

# PUBLIC SERVICES POLICIES

## INTRODUCTION

### POLICY AIMS & OBJECTIONS = VISION:

*'To endeavour to provide better access to community healthcare, education and to ensure high standards of environmental sustainability throughout the Parish.'*

### PUBLIC SERVICES POLICIES & VISIONS



#### PS1 – Healthcare

##### POLICY AIM:

*To provide better access to community healthcare and that demand is met by supply*

- Support new medical centre through a land allocation
- Investment in NHS dental services
- Increase opportunity to access GP services
- Ensure accessibility to health services through central locations and better pedestrian links.

##### ACTION POINTS:

1. Task group to engage with healthcare providers and the neighbourhood plan team to establish how new healthcare buildings or services can be supported by the plan. For example, safeguarding land in the plan for expansion of existing healthcare provision or securing new for new provision of services.
2. Assess/agree the scope of influence a neighbourhood plan can have with regard to healthcare provision, which is likely to be quite limited.

##### PLANNING POLICIES:

###### PS1.1

A development proposal resulting in any loss of premises of either of the two Liphook GP Surgeries (Liphook Village Surgery and the Liphook & Liss Surgery) will only be permitted if suitable alternative NHS scale provision is made within Liphook, or if there is a demonstrable lack of need by the Parish community for the premises.

###### PS1.2

Where a development proposal exceeds 10 C3 dwelling units (or is of an equivalent scale of other Use Class development) the planning authority will review with Hampshire County Council, the NHS Clinical Commissioning Group, the GP Surgeries within the Parish and any other relevant organisation or group, and will provide CIL funds for, appropriate enlargement, improvement, adaptation or other works for primary healthcare, health education or health education, including infrastructure (e.g. IT).

###### PS1.3

Development proposals will include, and the Parish Council will support, measures to assist and improve access from home to local and regional and healthcare facilities, on foot, by public transport, community bus or other healthcare transport including setting down and picking up.

##### Explanation and Reasoning

1. Evidence to the NDP Vision Event and the NDP Design Forum showed that access to NHS healthcare and dental services is important for everyone as well as effective community pharmacy provision.
2. The parish of Bramshott and Liphook has two GP surgeries, namely Liphook Village Surgery (near Lloyds Bank) and the Liphook & Liss Surgery in Station Road; there are also the surgeries at Grayshott, Liss and Petersfield where some Liphook residents will be registered; however, the centre of attention is at the two main Liphook surgeries. These two surgeries have a patient roll for residents of Bramshott and Liphook of approx 5,575 at the Liphook Village Surgery and approx 4,979 at the Liphook & Liss Surgery (a total of approx 10,550). Both surgeries are part of wider groups of GP providers.
3. It is a tribute to the work of the local surgeries that patients' satisfaction is very high and remains so. Both surgeries are also "good" as judged by CQC.
4. Both the two Liphook surgeries gave evidence to the Design Forum in November 2017, stating they were short on surgery accommodation and that larger premises are needed. Both surgeries fall at least 40% under the accommodation scale which is provided by the NHS for GP accommodation, as set out in the NHS England Estates Dec 2013-HBN11 (NB: due for republication April 2019).

5. This under-provision is however not a new circumstance. Planning permission for a new combined surgery was granted in 2010 in respect of a site west of the (old) Portsmouth Road. The site was to be granted to the two surgeries at no cost. The planning permission requires the site to be linked to a roundabout of a certain size and scale and on contractual terms. However, the main barrier to its completion has been the lack of NHS capital budget to build and fit out the plot. The project thus has got nowhere for what is now many years.

6. It is understood business cases have been put forward several times during the last 10 years but have not gained NHS budget approval. In addition, advice to and research by the Working Group have also included that GP services will increasingly become provided in innovative ways using the development and provision of IT resources for initial primary care contact and ongoing management of health concerns, and be concentrated and provided at regional hubs, namely Petersfield and Bordon.<sup>1</sup>

1. NHS Fareham and Gosport Clinical Commissioning Group and NHS South Eastern Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group

7. The Neighbourhood Plan does not have authority to define or discuss NHS or GP organisation directly. However, on the basis of the evidence found and available to this Working Party, the site previously identified for a new medical centre remains feasible but that the barriers to its provision relate to NHS strategic planning and thus the allocation of capital funding. Further, the provision of the current proposed site is on such financial terms that the allocation of another site elsewhere in the parish is unlikely to change the strategic planning for the NHS and its changing modes of delivery for primary care. Until a budget is available (at least is firmly identified within the seven-year funding cycle) a further site allocation is premature. It would 'raise hopes' locally, does not accord with unfolding NHS strategy and may be an unjustified blight on location/s.

8. The Fareham and Gosport and South East Hampshire Clinical Commissioning Group Five Year Strategy 2014-2019 makes clear that the strategic planning for community healthcare includes a shift to commissioning and harnessing technology to provide primary care solutions where considered clinically appropriate. The CCG also emphasises investment in 'hubs' for the provision of primary health-care, which for this locality are likely to be Petersfield and Bordon. Together with increased use of Integrated Health Teams and home-based purpose-designed software, conventional pressure for surgery visits will be likely to alter. GPs will continue to support individuals to navigate the health and care system, and central to this work will be community-based alternatives to hospital treatments.

9. The Working Party notes, and strongly supports, the Clinical Commissioning Group's intention to increasingly harness IT for the efficient provision of healthcare throughout the Group's area of responsibility. The use of such things as remote consultation by video ("Facetime") and other innovative and fast-development methods will – in the view of the Working Party – become increasingly available. The Working Party considers these innovative ways should be warmly welcomed including the provision of premises for local IT training. Accordingly, Policy PS1.2 has been framed so that investment in IT infrastructure and hardware or software can be appropriately funded by developers' Community Infrastructure Levy that is collected by the planning authority on our behalf.

10. The Working Party has, to the extent able to, investigated the demand for NHS dentists in the village of Bramshott and Liphook. At present, there is one NHS dentist providing specifically limited NHS work in the village. We have sought and looked closely at the available evidence base for the Parish Plan 2016 but have not found any evidence to suggest local NHS dental provision is a key concern to any section of the local community. It is not the purposes of the Plan to define NHS England's contracting arrangements for NHS dental provision in this community. The demand for such services has not been made clear based on evidence before the Working Party. Land allocation for such a service is therefore premature.

11. Evidence to the public consultation events indicated a community interest in additional pharmacy provision. At present there is only the Lloyds pharmacy in the parish. During 2018 a proposal was made for a new pharmacy through a third-party private sector provider to be based at the Liphook Village Surgery, but it was rejected by the Primary Care Appeals Panel. Grounds included the lack of substantiated demand. (Next steps: consider Freedom of Information request to NHS England re provision to access to NHS dentists in Bramshott and Liphook <https://resolution.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/19943Pharmaceutical-Decisions-2013-Reg-18-Liphook.pdf>. The Working Party therefore does not make any recommendation for land allocation for community pharmacy provision on the grounds that it will not be supported by the commissioning bodies and on the basis that the evidence that there is local demand cannot be substantiated.





# PUBLIC SERVICES POLICIES



**PS2 – Education** - To provide sufficient access to education for all age groups and that demand for education places is met by supply as school provision rises with population

## **POLICY AIM:**

*To provide better access to education for all age groups and that demand is met by supply (to extent within control of NDP Steering Group)*

- Ensure school provision rises with population
- Possibility of new primary school and satellite campuses – is there support for this?
- Promote sustainable school transport
- Integrate train timetable with school hours
- Improve the appearance of Bohunt grounds

## **ACTION POINTS:**

1. Task group to engage with education services and the neighbourhood plan team to establish how new education buildings or services can be supported by the plan. For example, safeguarding land in the plan for expansion of existing education provision or securing new for new provision of services.
2. Assess/agree the scope of influence a neighbourhood plan can have with regard to education provision, which is likely to be quite limited.

## **PLANNING POLICIES:**

### **PS2.1**

Where any development proposal exceeds 10 C3 dwelling units (or is of an equivalent scale of other Use Class development) the planning authority will review with Hampshire County Council, and the Schools within the Parish and any other relevant organisation or group, and will provide CIL funds for, appropriate enlargement, expansion, improvement, adaptation or other works to the existing educational facilities including improvements to surrounding infrastructure (e.g. securing sustainable methods of transport to and from each facility).

### **PS2.2**

Any new development to secure travel modes to educational facilities that minimise carbon dioxide emissions and contribute to clean air for the benefit of all local residents and workers, while promoting the benefits of exercise, independence and accessibility to improve childrens' and young peoples' quality of life (see A&M2).

## **Evidence and Reasoning**

(a) Bramshott and Liphook is well served by high quality educational provision at all stages of a child and young person's educational journey. Parents normally expect their children to attend educational facilities in this parish. At secondary level Bohunt School, rated outstanding by OFSTED in 2013, has 1700 places for students aged 11-16, and 200 places at 16-18 for Sixth Form students following A level courses. At primary level, the Federation of Liphook Junior and Infant Schools has an excellent reputation and has been notified by OFSTED that it will be subject to an inspection in the next two years to assess it as an "Outstanding" school following a short one day inspection in October 2018: at present it retains its "good" judgement. At nursery and pre-school, the parish is well served by three local nurseries: The Ark, Mad Hatters and Little Cherubs and a number of toddler/baby and parent groups set up and run solely by volunteers, often other parents. There are two private schools serving up to ages 11 and 13 respectively, one in the parish (Churchers Junior College) and Highfield and Brookham Schools which is located on the parish boundary to the south.

(b) At times the increase in local pre-school and primary school aged children has resulted in children not being able to attend an educational setting within the parish, (particularly when applying outside of the main admissions rounds at Year R and Year 3) and some pupils who live out of catchment area but who have attended the Liphook Infants School may not have received a place at the Liphook Church of England Junior School. Some families therefore have to send siblings to different schools in other parishes and towns or the independent sector.



(c) At Nursery and pre-school level, families and working parents seek more places and hours at nurseries than are currently able to be supplied by the Nurseries. There are two independent schools, Churchers' College Junior School (from Nursery to age 11) and Highfield/Brookham Schools (to age 13). The evidence is that pressure on school places is particularly at primary stage and within state sector.

Any increase in places at primary stage in the state sector needs to be considered with the corresponding early years and secondary school provision to ensure sufficient secondary school places are available to meet the demand from new primary school places.

(d) A fully serviced and well-equipped education site is at the Federation of Liphook Infants and Church of England Junior Schools. This is the preferred location for any expansion of primary school capacity from the current education providers in the parish, and school numbers are currently being reviewed by Hampshire County Council for Liphook. However, Based on the proposed EHDC Strategic Housing Allocation and the rate of new dwellings are built, with the type of houses that come forward, there will be a need for extra primary school capacity for up to [100 new pupils] across Years R-6 (in addition to the current expansion planned arising from the review from Lowsley Farm Development).

(e) Hampshire County Council's *Developers' Contributions towards Children's Services Facilities (attached)* notes (page 8) the following criteria for assessing pressure on school places arising from developments: 0.30 places per household at primary school; 0.21 places per household at secondary school and 0.06 places at 16-18 education and the number of additional resources required to secure the educational needs of pupils with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities throughout their educational journey (page 9). Page 10 sets out the number of hours for early years education arising from new developments. The guidance also sets out the current contributions attributable to the costs of new school places and notes that generally, costs of expanding existing facilities are less than the costs of establishing new schools.

(f) Bramshott and Liphook is fortunate to benefit from the vision, drive and dynamism that are generated from the location of successful educational institutions of high repute at its heart. However there are associated and pre-existing long term pressures on the travel needs through the heart of the parish in the Square in particular which arise from such success. During the ordinary course of each school day, approx. 2700 staff students and pupils move in and out of two sites on the Longmoor Road. At present, at primary level, [number to be confirmed] walk; or use another form of active travel and [number to be confirmed] are driven by private transport. There is a clear evidence trail of the causal link between poor air quality and health particularly in young people (<https://www.who.int/airpollution/ambient/health-impacts/en/>), and between poor air quality and climate change (<https://www.who.int/airpollution/ambient/health-impacts/en/>).

Submissions from young people to the Design Forum in November 2017:

- a. Proposed the creation of a cycle route from Passfield/Conford to Liphook
- b. Asked for safer walking routes to school;

(g) The creation of additional school places to meet the educational needs of Bramshott and Liphook may potentially add to the existing numbers of school related journeys across the parish and, depending on the location of new housing developments, in particular through the Square. However, these are best mitigated by the promotion of sustainable modes of transport for all such journeys to benefit all residents, travellers and young people. The creation of a whole new smaller school at primary level as an alternative to the expansion of the existing facilities at Liphook Federation, could itself result in numbers of additional new journeys across the parish. There would be no impact on the transport needs for attendance at early years or secondary level.

(h) Any new development and supporting facilities cannot add to the existing issues of air quality and unsafe journeys to school that have been identified as major issues to the local community in the parish.



# PUBLIC SERVICES POLICIES



## PS3 - Investment in Water infrastructure Policy aim: to ensure sufficient investment in flood protection and associated infrastructure

- Ensure there is sufficient sewage system and treatment capacity by linking investment in this to development sites
- Likewise, improve storm-water systems
- Flood mitigation for all identified development sites
- Widespread application of SuDS technologies and approaches

### ACTION POINTS:

1. Early engagement between the neighbourhood plan team, the HCC infrastructure team and with statutory water service providers.
2. Assess/agree the scope of influence a neighbourhood plan can have with regard to water and flood issues, which given the wider geographical context (e.g. flood basins, river catchments etc) is likely to be quite limited.
3. Links with Policies H3, H4 and PS4.

### PLANNING POLICIES:

PS3  
Development proposals including change of use will only be permitted if there is: -

- a) No loss of flood plain capacity or adverse effect upon flood plain and water courses;
- b) No net increase in surface water run-off with prioritised SuDS technology (Sustainable Drainage Systems) and storm water systems including sustainable arrangements for whole life management and maintenance;
- c) Efficient and sustainable foul water drainage;
- d) Maximised water-in efficiency and saving;
- e) Maximised rain water harvesting.

### Explanation and Reasoning

1. Evidence to the NDP Visioning event and to the Design forum strongly suggests a determined desire to maintain and enhance our clean and healthy environment, to minimise 'human footprint' on our natural environment and to make a positive contribution for lower carbon emissions, less reliance on piped water supplies and for genuinely sustainable management of natural resources.
2. The parish of Bramshott and Liphook wishes to continue to make pro-active and determined contributions to the economical and genuinely sustainable management of our natural resources, conserve our beautiful surroundings, and take assertive action in relation to climate change. At the same time, new solutions to the challenges before growing communities must be properly evidenced as sustainable in the long term, and that such solutions will not create further capacity or environmental issues in the Parish or neighbouring areas.
3. Water is a vital resource; Bramshott and Liphook's current water supply (water-in) and our foul (water-out) drainage systems remain, overall and along with the rest of the country, rated as among the best in the world. However, in common with other parts of UK there are and will inevitably be, capacity and maintenance issues arising from aging infrastructure and housing and population growth and the mixed use of sewerage and rain water and projected increased flooding arising from climate change.

4. Issues relating to foul sewer infrastructure or capacity were identified with Thames Water by the Parish Plan in section 12. However current evidence indicates that the issues noted in the Parish Plan are less of an issue to the local community: the Working Party has submitted a request under the Environmental Information Regulations to Thames Water concerning the number of blockages and current capacity issues at Passfield Pumping Station. The Working Party has used the Hampshire County Council reporting system to identify the number of reports submitted concerning blocked storm drains which are the County Council's responsibility, and these remain low (5 reported during 2018).

5. Statutory providers are required by law to maintain existing systems properly and to upgrade or improve when and where necessary and it remains the case that developers are entitled to connect to the mains drainage system regardless of capacity. However generally, when clearly needed, a condition is attached to a planning approval which requires a workable drainage strategy to be agreed by the developer and Thames Water (a "Grampian condition").

6. The Neighbourhood Plan has limited ability to influence the remediation of statutory undertakings. However the working party recommends that:

- To assist the statutory undertakings to monitor the level of defects or otherwise in their services and to provide evidence of defects or overflow problems (and ultimately decide investment strategy) the Parish Council reminds residents that it is important that residents report concerns or defects (e.g. manhole overflow) promptly and persevere in the event of any continuing or repeated 'lack of service'.
- Any new development (including change of use) should be planned to minimise future vulnerability to climate change and with both mitigation and adaptation in mind. Assertions of "sustainability" must be clearly evidenced and not made as assertions of principle or fact without clear evidence of the impact and track record of the proposed sustainably solution. Developments (including change of use) will be required to protect the quality and quantity of water and its efficient and economical use.
- Consideration be given to encouraging developers to use the pre-planning service offered by Thames Water in particular, although this cannot be provided for in the policies.

# PUBLIC SERVICES POLICIES



PS4 Planning and Design to achieve and maintain a clean environment, energy, air and water.

## POLICY AIM:

To use the planning system to ensure high standards of environmental sustainability

- New developments should aspire to be “off- grid” and generate own energy
- Widespread use of PV systems, ground source heat pumps and combined heat and power, where appropriate
- Provide electric car charging points
- Restrict HGV movement – create local clean air zones
- Increase tree planting along streets, requires wider pavements
- Replace trees +1 that are lost to new development

## ACTION POINTS:

1. Develop planning policies that prioritise clean air and reduce the use of energy.
2. Consider the use of the ecosystem and natural capital assessments within the neighbourhood plan, conforming with the SDNPA policies on the same topics.
3. Links with Policies H3, H4 and PS3.

## PLANNING POLICIES:

### Note:

*The NDP Steering Group agreed at its October meeting that the policy aim of **PS4** crossed over so many other terms of reference for the Working Parties that **PS4** was more of the nature of an underpinning policy aim, upon which the remainder of the NDP itself could be built.*

*With this in mind, it was agreed that the Public Services Working Group would not conduct its own independent research on each of the particular areas allocated to it under this Policy Aim, but that at the request of the working party, it would draft **PS4** as a general underpinning policy. Evidence for these general planning aims would be provided, if possible, from other Working Parties.*

*Public Services Working Party does not therefore have at this stage any evidence or justification for the recommendations it makes below, other than that which came out of the public consultation events from 2017. If research or evidence has not yet been collated in other Working Parties, Public Services is happy to assist but does not want to duplicate or conflict.*

*The proposals below therefore set out the Working Group’s understanding of the public consultations’ conclusions, but otherwise identify the Working Party that Public Services believes is best placed to advise on whether the policy detail should be included or not.*

- 1) It will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and will use natural resources (including energy) efficiently including where advised by HS3 and 4 the use of off grid power, ground heat source pumps and combined heat and power systems and electric car/vehicle charging points
- 2) It promotes through specific design or additional contributions the integrated provision of clean modes of transport to all local facilities and public services across the parish and to those facilities and public services which are located outside the parish but which residents are required to use
- 3) There is no loss of wildlife habitat or natural capital; if loss is unavoidable and exceptionally is justified, it is mitigated by equivalent replacement.

## Explanation and Reasoning

1. Public submissions from all sectors and regardless of whether it was from an individual or a group consistently sought that the planning system be used positively and with determination to maintain and enhance the current environmental qualities in Bramshott and Liphook and its comparatively clean and healthy environment; to minimise human footprint and permit genuinely sustainable management of land use and natural resources including landscape in the parish.

2. To this end the Neighbourhood Plan supports sustainable development: defining this to mean improving the quality of human life whilst living within the carrying capacity of ecosystems. Doing this by (1) choosing without compromise to protect and enhance our environment now and for future generations; and (2) reconciling with continued economic development to secure better living standards and quality of life for everyone and in perpetuity. Accordingly, if development (including change of use) is proposed that does not reconcile these two objectives it will not be permitted.

3. In order to take forward the objective given above, an application for development should include specific steps and actions proportionate to the size and nature of the proposed development to deliver the policy aims set out above including but not limited to, the following:

- clean air zone/s with particular regard to popular walk-to-school routes and considering restricting HGV access to the village centre at set times (**Access and Movement**);
- publicly available electric vehicle charging (**Access and Movement; Housing**);
- respect ‘Quiet lanes’ to reduce or eliminate damaging traffic from lanes or other highways in the Parish (**Access and Movement; Sports and Recreation**)
- wider pavements (footways) with particular regard to general pedestrian access to local facilities and services including encouraging walk or cycle to school routes (**Access and Movement**);
- tree planting along/beside highways and public rights of way (**Design and Heritage**);
- preservation of wildlife habitat, hedgerows etc, and other natural capital, and enhanced wherever suitable (**Housing; Design and Heritage**)

4. It is envisaged that applications for development will be permitted only if the proposal includes - but not be limited to or by - the following:

- Measures for low or very low energy consumption (**Housing**);
- Wherever appropriate, facility for electric vehicles (**Housing**);
- Contribution to dark night skies; flood lighting will be minimised and permitted only to support public recreation or for reason of public or private safety; (**Housing; Sports and Recreation; Public Services**)
- Will include tree planting where appropriate; should tree removal be unavoidable then suitable replacement plus 1 is to be provided (**Design and Heritage**);
- No compromise of scenic landscape; (**Sports and Recreation; Design and Heritage**)
- Where appropriate, measures to prevent the intrusion of dogs and cats into places of current or potential wildlife habitat (**Housing**).