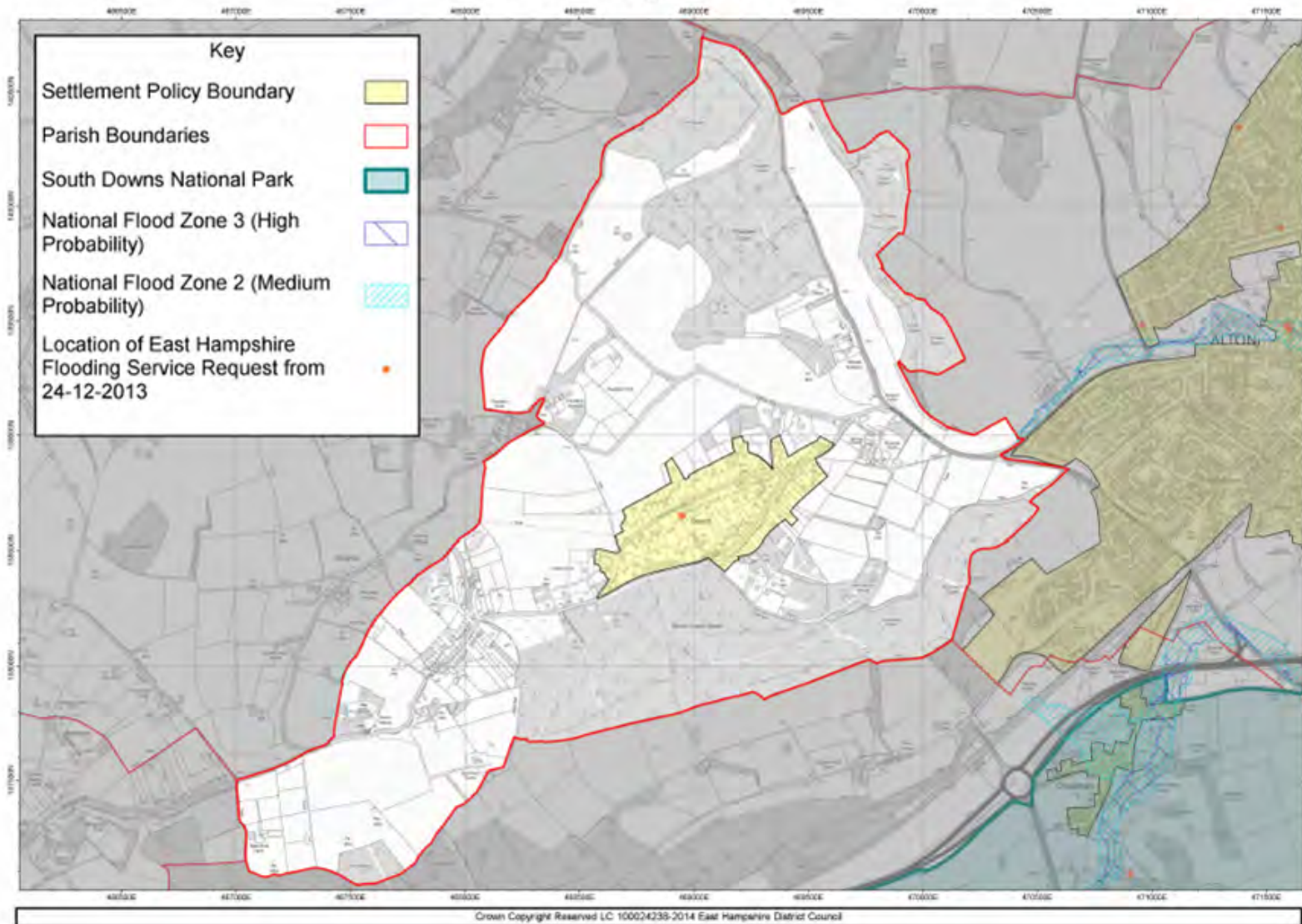
- BEE1. Beech lies immediately to the northwest of Alton and consequently relies on that town for its higher order facilities. It has a church and village hall but has recently lost its bus service. The overall population of the parish remained remarkably stable in the period 2001 to 2011 dropping by 7 from 539 to 532. However, the age profile has got older, with a shift from the 30-44 age group to 60-74 age group.
- BEE2. The village falls within the Clay Plateau as defined in the East Hampshire Landscape Assessment and the Four Marks Landscape Character area which is defined by the extent of a shallow but virtually continuous deposit of clay with flint which caps the chalk bedrock geology. The village character is of low density development on the sides of the steep valley. A distinctive block of smallholdings around Beech dates to the late 19th-early 20th centuries. The low density character has been maintained by Policy H10 in the East Hampshire District Local Plan: Second Review that has controlled redevelopment sites to a minimum 0.2 hectare plot sizes.
- BEE3. The main environmental constraint for the village is the Bushy Lease Copse which adjoins the existing settlement to the south. This is designated as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) as an area of "Other woodland where there is a significant element of ancient semi-natural woodland surviving". The survival of this ancient woodland may be associated with the presence of several parks in the vicinity.
- BEE4. Two sites adjoining the existing settlement have been put forward for the SHLAA, and a further site to the west. A fourth site at the extreme west of the parish adjoins South Medstead and has been considered under the Four Marks and Medstead LIPS. All the sites were excluded by the first filter of the SHLAA.
- BEE5. Of these sites the results of the exhibition showed a preference for site BEE002 - 2 Beech House & 2A Priory House, Kings Hill which is located to the west of the settlement although adjoining a further area of development. There was some comment at the exhibition that the plot size policy was restricting smaller homes and a community mix.
- BEE6. In terms of community priority there was a desire for improved infrastructure and improved transport.

Beech Settlement Profile Maps

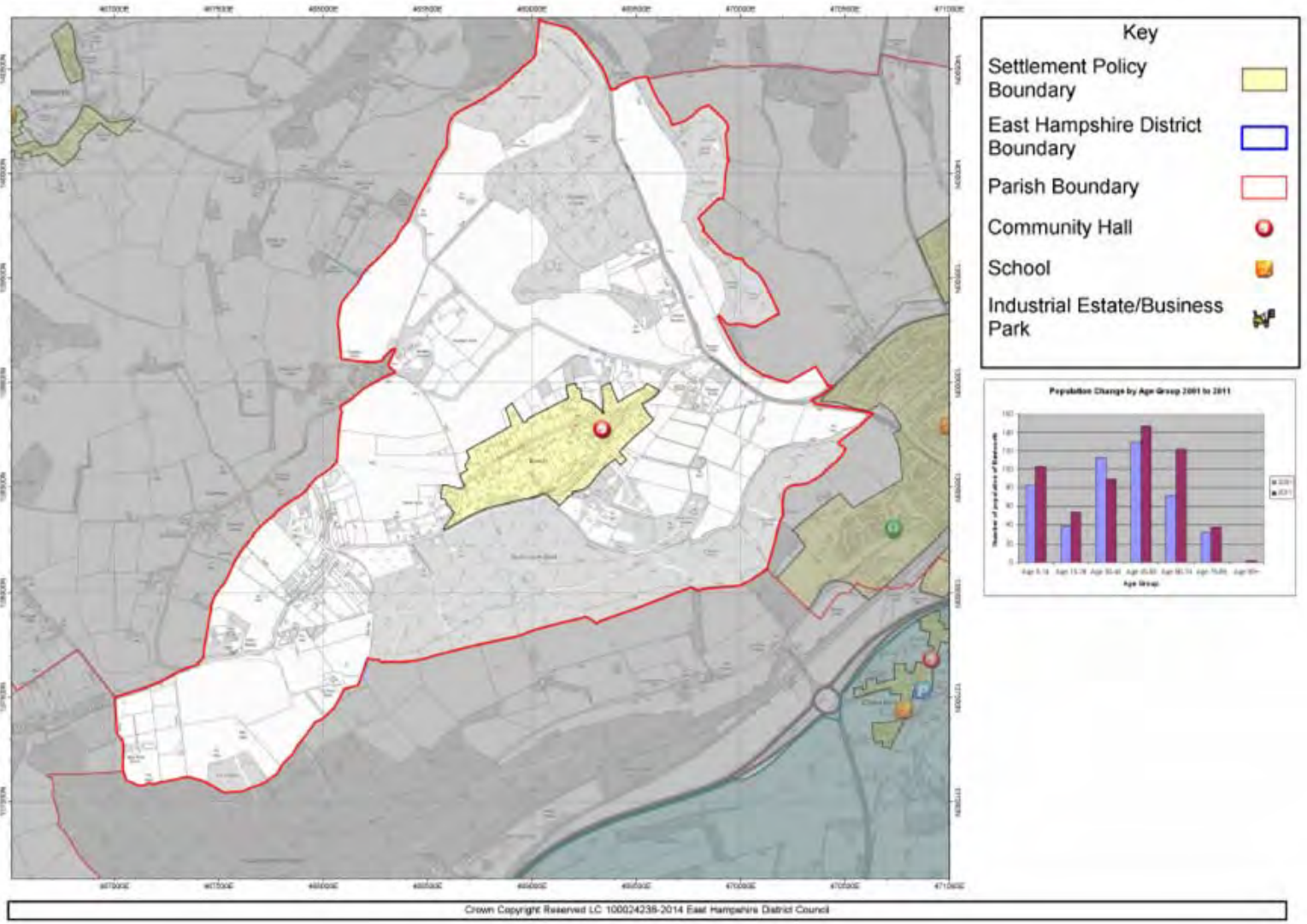
Conservation - Beech



Flooding - Beech

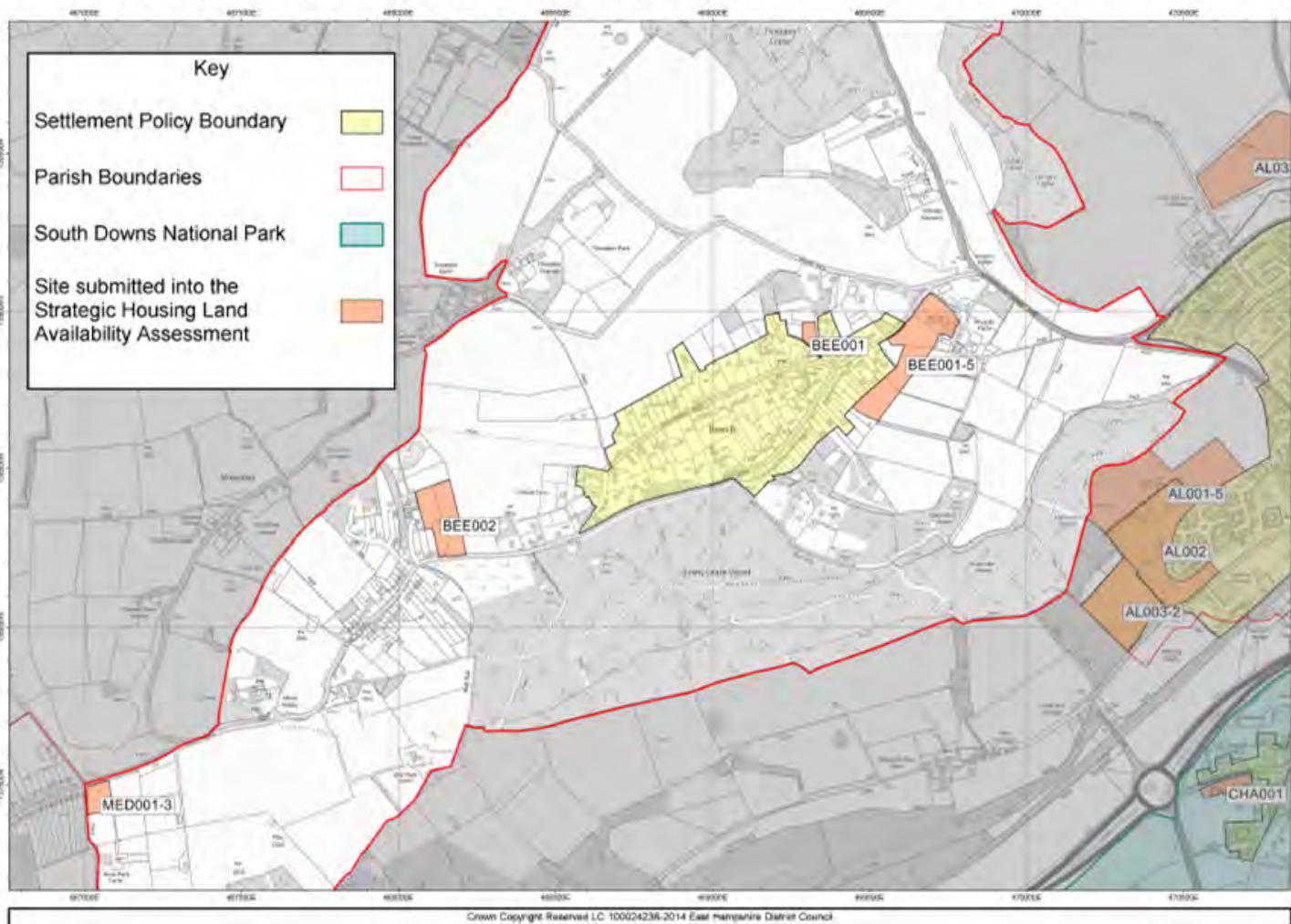


Economic and Social - Beech

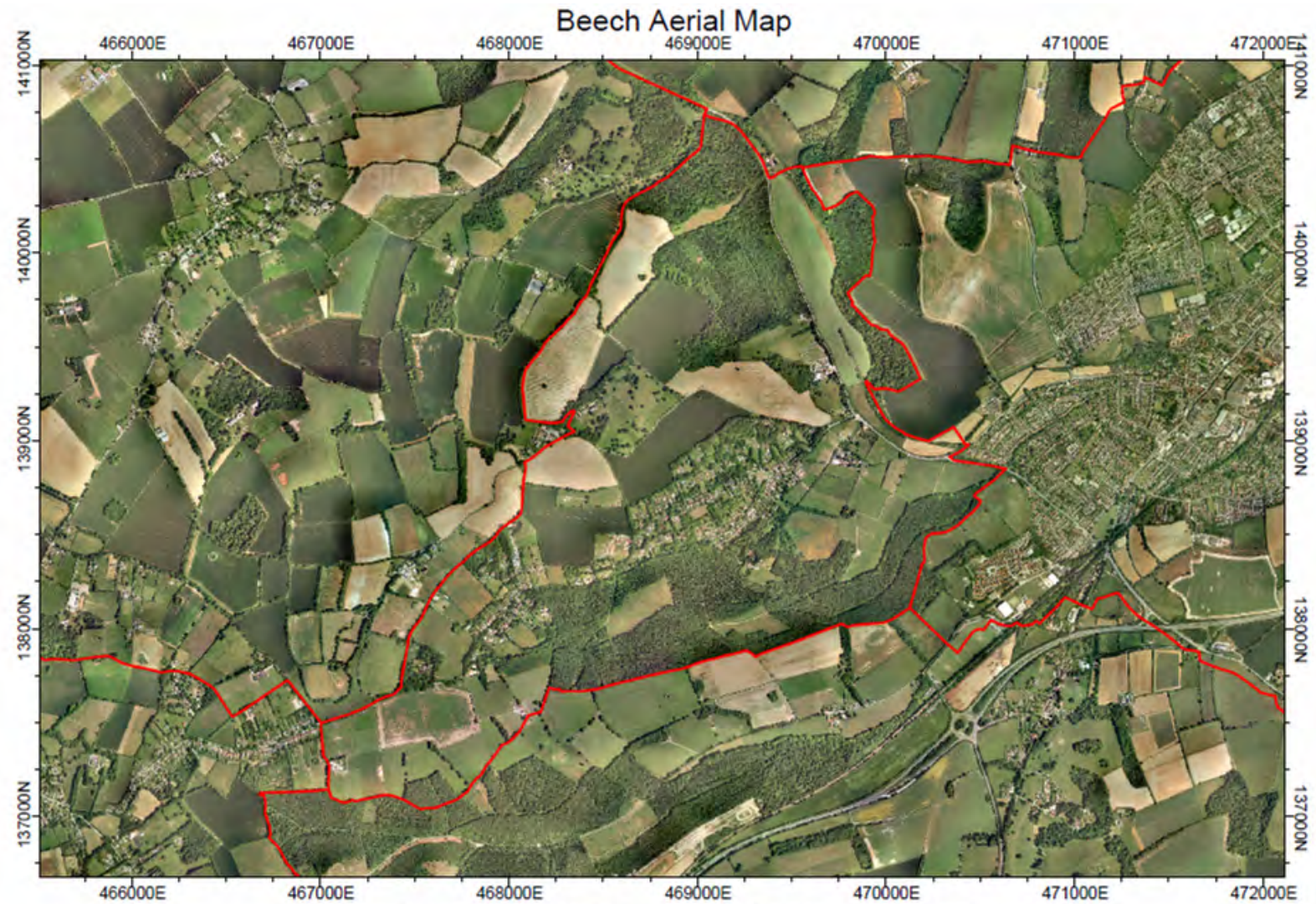


Beech SHLAA Sites

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Beech



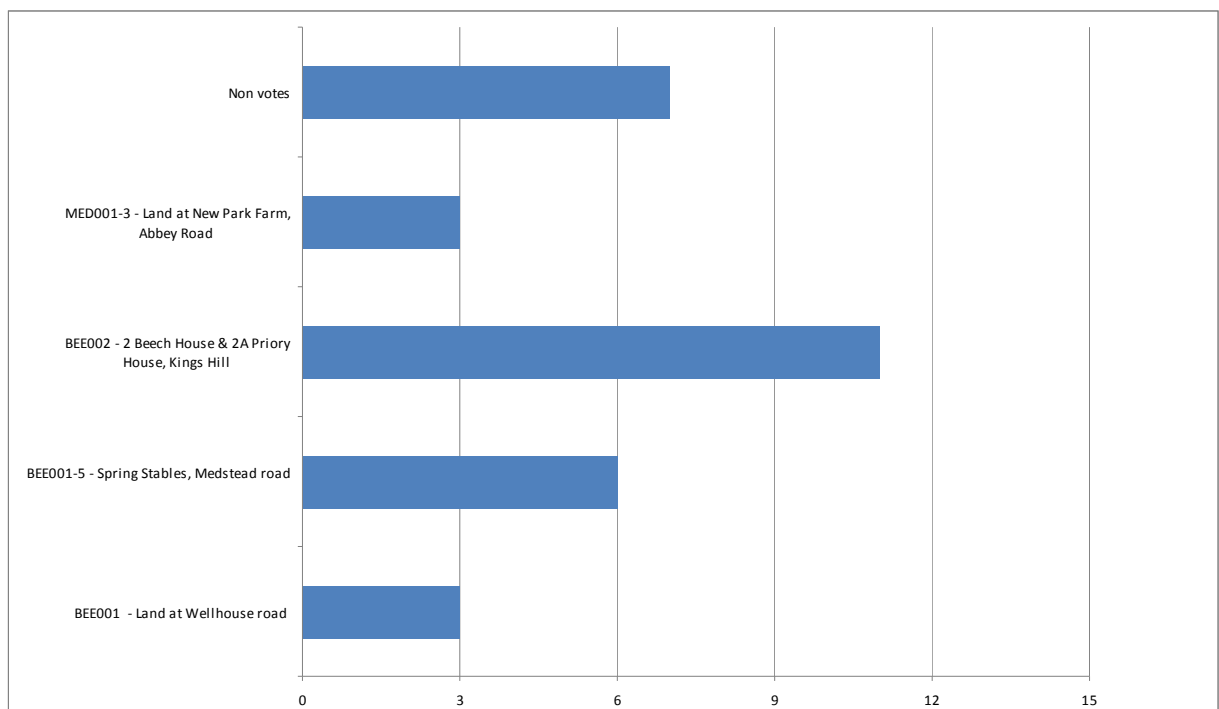
Aerial View of Beech



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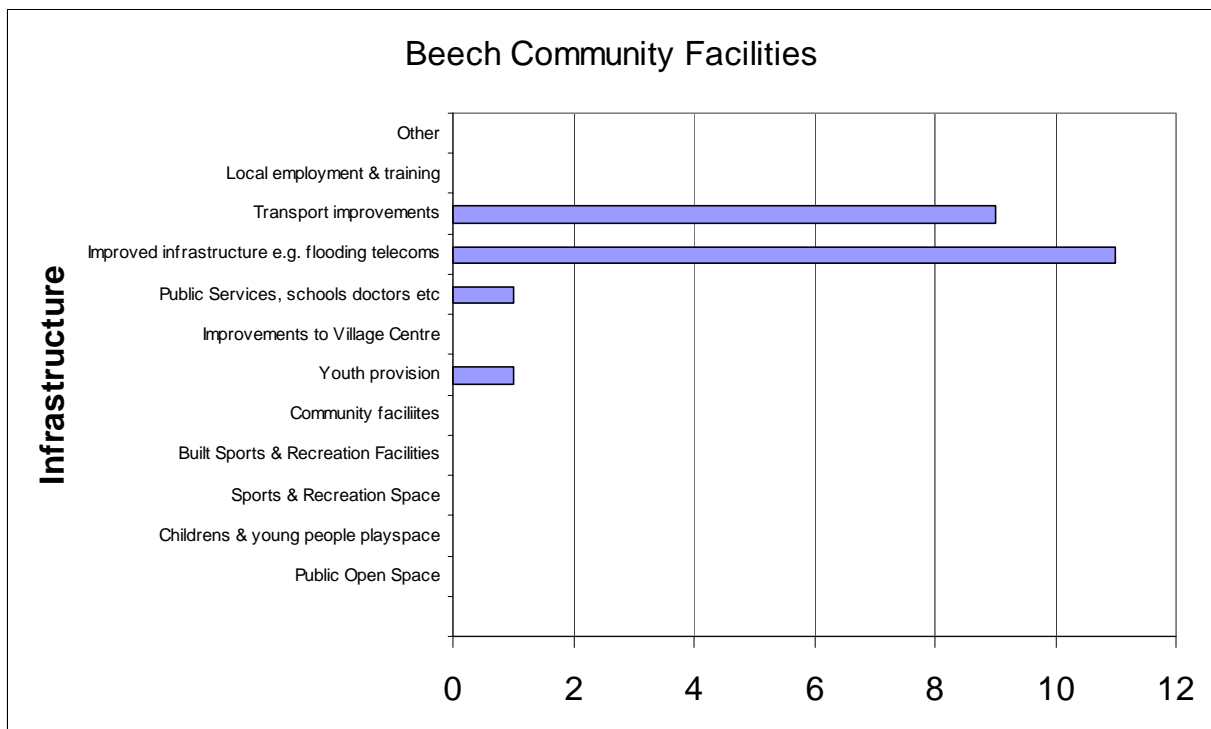
Beech Site Preferences Results

Site Preference Beech	Total
BEE001 - Land at Wellhouse road	3
BEE001-5 - Spring Stables, Medstead road	6
BEE002 - 2 Beech House & 2A Priory House, Kings Hill	11
MED001-3 - Land at New Park Farm, Abbey Road	3
Non votes	7
Beech (Outside the Park)	Total
	30



Beech Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Beech Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	1
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	1
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	11
Transport improvements	9
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	22



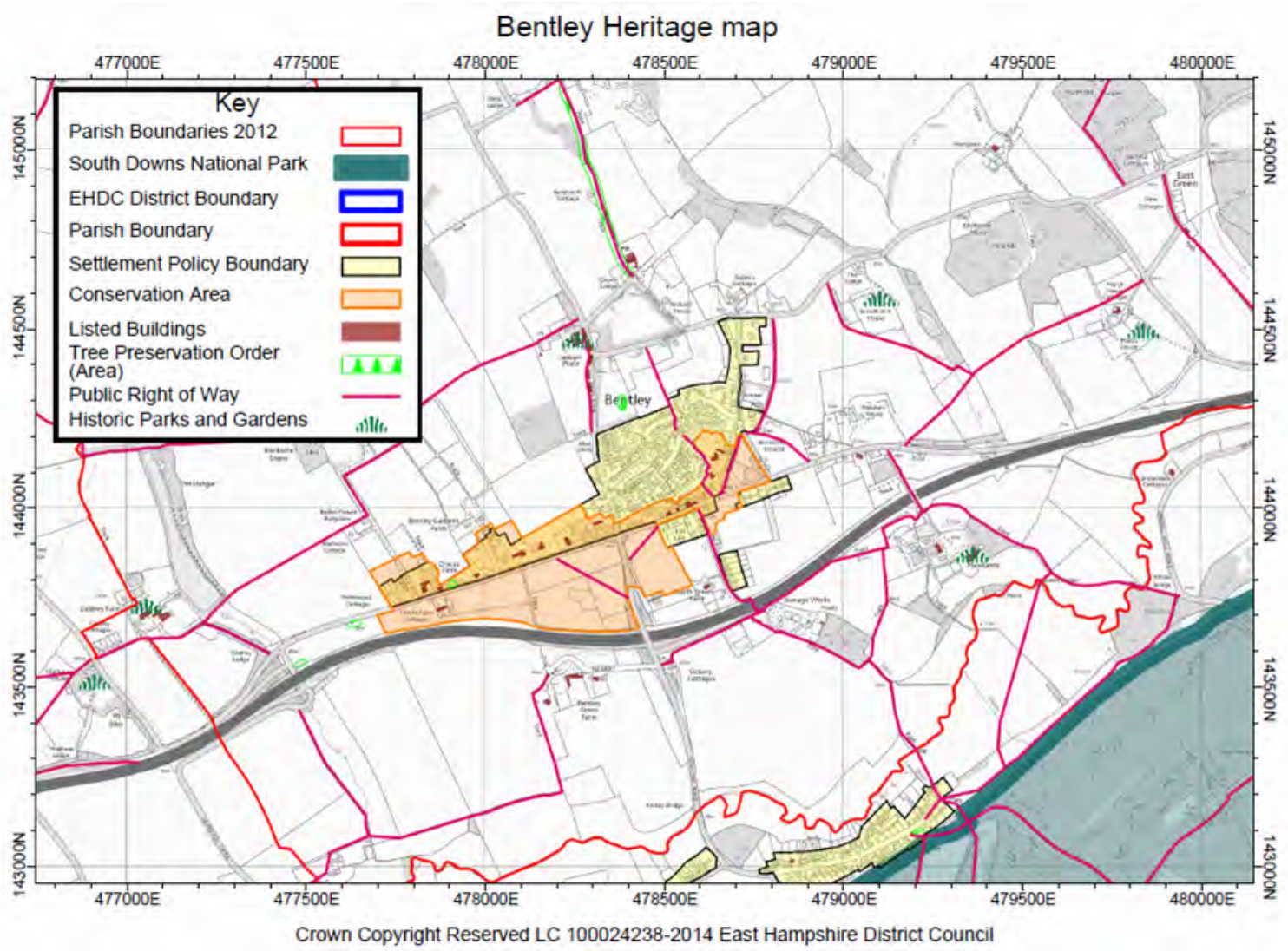
Appendix 4

Bentley

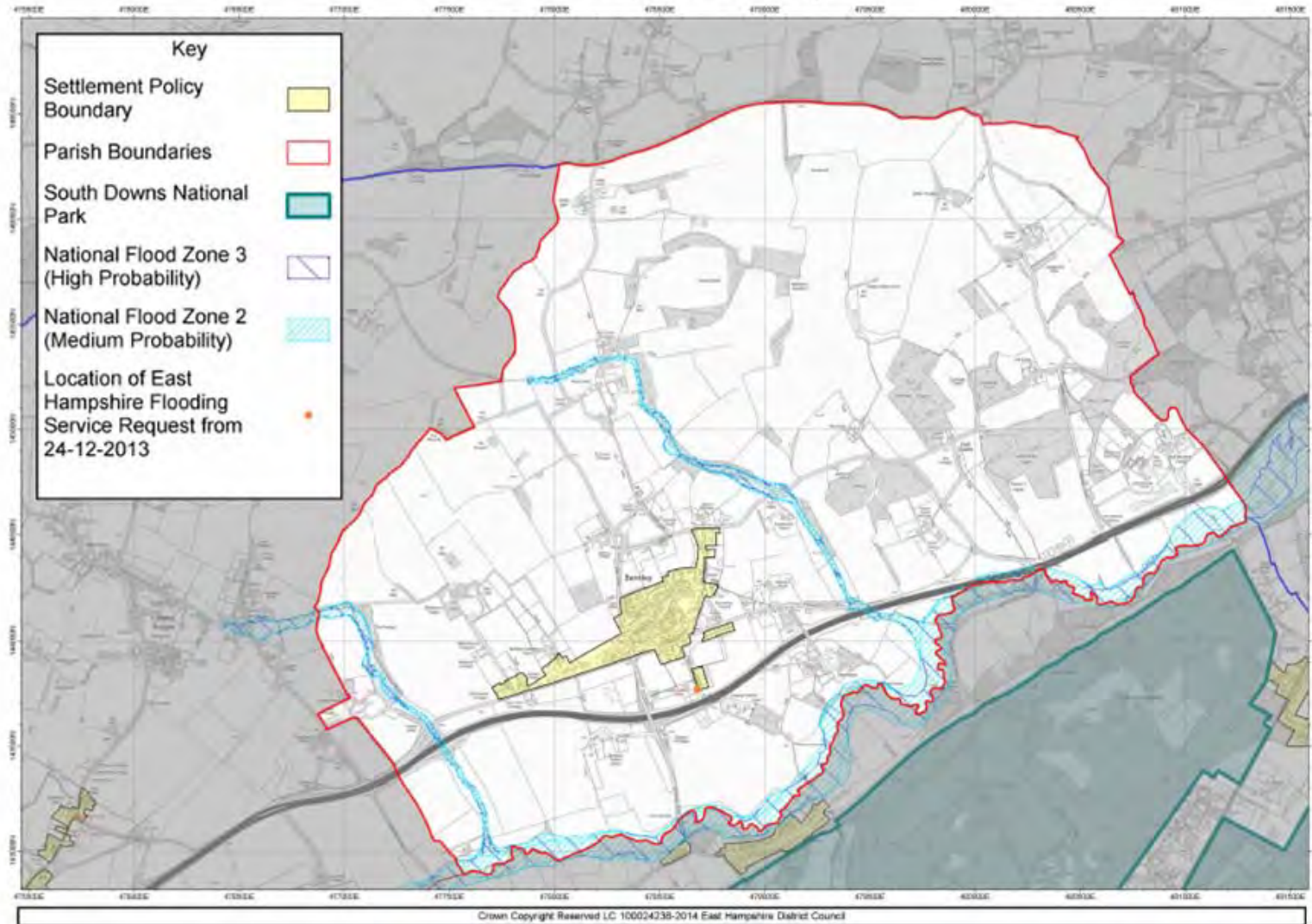
- BEN1. Soon after the beginning of the LIPS process Bentley Parish Council took the view that it might wish to produce a Neighbourhood Plan. To inform that decision, particularly whether that proposal had public support, it held two additional consultation events on 19 July and 14 August. The Parish Council has since sought designation as a Neighbourhood Plan area and this was agreed on 23 October following the statutory consultation process.
- BEN2. The consultation events were also used to gather the community's views on the sites that were known to be available for development at that point in time to seek more detailed opinions on the nature of any future development. Seventy people attended the July consultation event and 118 the August event.
- BEN3. Bentley lies some 5 kilometres to the northeast of Alton and is bypassed by the A31, although the old road, Main Road, runs through the village. The majority of existing development lies to the north of Main Road. A short distance to the south of the A31 is the South Downs National Park.
- BEN4. The population increased by some 14% in the period 2001 to 2011 from 1,033 to 1,166. In general terms the age profile of the population got older, although there was a significant increase in the 0-14 year population.
- BEN5. Tributaries of the River Wey run to the east and west of the village, reflecting the location of the village in the Chalk Valley System Landscape Type being the Northern Wey Valley Character Area. It is a nucleated settlement of medieval origin on the gravel terrace forming the lower valley slopes. The immediate floodplain of the River Wey is dominated by improved and semi-improved grassland, divided by occasional hedgerows and frequent trees including lines of willow. Away from the immediate river floodplain, rising ground is typically dominated by arable agriculture, together with very occasional woodland blocks, particularly to the east of the village.
- BEN6. The parish has a convenience store, post office, primary school, a doctors' surgery and dispensary, a public house and village hall, a church, playing field with changing facilities and enjoys a bus service.
- BEN7. The Bentley Conservation Area includes the area along Main Road frontage and also includes land southerly towards the A31. Important views into and out of the Conservation Area have been identified as is the rural backdrop as contributing to its character.
- BEN8. Ten sites were put forward in the SHLAA and, of these, the responses to the EHDC public exhibition showed a clear preference for site BEN001 - Land south east of crossroads with a secondary preference for site BEN004 - Land south east of crossroads. Neither of these sites was excluded from the first filter of the SHLAA.

- BEN9. The responses to the Bentley Parish Council exhibitions showed a clear preference for the development of a number of smaller sites around the edge of the village rather than a single site. The development should be of different designs and character and connected to the village.
- BEN10. In terms of community preferences from the EHDC public exhibition the largest desire was for improved infrastructure with a secondary desire for improved youth facilities which may follow from the increased proportion of people in the 0 – 14 age range.
- BEN11. The responses to the Bentley Parish Council exhibitions showed that enhancements to school parking/drop off were of high importance when compared with other options.
- BEN12. The Parish Council has drawn up a Vision for the Bentley Plan. This is attached in Appendix 4 and the full Plan, which includes the questionnaire responses, can be found at <http://www.bentleyparishcouncil.co.uk/Bentley-PC/UserFiles/Files/Bentley%20Plan%20-%20web%20version.pdf>.

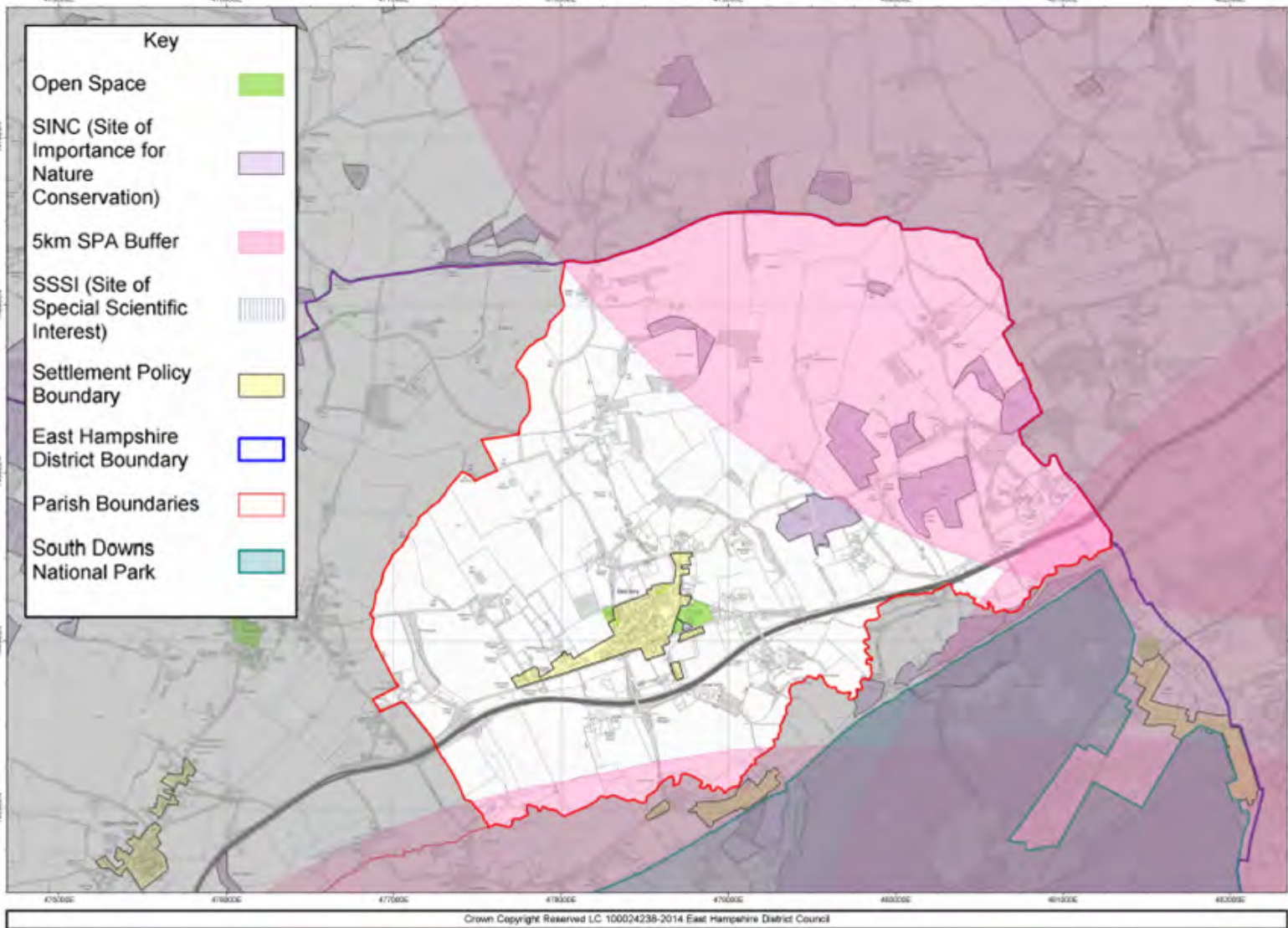
Appendix 4 - Bentley Settlement Profile Maps



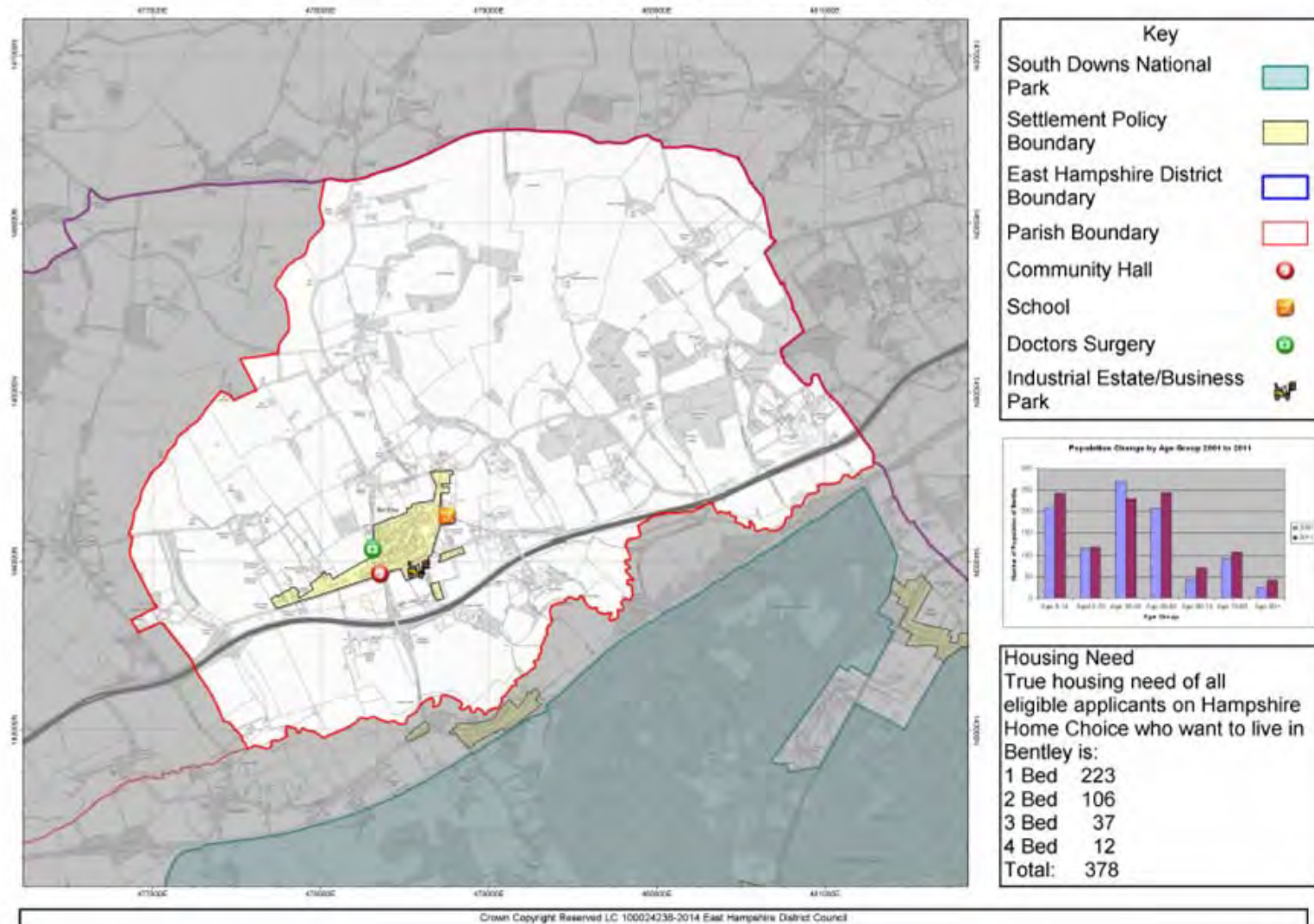
Flooding - Bentley



Conservation - Bentley

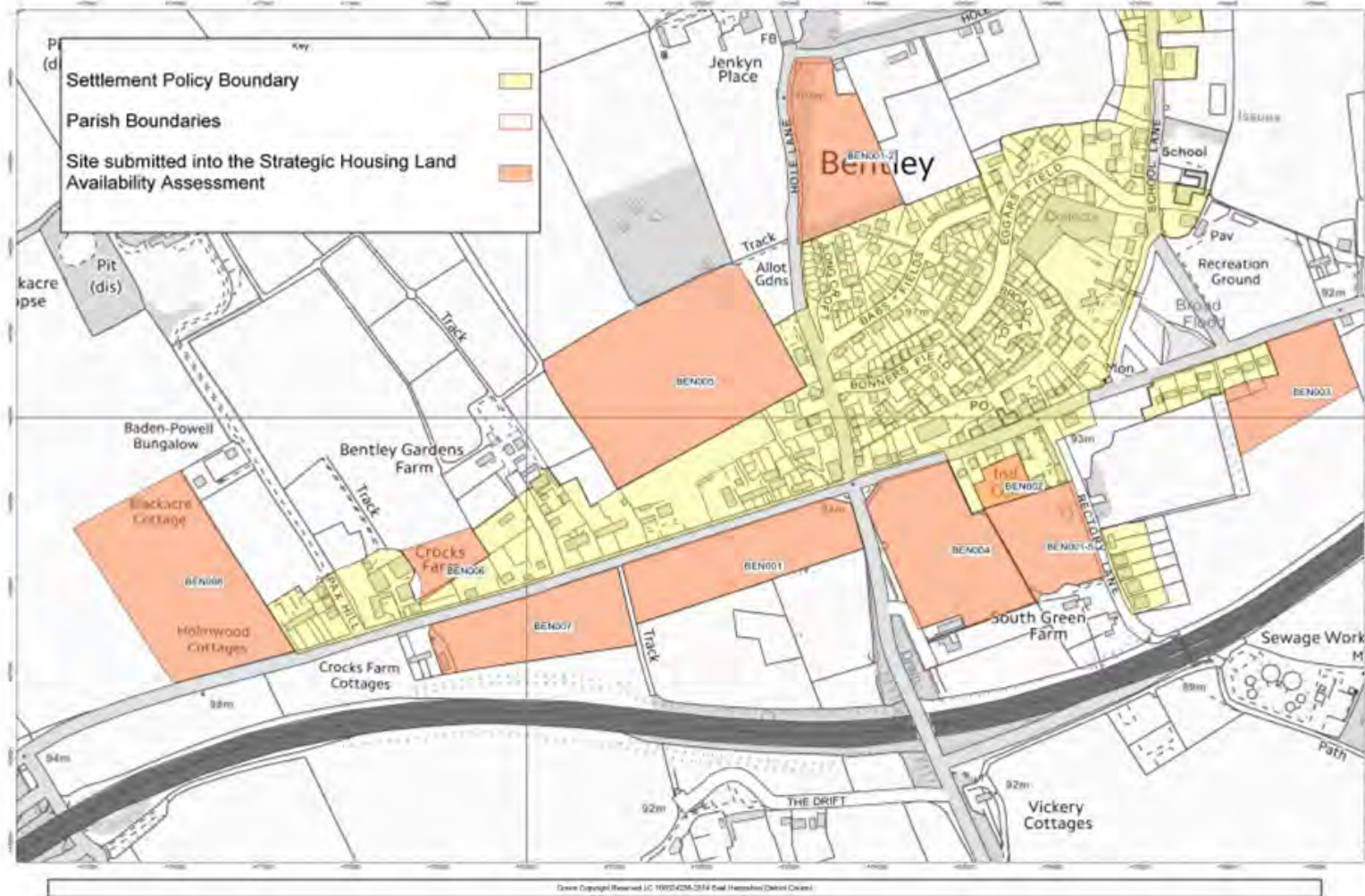


Economic and Social - Bentley

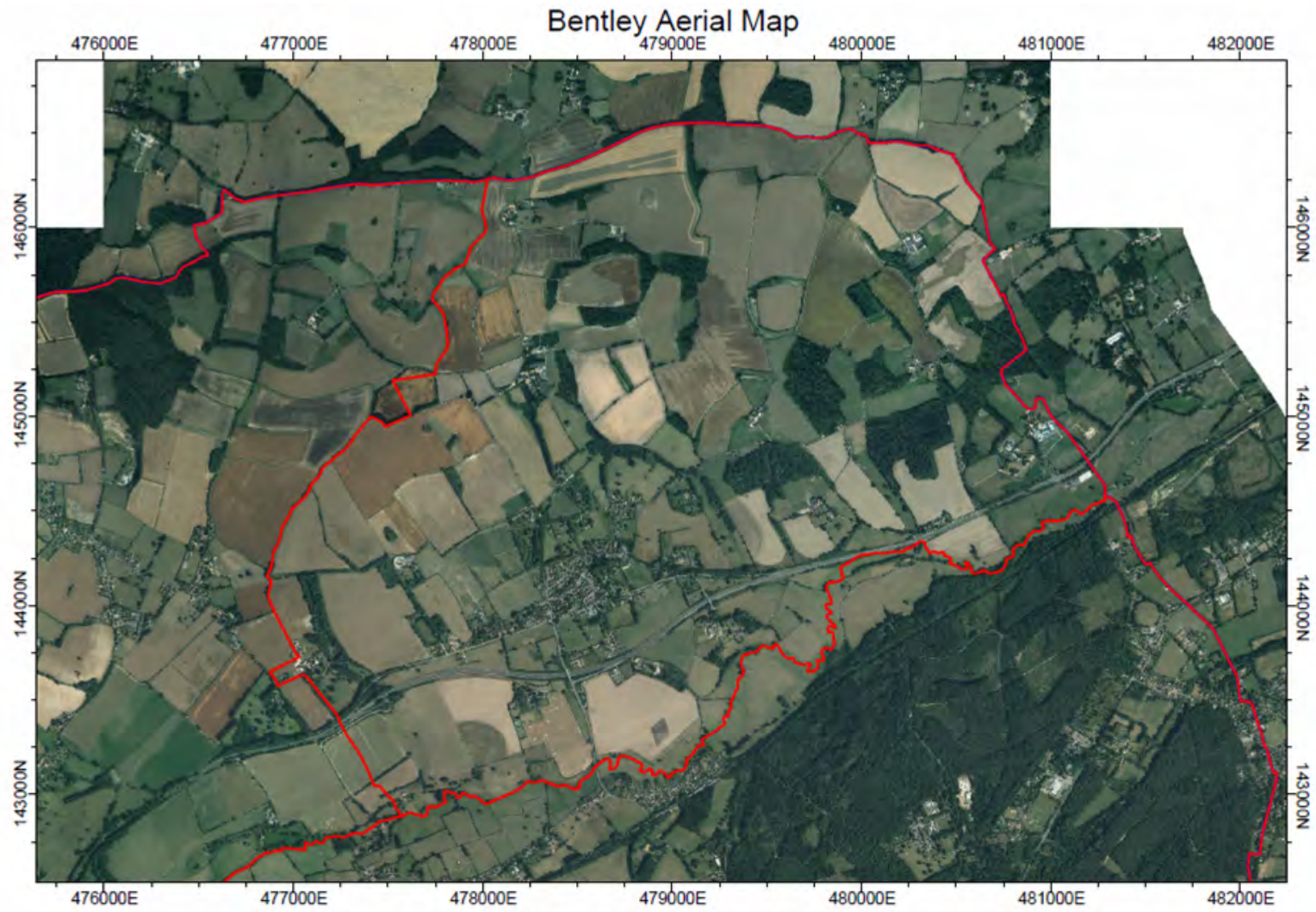


Bentley SHLAA Sites

Strategic Housing Land Availability Sites - Bentley



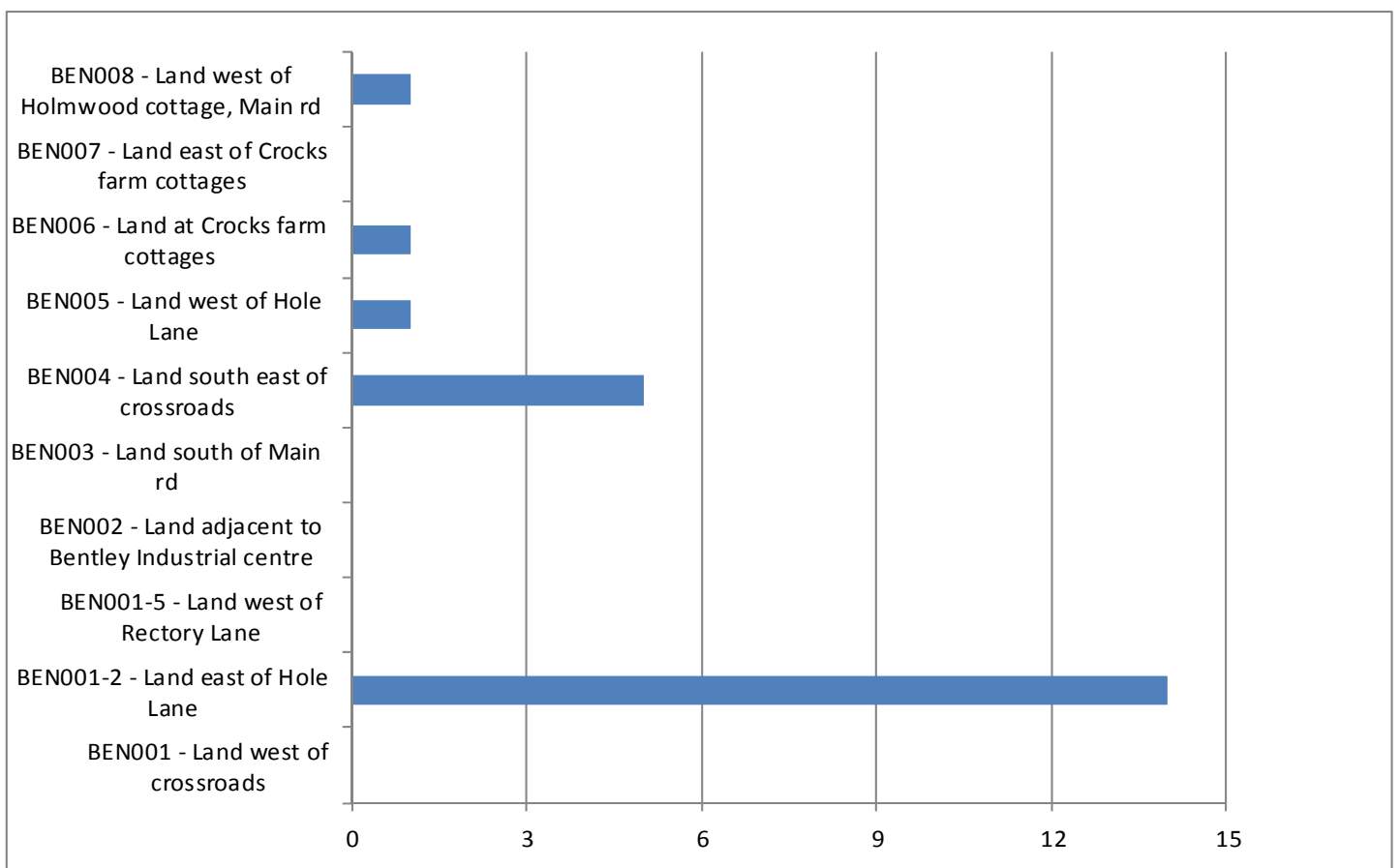
Aerial map of Bentley



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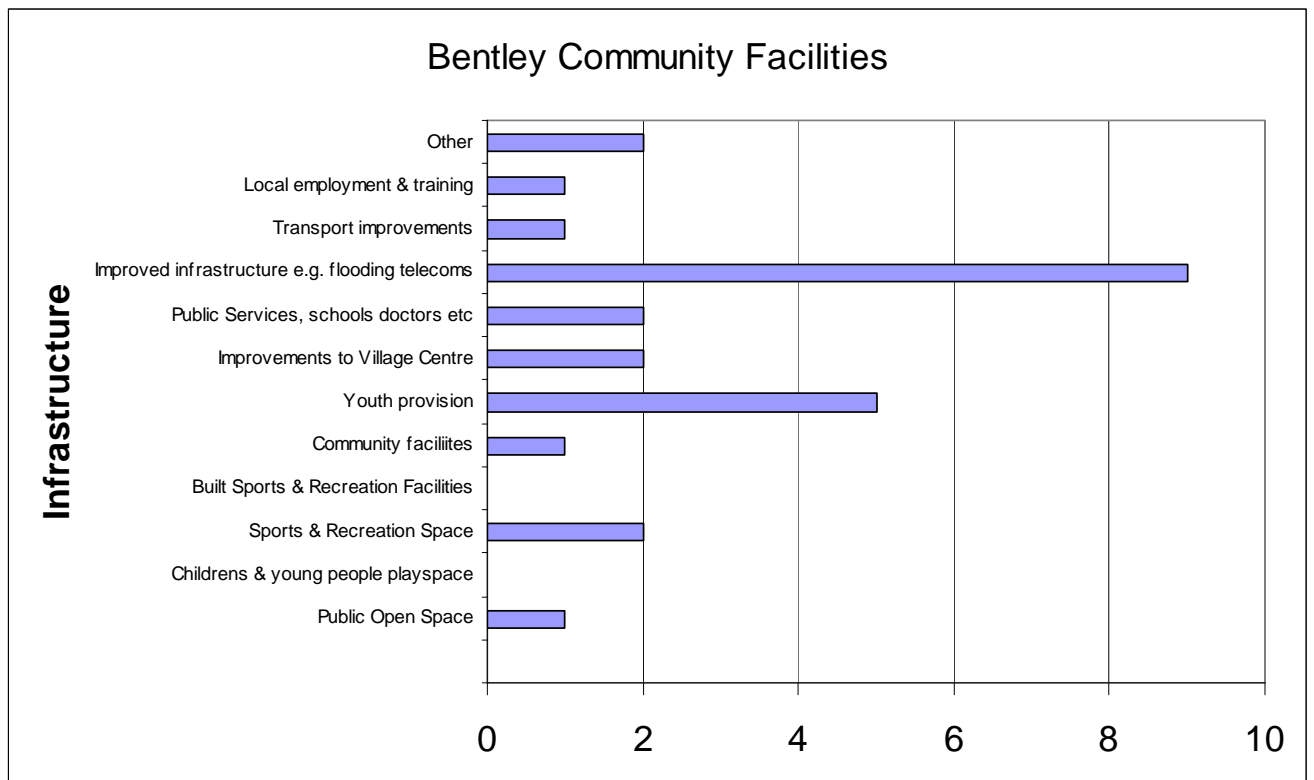
Bentley Site Preferences Results

Site Preference (Village Name)	Total
BEN001 - Land west of crossroads	0
BEN001-2 - Land east of Hole Lane	14
BEN001-5 - Land west of Rectory Lane	0
BEN002 - Land adjacent to Bentley Industrial centre	0
BEN003 - Land south of Main rd	0
BEN004 - Land south east of crossroads	5
BEN005 - Land west of Hole Lane	1
BEN006 - Land at Crocks farm cottages	1
BEN007 - Land east of Crocks farm cottages	0
BEN008 - Land west of Holmwood cottage, Main rd	1
Bentley (Outside the park)	Total
	22



Bentley Community facilities Wish List

Future of Bentley Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	1
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	2
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	1
Youth provision	5
Improvements to Village Centre	2
Public Services, schools doctors etc	2
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	9
Transport improvements	1
Local employment & training	1
Other	2
Total	26



THE BENTLEY VISION

This vision for Bentley has been prepared by Bentley Parish Council as part of East Hampshire District Council's LIPS process. It will be used by East Hampshire District Council to help in the assessment of development proposals for the village that come forward through the planning system. It may also provide a basis for developing a longer term plan for the future of the village.

This vision reflects the particular physical character and qualities of the village, including its setting, landscape and heritage assets, as well as the cultural and community assets that have been identified as being of value and importance.

The vision is for the settlement to grow sustainably and in a way that protects its identity. To achieve this the vision has five fundamental aims:

1. To plan for change that is appropriate to the scale and character of the settlement
2. To protect existing qualities that are important to the character and identity of the settlement
3. To minimise impacts on infrastructure
4. To provide opportunities for improving community assets and infrastructure
5. To avoid compromising how the longer term growth of the settlement is planned

The aims of the vision have been translated into development criteria and a set of key principles for assessing any proposals for change and development within Bentley parish.

1) The location, scale and rate of development

- Development is to be located to minimise negative impacts on the setting of the village
- The linear one sided development pattern of the village is to be retained and protected
- The setting, character and heritage of the existing buildings along the Main Street are to be protected
- Open views southwards towards the South Downs from the Main Street and other vantage points within the village are to be retained and safeguarded
- The existing rural edge of the settlement is to be protected including the setting and character of Hole Lane
- The scale and rate of development is to be incremental to reflect the historic growth pattern of the settlement
- Development should be in small scale 'pockets', site specific and sensitive to the setting
- Development should be planned so as not to compromise options for the longer term growth of the settlement

2) The character of development

- The layout of built form should take account of and respect the existing historic patterns, of built form and movement including footpaths, rights of way and public open spaces
- Development should be site specific and respond to the local landscape setting, features and views
- Any development should be designed to create an appropriate edge condition in relationship to the existing settlement and the wider setting
- Public realm and landscape should be integral to the design and layout of built form
- Built character and materials should not be homogenous across developments

3) Infrastructure

- Development should be located and planned to minimise infrastructure impacts on the existing settlement including traffic, parking and drainage
- Development should be located and planned to be accessible, connected to existing footpaths and rights of way, and to promote walking and cycling for local journeys
- The rate of development should be planned to ensure it meets its additional infrastructure needs
- All development will be considered against opportunities it provides for additional community infrastructure

4) Key Principles

- there will be a few smaller developments instead of one large development
- areas around the northern and western edge of the village may be acceptable for development
- developments will be at a scale of around 8 – 12 dwellings in separate pockets connected to the village
- connections to the village will use the existing footpaths and pedestrian routes to minimise traffic generation
- the existing rural character of the edge of the settlement is to be protected and enhanced
- each development pocket will include a landscape setting that creates an appropriate and attractive rural edge to the village
- the setting and character of Hole Lane is to be protected
- open views southwards towards the South Downs are to be preserved
- the settings of the Conservation Area and Listed buildings are to be protected
- any development should contribute to the community infrastructure needs identified by the Parish

The Bentley Plan, along with a Vision for Bentley will be submitted to East Hampshire District Council and become part of the LPS for Bentley which will be used to consider future developments in the village. The Bentley Plan and Vision are based on the following key principles:

- there will be 0 new smaller developments instead of one large development
- area around the railway and western edge of the village may be occupied by development
- development will be of a scale of around 6 - 12 dwellings in separate pockets connected to the village
- connections to the village will use the existing footpaths and pedestrian routes to relieve traffic congestion
- the setting and character of the edge of the settlement is to be protected and enhanced
- each development pocket will include a landscape setting that creates an appropriate and attractive road edge to the village
- the setting and character of local lanes is to be protected
- open view southwards towards the South Downs can be preserved
- the setting of the Conservation Area and listed buildings are to be protected
- all developments will make a contribution to the community. Innovation needs identified by the Plan.



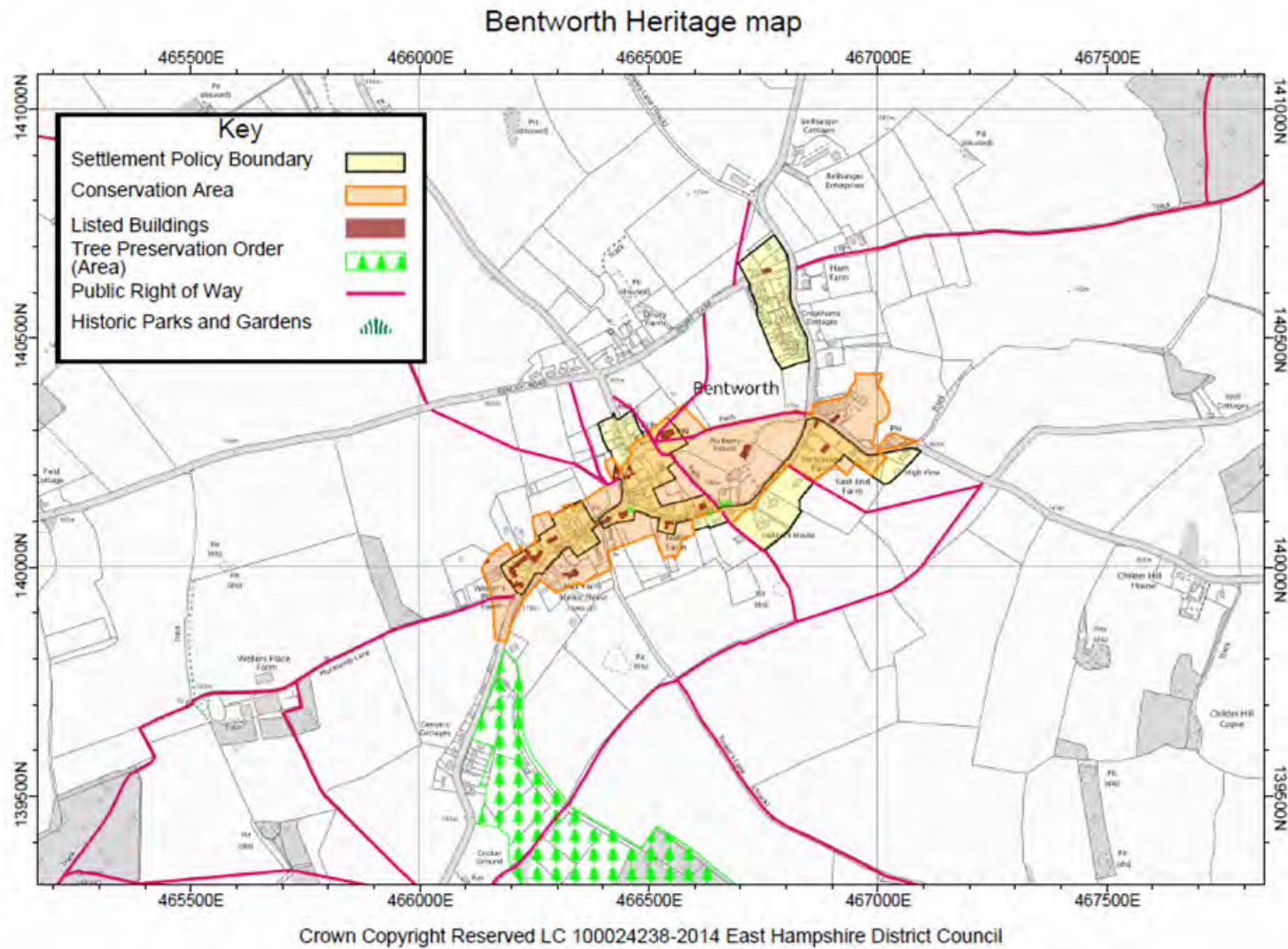
MAP 3 The Bentley Plan: key principles

Appendix 5

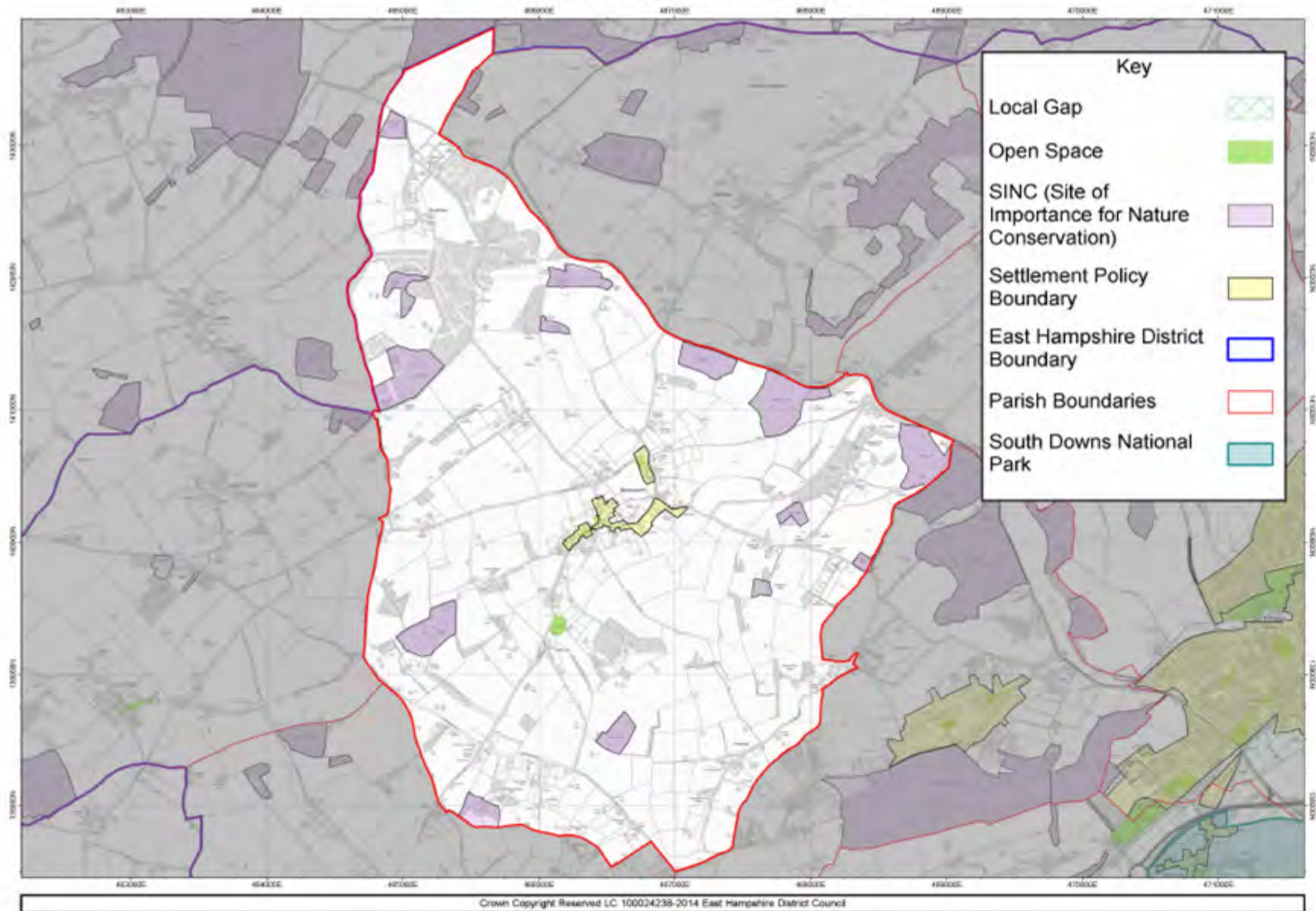
Bentworth

- BTW1. Bentworth is located some 4km north west of Alton and is a small nucleated village of medieval origin. In the period 2001 to 2011 the population of the parish increased by 19% from 466 to 553. The age profile showed particular increases in the 0-14 and 60-75 age ranges.
- BTW2. The village falls within the Clay Plateau as defined in the East Hampshire Landscape Assessment and the Four Marks Landscape Character area which is defined by the extent of a shallow but virtually continuous deposit of clay with flint which caps the chalk bedrock geology. Areas of recent enclosure of 18th - 19th century date also occur around the village, probably representing a modification of an earlier enclosed landscape.
- BTW3. The Bentworth Conservation Area covers much of the village and a number of open spaces have been identified as being particularly important to its character.
- BTW4. The village has a primary school, public house, a church but does not have a bus service.
- BTW5. A single site was promoted in the SHLAA. Due to this lack of choice, while some residents did indicate that they thought it was suitable for development, it is not possible to be clear as to the community's preferences. Similarly, due to the lack of numbers of response it is not possible to ascertain from the consultation responses the community's desires for community infrastructure.

Appendix 5 - Bentworth Settlement Profile Maps



Conservation - Bentworth

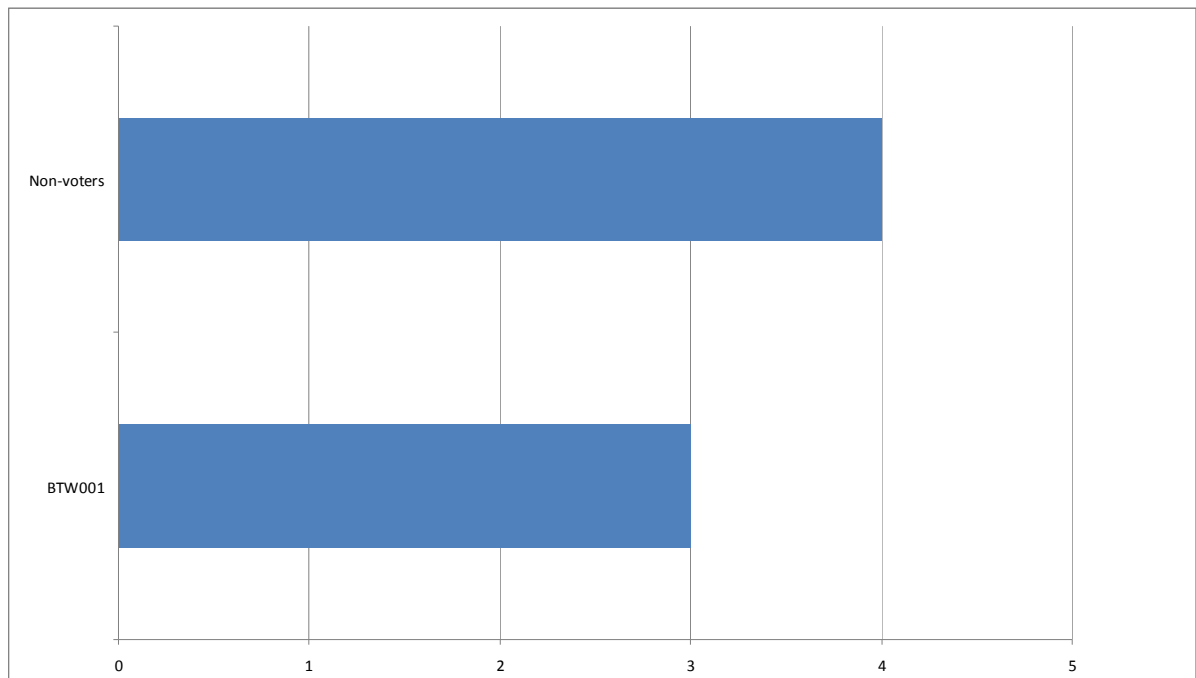


Aerial map of Bentworth



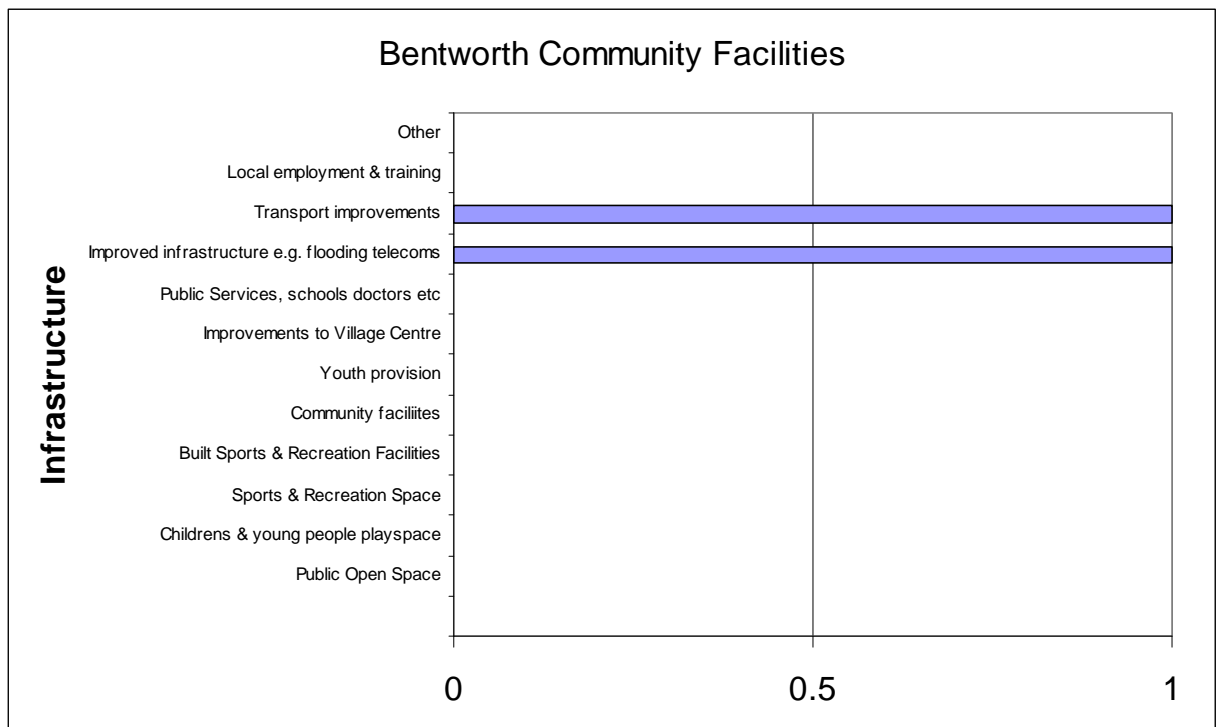
Bentworth Site Preferences Results

Site Preference Bentworth	Total
BTW001	3
Non-voters	4
Bentworth (Outside the Park) Total	7



Bentworth Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Bentworth Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	0
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	1
Transport improvements	1
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	2



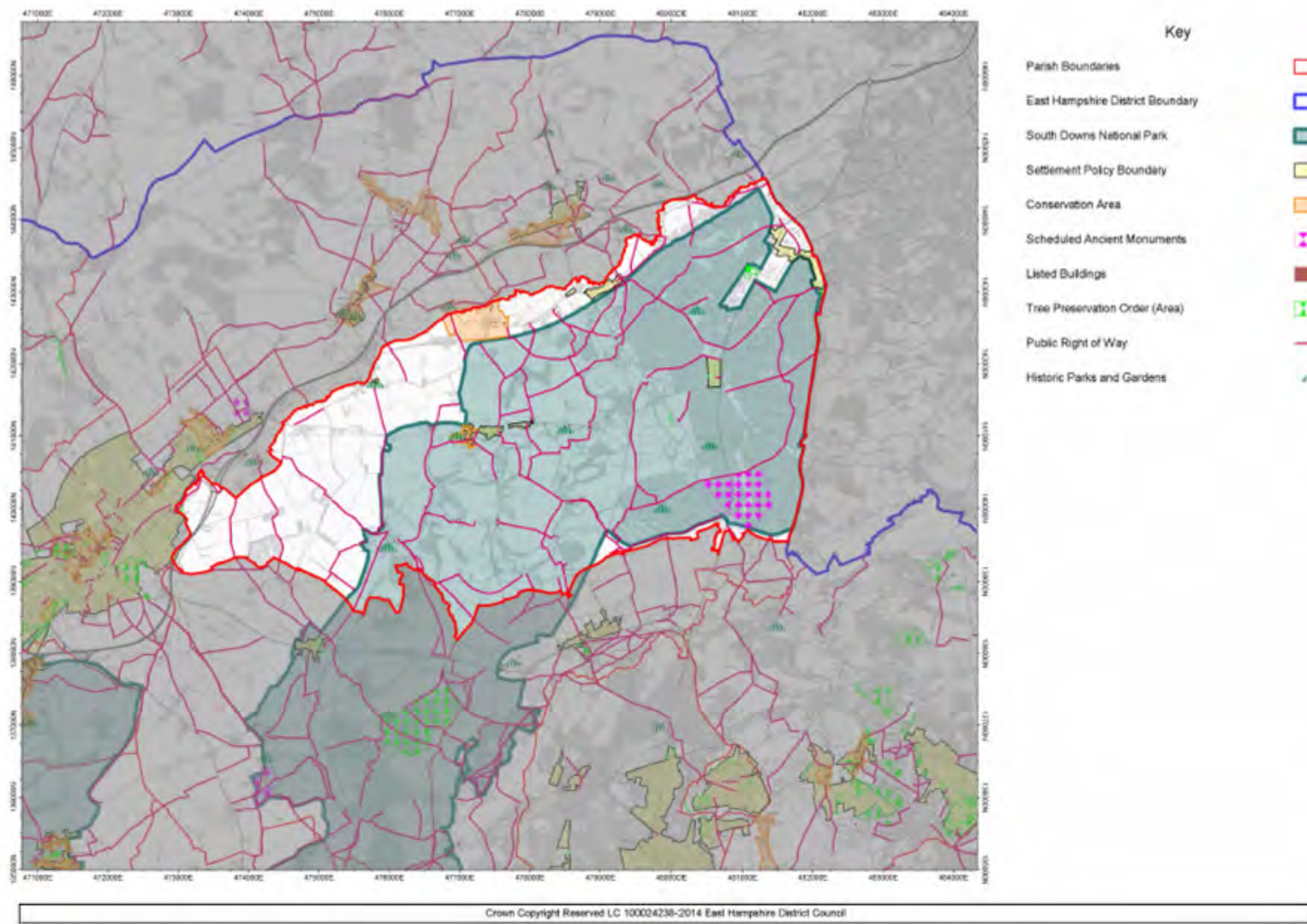
Appendix 6

Binsted

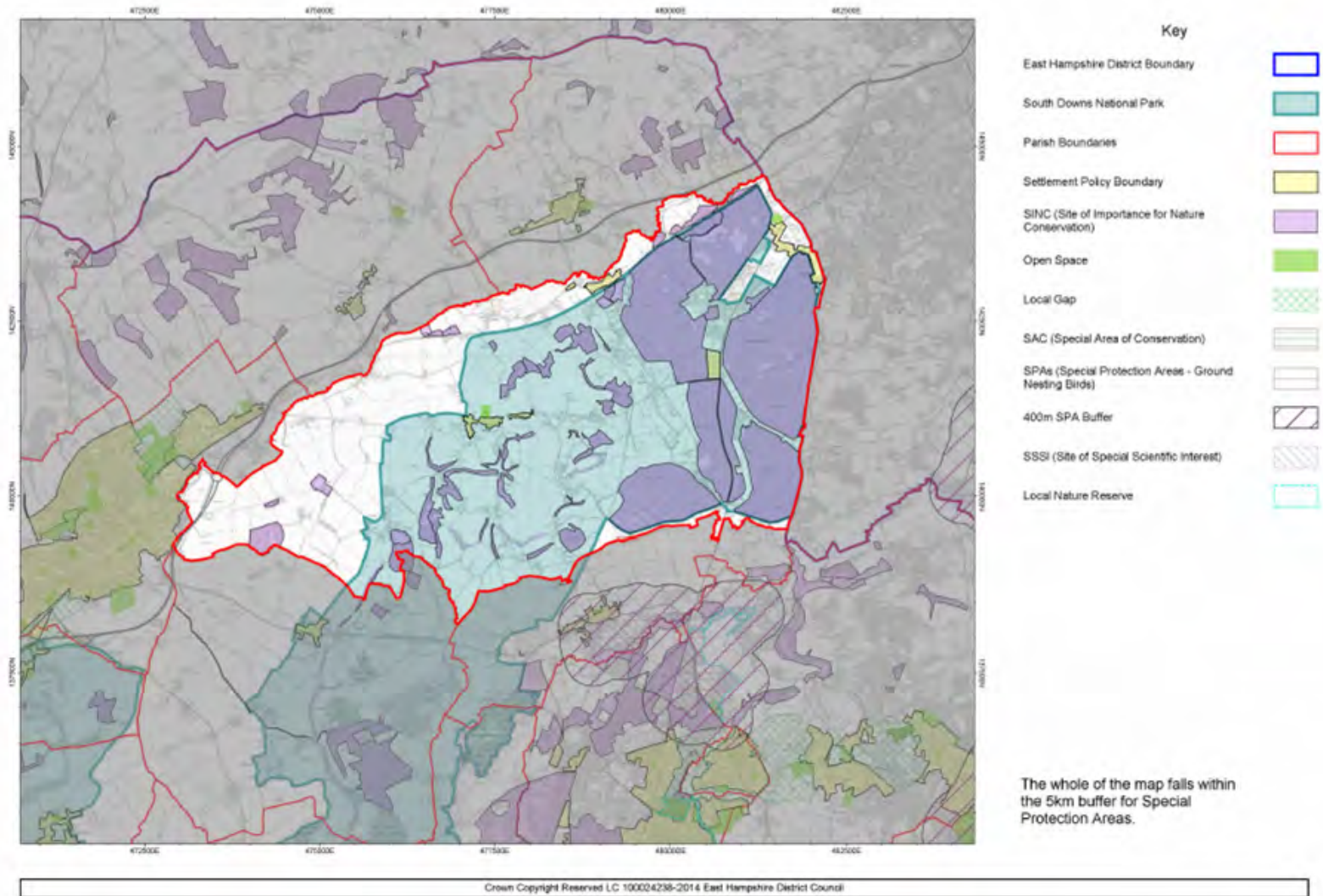
- BIN1. Binsted is a large parish with a number of small hamlets that lies to the east of Alton and the majority of the parish lies in the South Downs National Park. However, there are sections of the parish along with River Wey Valley, an area in the north east corner, beyond the Alice Holt Forest area and thin section along the southern boundary which all fall outside the National Park.
- BIN2. The population of the whole parish increased by 14.5% between 2001 and 2011 from 1634 to 1861. This population increase was more or less entirely in those over 44 years of age.
- BIN3. The area in the River Wey Valley falls within the Chalk Valley System Landscape Type being the Northern Wey Valley Character Area. The immediate floodplain of the River Wey is dominated by improved and semi-improved grassland, divided by occasional hedgerows and frequent trees including lines of willow. The area to the northeast of Alice Holt Forest falls within the Mixed Farmland and Woodland Landscape Type and Alice Holt Character Area. The area is dissected by the A325 with the settlement on either side. The landscape character appraisal indicates that development should not involve further incremental linear development along this highway.
- BIN4. Binsted has a Conservation Area covering the main part of the village in the National Park and a second Conservation Area at the hamlet of Isington outside and adjoining the National Park at the northern part of the parish.
- BIN5. The parish facilities are split between that part within and that part without the National Park, but overall it has a primary school, a public house, a church, a children's play area and a playing field with sports pavilion.
- BIN6. Outside the National Park, four sites were promoted in the SHLAA, all in the Alice Holt area. None of these were seen as preferred when compared with one site within the National Park.
- BIN7. Of the small number of returns as to community preferences, there was a desire for improved infrastructure, particularly public services such as doctors and schools.

Appendix 6 - Binsted Settlement Profile Maps

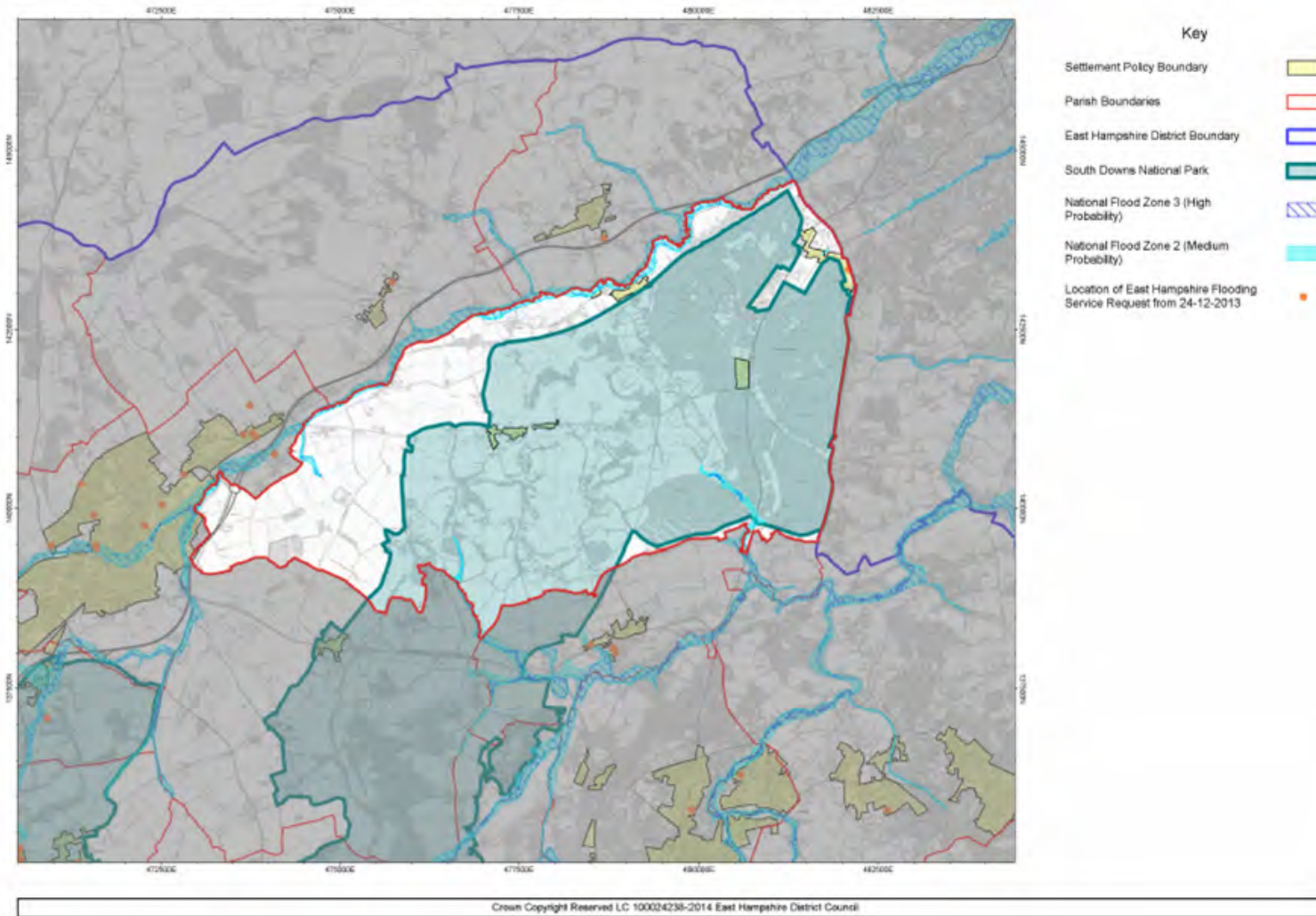
Heritage - Binsted



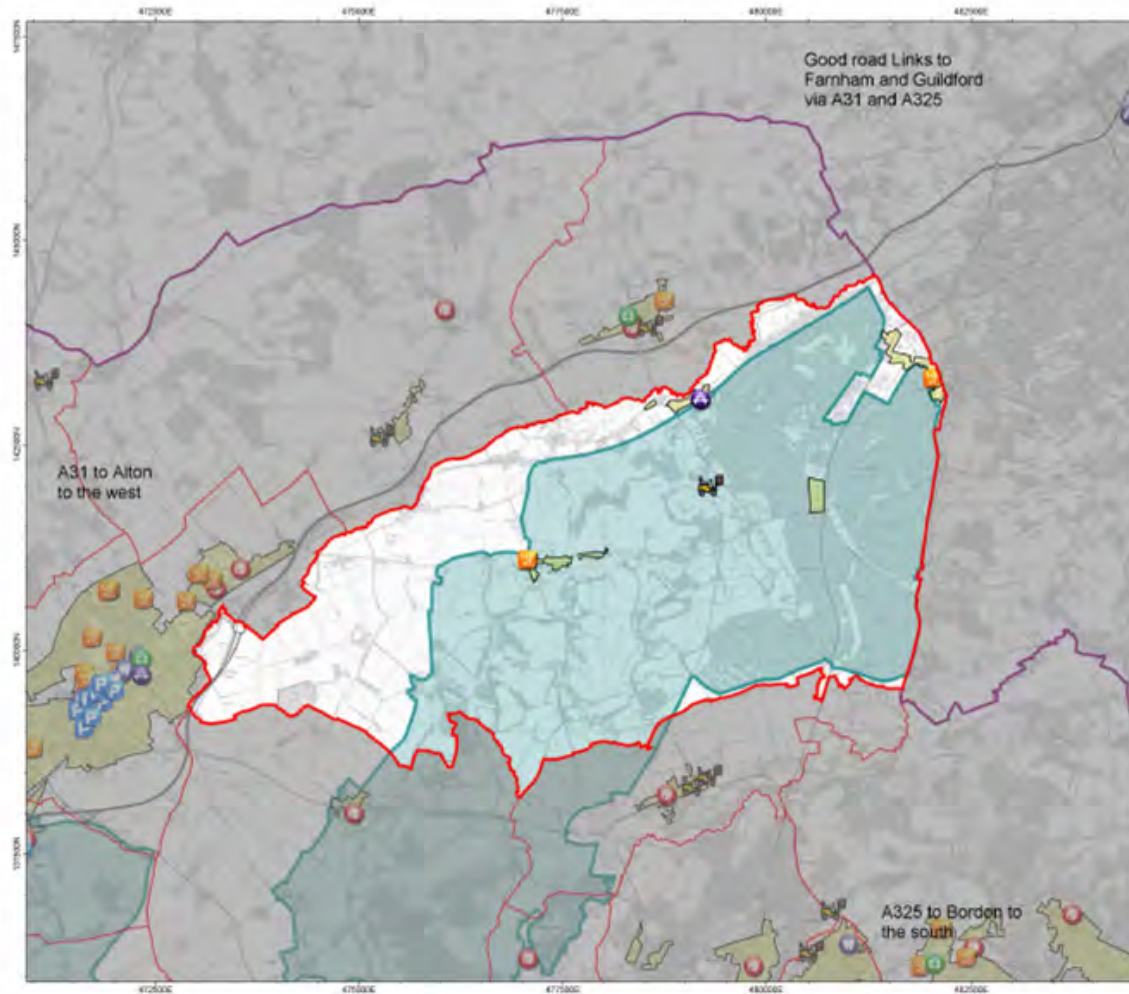
Conservation - Binsted



Flooding - Binsted



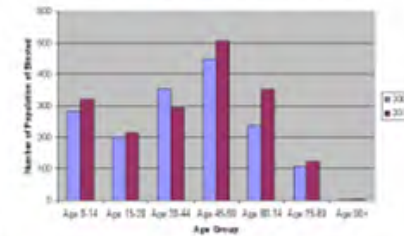
Social and Economic - Binsted



Key

- South Downs National Park 
- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- East Hampshire District Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- School 
- Doctors Surgery 
- Rail Station 
- Industrial Estate/Business Park 

Population Change by Age Group for Binsted Parish 2001-2011



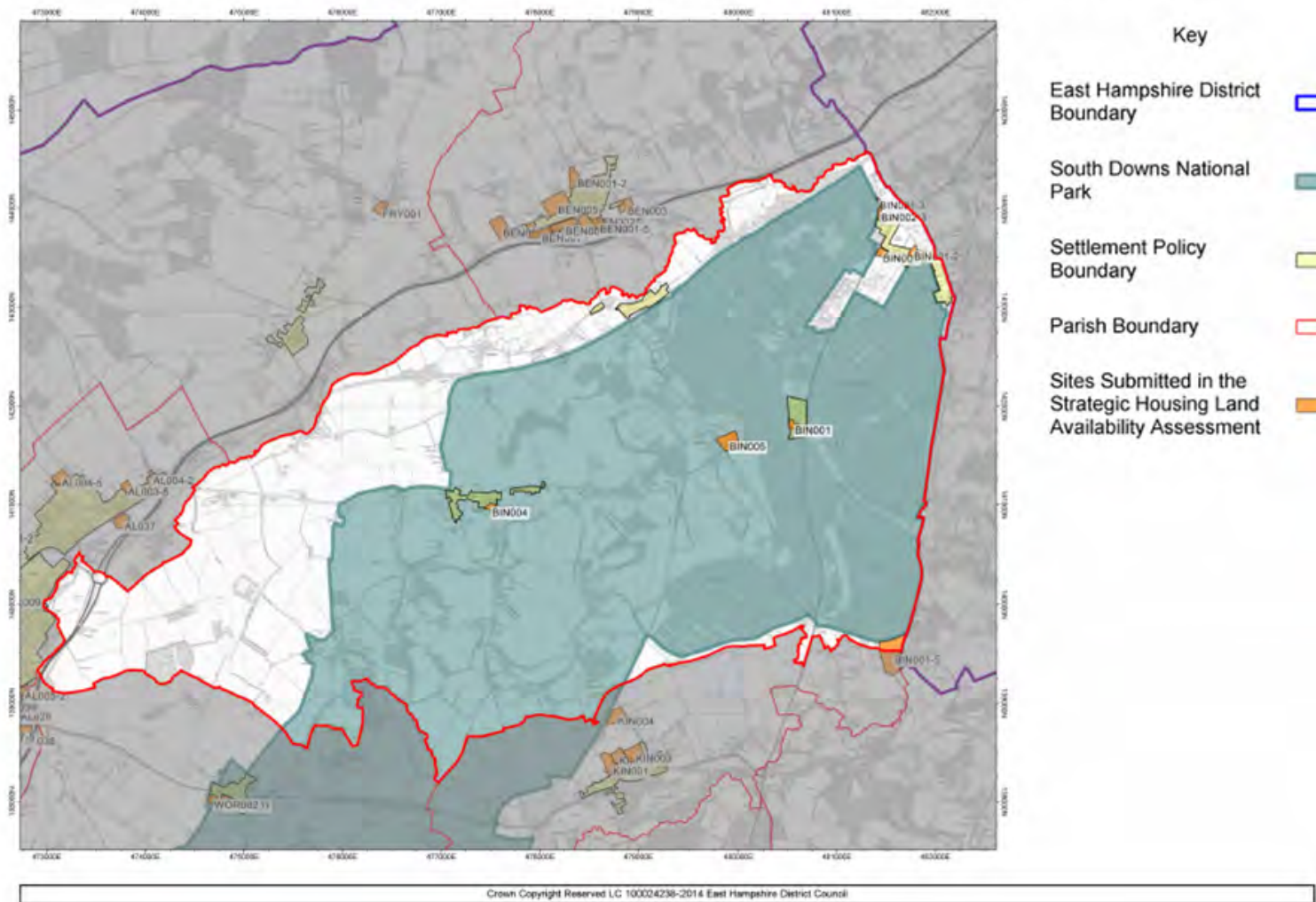
Statistical data source: ONS

Housing Need

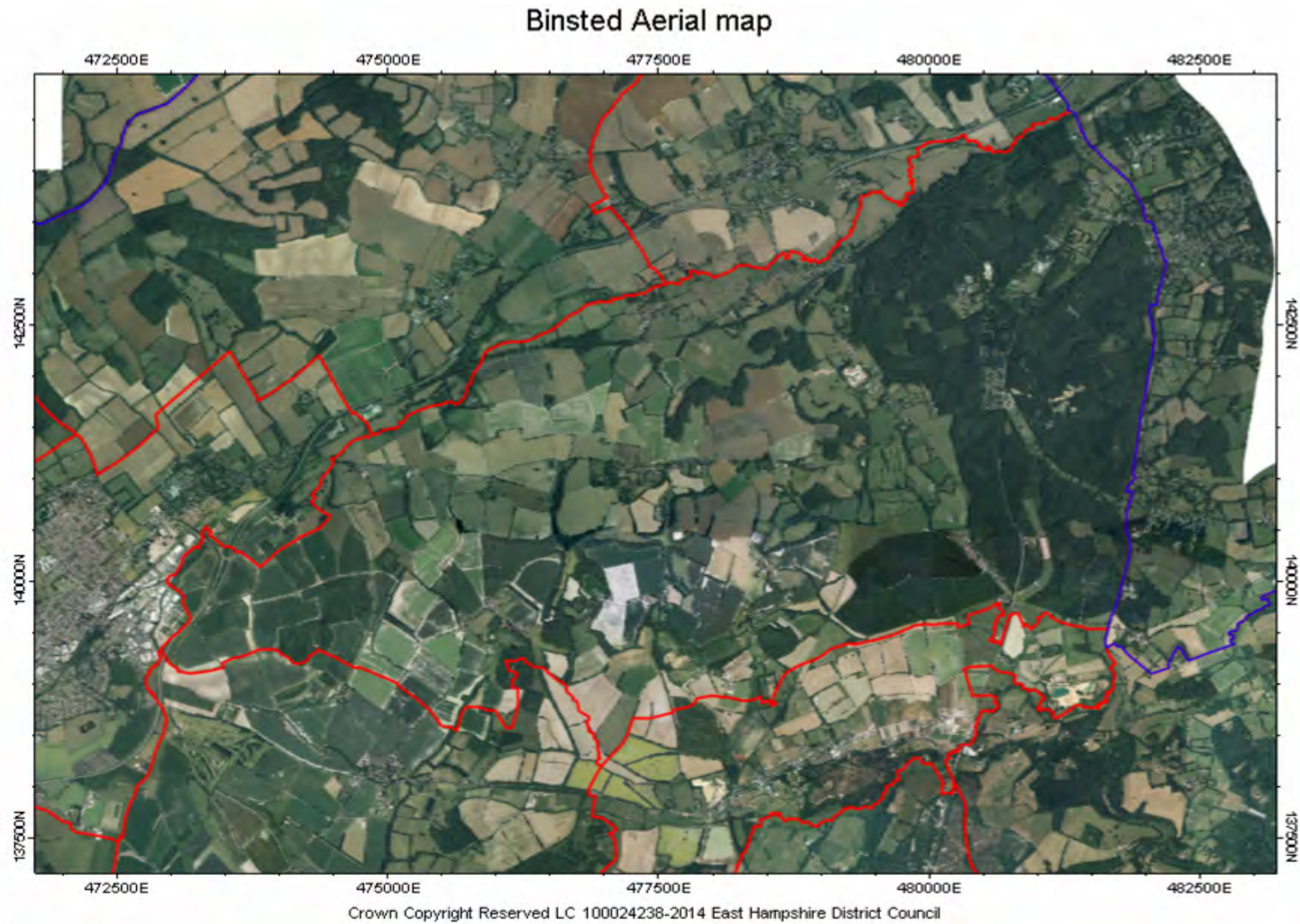
True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Binsted is:

1 Bed	157
2 Bed	74
3 Bed	39
4 Bed	4
Total	274

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Binsted

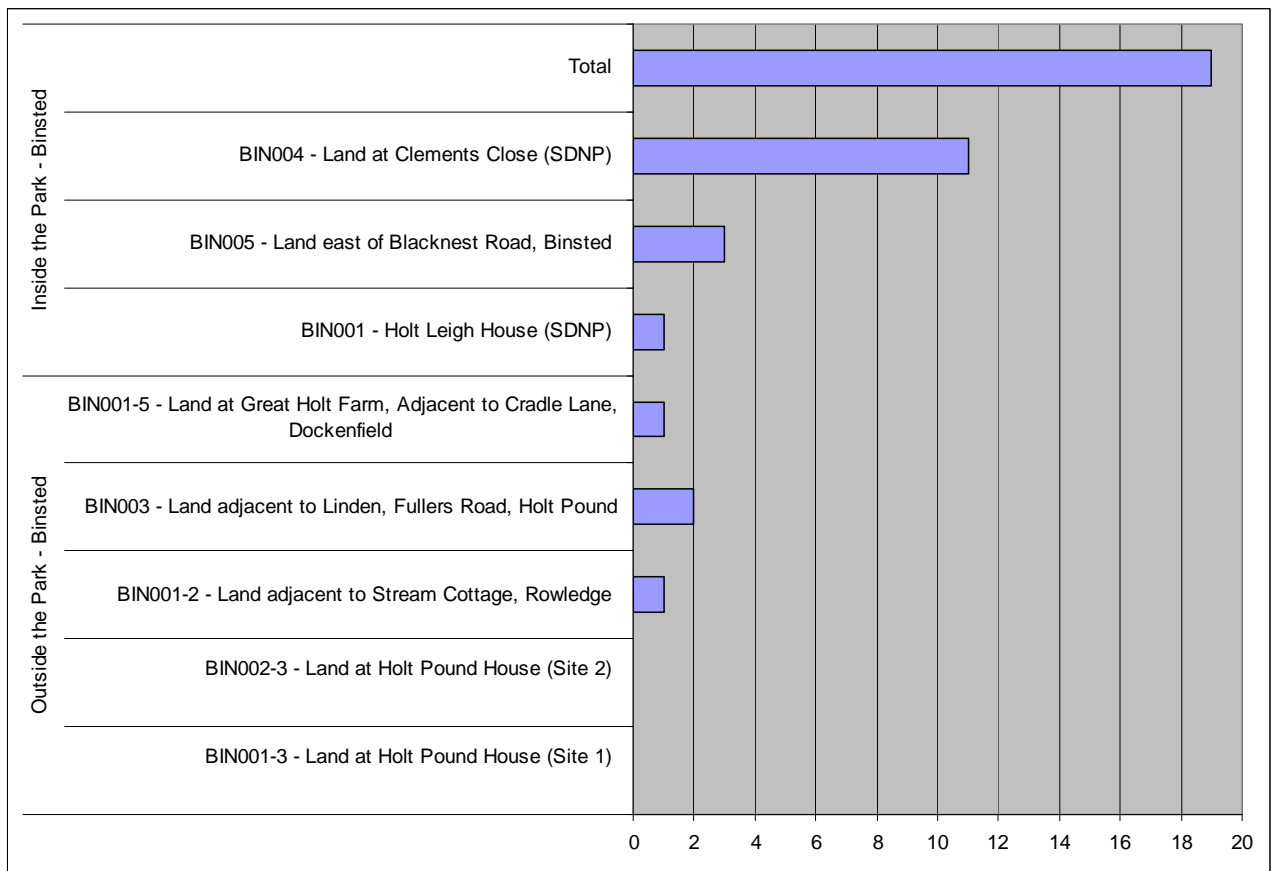


Aerial map of Binsted



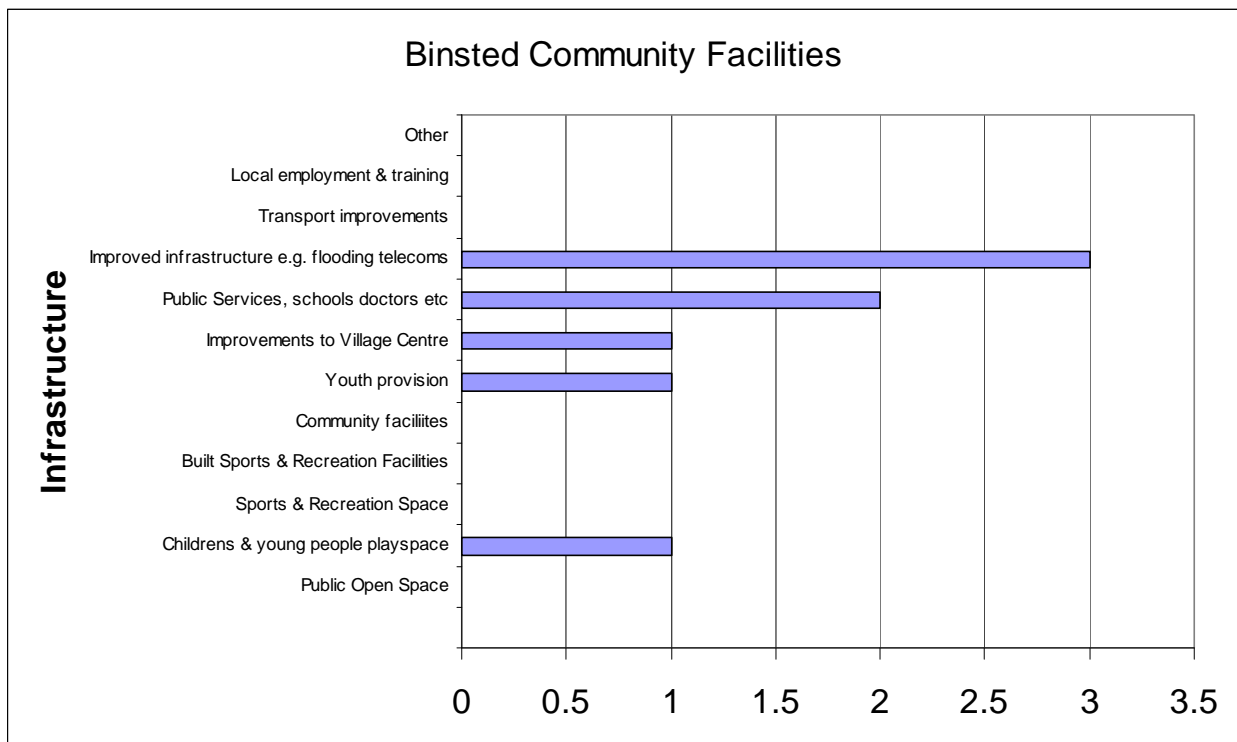
Binsted Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Binsted	BIN001-3 - Land at Holt Pound House (Site 1)	0
	BIN002-3 - Land at Holt Pound House (Site 2)	0
	BIN001-2 - Land adjacent to Stream Cottage, Rowledge	1
	BIN003 - Land adjacent to Linden, Fullers Road, Holt Pound	2
	BIN001-5 - Land at Great Holt Farm, Adjacent to Cradle Lane, Dockenfield	1
Inside the Park - Binsted	BIN001 - Holt Leigh House (SDNP)	1
	BIN005 - Land east of Blacknest Road, Binsted	3
	BIN004 - Land at Clements Close (SDNP)	11
	Total	19



Binsted Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Chawton Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	1
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	1
Improvements to Village Centre	1
Public Services, schools doctors etc	2
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	3
Transport improvements	0
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	8



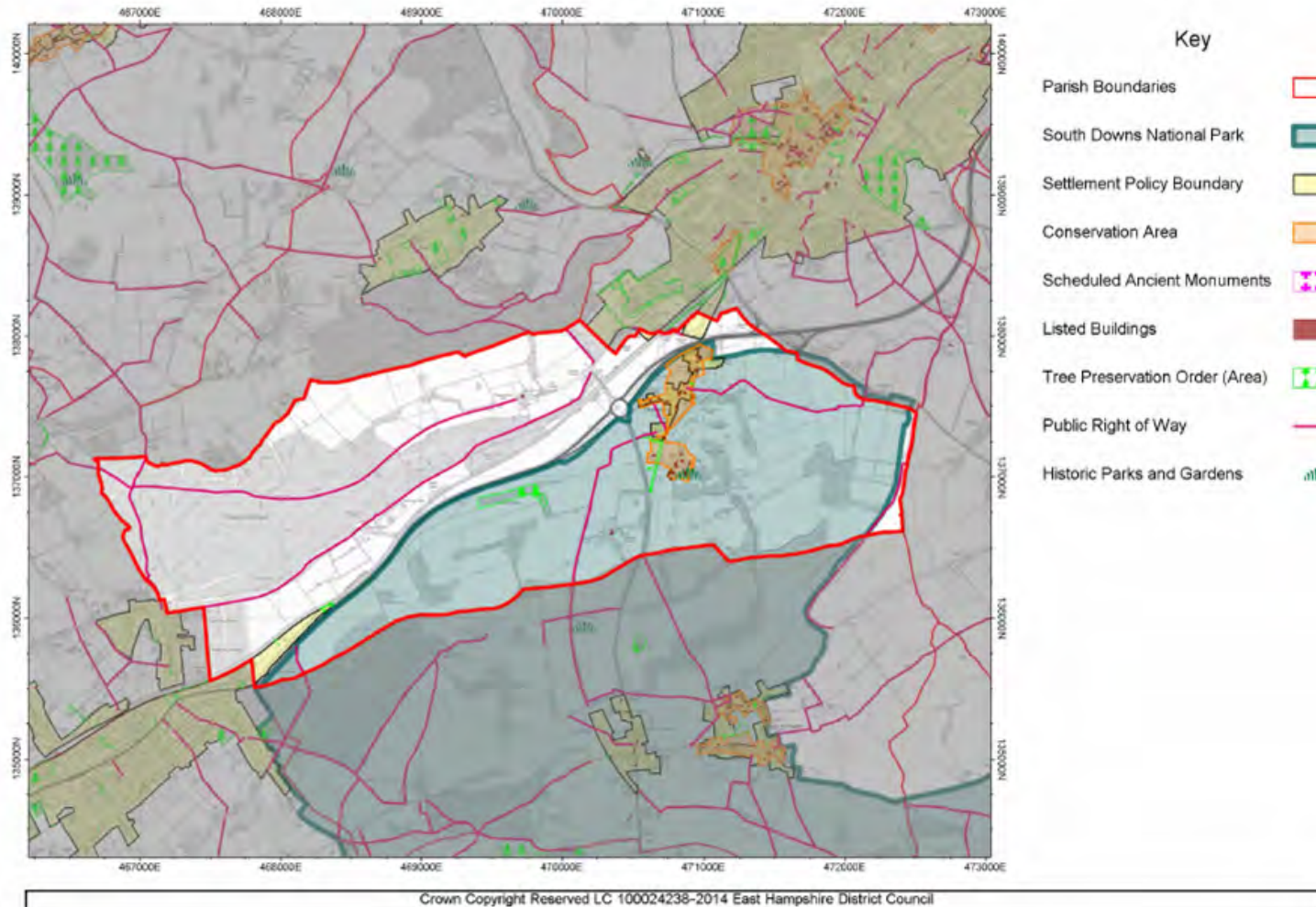
Appendix 7

Chawton

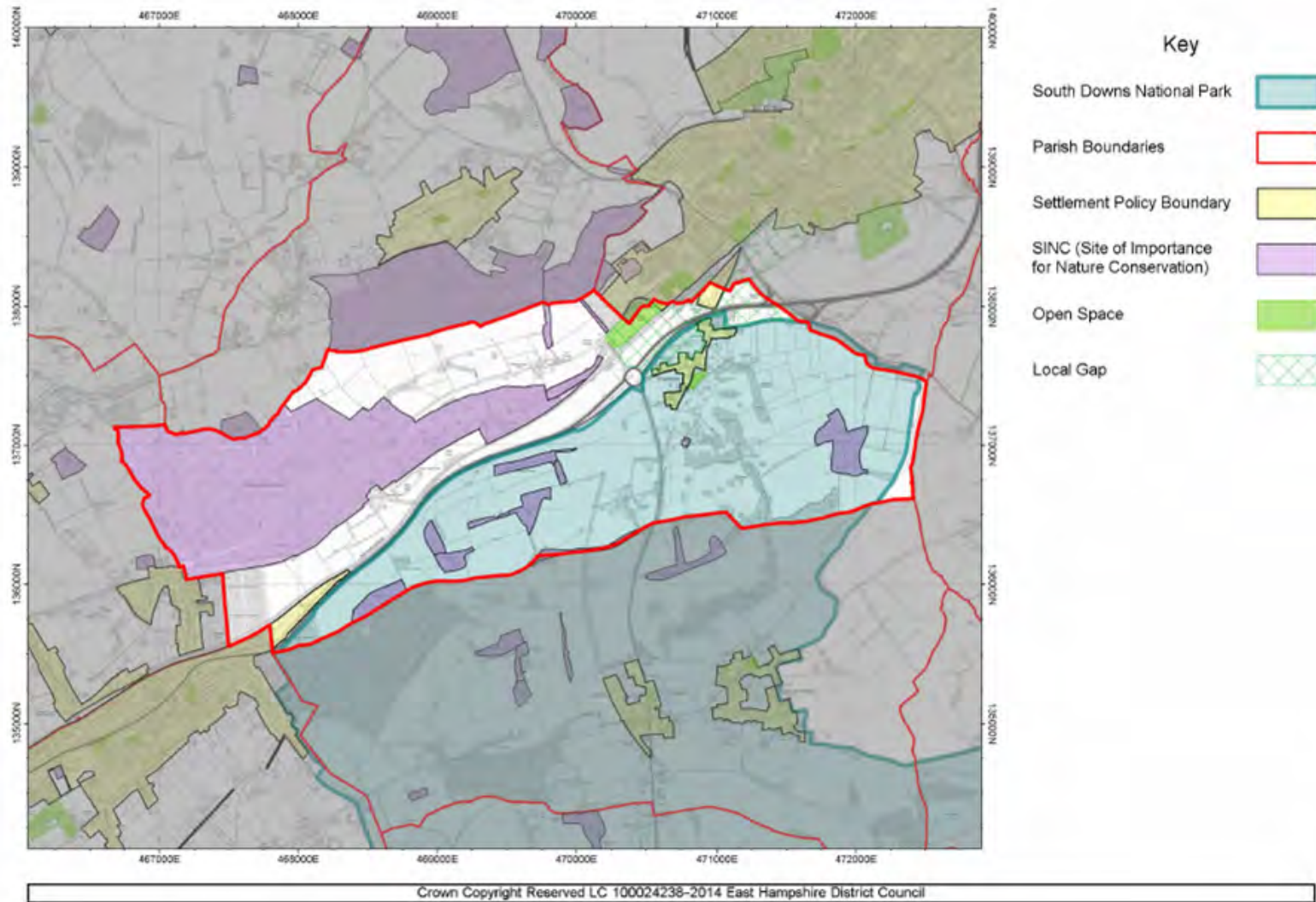
- CHA1. Chawton is located a short distance to the south and southeast of Alton. It is bisected by the A31 which, in simple terms, represents the northern boundary of the South Downs National Park, although there is an area by the junction of the A31 and B3006 which lies outside the National Park. The Watercress Railway line lies a short distance to the north of the A31. Thus only about half of the parish is within the East Hampshire District Council Planning area and the village itself lies within the National Park.
- CHA2. Within the whole parish the population increased by 22.5% from 363 to 445 with increases through out all age ranges except in the 16 – 29 years category. The biggest increases were in the 0 – 15, 60 – 74 and 75+ categories.
- CHA3. That part of the parish outside the National Park lies within the Four Marks clay plateau with an almost continuous clay cap overlying the chalk bedrock. The Conservation Area is entirely within the National Park, although the setting to the north lies outside.
- CHA4. The village has a primary school, employment facilities, a public house, village hall, church, children's playing area, playing fields with changing facilities and a bus service. The mobile library also visits.
- CHA5. Only one site has been put forward in the SHLAA outside the National Park CHA002 to the west and south of the A31 at its junction with the B3006. This was excluded from at the first filter stage of the SHLAA process.
- CHA6. As regards public infrastructure the main comments were to improve infrastructure relating to telecommunications and flooding.

Appendix 7 - Chawton Settlement profile maps

Heritage - Chawton

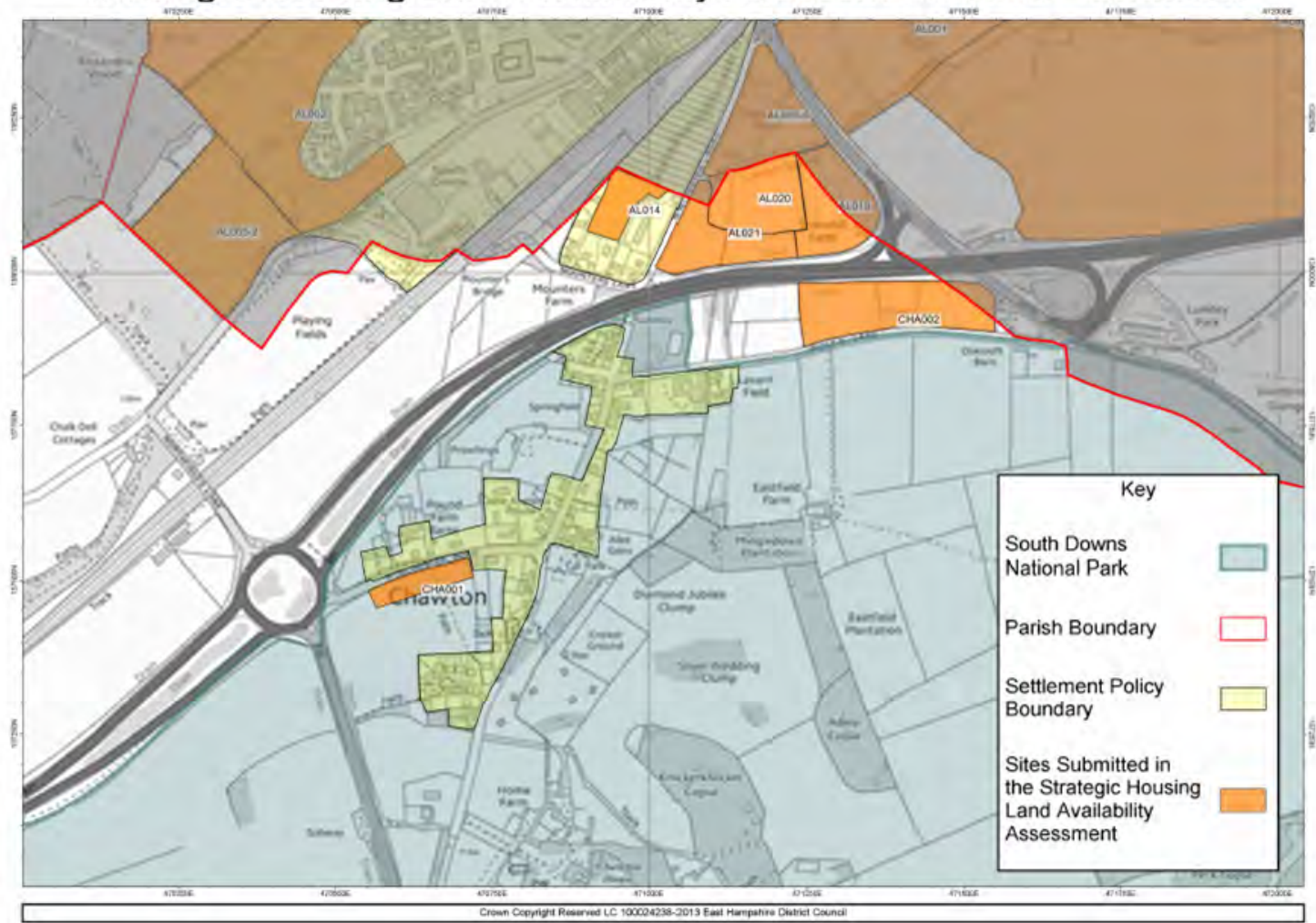


Conservation - Chawton



Chawton SHLAA Sites

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Chawton



Aerial map of Chawton

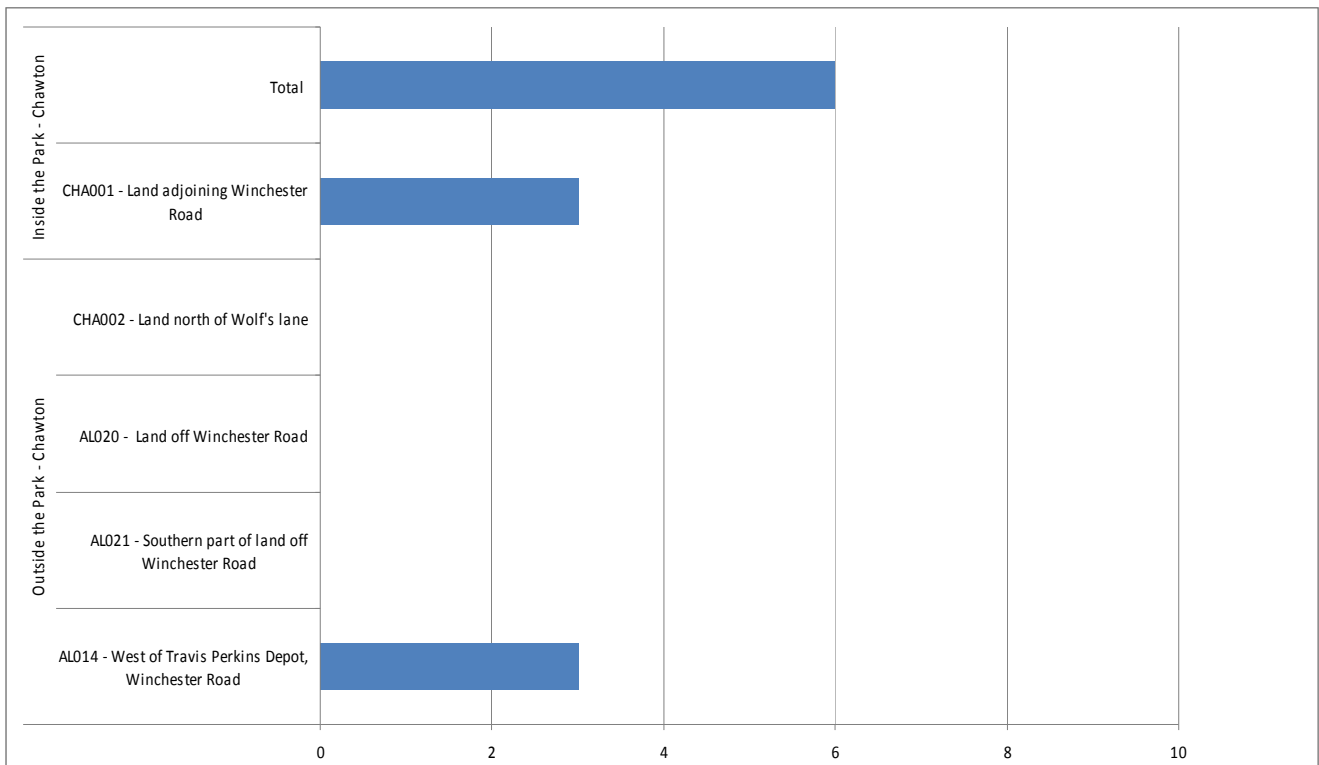
Chawton Aerial map



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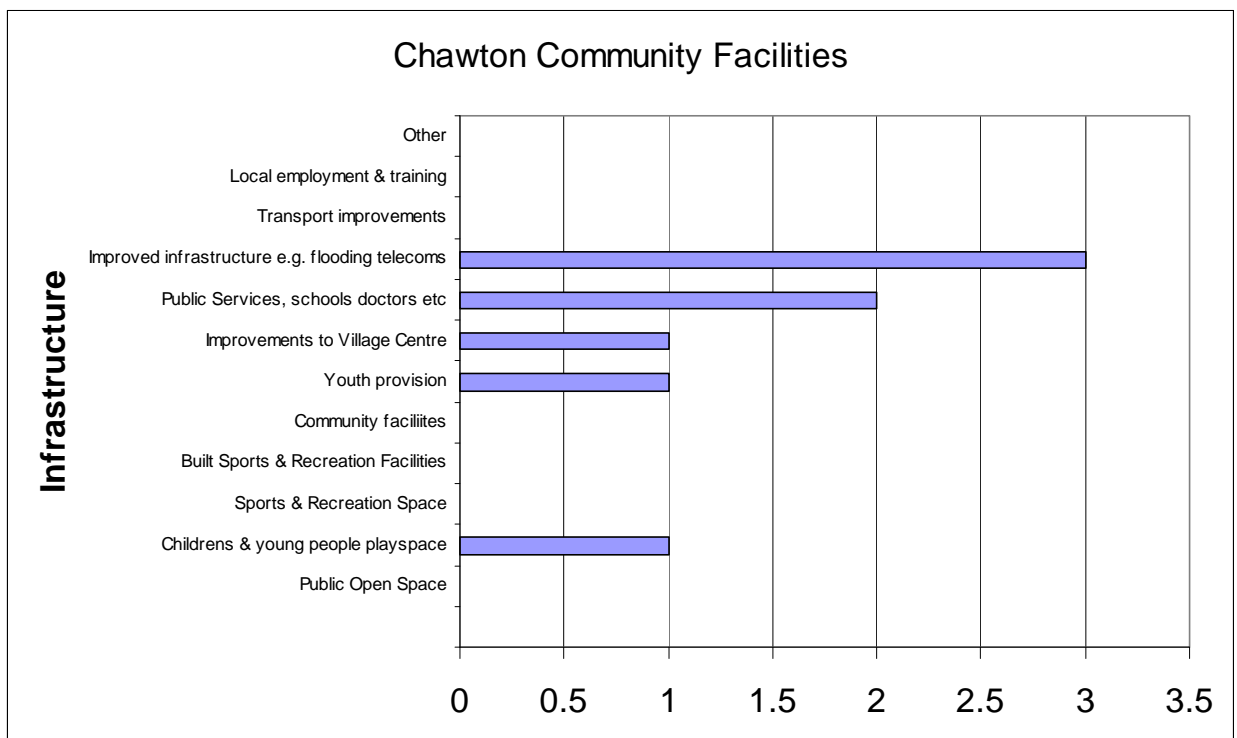
Chawton Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Chawton	AL014 - West of Travis Perkins Depot, Winchester Road	3
	AL021 - Southern part of land off Winchester Road	0
	AL020 - Land off Winchester Road	0
	CHA002 - Land north of Wolf's lane	0
Inside the Park - Chawton	CHA001 - Land adjoining Winchester Road	3
	Total	6



Chawton Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Chawton Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	1
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	1
Improvements to Village Centre	1
Public Services, schools doctors etc	2
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	3
Transport improvements	0
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	8



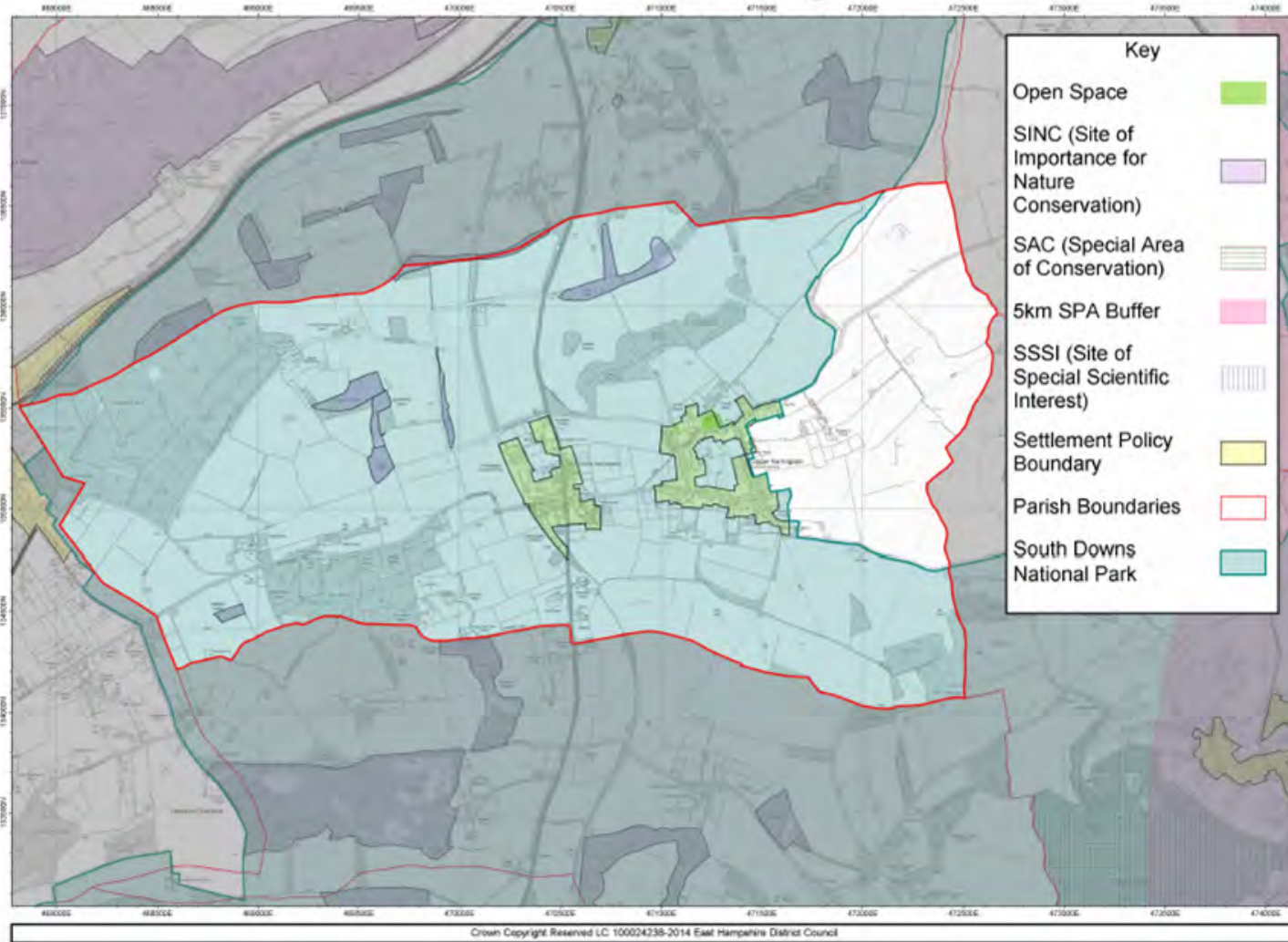
Appendix 8

Farringdon

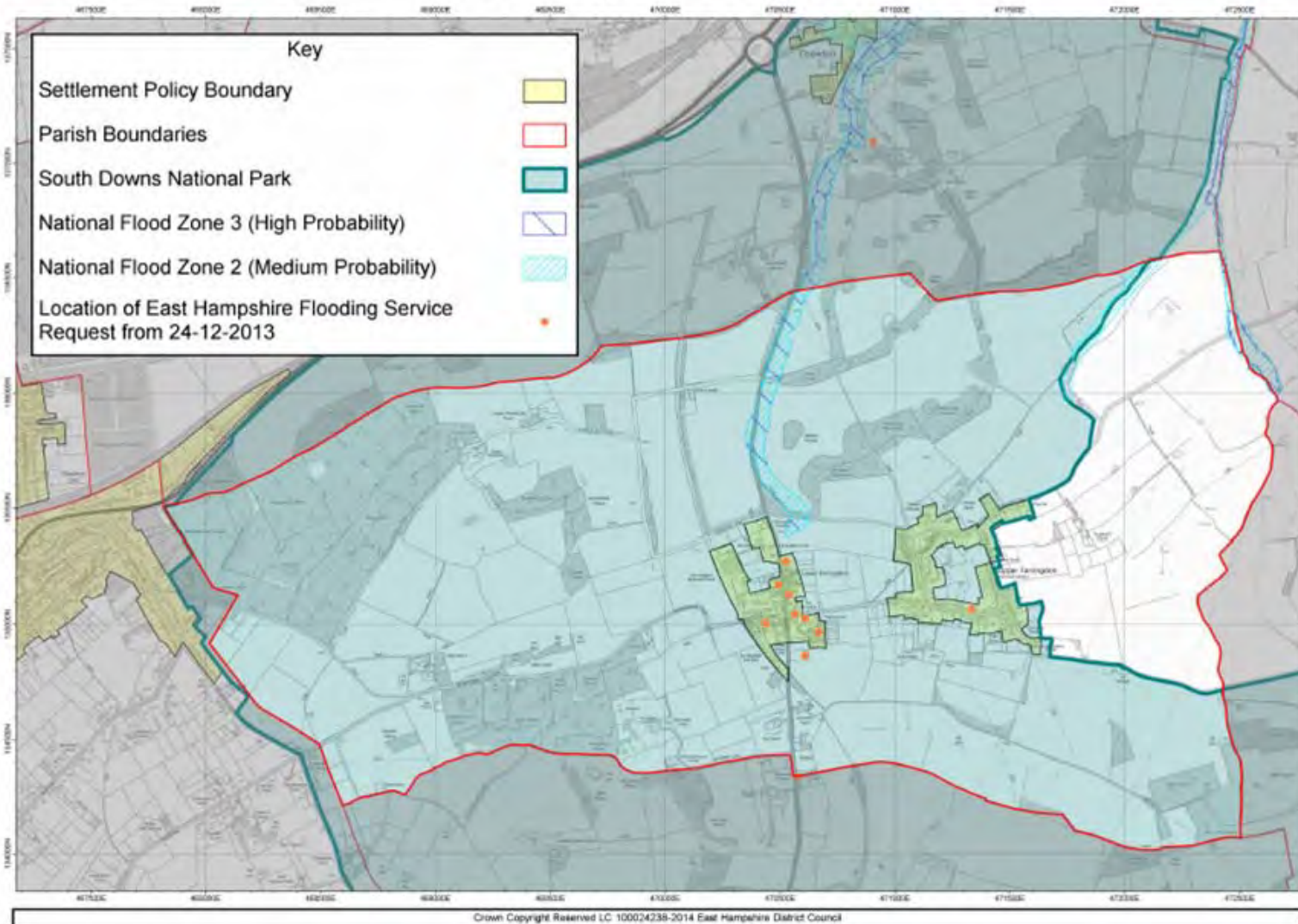
- FAR1. Farringdon lies some 3km to the south and west of Alton. It is split into two distinct areas of development, Upper Farringdon and Lower Farringdon. The majority of the parish, and effectively all the existing built up areas, lie within the South Downs National Park, although the built up area on the eastern side of Upper Farringdon marks the edge of the National Park, meaning that the land to the east of Upper Farringdon lies with the East Hampshire District Planning Area.
- FAR2. Within the whole parish in the period 2001 to 2011 the population increased by 22.5% from 542 to 664. There were increases across all age categories, but particularly in the 75+ age range.
- FAR3. That part of the parish outside the National Park lies in the Worldham Greensand Terrace Landscape Character Type formed from Upper Greensand. It lies in the north of the district on the flatter land of the Upper Greensand belt to the south of the Wey Valley and is defined to the west by the 110m contour line representing the transition to chalk.
- FAR4. A Conservation Area, in two sections, has been designated in Upper Farringdon. Three elements make up its particular character, Masseys Folly, All Saints Church and its surrounding of trees, and the simple design and small scale of cottages and houses surrounded by hedges and walls set amongst trees.
- FAR5. Upper Farringdon has a public house, village hall, church and playing field and the mobile library visits. Lower Farringdon has local employment, a public house, children's play area and a playing field. Neither settlement has public transport.
- FAR6. A single site outside the National Park has been put forward for development to the east of Crows Lane. When compared to a second site within the National Park this site was not supported for developments from the comments received at the public exhibition.
- FAR7. Public comments were made that infrastructure identified in the village plan produced in August 2013 should be provided. This showed the greatest need for improved communications and transport facilities, including road safety enhancements.

Appendix 8 - Farringdon Settlement profile Maps

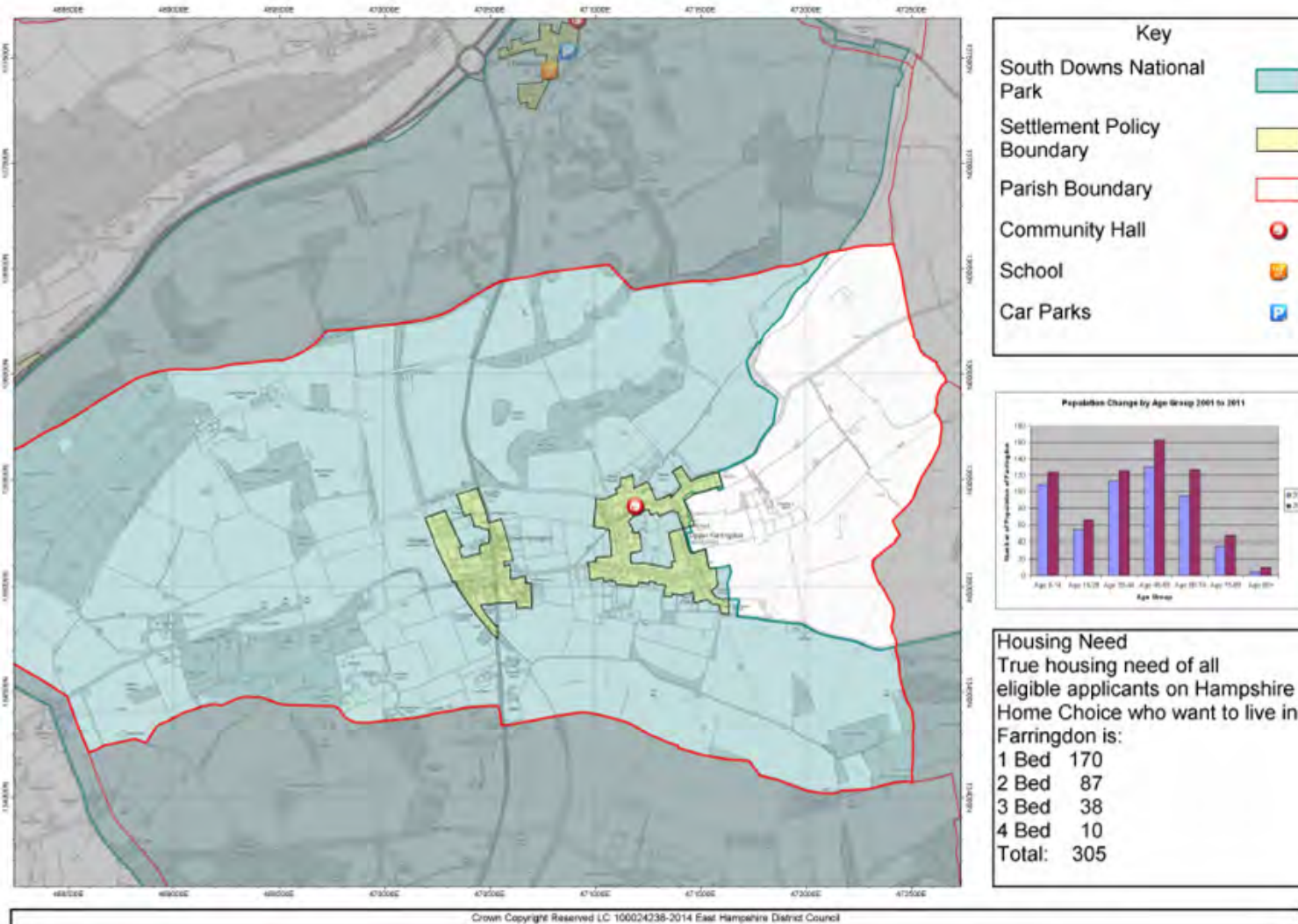
Conservation - Farringdon



Flooding - Farrington



Economic and Social - Farrington



Farrington SHLAA Sites

Strategic Housing Land Availability Sites - Farrington



Arial Map of Farrington

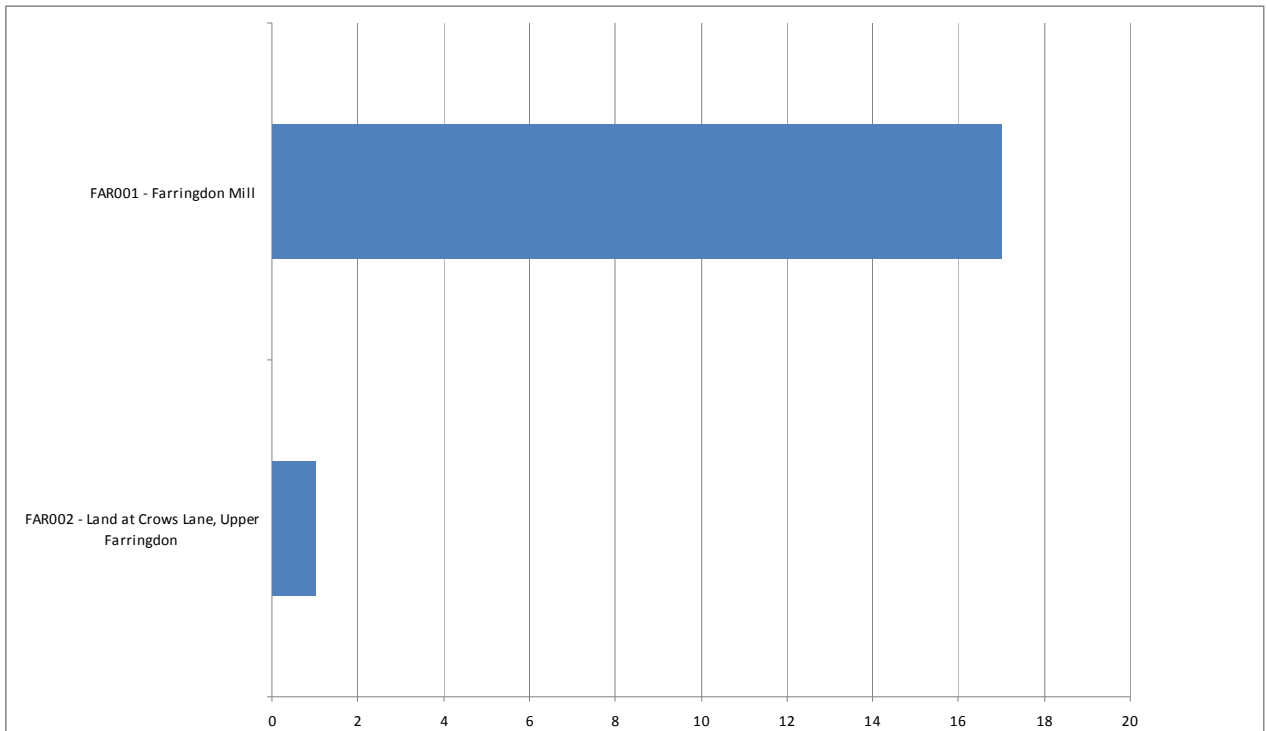
Farrington Aerial map



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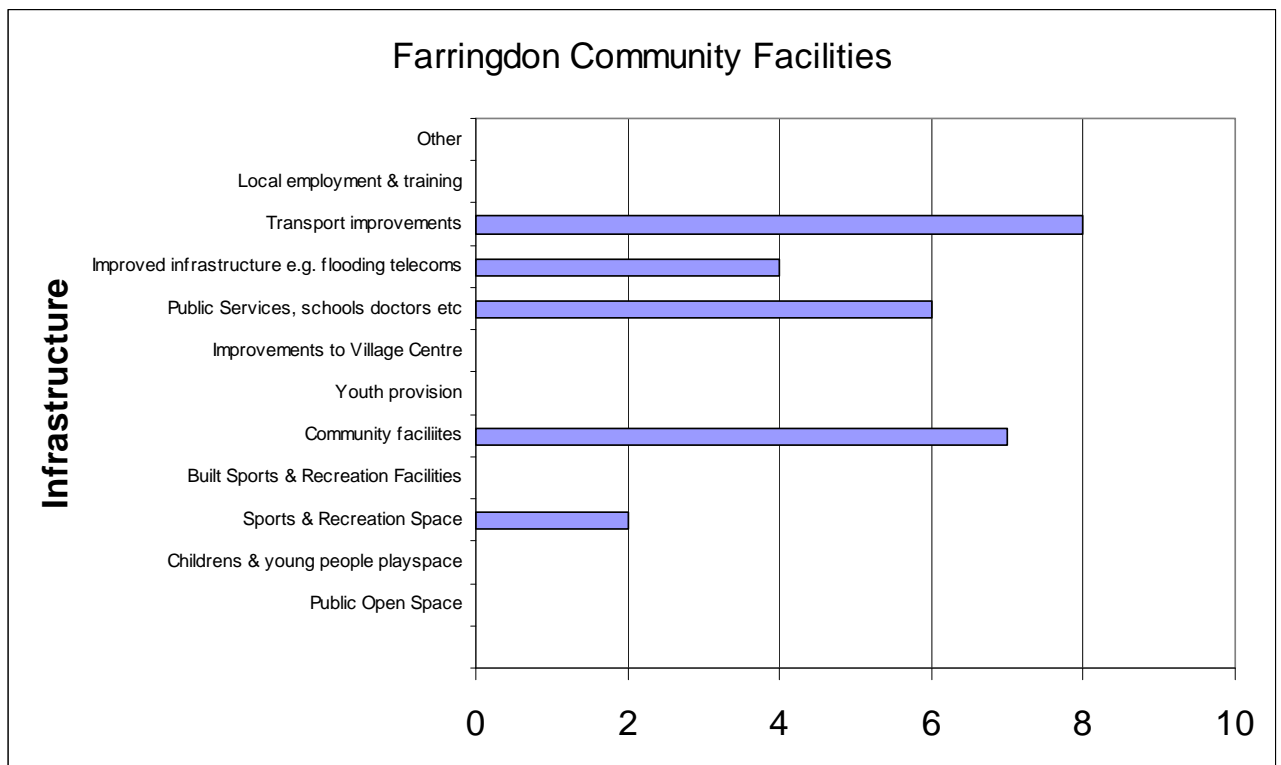
Farringdon Site Preferences Results

Site Preference Farringdon		Total
Farringdon (Outside the Park)	FAR002 - Land at Crows Lane, Upper Farringdon	1
Farringdon (Inside the Park)	FAR001 - Farringdon Mill	17
	Total	18



Farringdon Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Farringdon Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	2
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	7
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	6
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	4
Transport improvements	8
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	27

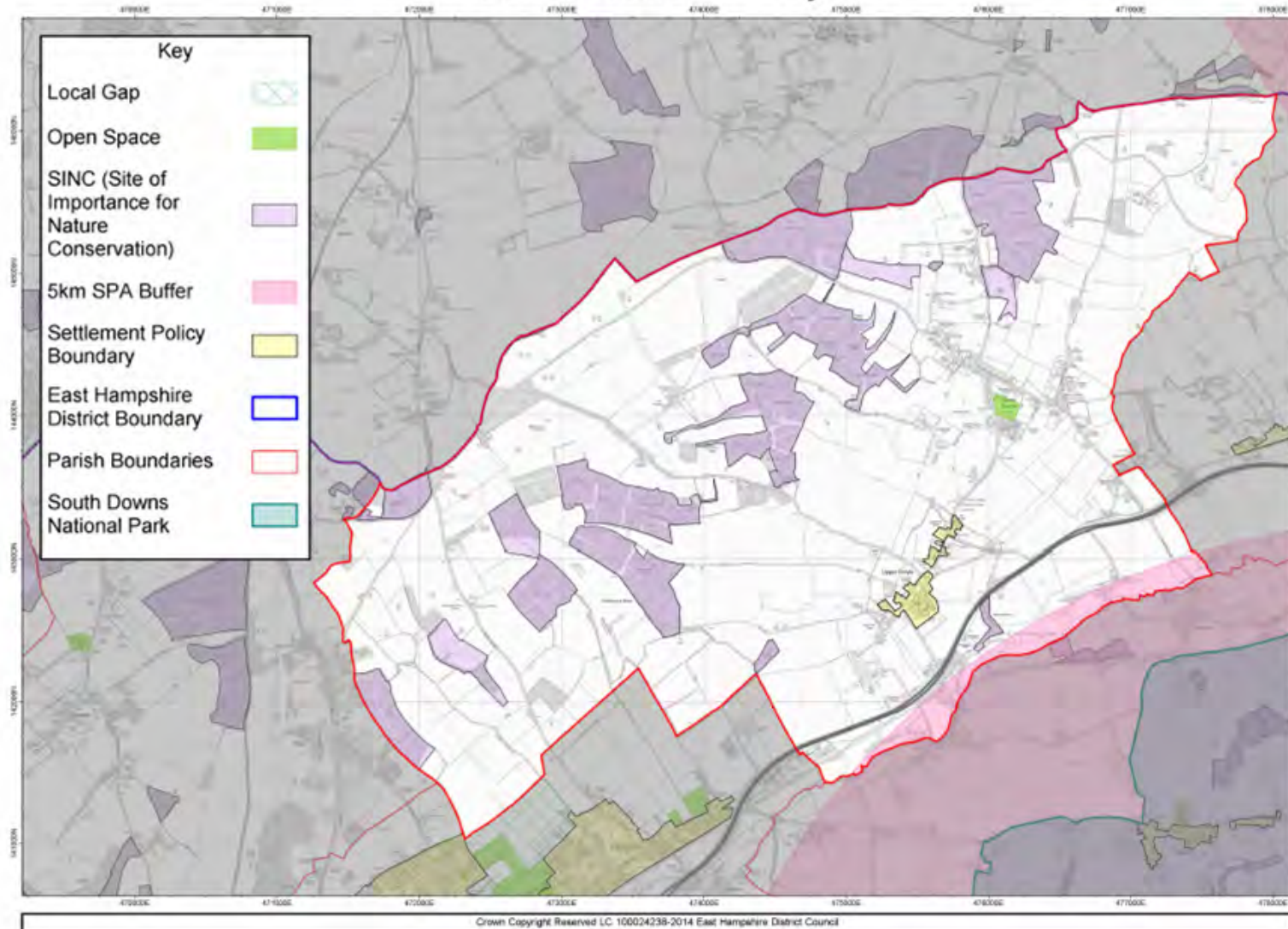


Appendix 9

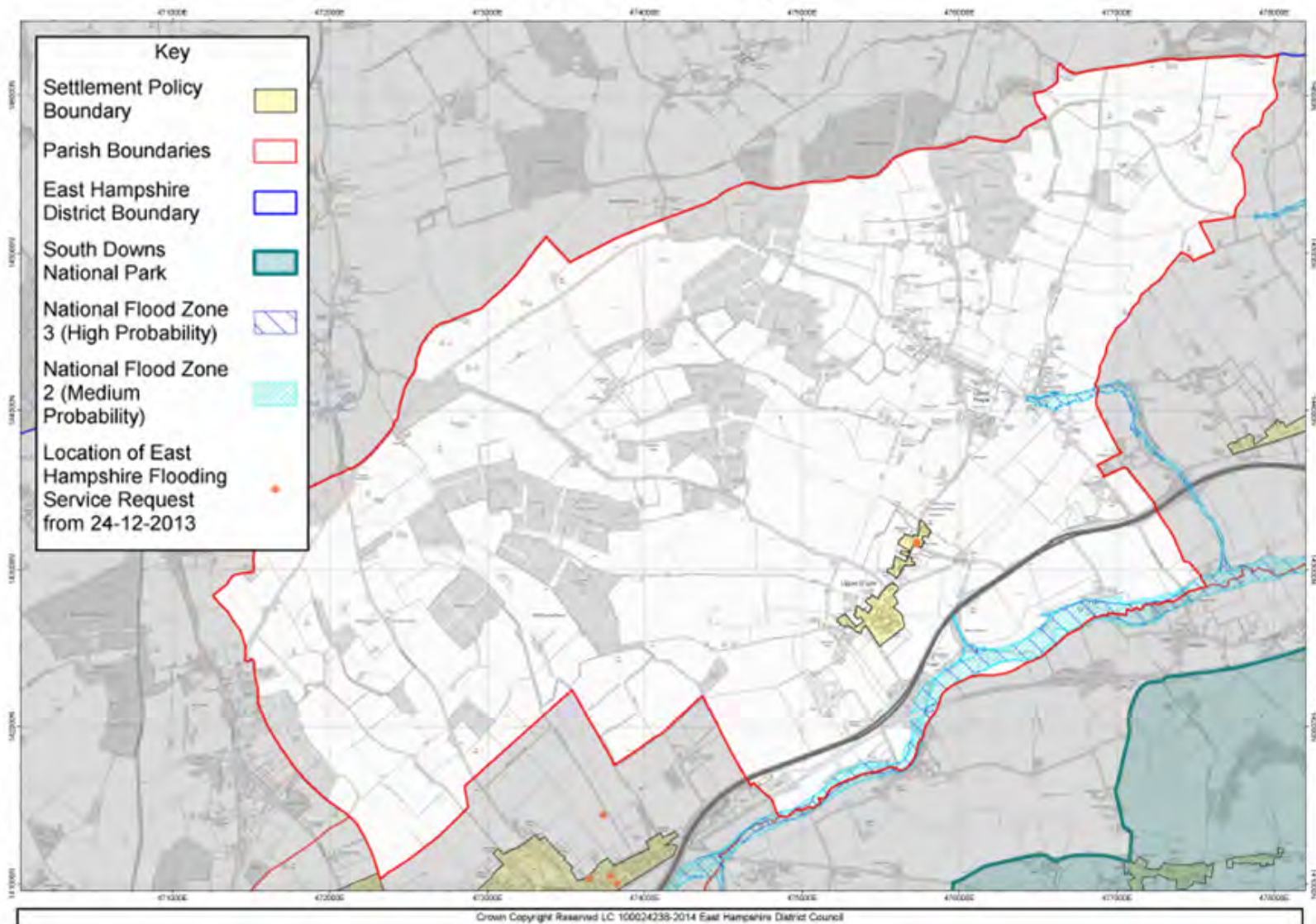
Froyle

- FRO1. Froyle lies predominantly to the east and slightly to the north of Alton. The southern section of the parish is bisected by the A31. The northern boundary of the parish is the district boundary with Hart District. There are two distinct areas of development, Upper Froyle and Lower Froyle, but only the former is designated with a settlement policy boundary in the existing Local Plan.
- FRO2. During the period 2001 to 2011 the population of the parish reduced by 14% from 748 to 644. This reduction was consistent across all age ranges except for the 60 to 74 age range which increased by 44%. There has therefore very much been an aging of the population.
- FRO3. The parish is divided into two Landscape Character Types with the two areas of development being in Chalk Valley System Landscape Type within the Northern Wey Valley Character Area, as the River Wey forms part of the parish boundary. To the north of the parish there is the Lasham area of Downland Mosaic which is a large-scale rolling landform characteristic of chalk, incised by linear dry valleys and forming strong bluffs above, and a dramatic contrast with, the Wey valley.
- FRO4. Both Upper Froyle and Lower Froyle are designated as Conservation Areas. Upper Froyle is a dispersed linear settlement with a mix of substantial yet isolated two storey 18th and 19th century buildings of mixed type. Lower Froyle has two areas of related traditional character centred around Silvester's Farm and a meandering picturesque character between Ewelme and Long Barlands.
- FRO5. Within the northern, less developed areas of the parish are a number of SINC's, however these are all some distance from the main residential areas and thus do not represent a constraint on development around the residential areas. Similarly, the extreme southern portion of the parish, essentially in the vicinity of the River Wey, lies within 5km of the Wealden Heaths Special Protection Area.
- FRO6. Upper Froyle has a convenience store, public house, petrol filling station and church, while Lower Froyle has a village hall, children's play area and playing fields with changing facilities. In both areas the mobile library stops.
- FRO7. Three sites have been promoted in the SHLAA and none passed the first filter stage. The one site then in the public domain at the time of the public exhibition (FRY001) was not supported in the public exhibition.
- FRO8. Two comments were made about infrastructure, one seeking a larger village hall and the other no further cuts in bus services.

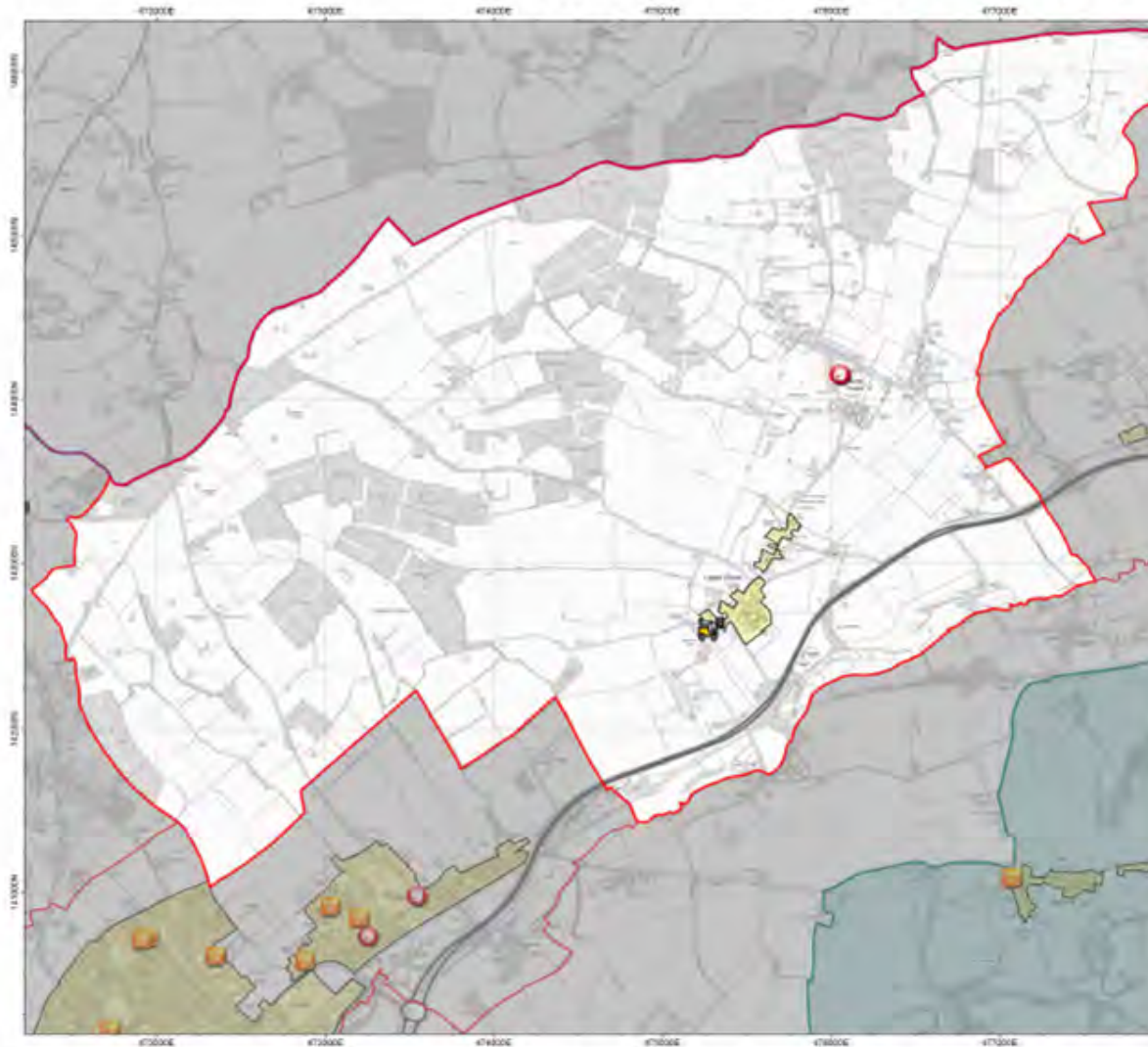
Conservation - Froyle



Flooding - Froyle

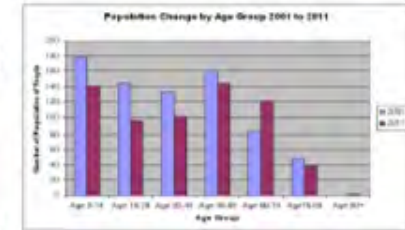


Economic and Social - Froyle



Key

- South Downs National Park 
- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- East Hampshire District Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- School 
- Industrial Estate/Business Park 



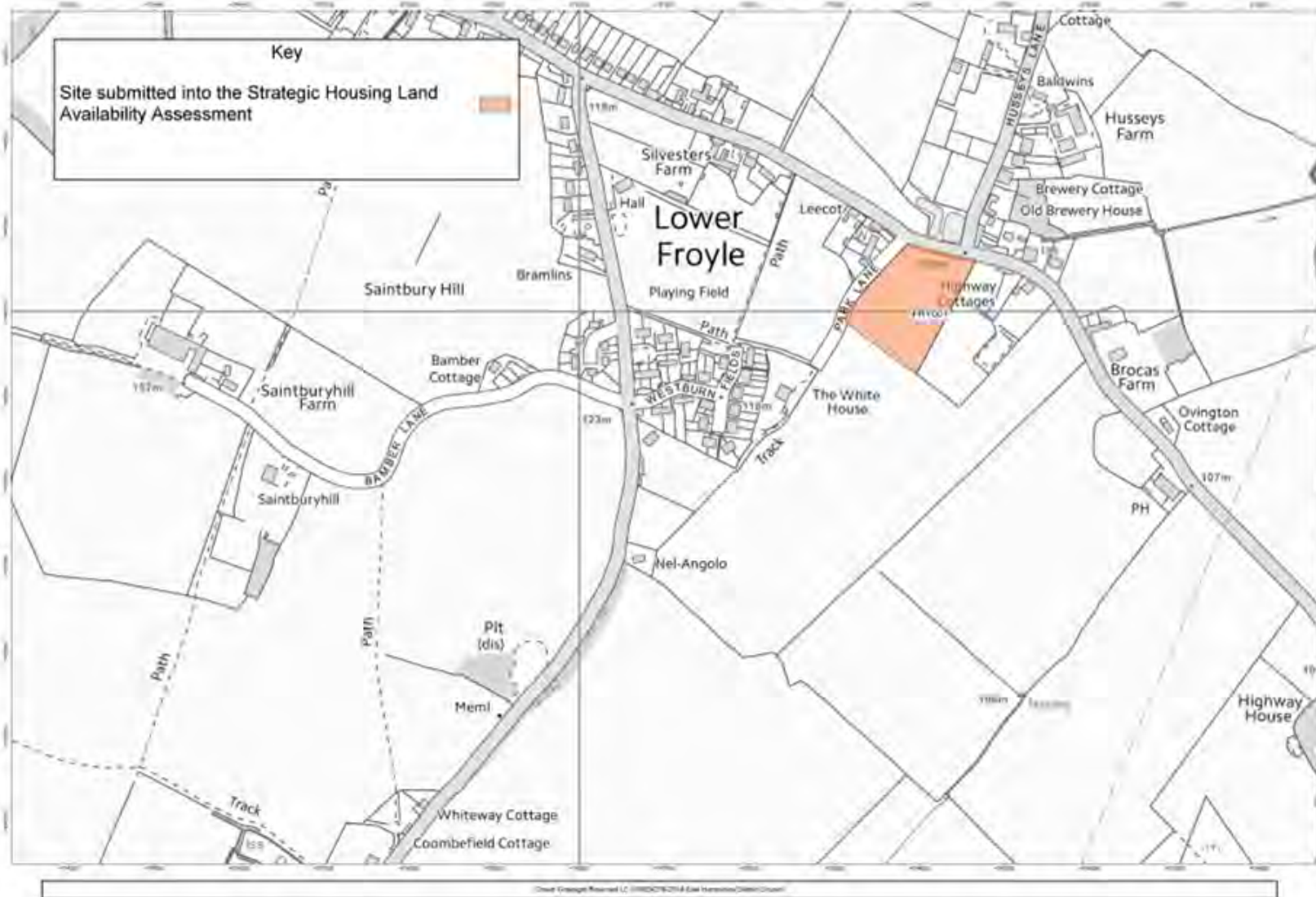
Housing Need
 True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Froyle is:

1 Bed	162
2 Bed	79
3 Bed	34
4 Bed	4
Total:	279

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Froyle SHLAA Sites

Strategic Housing Land Availability Sites - Froyle



Aerial
of
Froyle

Froyle Aerial map

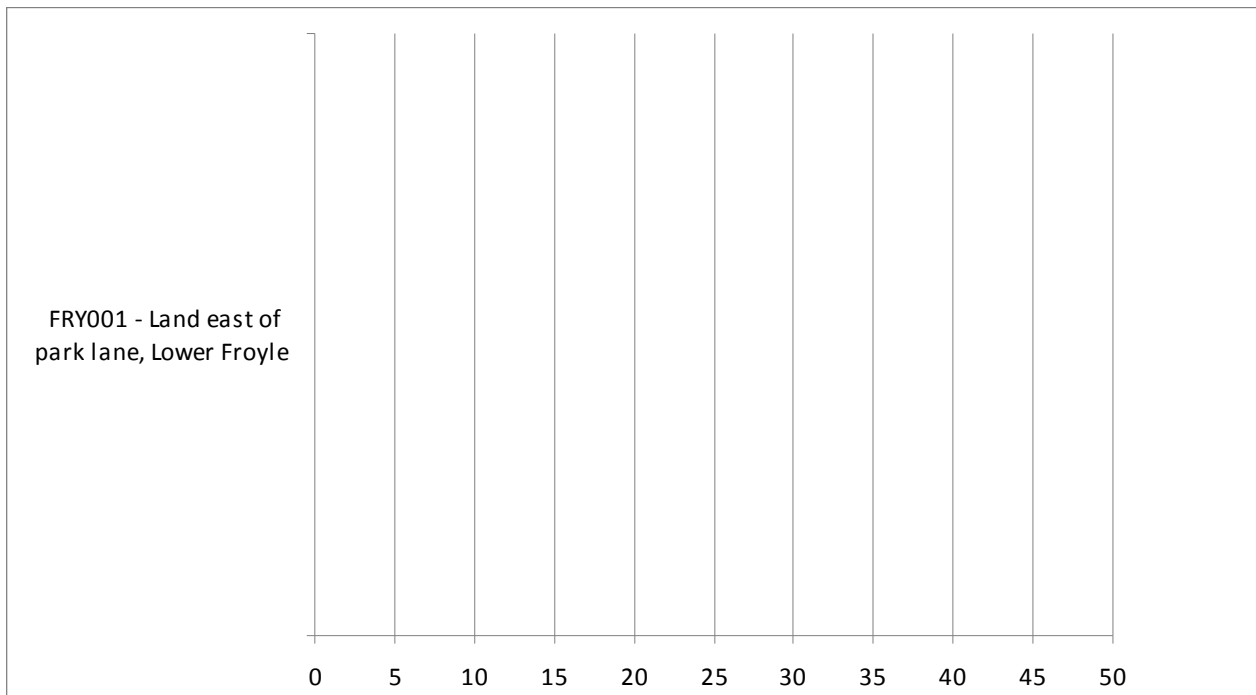
map



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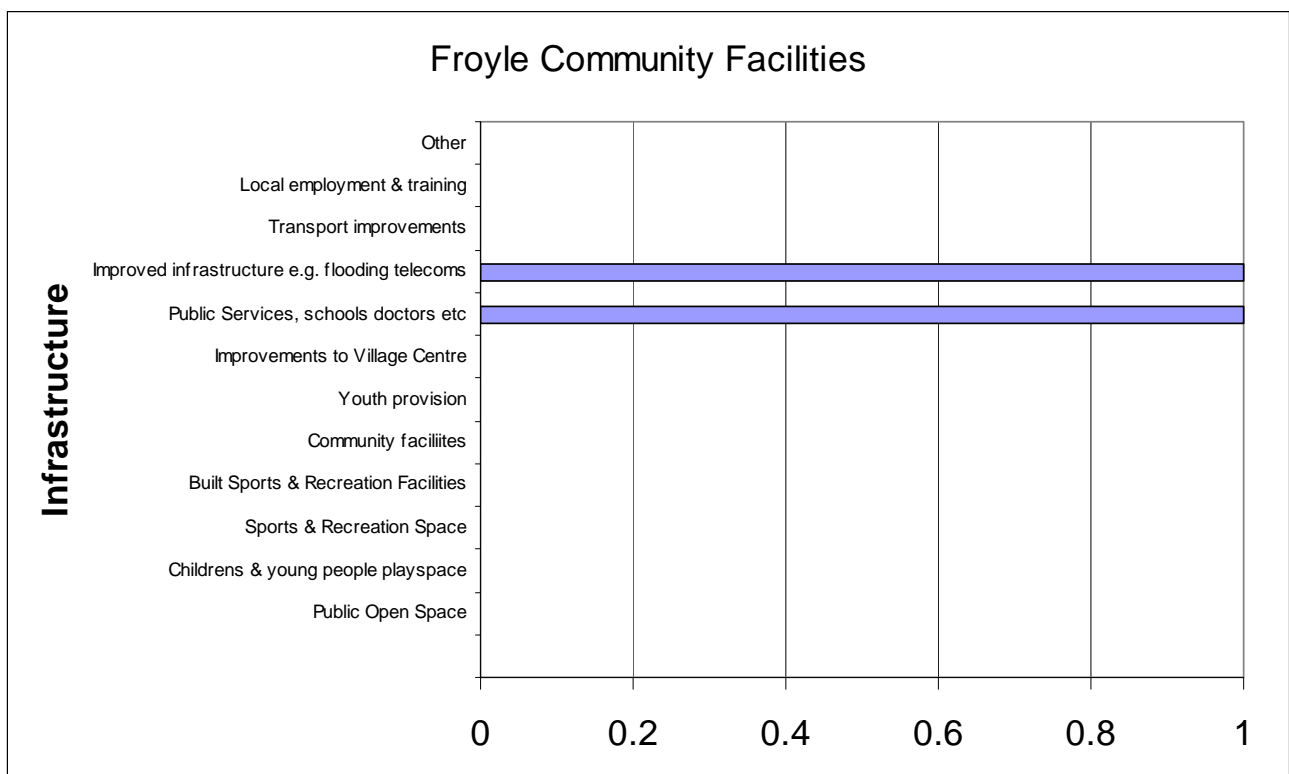
Froyle Site Preferences Results

Site Preference (Village Name)		Total
	FRY001 - Land east of park lane, Lower Froyle	0
Froyle (Outside the park)	Total	0



Froyle Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Froyle Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	1
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	1
Transport improvements	0
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	2



Appendix 10

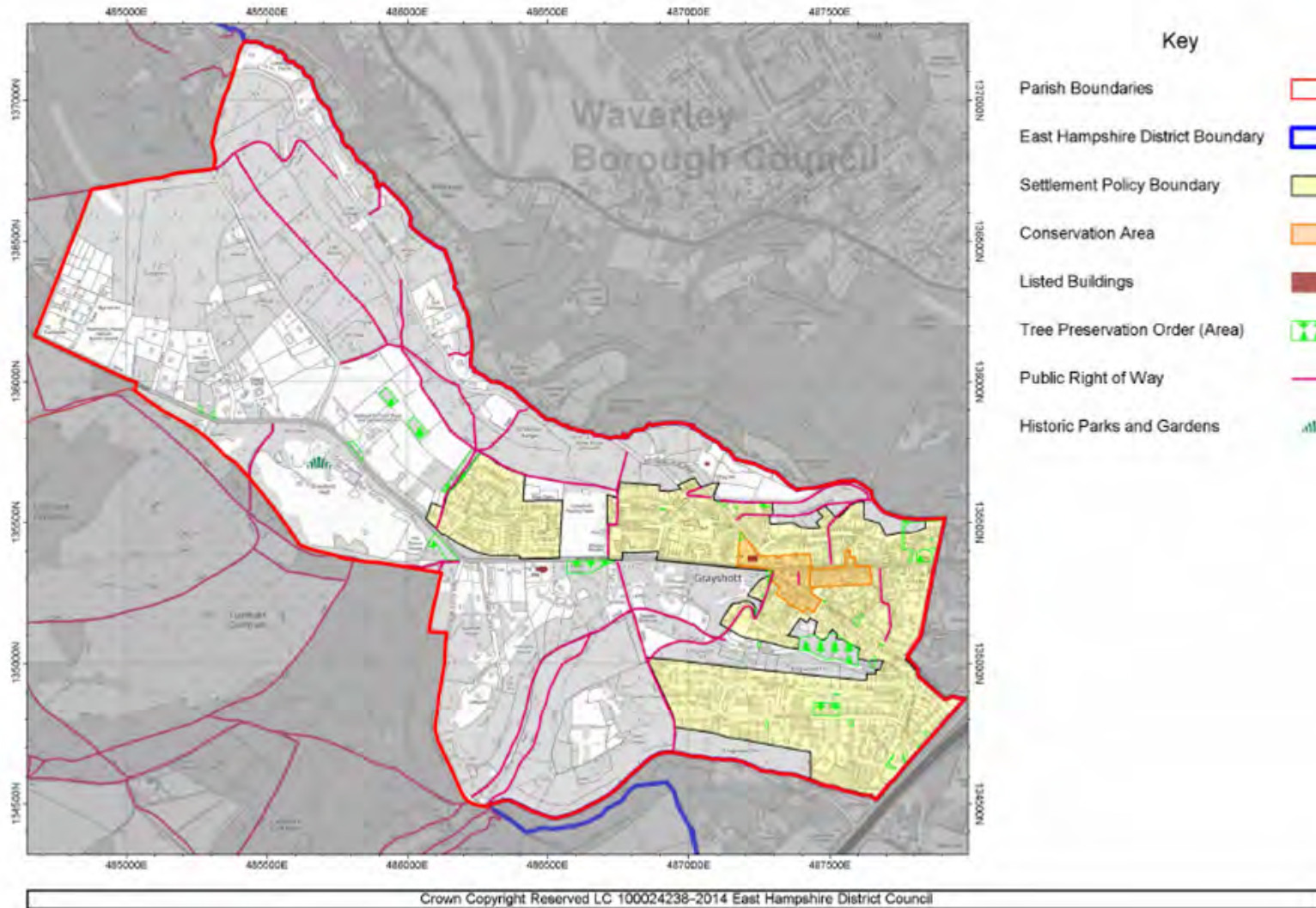
Grayshott

- GRY1. Grayshott lies in the extreme north east of the District adjacent to Haselmere in Waverley District in Surrey. It is bypassed by the A3 although there are good connections with a junction just south of the Hindhead Tunnel.
- GRY2. There are currently two settlement areas, the larger being at the eastern side which abuts and adjoins Haselmere. A smaller area lies a short distance to the west.
- GRY3. The population of the parish increased by 4.6% in the period 2001 to 2011 from 2,306 to 2,413. There were reductions in the 16 to 29 and 30 to 44 age categories and increases in the remainder.
- GRY4. The parish lies in the Ludshott and Bramshott Commons area of the Greensand Hills Landscape Character Type. These are prominent hills formed from sandstones and cherts of the Lower Greensand group with a steep escarpment at their inner edge. It is a mosaic of woodland supporting variation in type and structure (including sessile oak and beech woodland, coppice and mixed and coniferous plantation) with some ancient woodland on the steeper valley sides.
- GRY5. The village is absorbed by woodland and well integrated into the landscape. Settlement is largely 20th century suburban development representing the growth of dormitory settlements. The Landscape Character study emphasises the need to conserve the individual identity of settlements and retain the important open gap along the B3002 which links Grayshott and Headley Down.
- GRY6. Immediately outside the parish to the west is the Bramshott and Ludshott Commons SSSI which forms part of the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA). This designation provides an effective prevention on residential development within 400m due to the detrimental impacts that additional residents will have on the SPA.
- GRY7. The Grayshott Conservation Area is lies at the heart of the village The two parallel terraces of shops create a sense of enclosure to the street and the focal point of St Luke's Church steeple. The roads with their strong sense of enclosure serve to frame views. The church spire forms the focus and visual landmark in near and distant views.
- GRY8. Grayshott has a number of facilities including a small shopping parade including convenience store, post office, primary school, doctors surgery and dispensing pharmacy, library, public house, village hall, church, playing field with changing facilities and bus service.
- GRY9. Two sites have been put forward in the SHLAA. One at Applegarth Farm, Headley Road (GRY002) which received reasonable support, and a second at Land Adjacent to Bowes Cottage, Whitmore Vale Road (GRY001). Both sites are, however, somewhat separate from the existing settlement of Grayshott and site GRY001 has been excluded at the first filter stage.

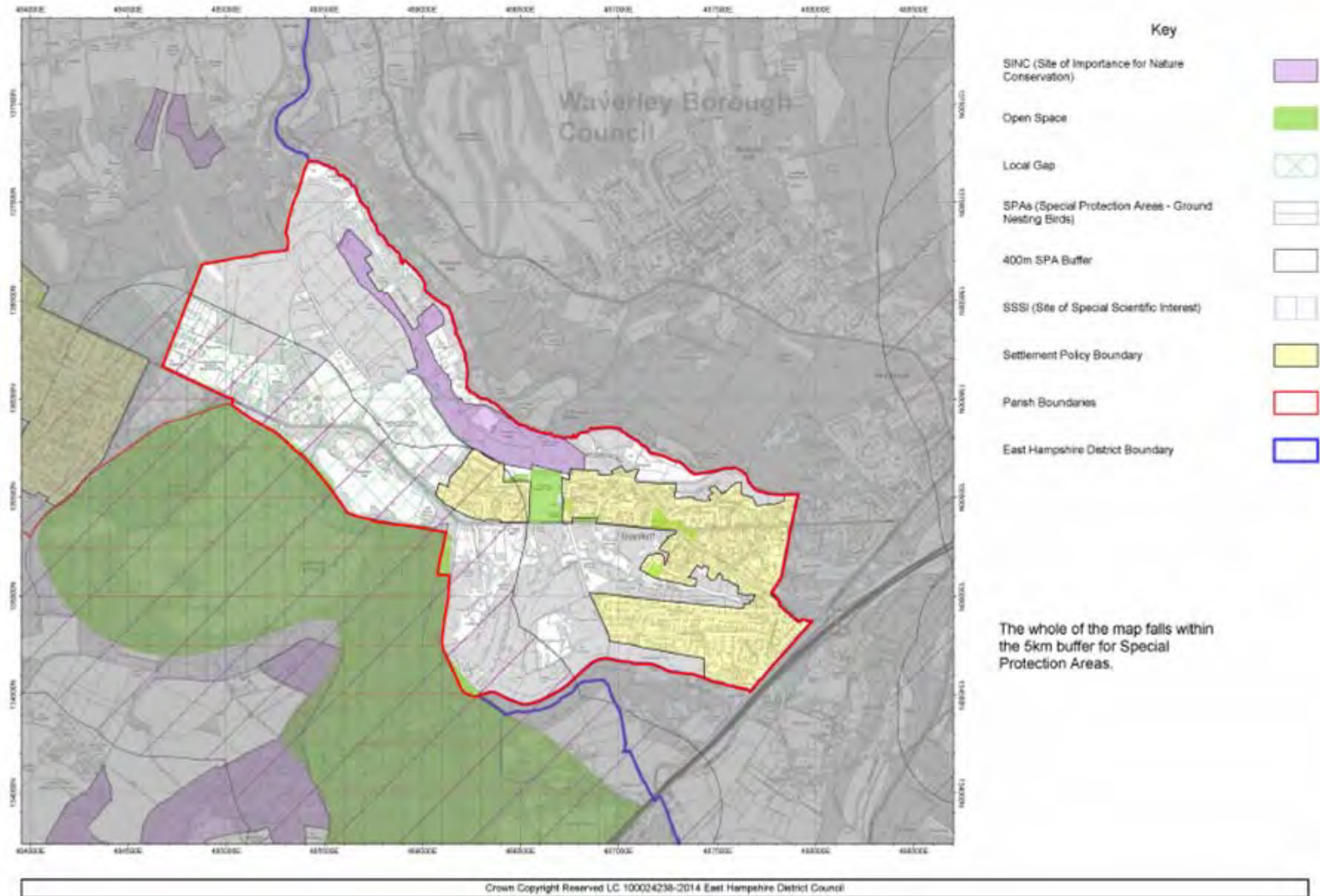
GRY10. Residents at the public exhibition expressed a strong preference for transport improvements, with lesser preferences for improvements to the village centre, public services, schools and doctors and local employment and training.

Appendix 10 - Grayshott Settlement Profile maps

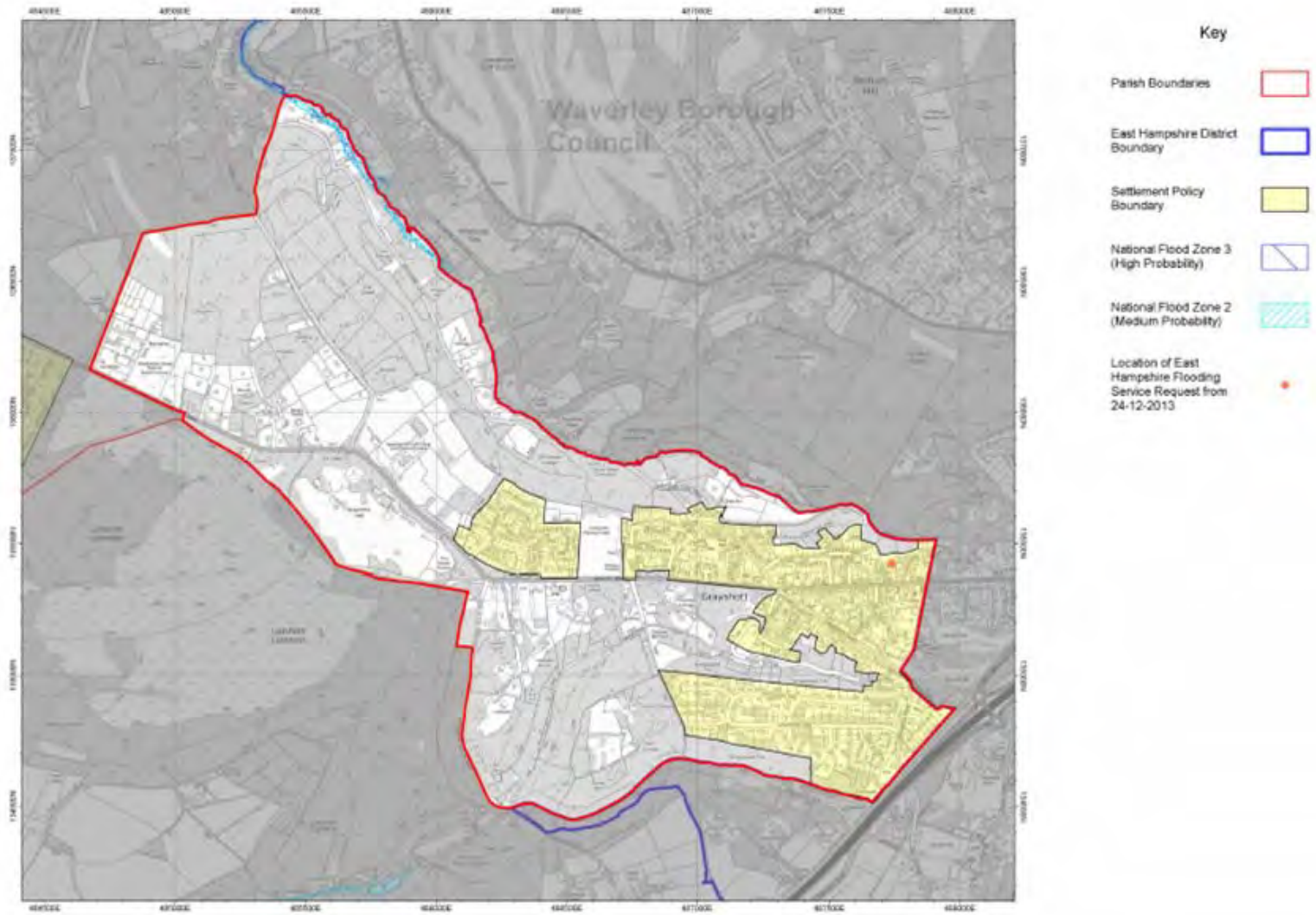
Heritage - Grayshott



Conservation - Grayshott

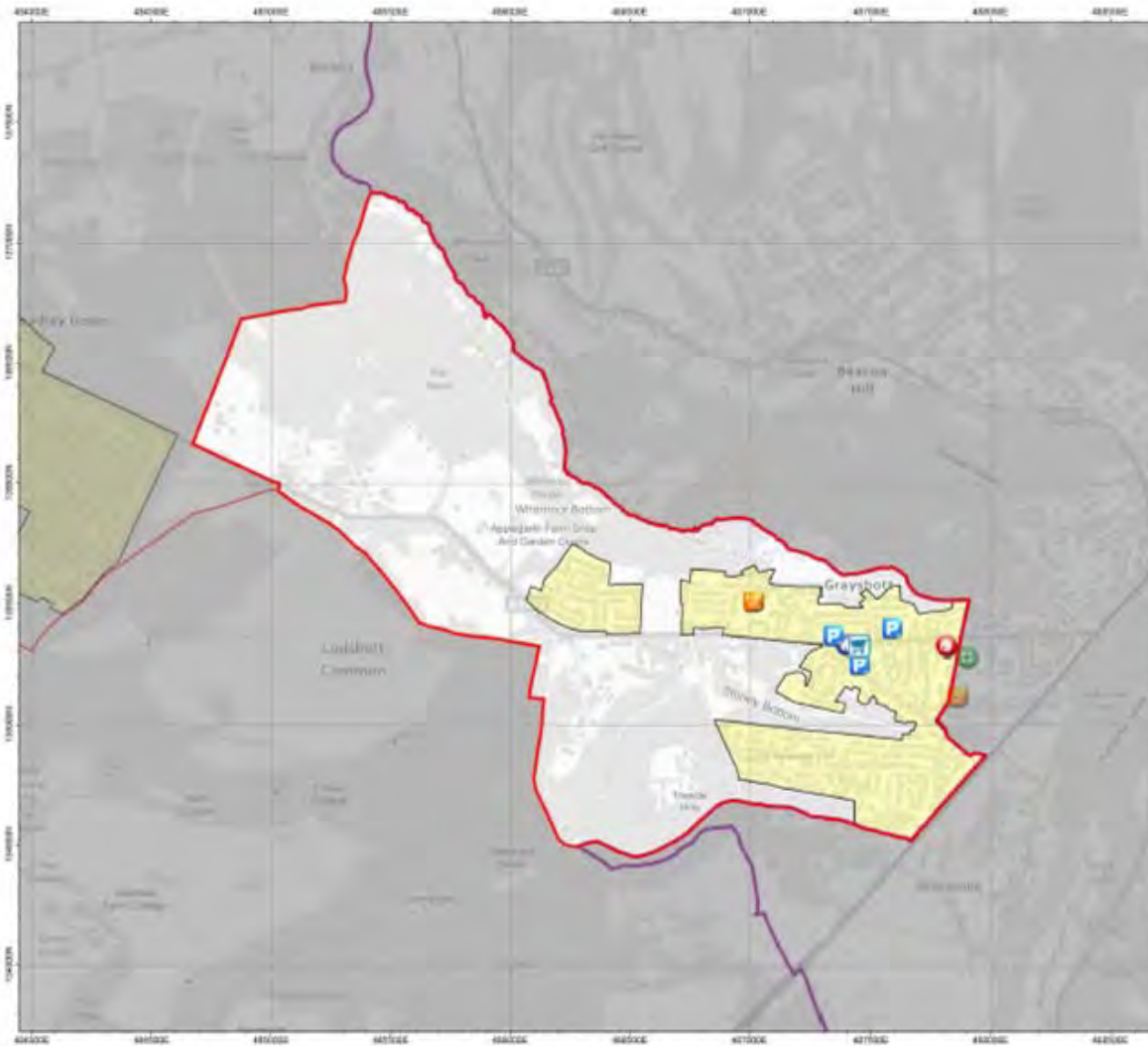


Flooding - Grayshott



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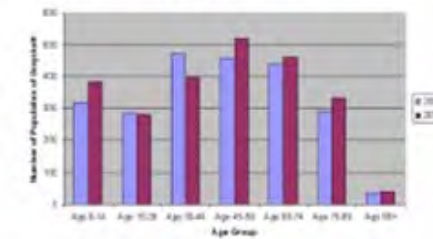
Social and Economic - Grayshott



Key

- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- East Hampshire District Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- School 
- Dentist Surgery 
- Car Parks 
- Doctors Surgery 
- Supermarket 

Population Change by Age Group of Grayshott Parish 2001-2011



Statistical data source:ONS

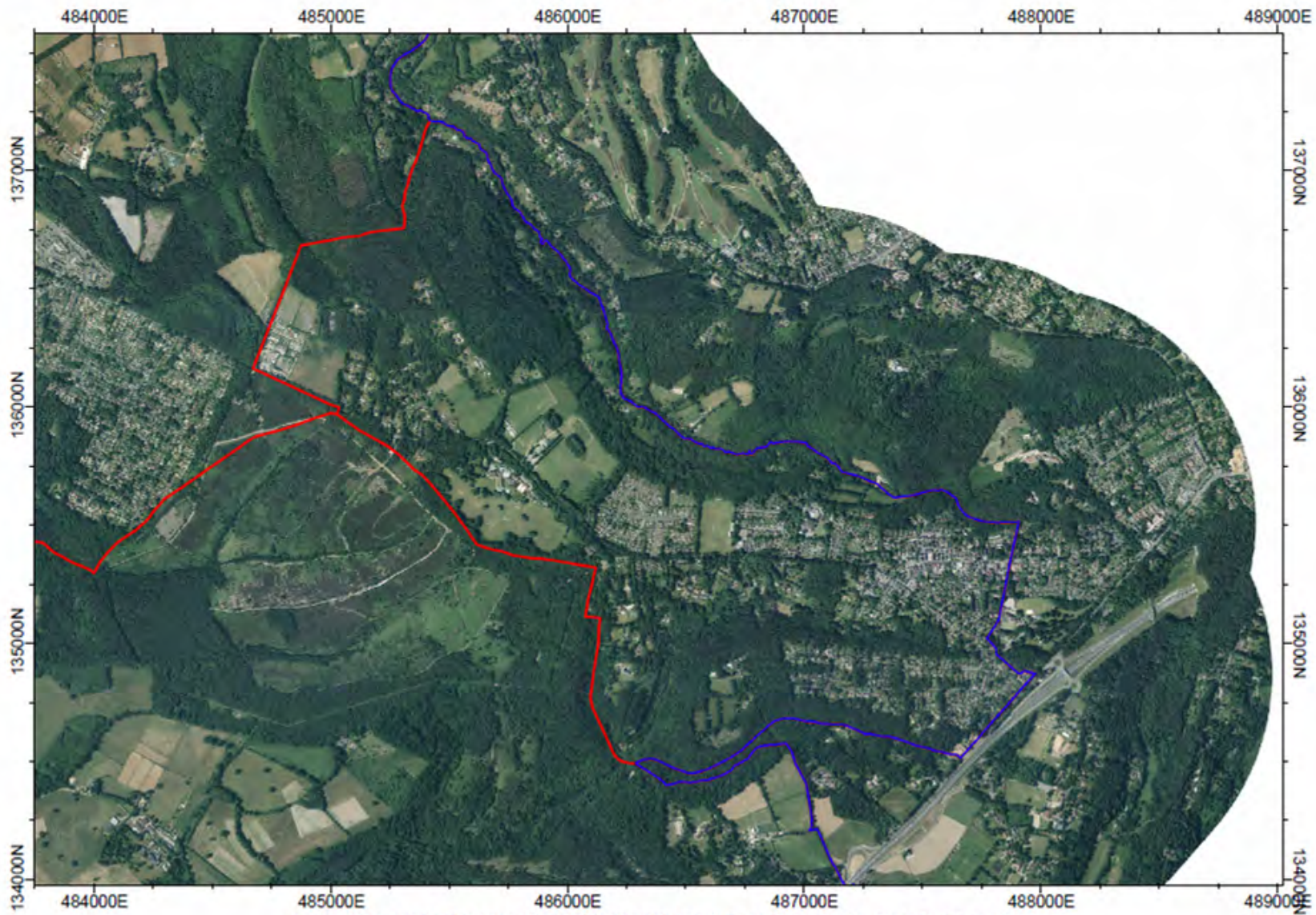
Housing Need

True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Grayshott is:

1 Bed	219
2 Bed	112
3 Bed	35
4 Bed	10
Total	376

Aerial map of Grayshott

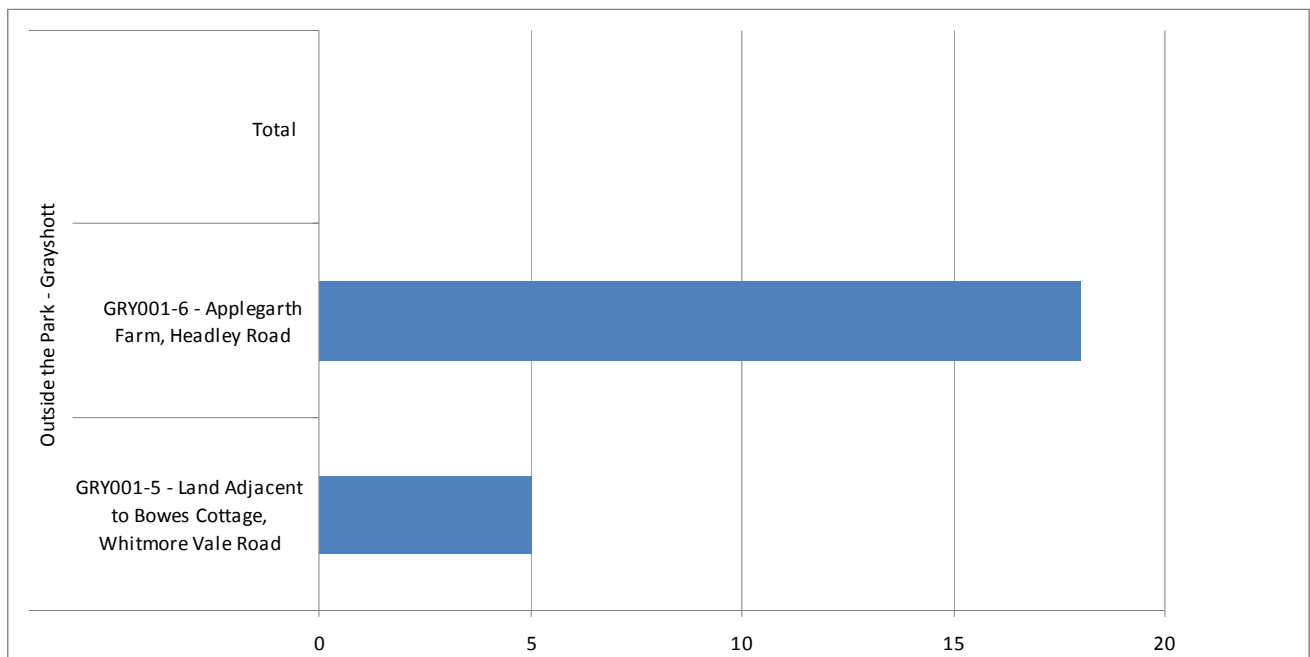
Grayshott Aerial map



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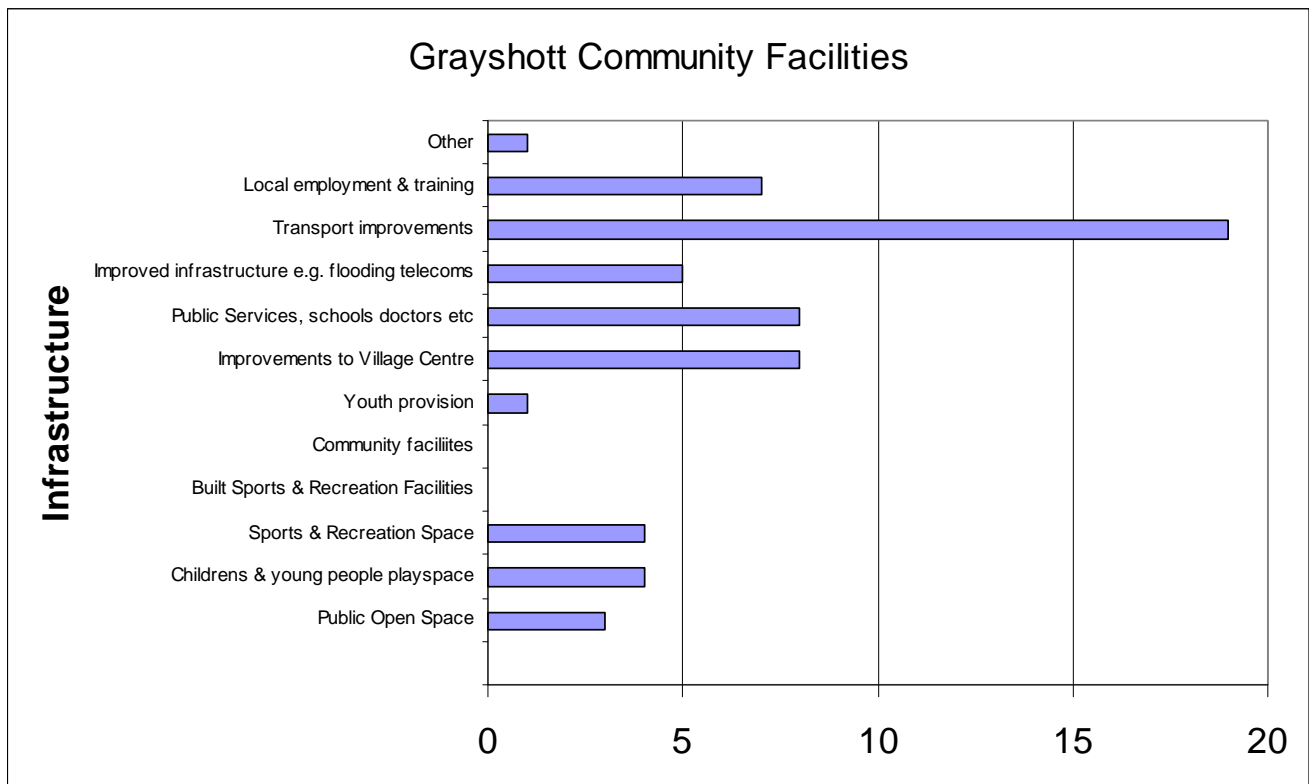
Grayshott Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Grayshott	GRY001-5 - Land Adjacent to Bowes Cottage, Whitmore Vale Road	5
	GRY001-6 - Applegarth Farm, Headley Road	18
	Total	0



Grayshott Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Grayshott Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	3
Children's & young people playspace	4
Sports & Recreation Space	4
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	1
Improvements to Village Centre	8
Public Services, schools doctors etc	8
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	5
Transport improvements	19
Local employment & training	7
Other	1
Total	60



Headley

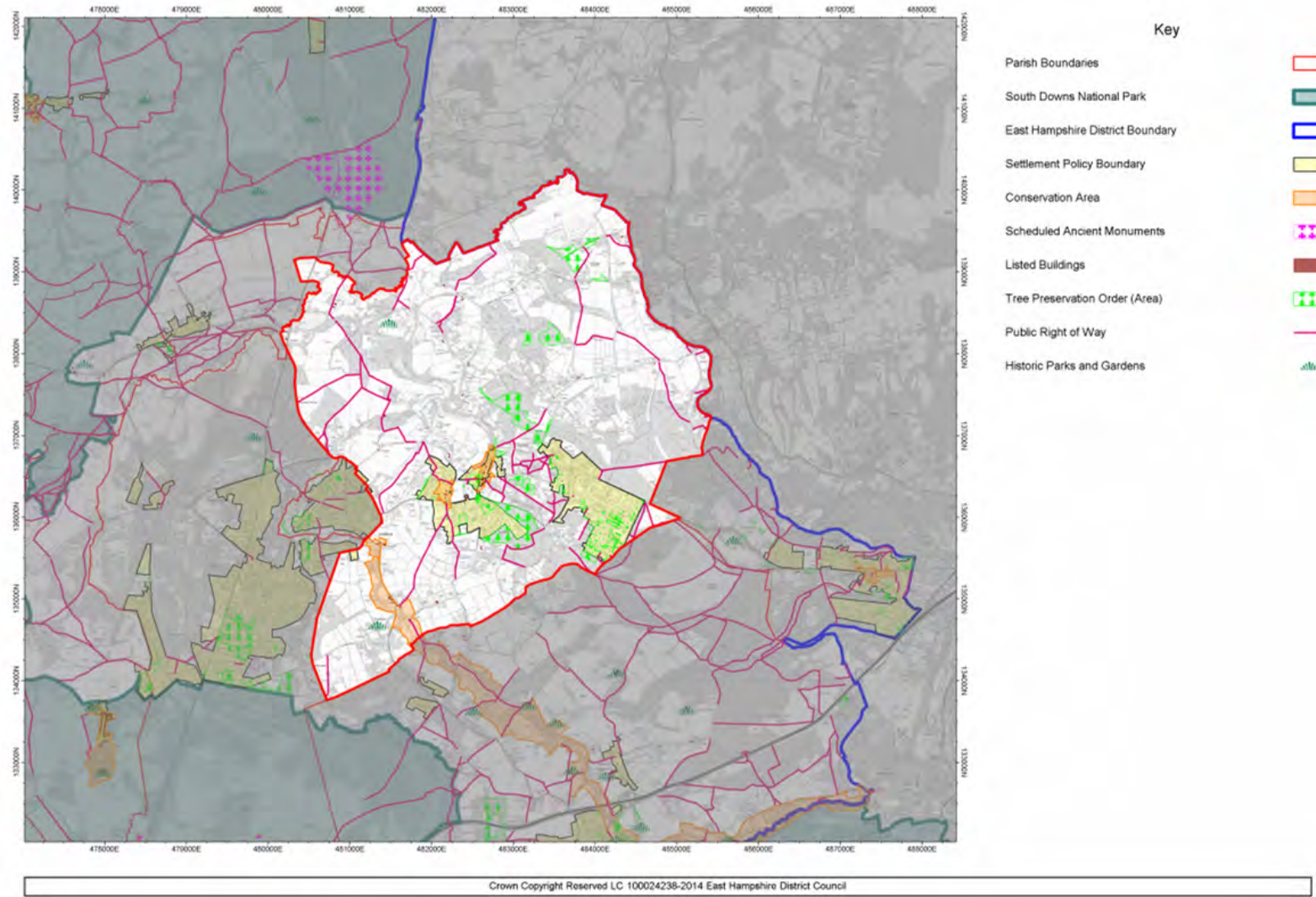
- HEA1. Headley lies in the northeast of the District, with a northeast boundary to Waverley District in Surrey, approximately 3km east-northeast of Bordon. There are three areas, Headley, Headley Down and Arford, although the latter two are close to coalescing.
- HEA2. During the period 2001 to 2011 the population of the parish increased by 2.8% from 5,458 to 5,613. The age profile of the parish is getting older as the number of people in the age categories 0 – 14, 15 – 29 and 30 – 44 all decreased, the biggest being a reduction of 20% in the 30 – 44 age range, while those in age categories 45 – 59, 60 to 74 and 75+ all increased with the biggest percentage increase being 41.7% in the 60 to 74 age range.
- HEA3. The parish is divided into two distinct landscape character areas. To the east, and covering Headley Down, is the Ludshott and Bramshott Commons area of the Greensand Hills Landscape Character Type. To the west, and covering Headley, Arford and areas to the north is the Woolmer to Liphook character area of the Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic.
- HEA4. The eastern area is represented by prominent hills formed from sandstones and cherts of the Lower Greensand group with a steep escarpment at their inner edge. There is a mosaic of woodland supporting variation in type and structure (including sessile oak and beech woodland, coppice and mixed and coniferous plantation) with some ancient woodland on the steeper valley sides.
- HEA5. The village is absorbed by woodland and well integrated into the landscape. Settlement is largely 20th century suburban development representing the growth of dormitory settlements. The Landscape Character study emphasises the need to conserve the individual identity of settlements and retain the important open gap along the B3002 which links Grayshott and Headley Down.
- HEA6. The western area is Lower Greensand the eastern boundary of the character area is defined by a change in geology represented by the more resistant sandstone of the Greensand Hills. It is a gently undulating landform with areas of settlement such as Headley contained by woodland with smaller villages and farms found in the sheltered valleys. The generally low fertility and marginal character of the sandy soils is evident in a historic land-use dominated by woodland and healthy unenclosed commons
- HEA7. The Landscape Character study emphasises the need to consider views from the Greensand Terrace in relation to any change in this area and conserve the rural setting of settlements and control development along roads and the 'joining up' of settlements e.g. Headley and Lindford along the B3002, and ensure that recreational facilities do not erode the rural character of the landscape.
- HEA8. Immediately outside the parish to the west is the Bradshott and Lushott Commons SSSI, to the south is the Woolmer Forest SSSI and to the north is the Broxhead and

Kingsley Commons SSSU which all form part of the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA), with the Woolmer Forest SSSI also being a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). These designations provide an effective prevention on residential development within 400m due to the detrimental impacts that additional residents will have on the SPA/SAC.

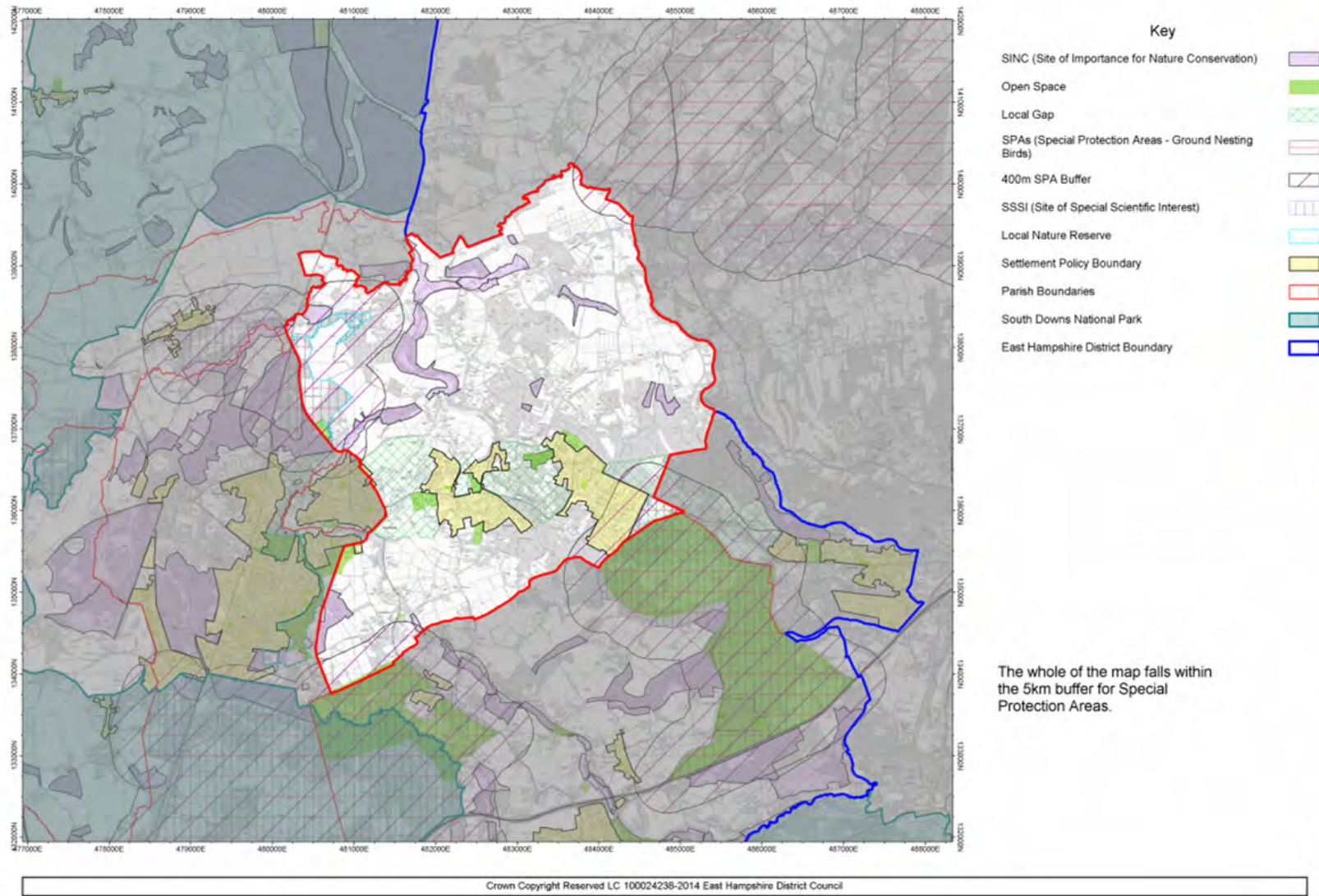
- HEA9. There are three Conservation Areas in the parish. One, Headley, around the crossroads the High Street and Mill Lane and surrounding the church. The second, Arford Headley is around Arford House and Bowcott Hill and the Arford Road and Long Cross Hill junction. The third, some distance from the main settlement, is the River Wey Conservation Area.
- HEA10. Headley has a primary school, doctor's surgery and dispensing chemist, a public house, village hall, which is shared with Arford, church, children's play area and playing field with changing facilities. Headley Down has a convenience shop, post office, a public house, village hall, church, children's play area and playing field, but no changing facilities. All have the mobile library visiting.
- HEA11. Nine sites have been put forward in the SHLAA. Four of these are adjacent to Headley and Headley Down, while one (HEA10) Land fronting Wishanger Lane & Frensham Lane, Churt is not located close to any settlement. The site at land at Headley Nurseries, Glayshers Road (HEA007) was give the highest level of support at the public exhibition with the site at Wishanger Lane & Frensham Lane, Churt (HEA10) being the next most supported. Both the site at Land at Irishowen Lodge, Furzevale Rd (HEA009) and that at Land north of Beech Hill Road (HEA005) were supported and only the site at Land adjoining Curtis Lane (HEA003) gained little support. None of these sites is constrained by the SPA/SAC, however, only one site HEA007 passed the first filter for the SHLAA.
- HEA12. Of the community wishes there was a strong preference for transport improvements, with improved infrastructure (flooding and telecoms) coming second.

Appendix 11 - Headley Settlement Profile maps

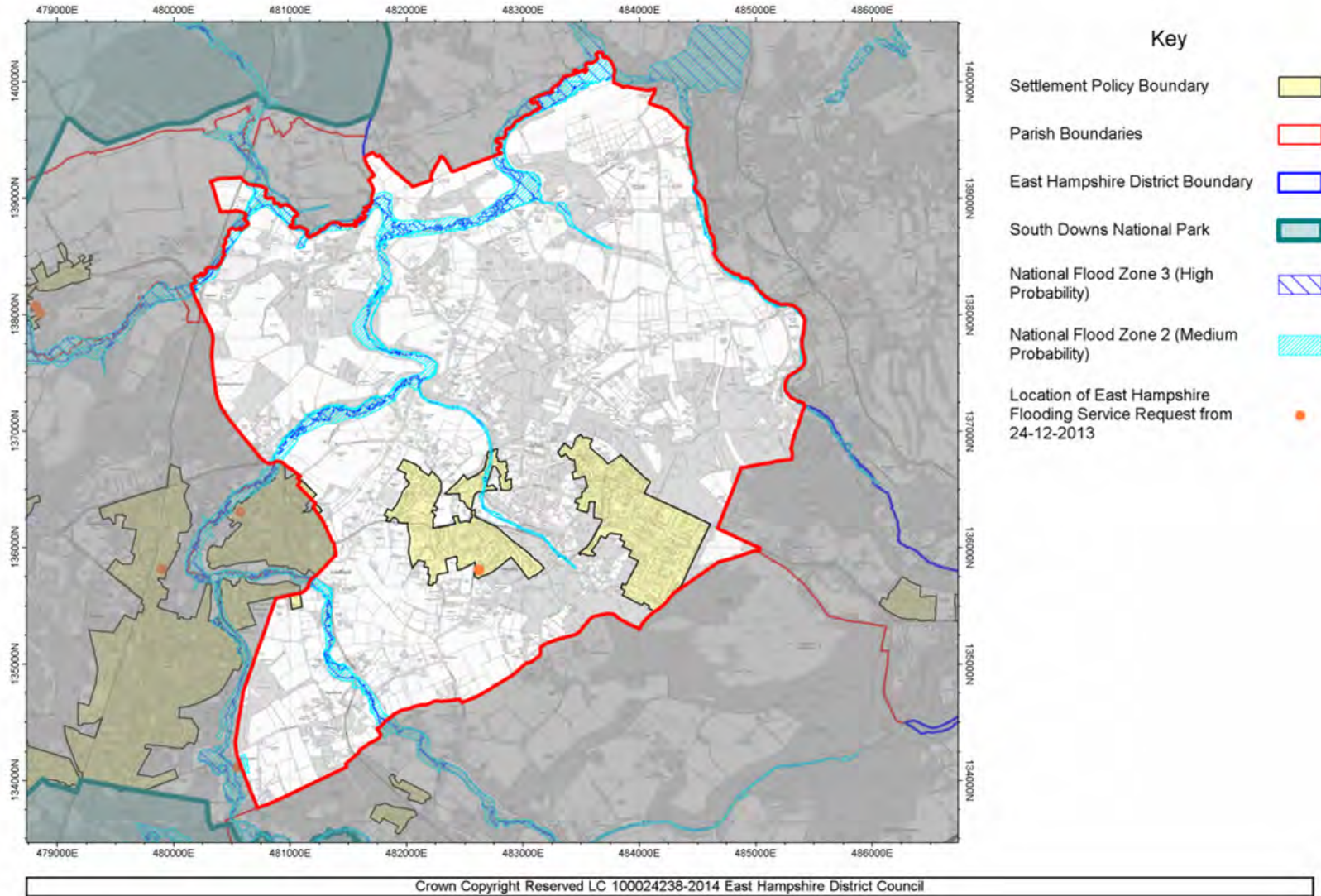
Heritage - Headley



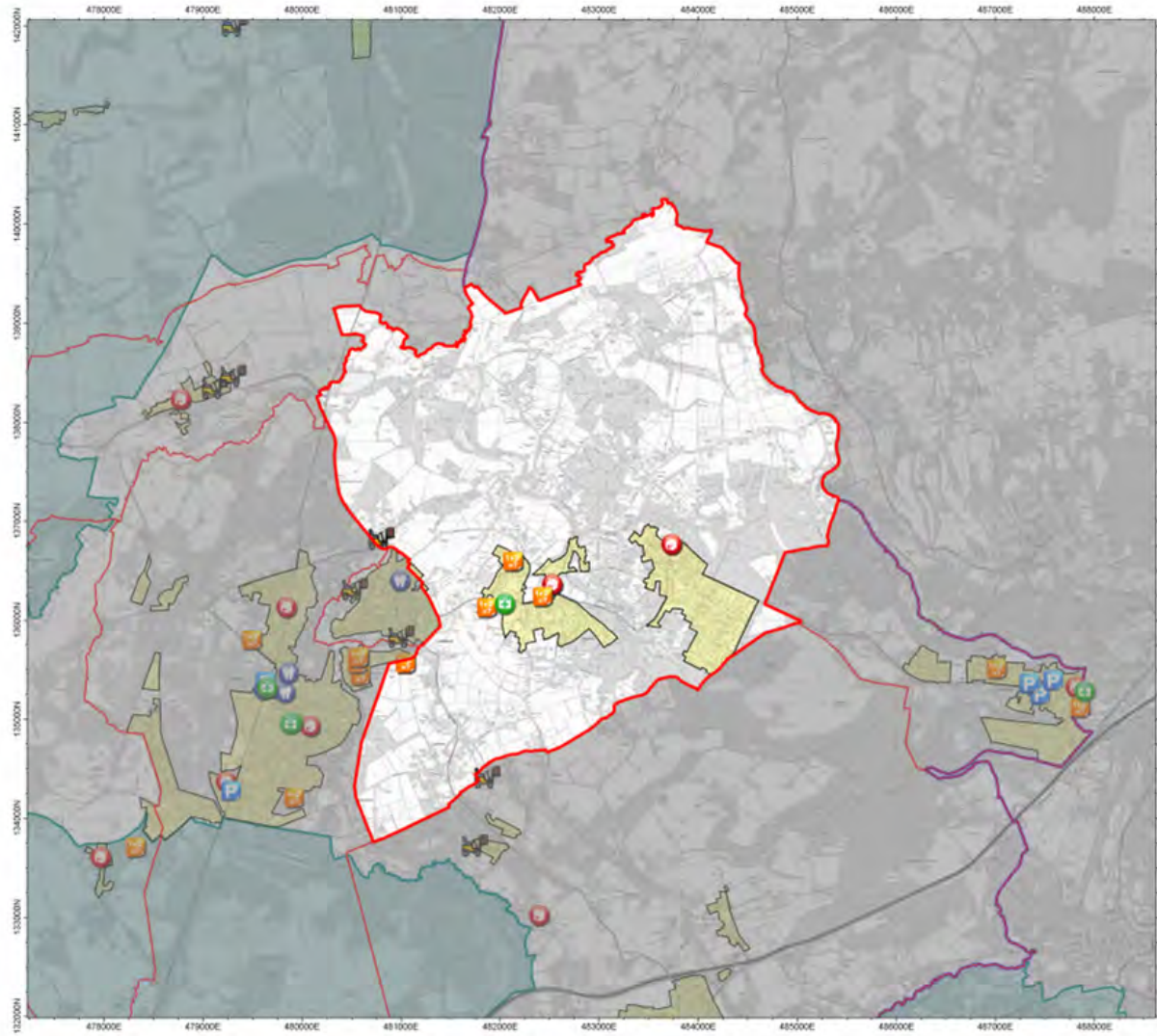
Conservation - Headley



Flooding - Headley

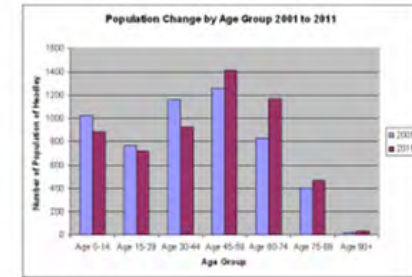


Social and Economic - Headley



Key

- South Downs National Park
- Settlement Policy Boundary
- East Hampshire District Boundary
- Parish Boundary
- Community Hall
- School
- Dentist Surgery
- Car Parks
- Doctors Surgery
- Industrial Estate/Business Park

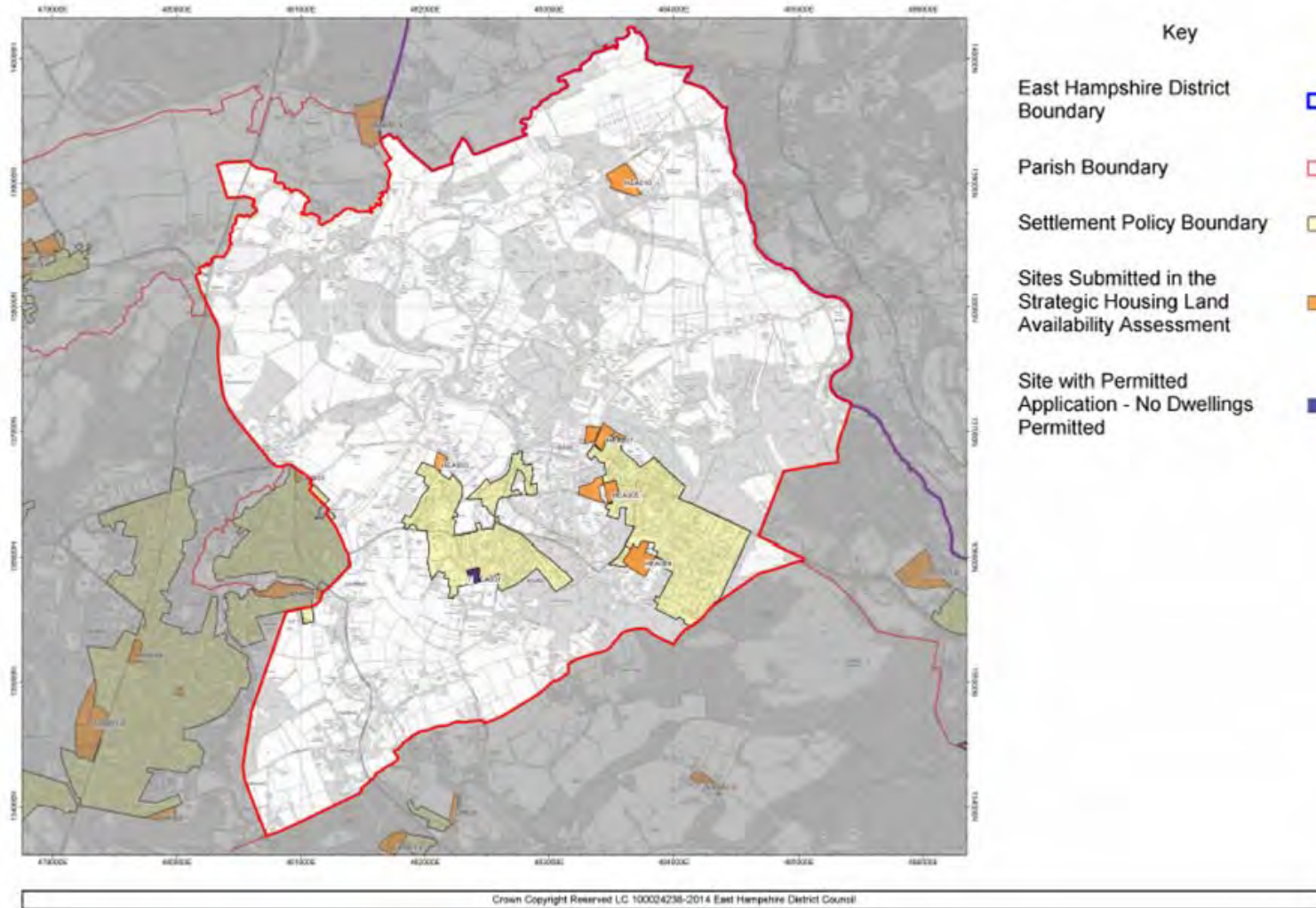


Statistical data source: ONS

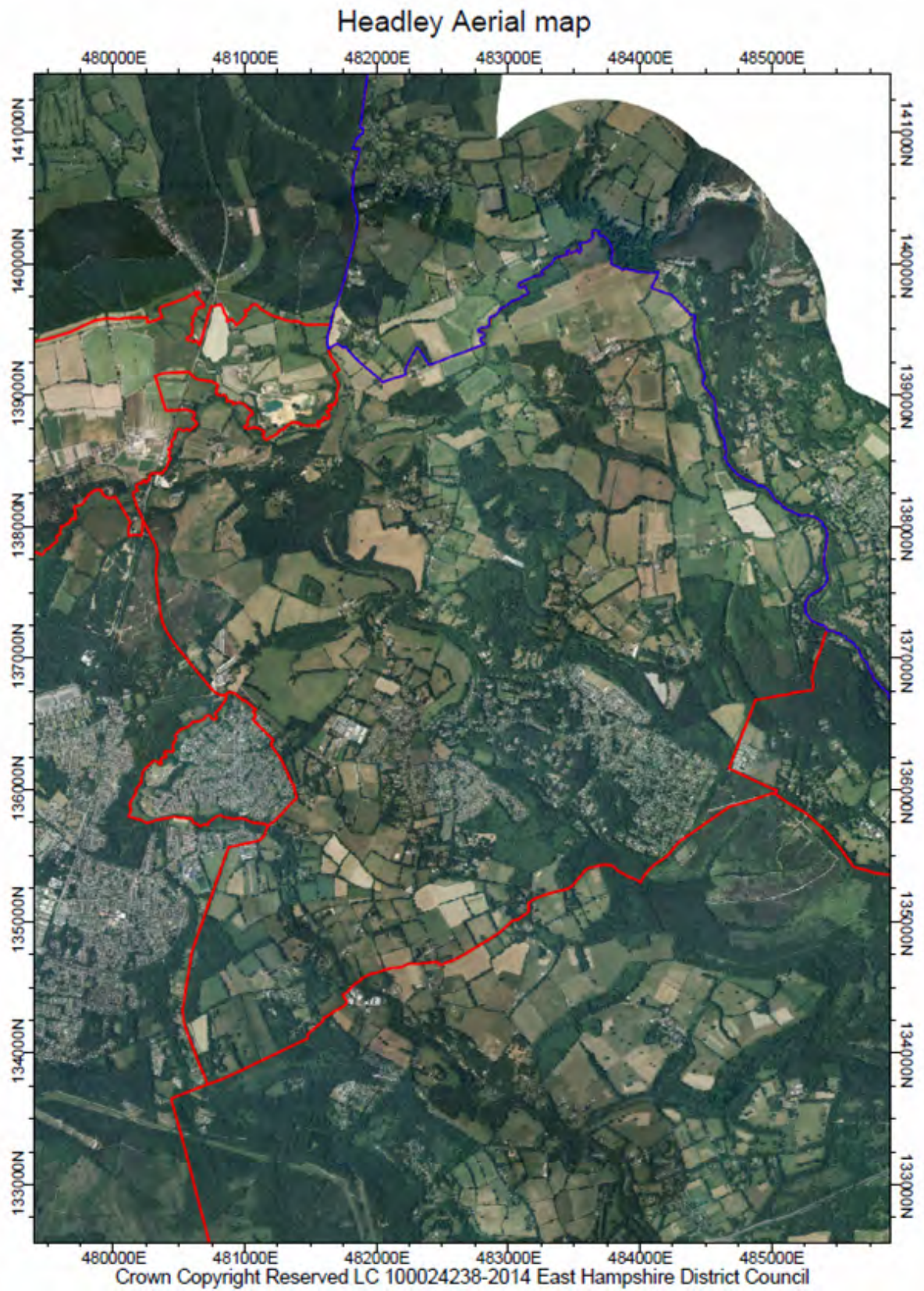
Housing Need
 True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Headley is:

1 Bed	173
2 Bed	81
3 Bed	27
4 Bed	6
Total	287

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Headley

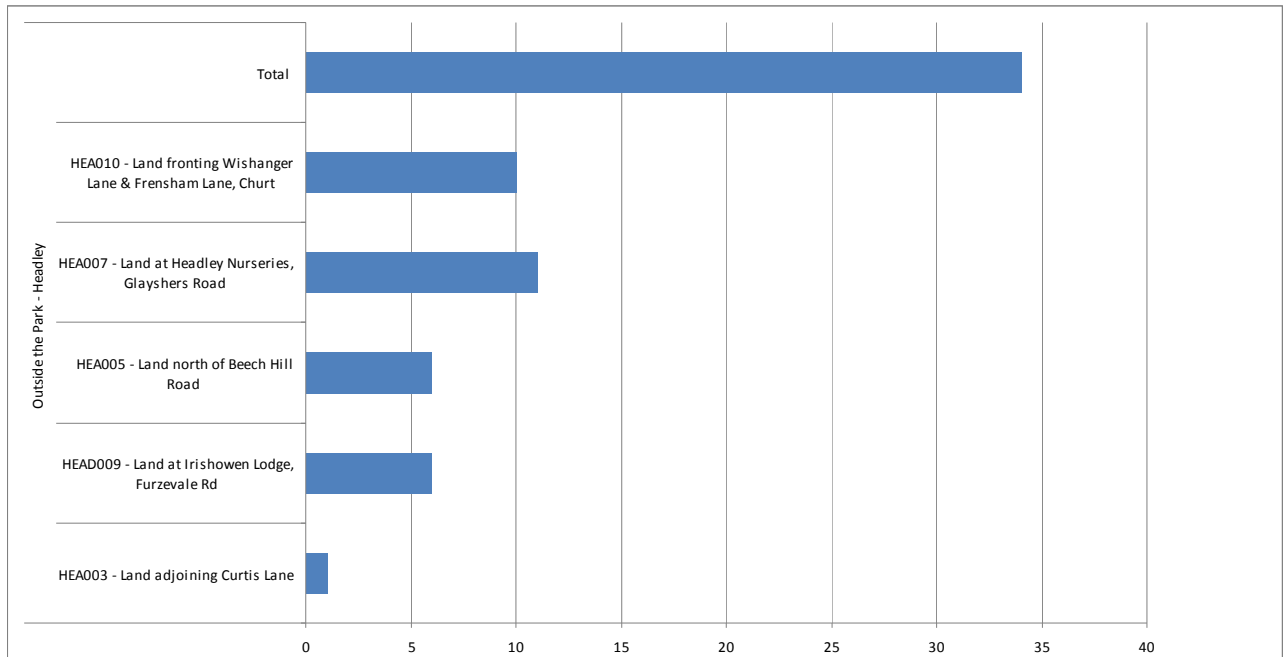


Aerial map of Headley



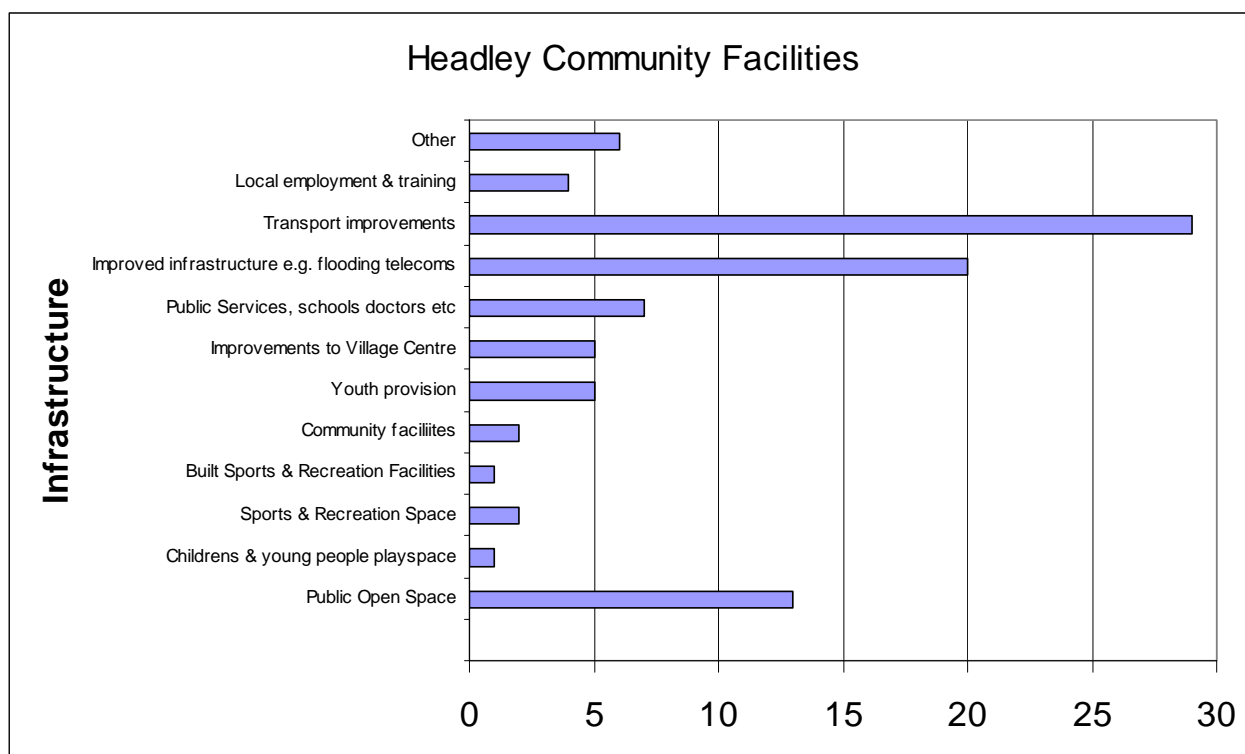
Headley Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Headley	HEA003 - Land adjoining Curtis Lane	1
	HEAD009 - Land at Irishowen Lodge, Furzevale Rd	6
	HEA005 - Land north of Beech Hill Road	6
	HEA007 - Land at Headley Nurseries, Glayshers Road	11
	HEA010 - Land fronting Wishanger Lane & Frensham Lane, Churt	10
	Total	34



Headley Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Headley Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	13
Children's & young people playspace	1
Sports & Recreation Space	2
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	1
Community facilities	2
Youth provision	5
Improvements to Village Centre	5
Public Services, schools doctors etc	7
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	20
Transport improvements	29
Local employment & training	4
Other	6
Total	95



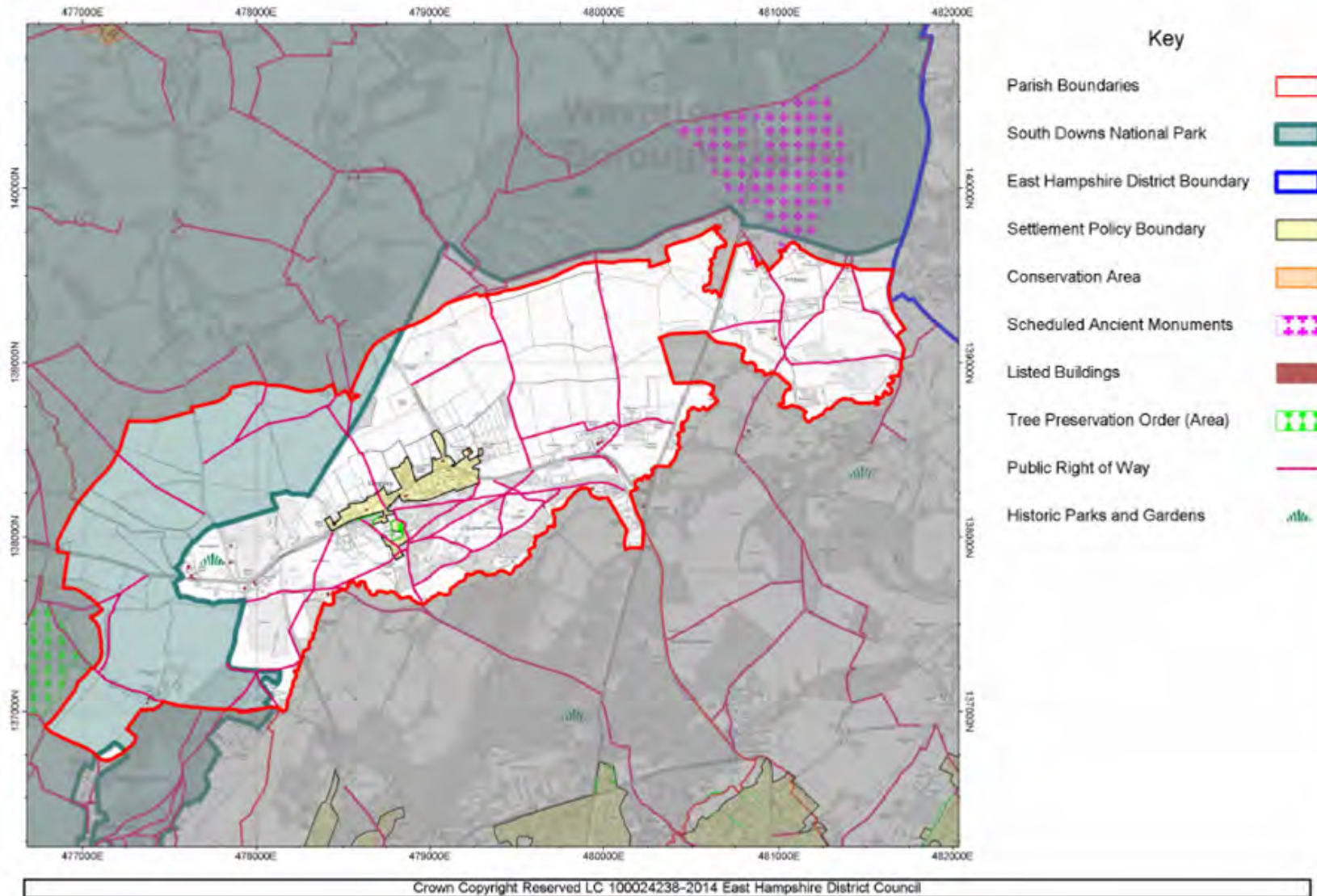
Appendix 12

Kingsley

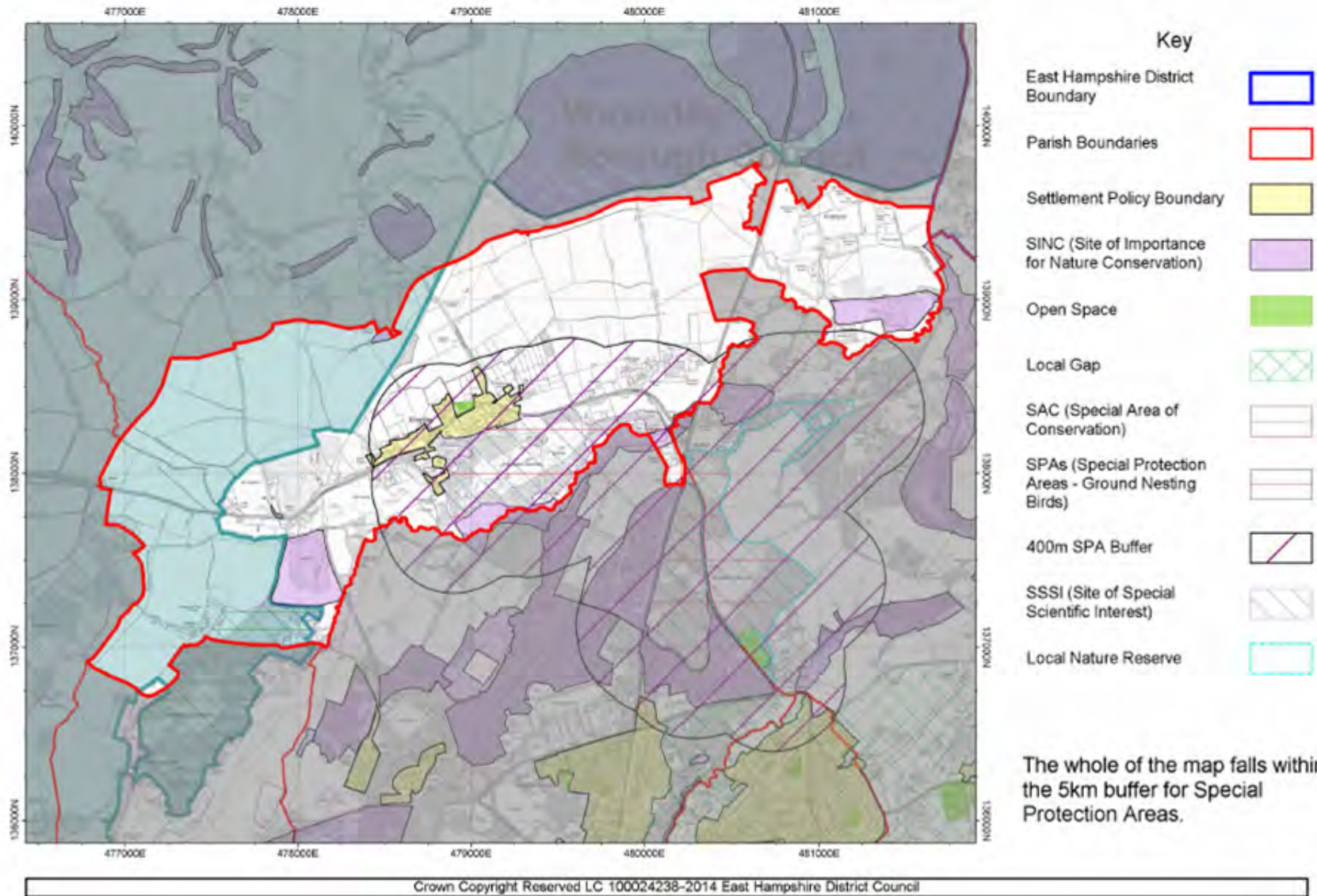
- KIN1. Kingsley is located to approximately 2km north of Bordon and is set on either side of the B3004. It is a linear settlement. The eastern quarter of the parish, outside the built up area, lies in the South Downs National Park.
- KIN2. Between 2001 and 2011 the population of the parish increased from 588 to 607 people, an increase of 3%. In all age categories to 44 years of age the population decreased and in all above 45 years the population increased. The biggest changes being a decrease of 25% in the 30-44 age category and increase of 48% in the 75+ category. The population is very much, therefore, aging.
- KIN3. The parish is made up of two landscape character types. The southern portion, including the settlement, is in the Woolmer to Liphook character area of the Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic, with the northern portion in the Kingsley/Blackmoor character area of the Mixed Farmland and Woodland.
- KIN4. The northern area is of prominent hills formed from sandstones and cherts of the Lower Greensand group with a steep escarpment at their inner edge. There is a mosaic of woodland supporting variation in type and structure (including sessile oak and beech woodland, coppice and mixed and coniferous plantation) with some ancient woodland on the steeper valley sides.
- KIN5. The southern area is defined by its gently undulating landform underlain by mudstones of the Gault Formation and sandstones of the Lower Greensand and occurs on the lower lying clays and sandstones that separate the Greensand Hills from the chalk downs of Hampshire. The area is characterised by the absence of villages and hamlets with the settlement form typically comprising a scatter of isolated farmsteads of medieval origin set within areas of early enclosure surrounded by woodland. The main development consideration is to retain the essentially undeveloped character.
- KIN6. To the immediate south of the existing built up area are the Broxhead and Kingsley Commons SSSI which forms part of the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA). This effectively prevents residential development within 400m due to the detrimental impacts that additional residents will have on the ground nesting birds that are the reason behind the SPA designation. This covers the area to the north of the existing settlement.
- KIN7. Kingsley has a convenience store with post office, employment, public house and petrol filling station, a village hall, church, children's play area and changing pavilion. The mobile library stops in the parish.
- KIN8. Four sites were put forward in the SHLAA. Three, all immediately to the north of the village, are within 400m of the SPA meaning that there is no prospect of them being developed. The fourth, Land west of Sickles Lane (KIN004), is somewhat remote from the settlement and was therefore excluded from the SHLAA at the first filter. This had only limited support at the public exhibition.

KIN9. For community infrastructure there was a strong preference for improved infrastructure (flooding and telecoms).

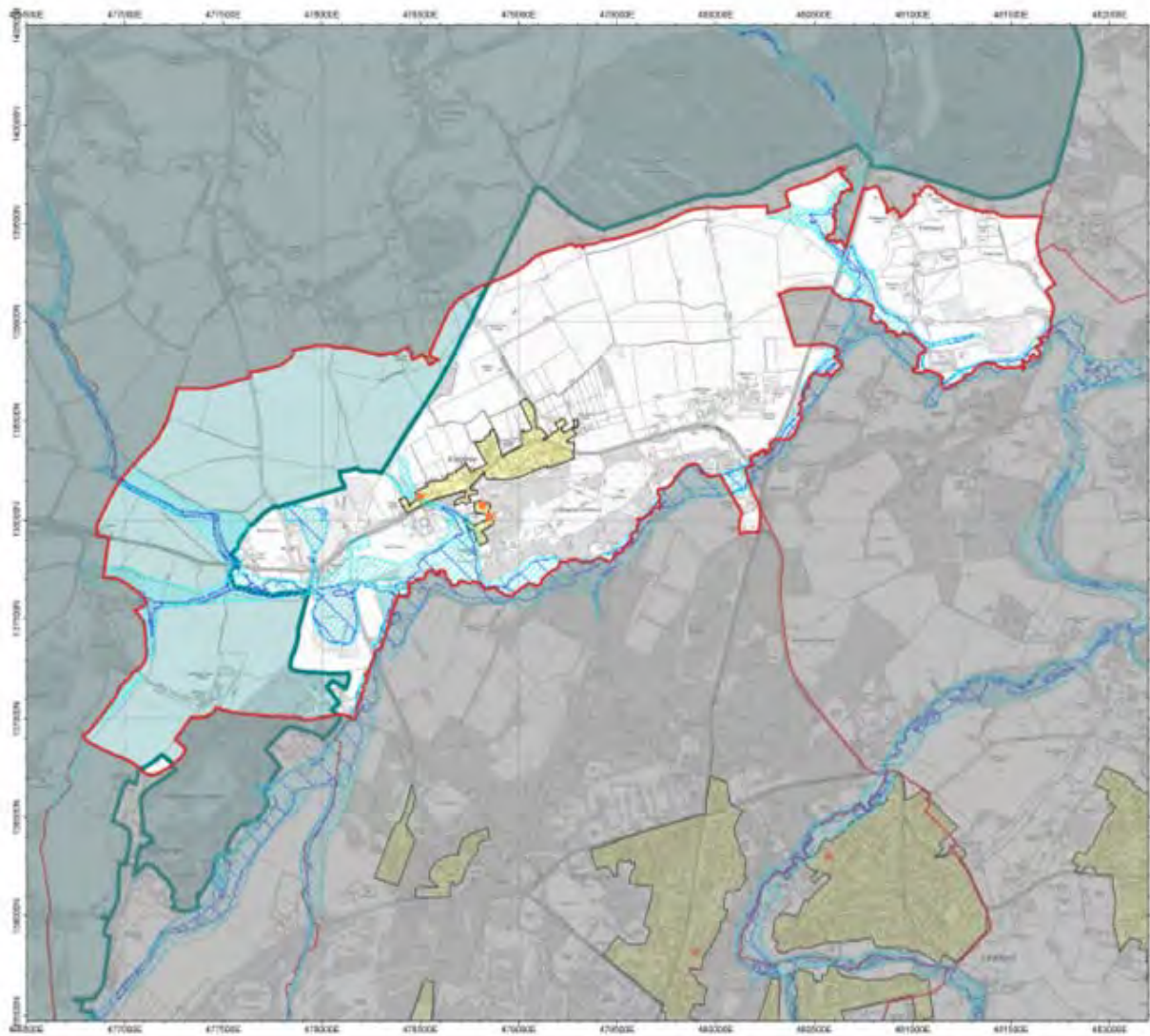
Heritage - Kingsley



Conservation - Kingsley



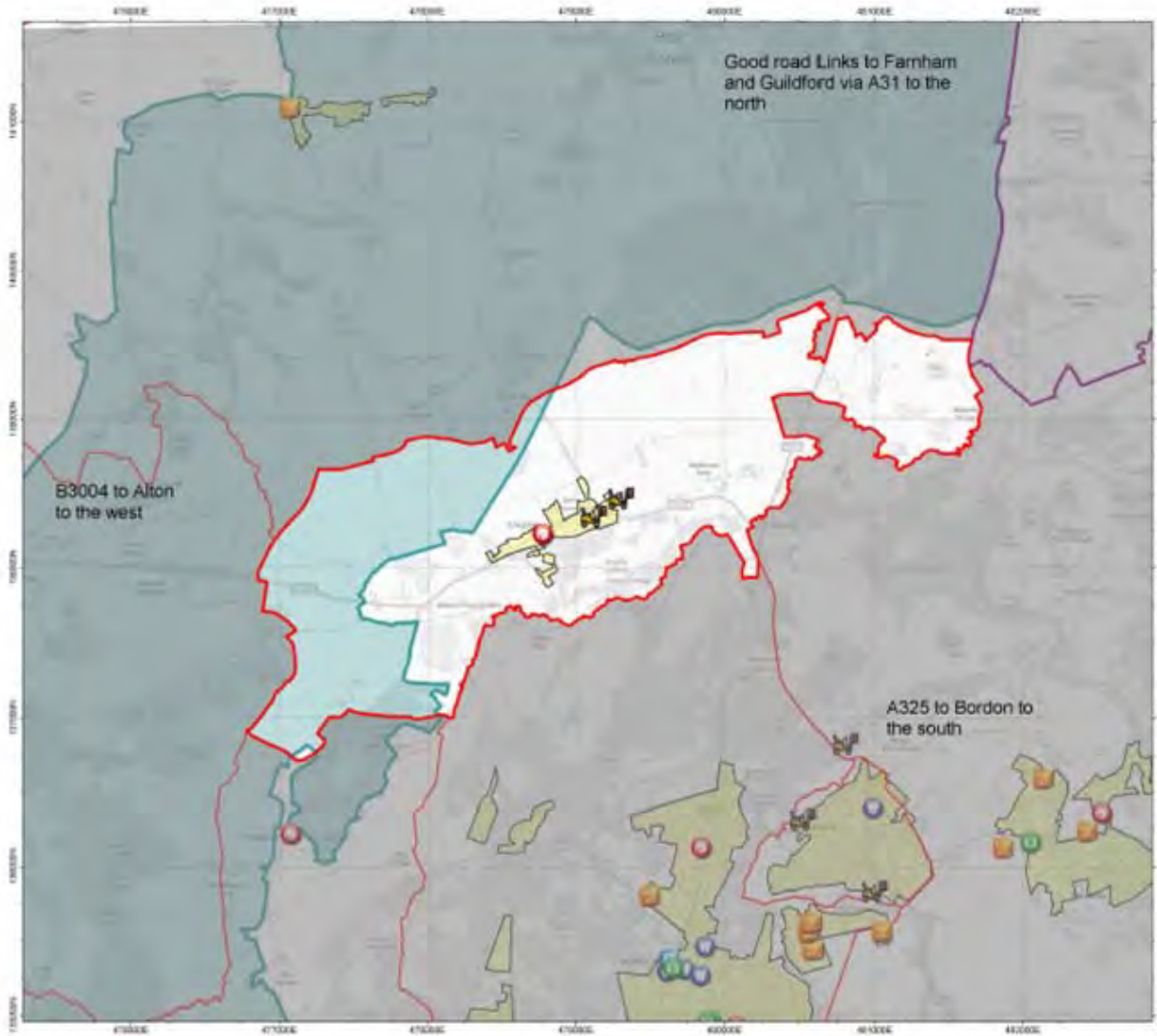
Flooding - Kingsley



- Key**
- Settlement Policy Boundary
 - Parish Boundaries
 - South Downs National Park
 - National Flood Zone 3 (High Probability)
 - National Flood Zone 2 (Medium Probability)
 - Location of East Hampshire Flooding Service Request from 24-12-2013

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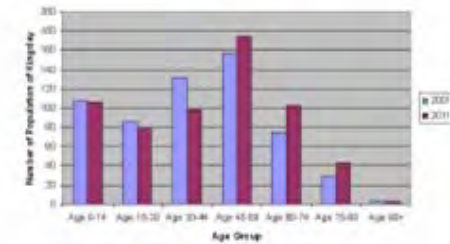
Social and Economic - Kingsley



Key

- South Downs National Park 
- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- East Hampshire District Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- Dentist Surgery 
- Industrial Estate/Business Park 

Population Change by Age Group for Kingsley Parish 2001-2011

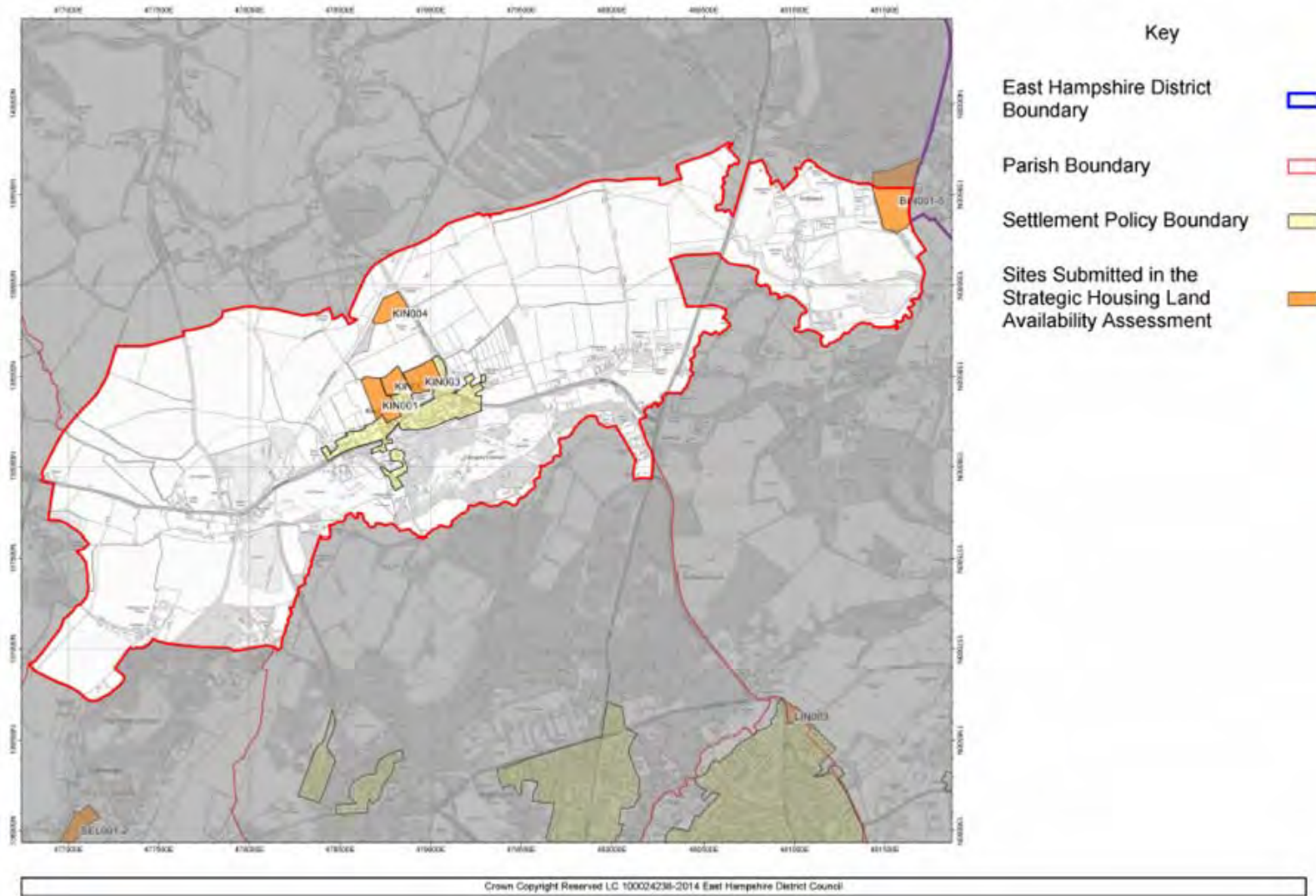


Statistical data source: ONS

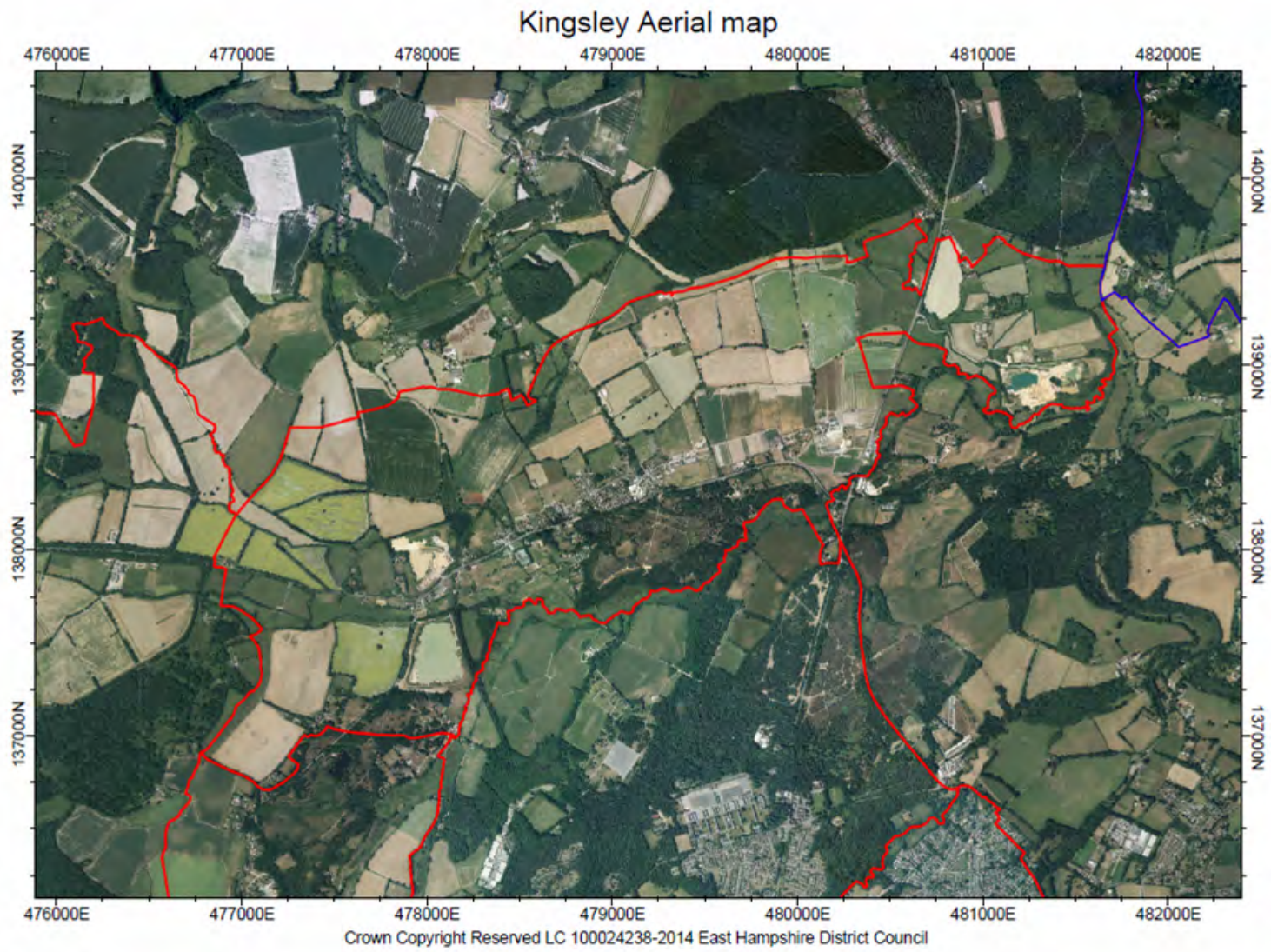
Housing Need
True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Kingsley is:

1 Bed	213
2 Bed	100
3 Bed	35
4 Bed	9
Total	357

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Kingsley

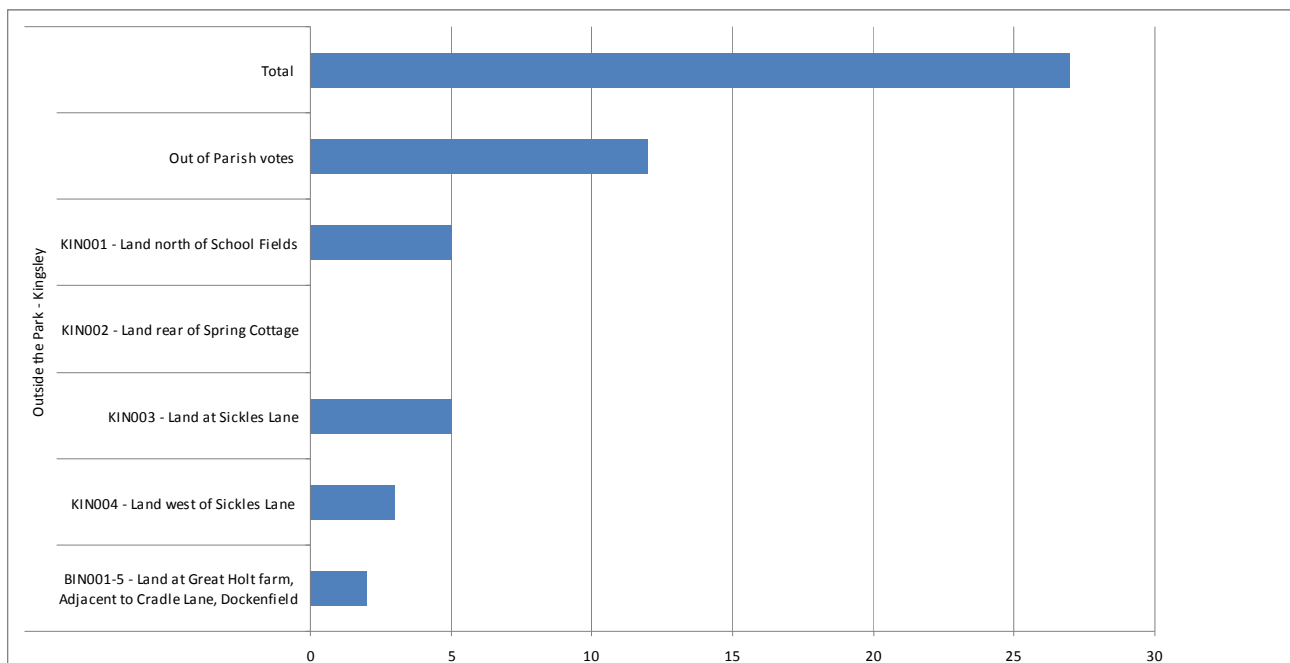


Aerial map of Kingsley



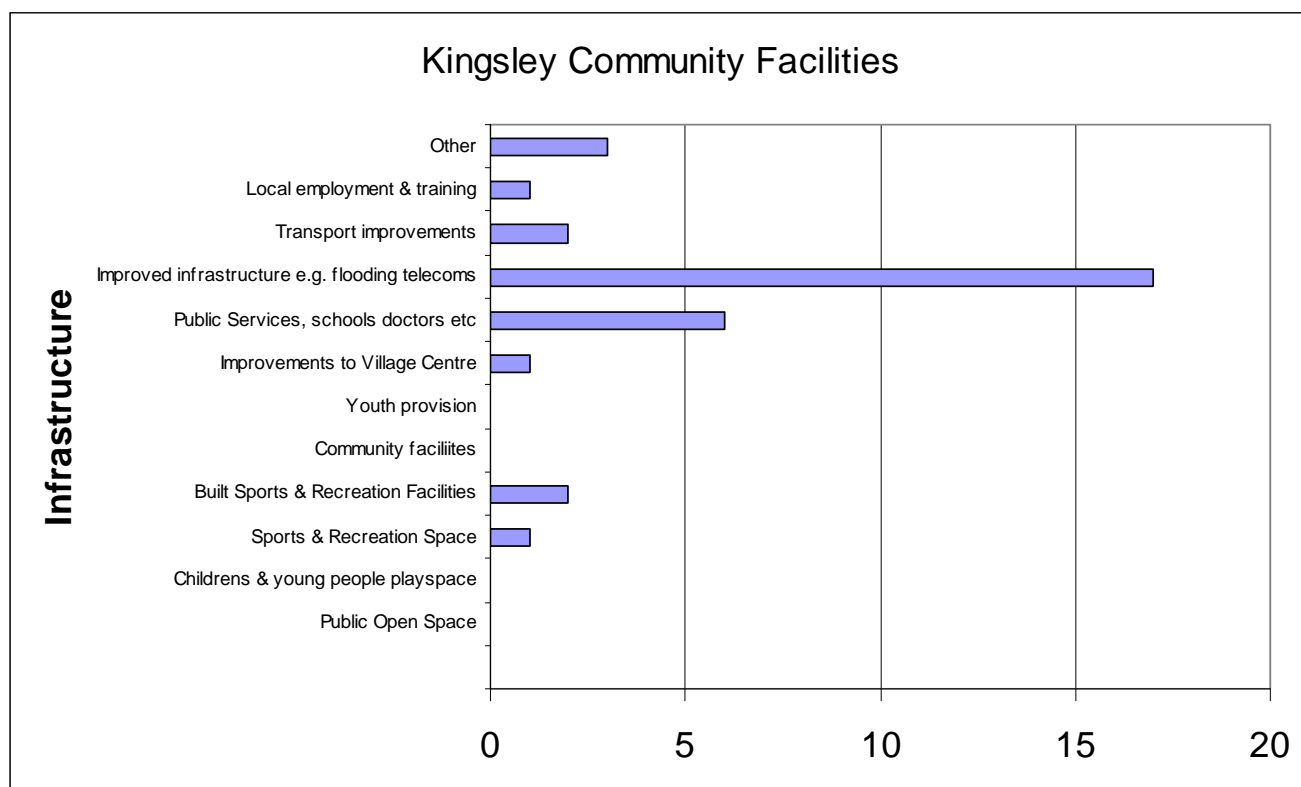
Kingsley Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Kingsley	BIN001-5 - Land at Great Holt farm, Adjacent to Cradle Lane, Dockenfield	2
	KIN004 - Land west of Sickles Lane	3
	KIN003 - Land at Sickles Lane	5
	KIN002 - Land rear of Spring Cottage	0
	KIN001 - Land north of School Fields	5
	Out of Parish votes	12
	Total	27



Kingsley Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Kingsley Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	1
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	2
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	1
Public Services, schools doctors etc	6
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	17
Transport improvements	2
Local employment & training	1
Other	3
Total	33



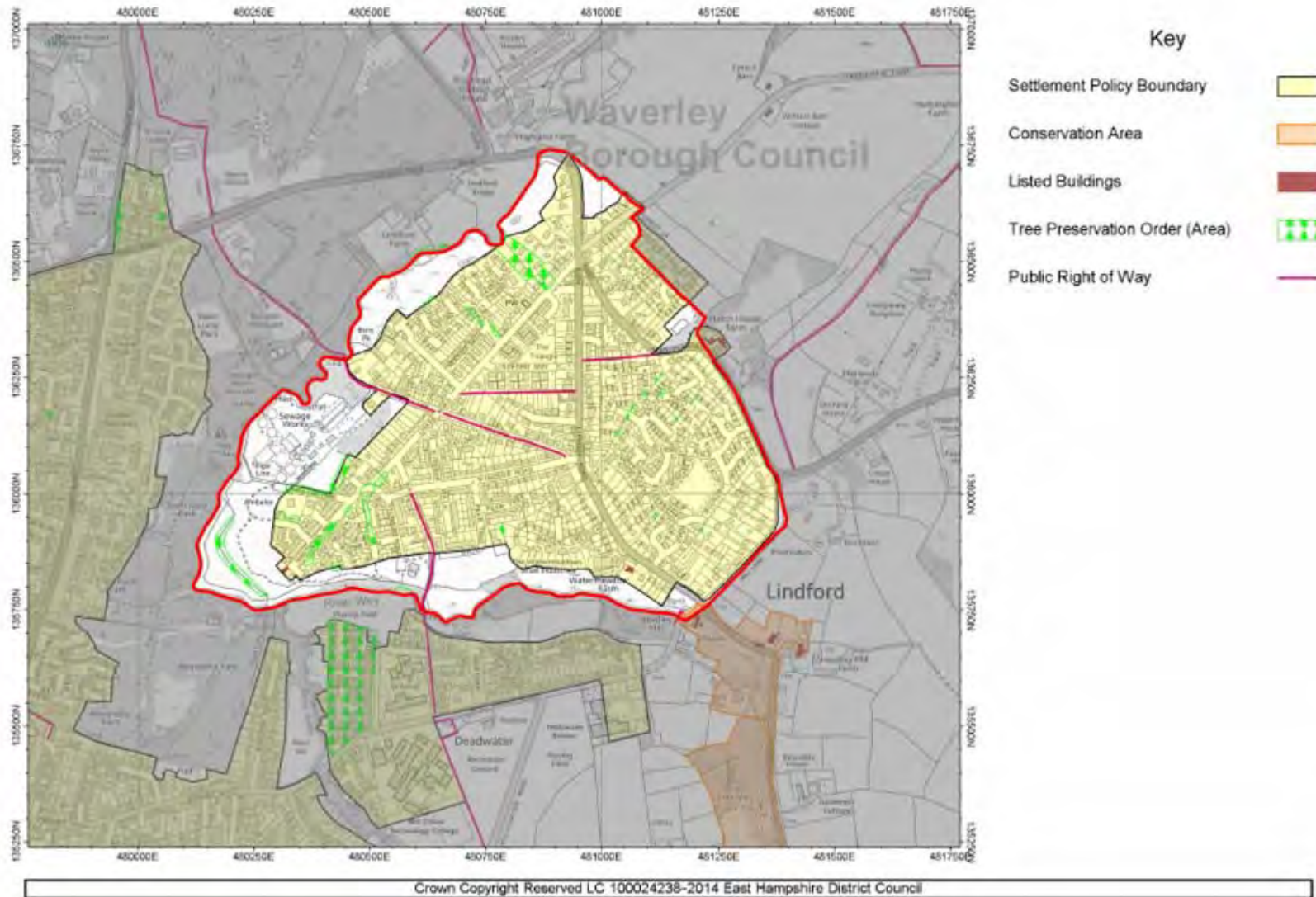
Appendix 13

Lindford

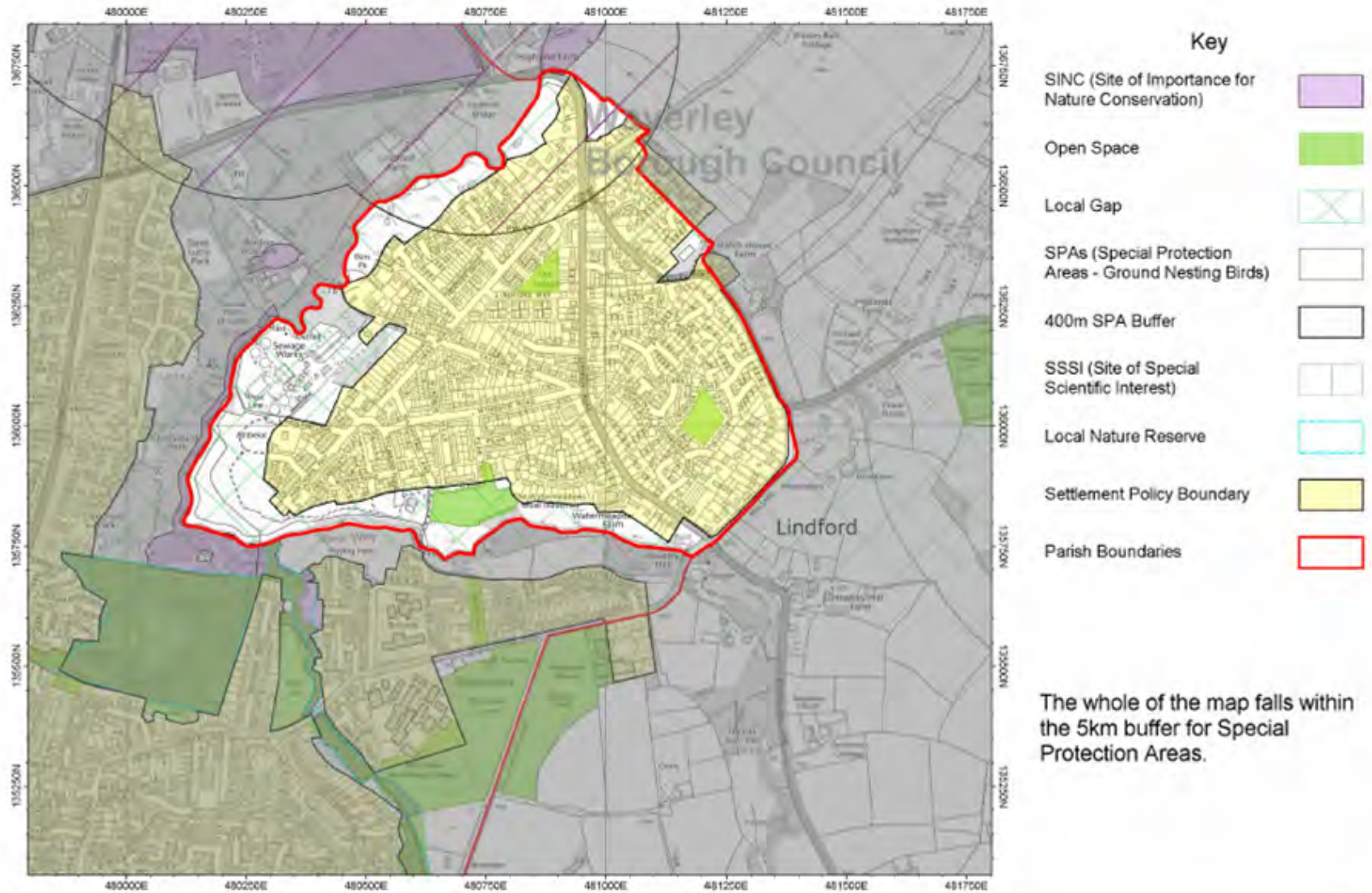
- LIN1. Lindford is located to the northeast of Whitehill & Bordon although separated from that town by the River Wey. The parish is already heavily developed with only land to the south and west generally free from development; this being the course of the River Wey and its floodplain.
- LIN2. The population of the parish increased by 23.2% in the period from 2266 to 2791 people in the period 2001 to 2011. There were increases in all categories, although the biggest increase proportionally was in the 60 – 74 age group which increased by over 90% from 240 to 458 people.
- LIN3. The parish is in the Woolmer to Liphook landscape character area of the Wealden Farmland and Heath Mosaic, although as the parish is largely built up the impact is rather on the setting of the parish.
- LIN4. A short distance to the north of Lindford is the Broxhead and Kingsley Commons SSSI which forms part of the Wealden Heaths Phase II Special Protection Area (SPA). This designation provides an effective prevention on residential development within 400m due to the detrimental impacts that additional residents will have on the SPA. The River Wey Conservation Area adjoins Lindford to the south.
- LIN5. Lindford has a convenience store, post office, public house, village hall, church, children's play area and dental surgery. The mobile library also calls.
- LIN6. A single site has been put forward in the SHLAA for Land at Lindford Road (LIN003), but as this is within 400m of the SPA/SSSI it is not suitable for residential development. In any event it did not gain public support, rather a site outside the parish to the south in Whitehill (Land at Watermeadow Farm, Liphook Road (WHI008)) was supported.
- LIN7. There was little response to the questions on provision of infrastructure, but that which there was preferred spending on infrastructure (flooding and telecommunications).

Appendix 13 - Lindford Settlement Profile maps

Heritage - Lindford

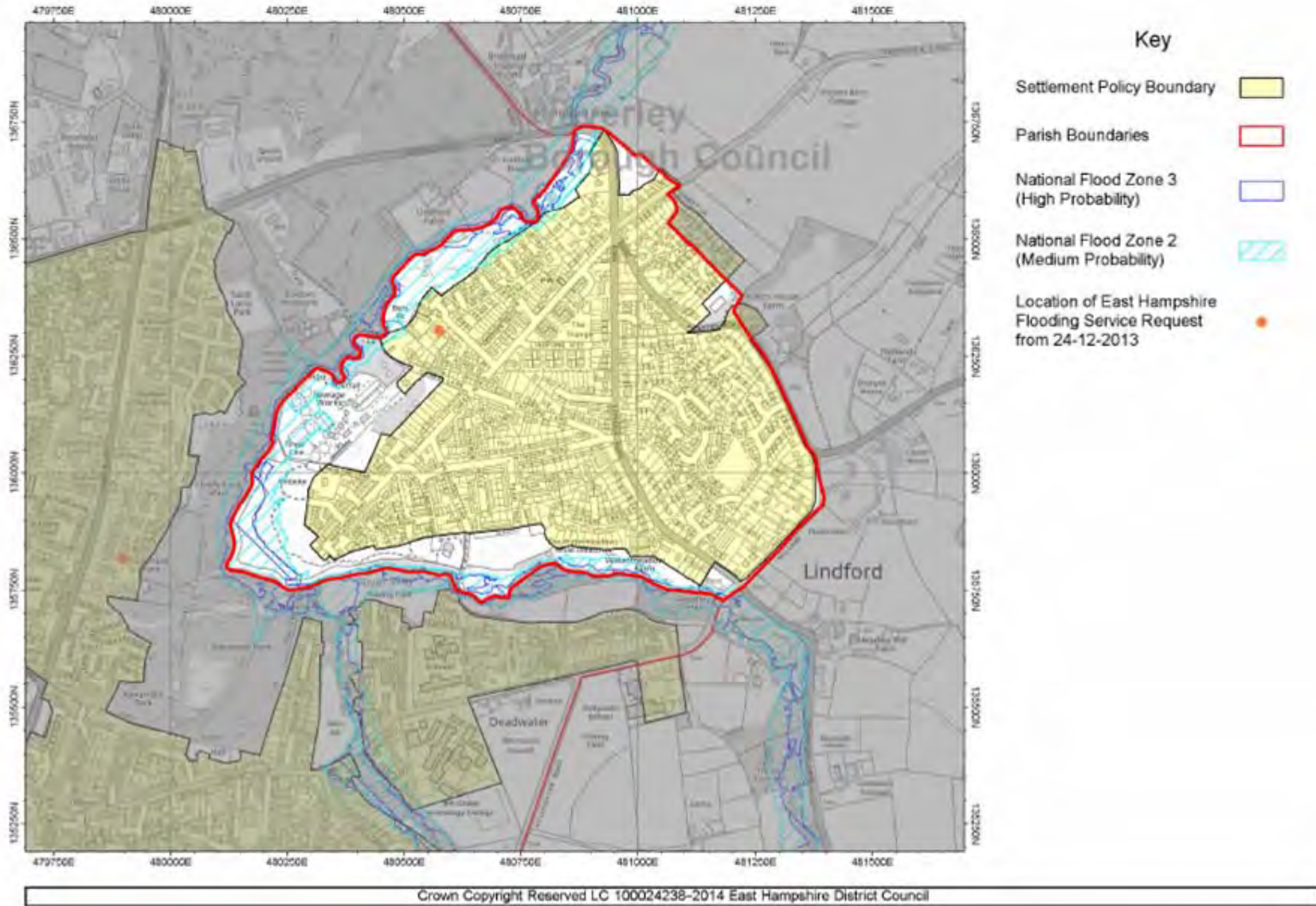


Conservation - Lindford

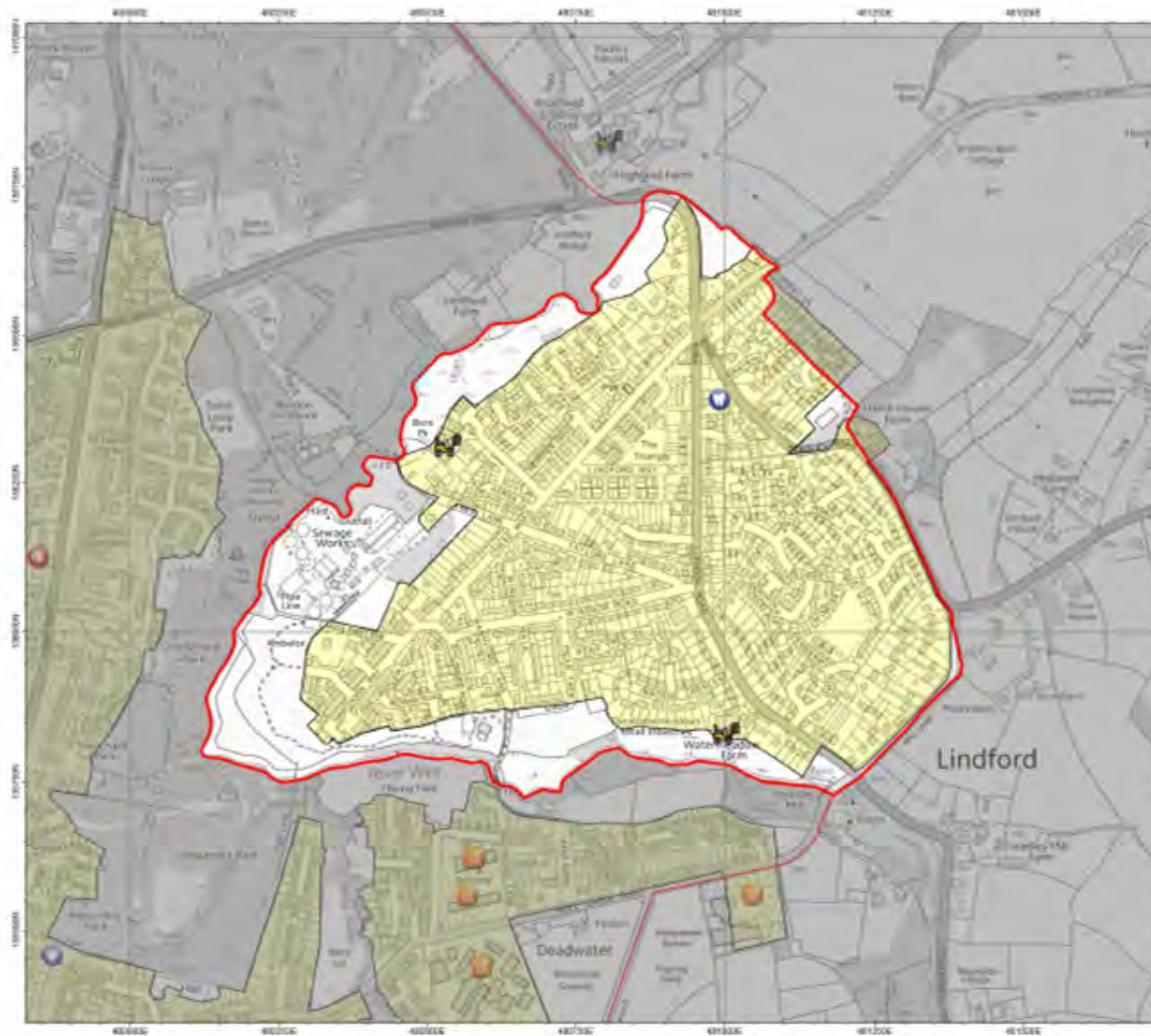


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Flooding - Lindford



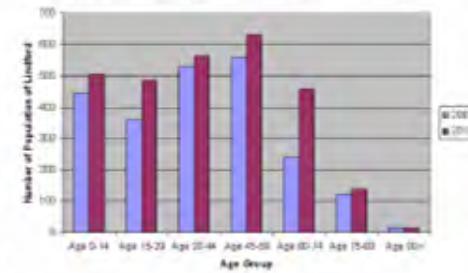
Social and Economic - Lindford



Key

- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- School 
- Dentist Surgery 
- Industrial Estate/Business Park 

Population Change by Age Group of Lindford Parish 2001-2011

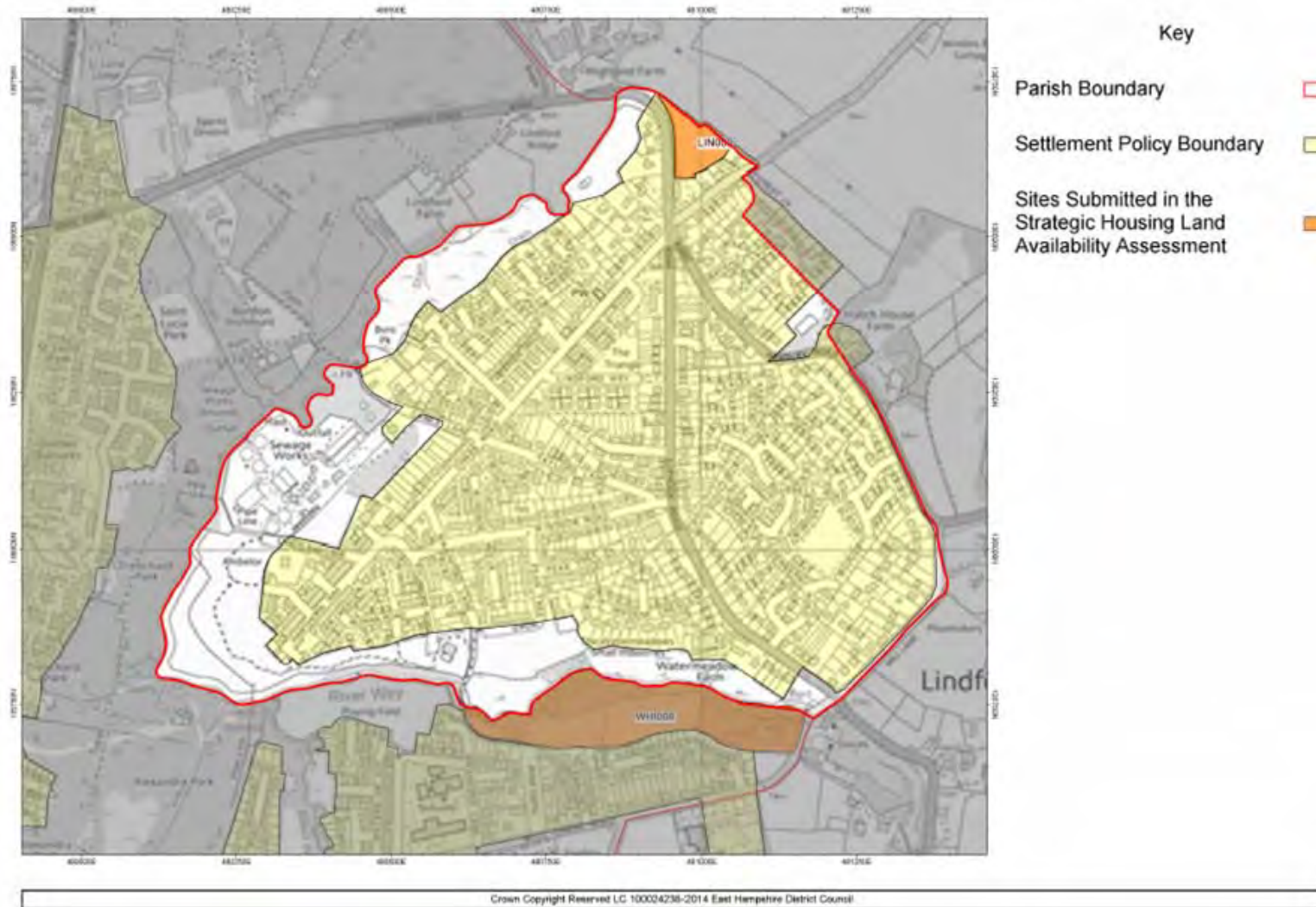


Statistical data source: ONS

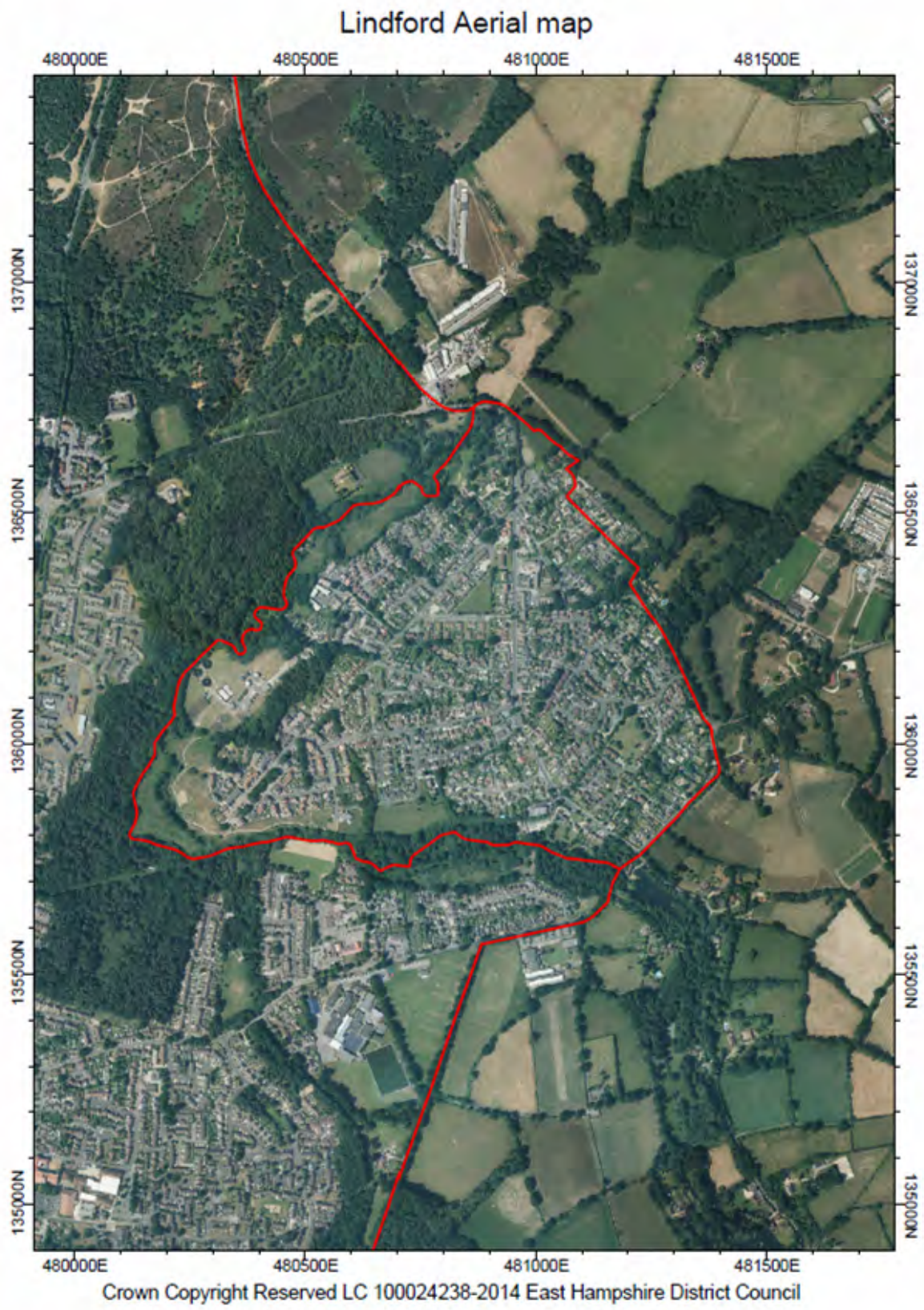
Housing Need
True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Lindford is:

1 Bed	267
2 Bed	145
3 Bed	49
4 Bed	15
Total	476

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Lindford

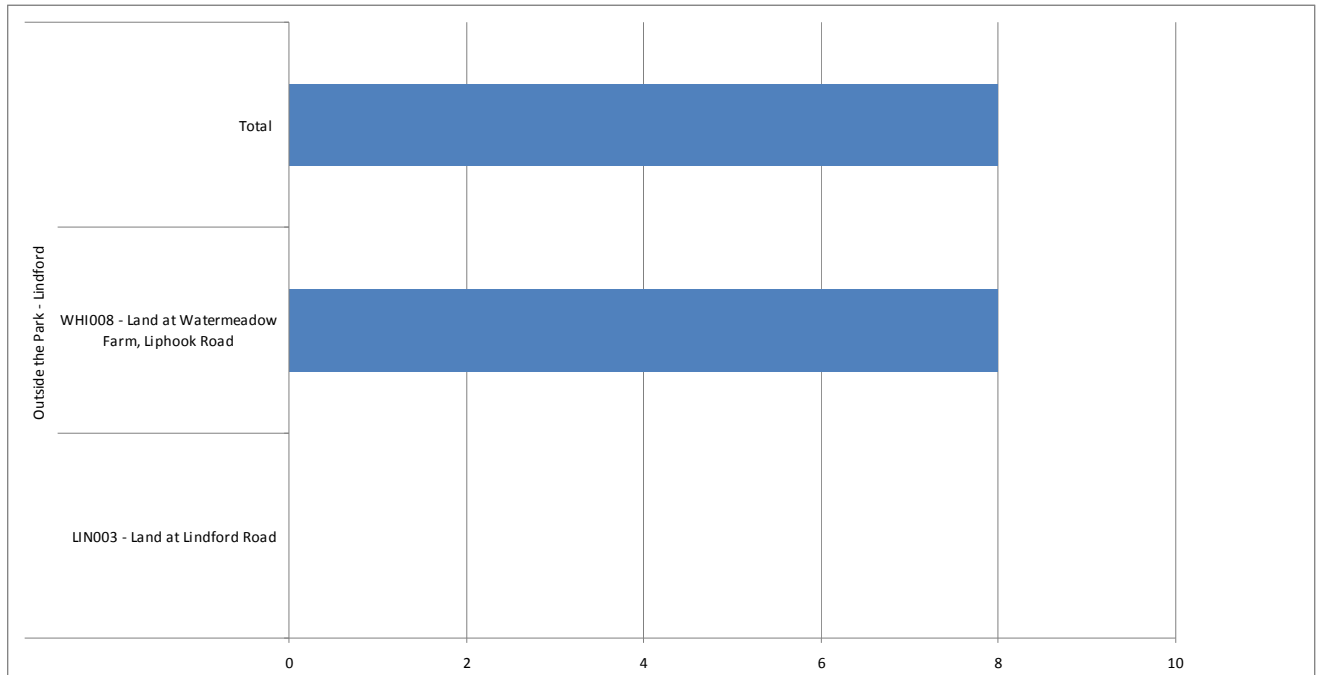


Aerial map of Lindford



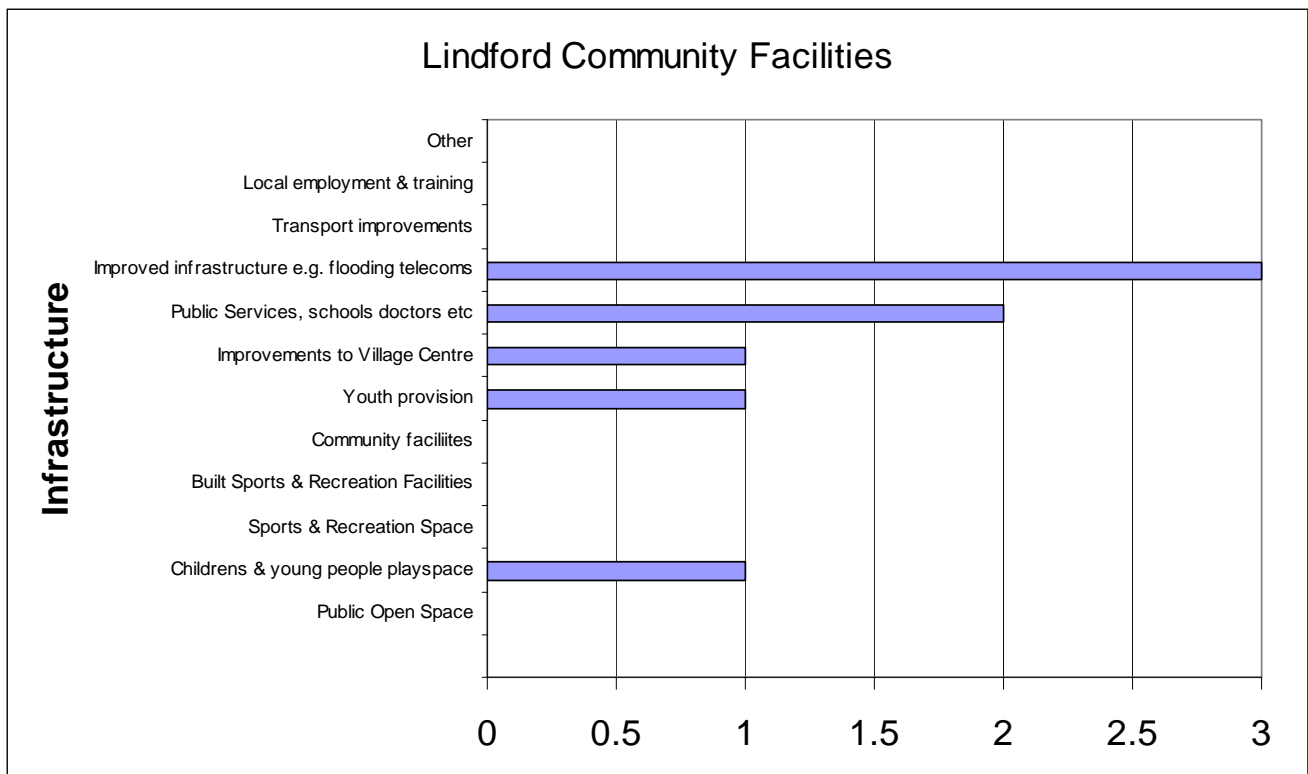
Lindford Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
Outside the Park - Lindford	LIN003 - Land at Lindford Road	0
	WHI008 - Land at Watermeadow Farm, Liphook Road	8
	Total	8



Lindford Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Lindford Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	1
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	1
Improvements to Village Centre	1
Public Services, schools doctors etc	2
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	3
Transport improvements	0
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	8

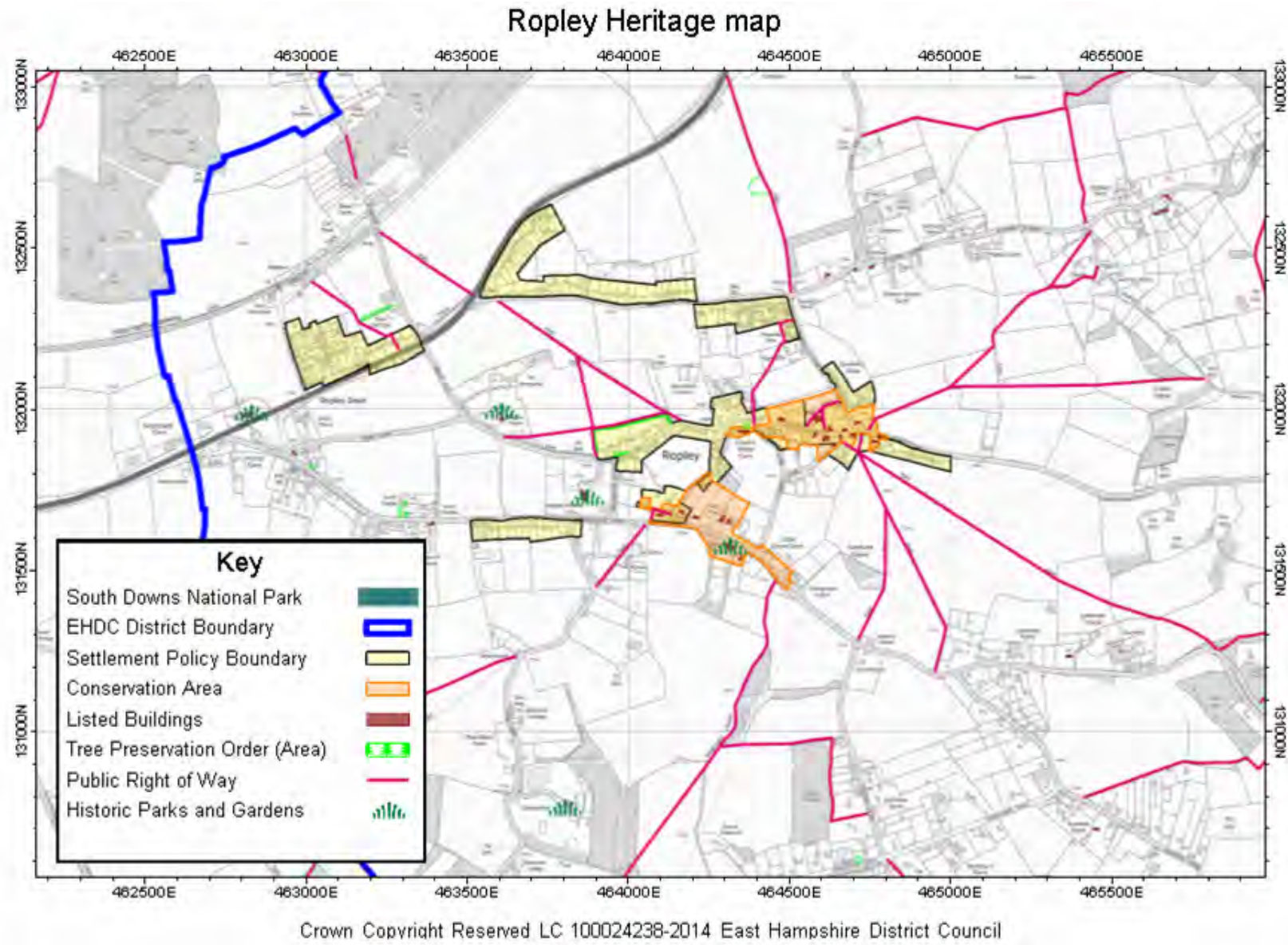


Ropley

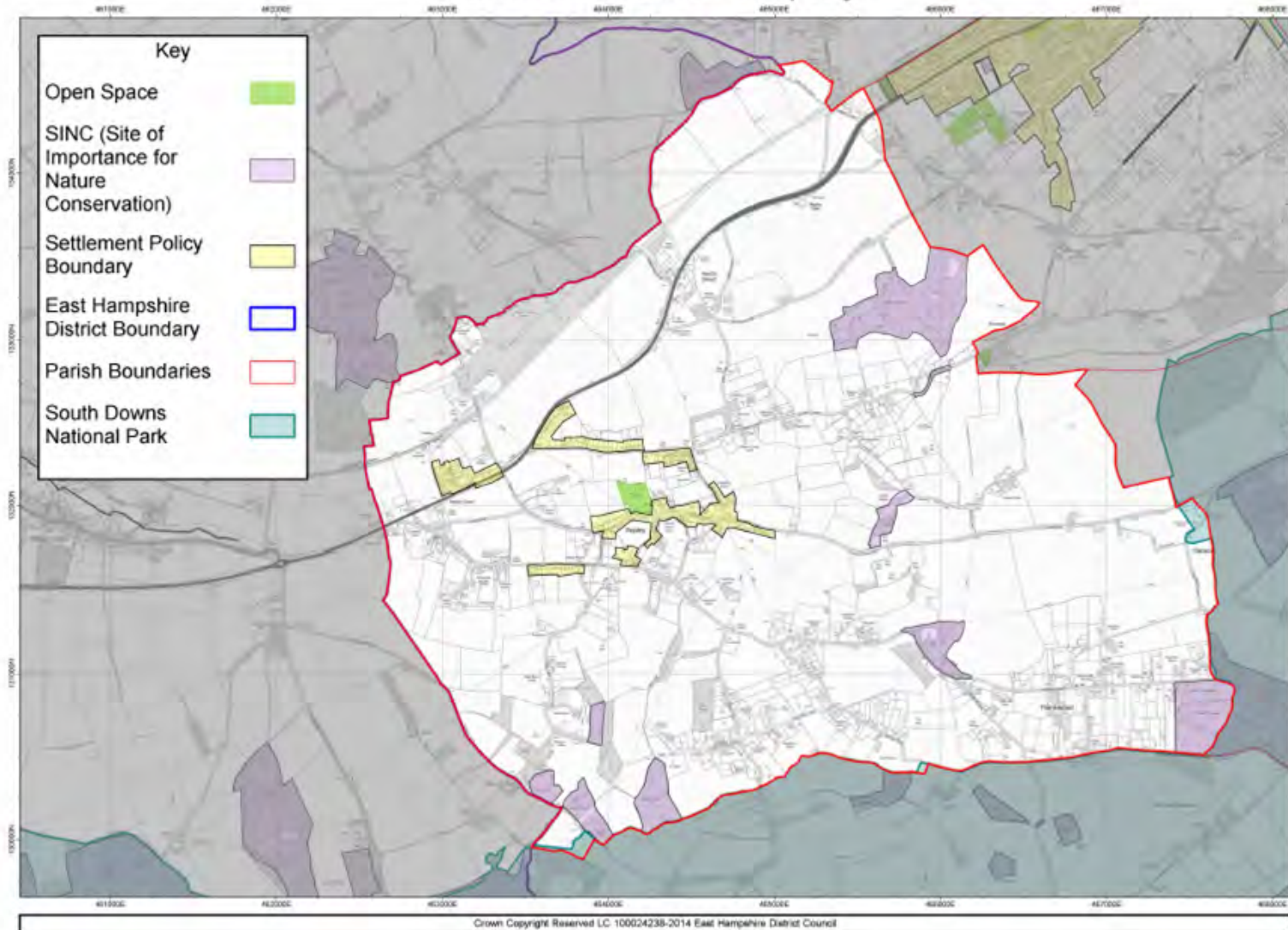
- ROP1. Ropley is located at the western side of the District bisected by the A31, the historic village core is located to the south of this road, whilst an area called Ropley Dene lies to the north and is associated with the Watercress railway line. Existing development is predominantly linear in form along a number of minor roads, although there are a number of pockets of development in the south and west of the parish. The vast majority of the parish lies outside the South Downs National Park although there are a couple of very small areas in the south and east which fall within the Park.
- ROP2. In the period 2001 to 2011 the population of the parish increased by 5.3% from 1522 to 1602. However, there was a significant aging of the population as the numbers of people increased by over 30% in both the 60 to 74 and 75+ age categories and fell by 24% in the 30 to 44 age category.
- ROP3. The western part of the parish is located in the Ropley Character area of the Downland Mosaic Landscape Character type. It is noted as an enclosed character due to the proportion of tree cover. It is a large scale rolling landform characteristic of the chalk dip slope, dissected by dry valleys, with localised secondary escarpments marking the division between different formations of chalk. It has a small scale enclosed character, and unusually a relatively low lying downland character area, located in the west of East Hampshire. The narrow rural roads cut through the landscape and form the structure of the linear settlements It is distinguished it from the adjacent more elevated clay capped plateau of the Four Marks Landscape Character area of the Clay Plateau Landscape type to the east which forms the eastern part of the parish.
- ROP4. From a landscape point of view the aim is to conserve the distinctive pattern of development in Ropley, centred at the church but extending along the interconnecting lanes and maintain the single plot development along lanes and avoid infilling which would create a more consolidated settlement form.
- ROP5. There are a number of SINC's in the east and south of the parish away from the main areas of population. There are flooding issues along both the A31 and western part of Petersfield Road to its junction with the A31.
- ROP6. The Ropley Conservation Area is in two sections. A northern section along Church Street where most of the houses front directly onto the street providing a strong sense of enclosure and a southern section along South Street has a mixture of very small cottages and larger country houses.
- ROP7. The Watercress Railway line runs through the northern part of the parish and includes a railway station. The parish has a convenience store, post office, primary school, village hall, children's play area and playing field and changing facilities. The 800 year old church suffered a catastrophic fire in June 2014.

- ROP8. Twenty different sites have been put forward in the SHLAA of which eleven passed the first filter. There was significant public support for one site (Land at Dean Farm, Bighton Hill (ROP004)) with substantial, but lesser, support for two others (Land south of Petersfield Road (ROP002/ROP016) and Builders Yard, The Dene (ROP001/ROP004)). There was either no or little (one person in support) of three others (Land south of Church cottages, Church Street (ROP006), Land at Dunsells Lane (ROP003) and Land between Carpenters & Telephone Exchange, Gilbert Street (ROP007)). It should be noted of the sites mentioned here Land south of Petersfield Road (ROP002/ROP016) and Builders Yard, The Dene (ROP001/ROP004) were excluded by the first filter of the SHLAA.
- ROP9. At the public exhibition a need for Public Services, schools, doctors etc was identified.

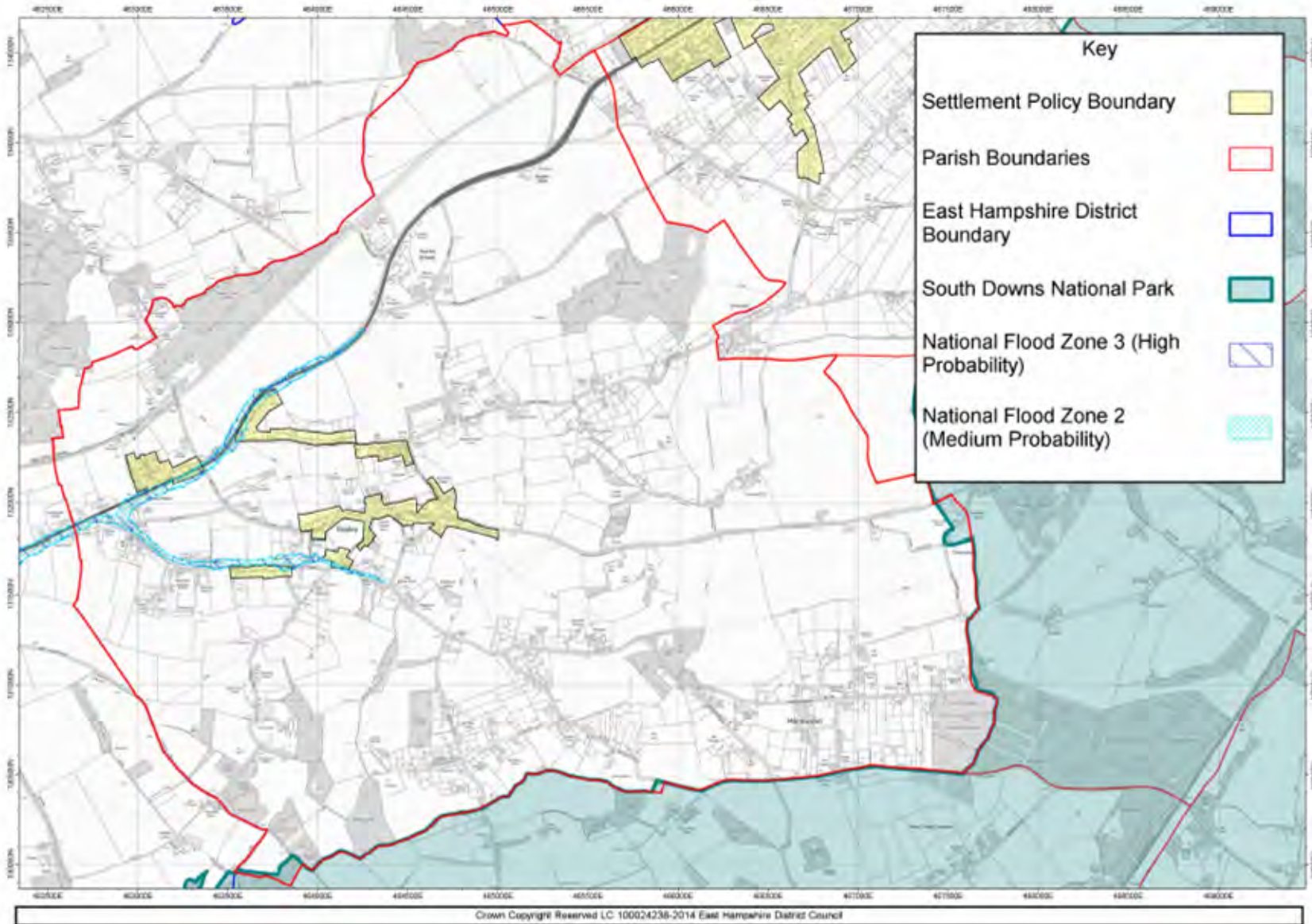
Appendix 14 - Ropley settlement profile maps



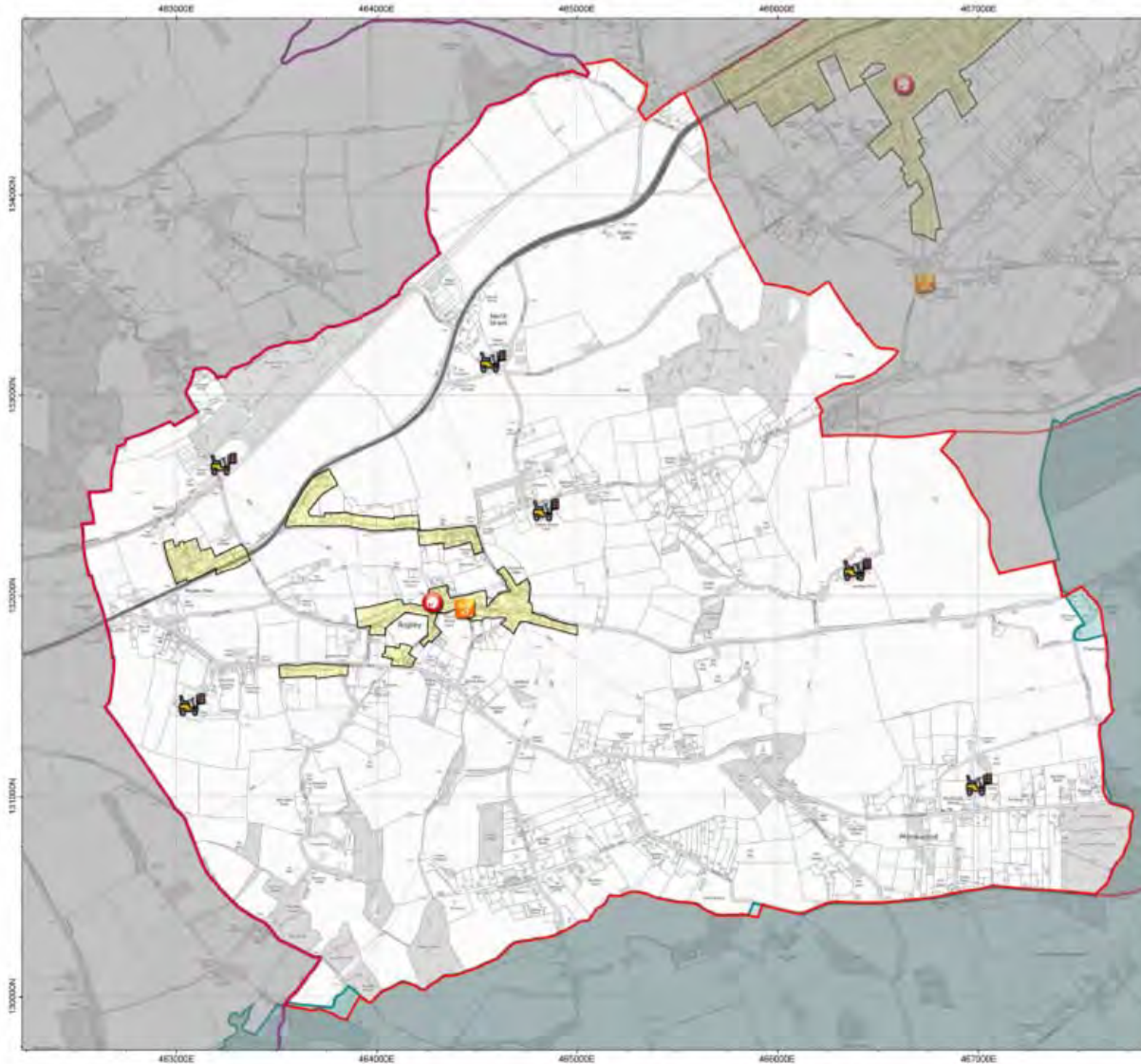
Conservation - Ropley



Flooding - Ropley

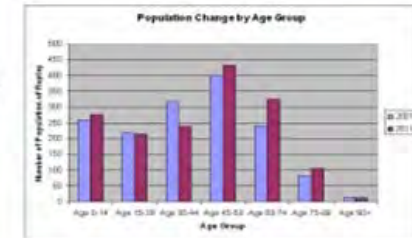


Economic and Social - Ropley



Key

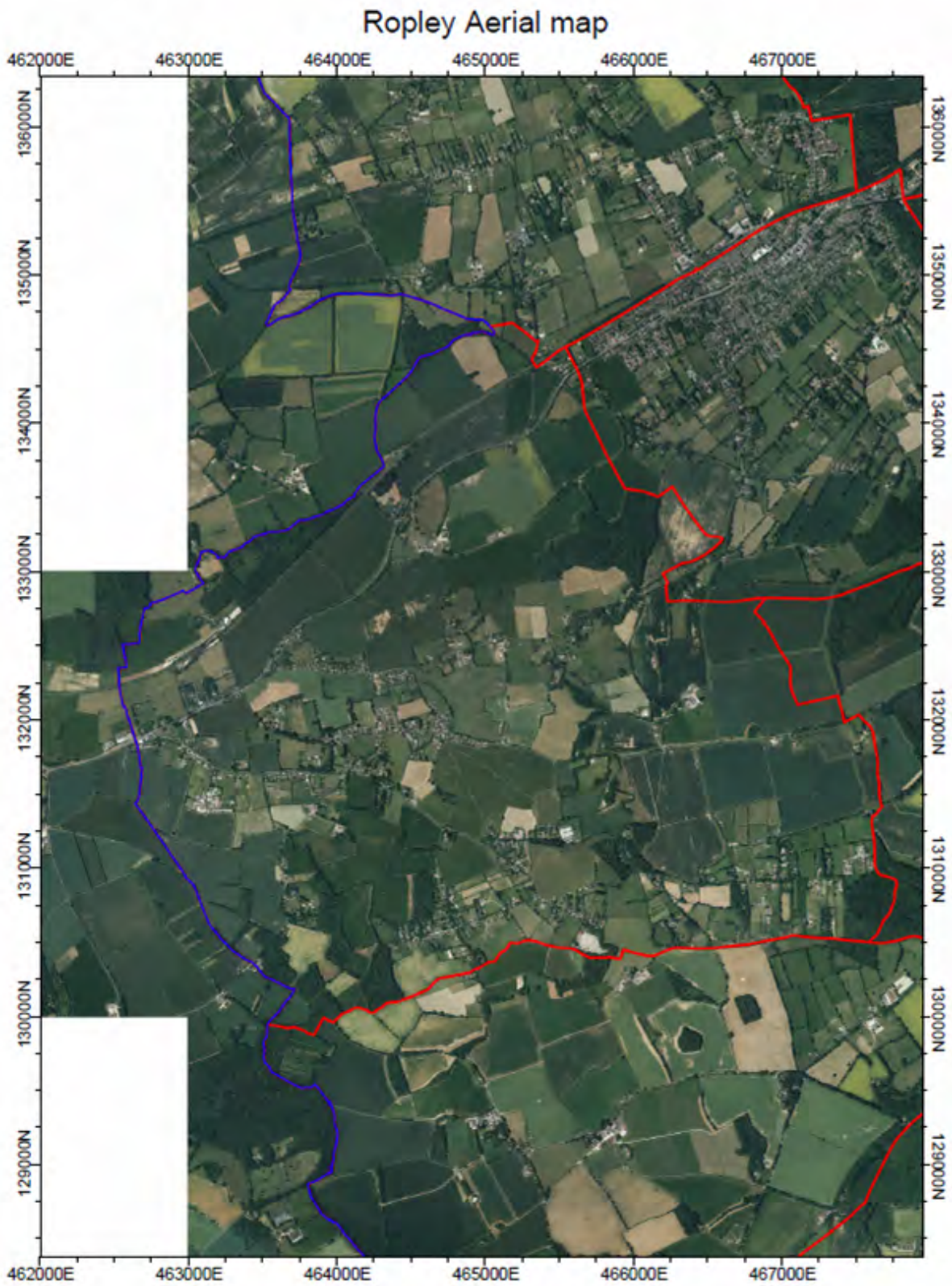
- South Downs National Park 
- Settlement Policy Boundary 
- East Hampshire District Boundary 
- Parish Boundary 
- Community Hall 
- School 
- Industrial Estate/Business Park 



Housing Need
 True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Ropley is:

1 Bed	161
2 Bed	81
3 Bed	28
4 Bed	11
Total:	281

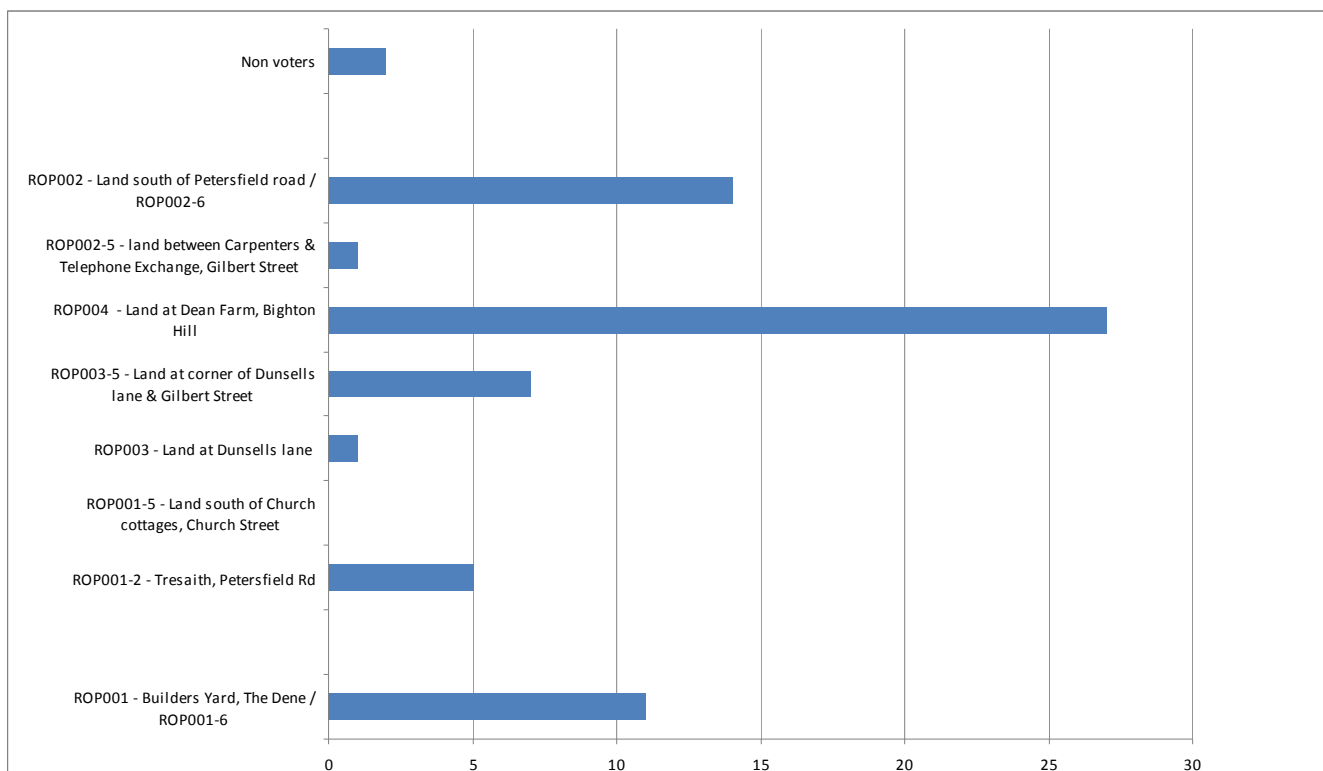
Ropley Aerial map



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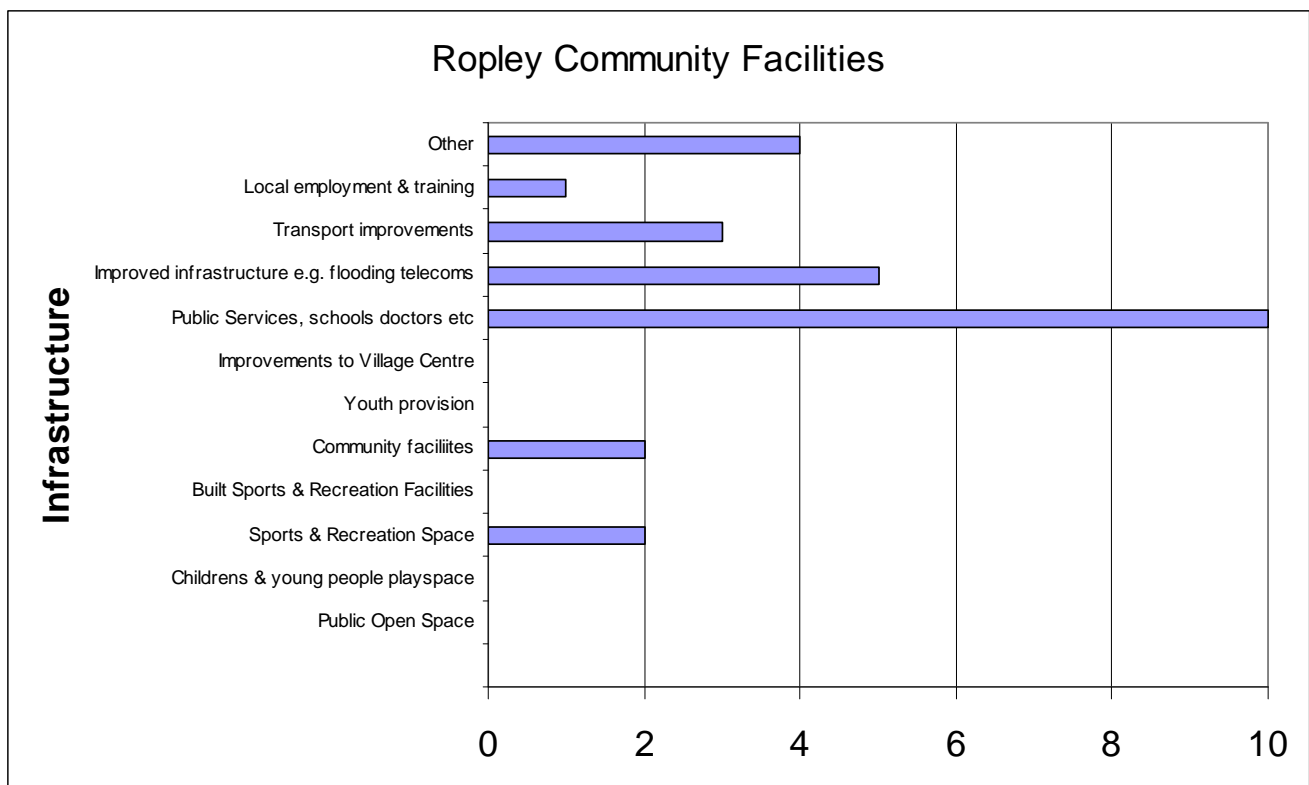
Ropley Site Preferences Results

Site Preference (Village Name)		Total
Outside the Park - Ropley	ROP001 - Builders Yard, The Dene / ROP001-6	11
	ROP001-2 - Tresaith, Petersfield Rd	5
	ROP001-5 - Land south of Church cottages, Church Street	0
	ROP003 - Land at Dunsells lane	1
	ROP003-5 - Land at corner of Dunsells lane & Gilbert Street	7
	ROP004 - Land at Dean Farm, Bighton Hill	27
	ROP002-5 - land between Carpenters & Telephone Exchange, Gilbert Street	1
	ROP002 - Land south of Petersfield road / ROP002-6	14
	Non voters	2
	Total	68



Ropley Community Facilities Wish List

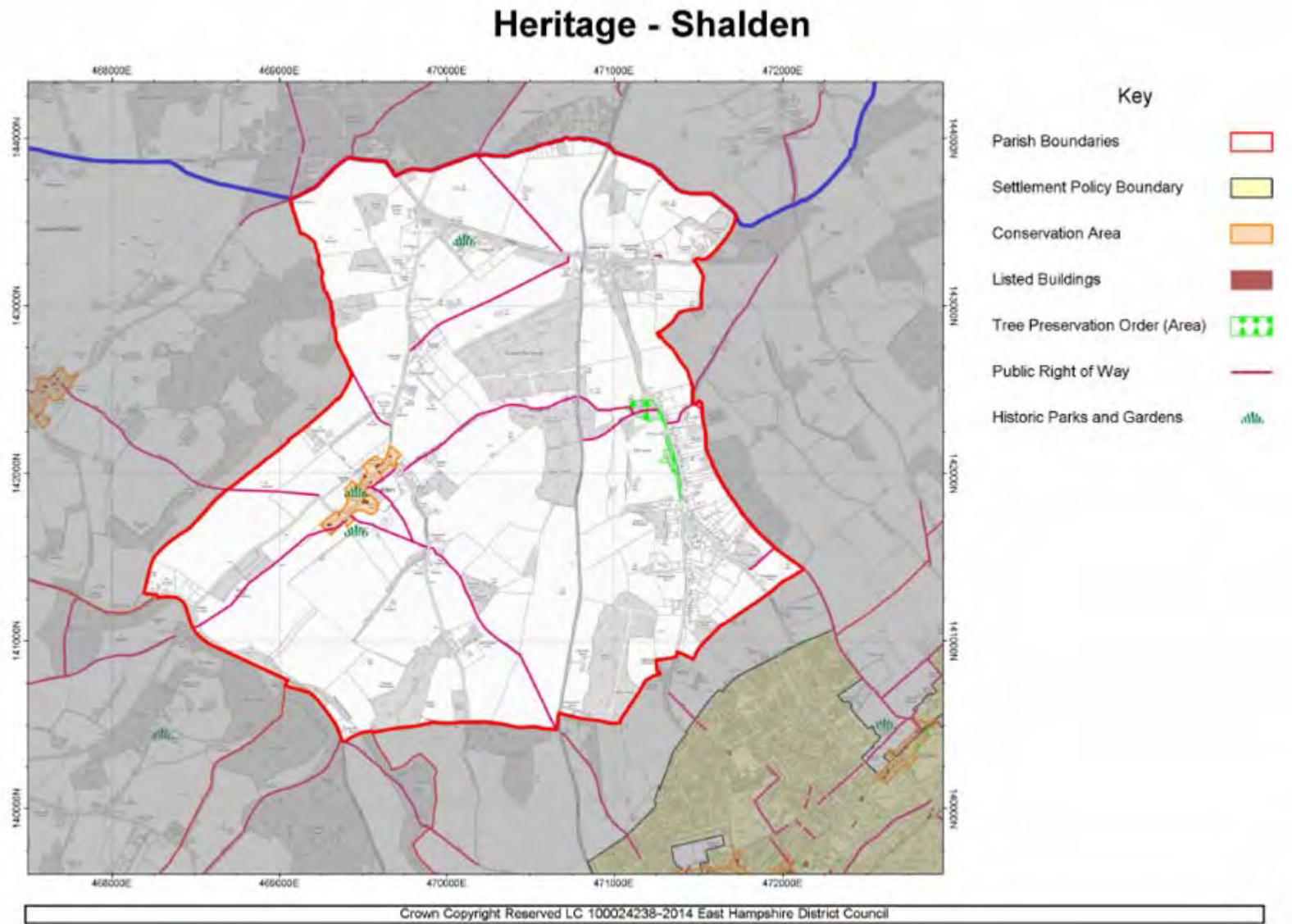
Future of Ropley Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	2
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	2
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	10
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	5
Transport improvements	3
Local employment & training	1
Other	4
Total	27



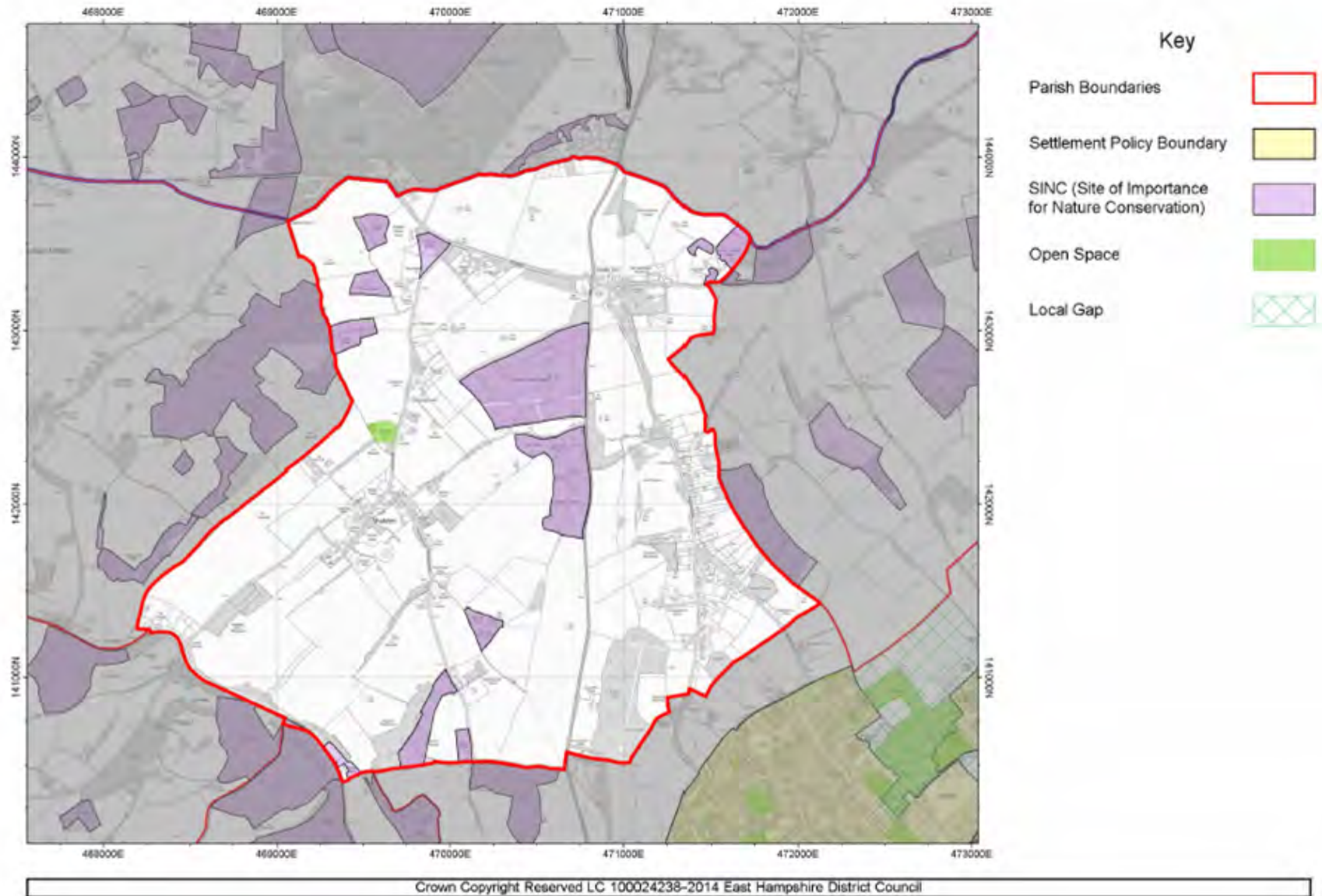
Shalden

- SHA1. Shalden is located to the north of Alton and is a rural parish without a settlement boundary. It provides the northern boundary of the District to both Basingstoke and Deane and Hart. There are a number of small areas of development in the parish including Shalden itself, Golden Pot and the linear development along the Old and New Odiham Roads.
- SHA2. The population of the parish increased from 424 to 435 (a 2.6% increase) between 2001 and 2011. The population decreased in all age categories up to 44 to 59 years of age and increased in those over 60 years of age. The population is therefore aging.
- SHA3. The whole of the parish falls within the Lasham Character Area of the Downland Mosaic Landscape Type, although the western part is deemed to be enclosed due to clay capped wooded areas while the eastern part is open. This character area is an undulating band of chalk downland sloping in south-westerly direction towards the River Wey. There is a need to conserve the informal character of the village of Shalden and seek to avoid infilling which would create a more consolidated settlement form.
- SHA4. There are a number of SINC's within the parish; all of these are away from the built up areas.
- SHA5. The Shalden Conservation Area covers Shalden itself, with its character being identified as a rural village in traditional vernacular style set amongst wooded slopes, pastures and meadows.
- SHA6. The parish has a public house, village hall, church and playing field. The mobile library also visits.
- SHA7. Four sites are put forward in the SHLAA. One at Golden Pot which did not receive any public support and three in the southeast part of the parish where one (The Sheiling, Upper Anstey Lane (ALT046)) gained most support.
- SHA8. No responses were received as to community infrastructure needs.

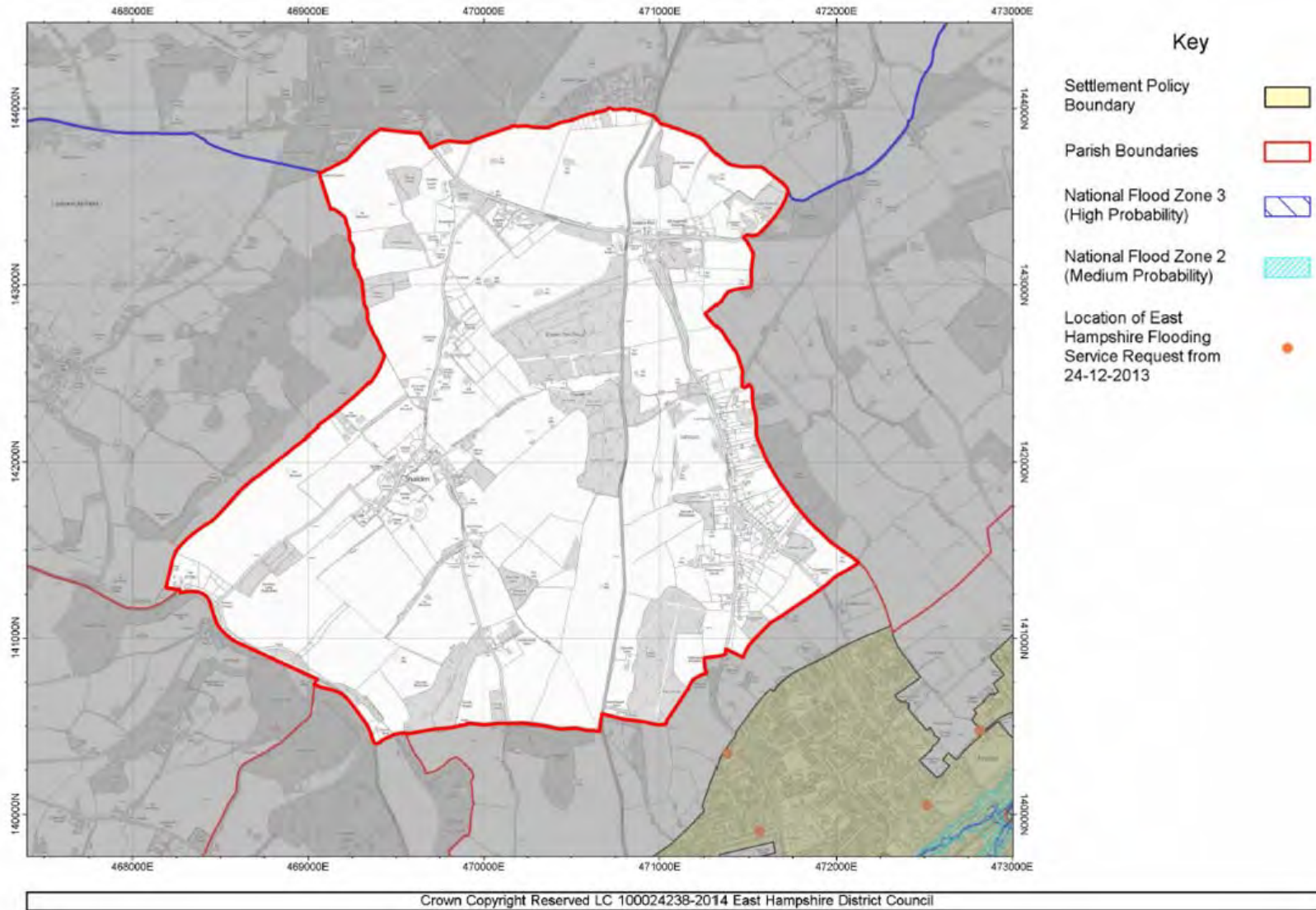
Appendix 15 - Shalden Settlement Profile maps



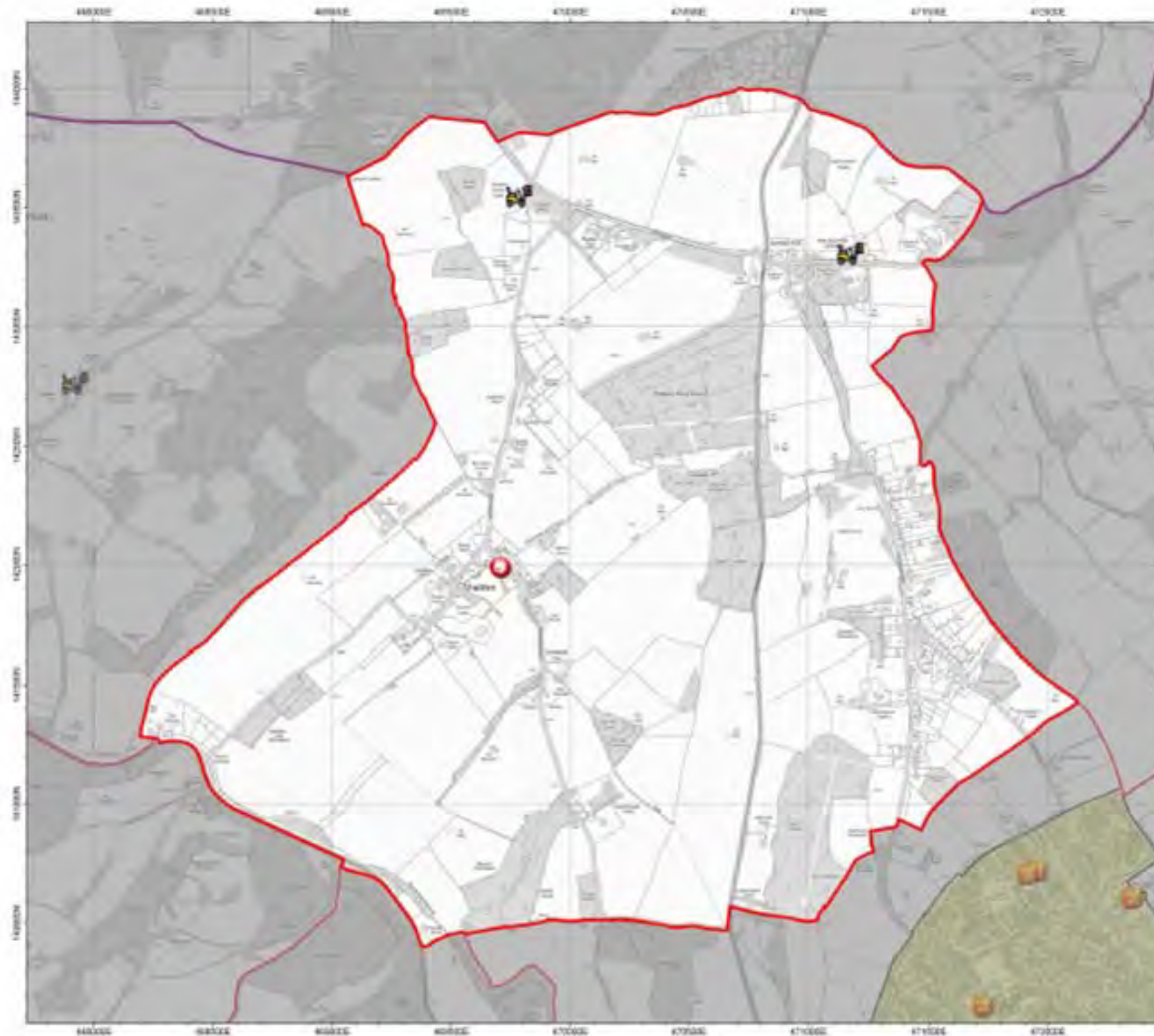
Conservation - Shalden



Flooding - Shalden



Social and Economic - Shalden

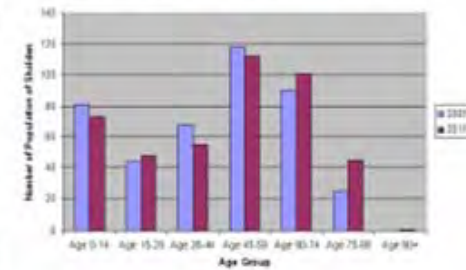


Key

- South Downs National Park
- Settlement Policy Boundary
- East Hampshire District Boundary
- Parish Boundary
- Community Hall
- Dentist Surgery
- Rail Station
- East Hants Libraries
- Industrial Estate/Business Park



Population Change by Age Group for Shalden Parish 2001-2011

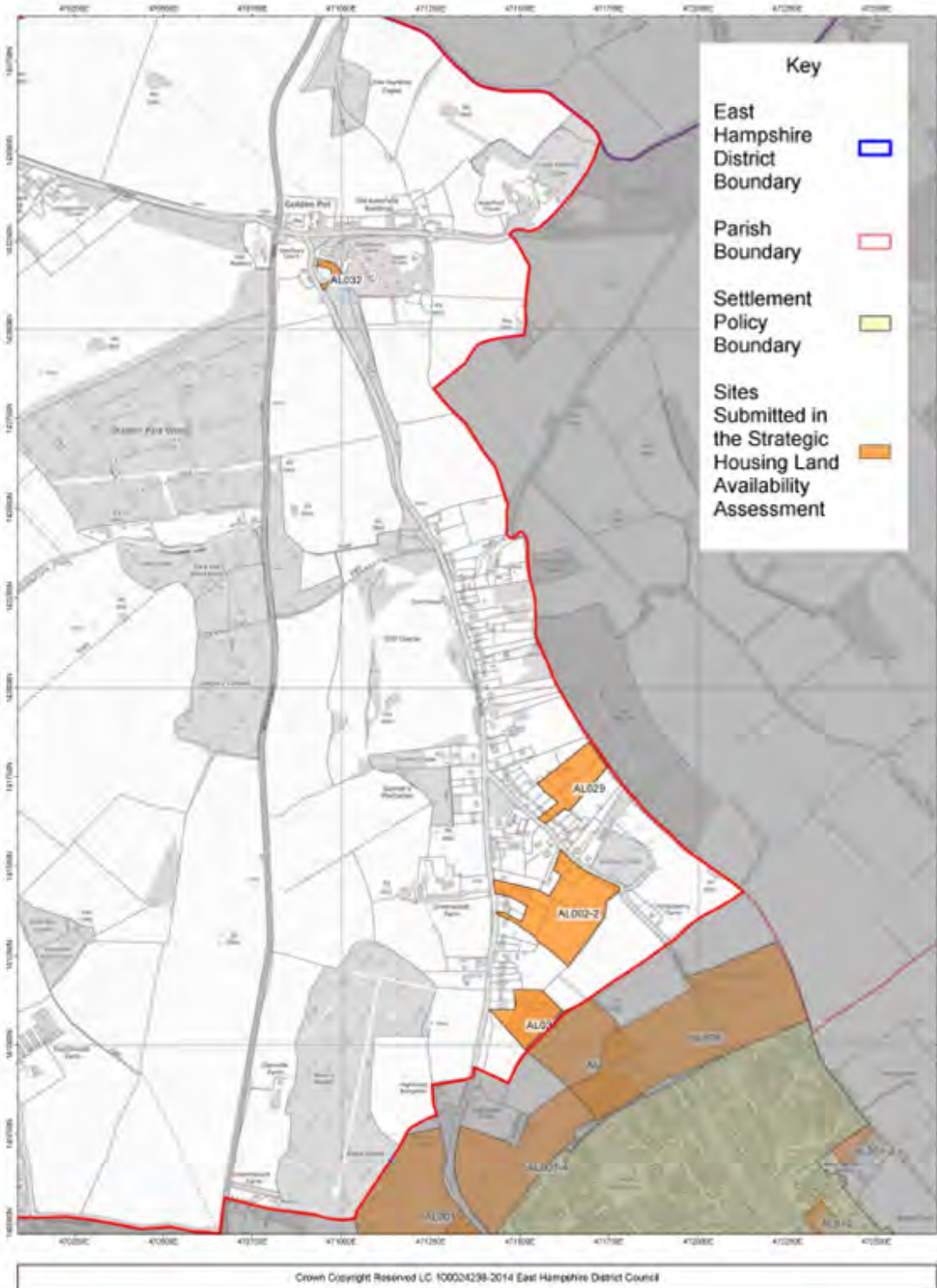


Housing Need

True housing need of all eligible applicants on Hampshire Home Choice who want to live in Shalden is:

1 Bed	135
2 Bed	53
3 Bed	22
4 Bed	4
Total	214

Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Sites - Shalden

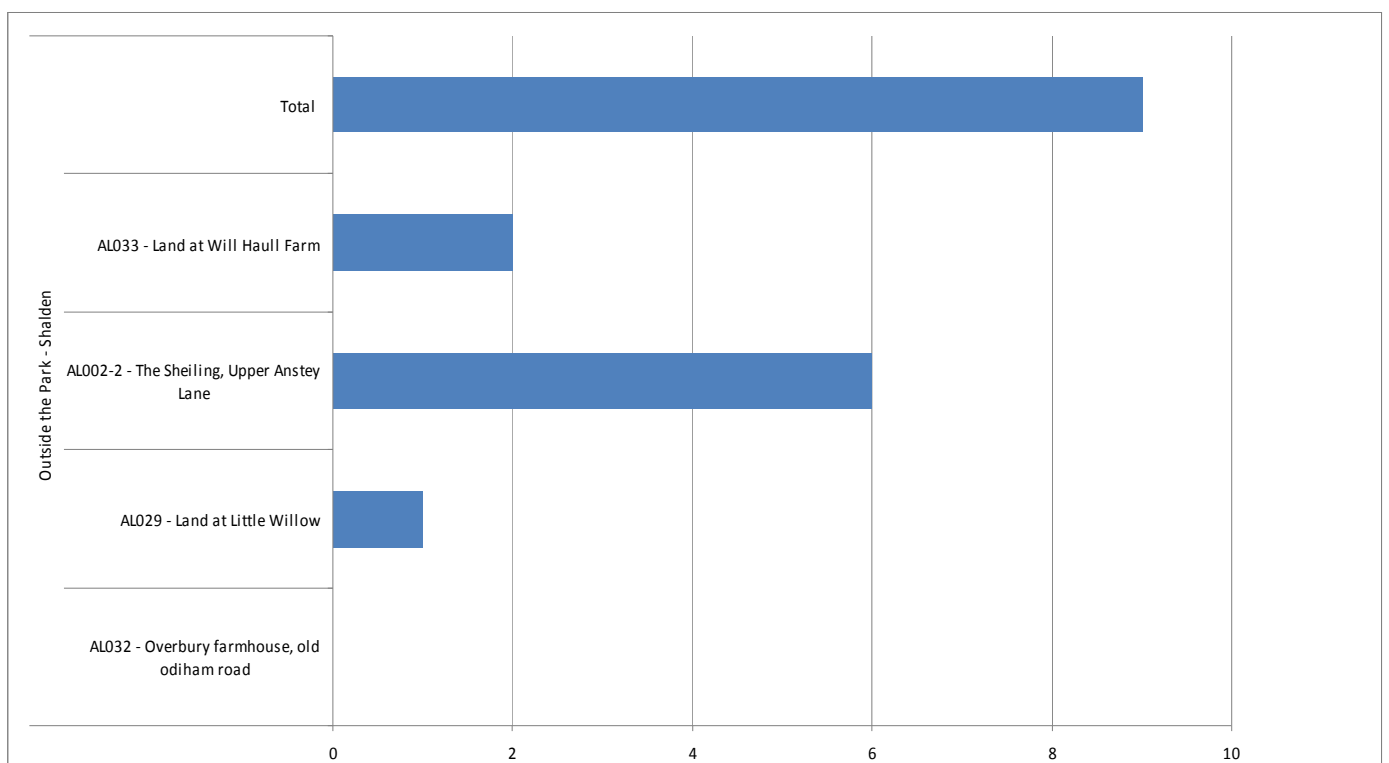


Aerial map of Shalden



Shalden Site Preferences Results

Site Preference		Total
	AL032 - Overbury farmhouse, old odiham road	0
	AL029 - Land at Little Willow	1
	AL002-2 - The Sheiling, Upper Anstey Lane	6
	AL033 - Land at Will Hall Farm	2
Outside the Park - Shalden	Total	9



Shalden Community Facilities Wish List

Future of Shalden Community Wish List	Total
Public Open Space	0
Children's & young people playspace	0
Sports & Recreation Space	0
Built Sports & Recreation Facilities	0
Community facilities	0
Youth provision	0
Improvements to Village Centre	0
Public Services, schools doctors etc	0
Improved infrastructure e.g. flooding telecoms	0
Transport improvements	0
Local employment & training	0
Other	0
Total	0

