



Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) Integrated Impact Assessment Report Appendices

Winchester City Council

Final report

Prepared by LUC

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Appendix A

Consultation Comments

Comments received on the IIA Report for the SIP and how they have been addressed

A.1 The IIA Report for the Strategic Issues and Priorities (SIP) Paper was subject to consultation from 15th February to 12th April 2021. The consultation comments received and how they have been addressed is set out below.

Natural England

Comment

- Consultee noted that comments on the IIA have already been provided in letter dated 11th August 2020.

Response

- Noted. Previous comments received from Natural England have been summarised and responded to separately in this appendix.

Drew Smith - Land at Pitt Vale, Winchester

Comment

- The consultee does not consider that an IIA is the most appropriate way forward since the IIA combines the SA, SEA, HRA, HIA and EqlA. This combines different legal requirements, which cover matters that have a basis in legislation with reports used to help support site selection processes. Instead, it is recommended that the reports sit separately to each other so that each can be structured to meet the relevant legal requirements.
- States that the coronavirus pandemic has not been referenced as a contributing factor in the Scoping Report. At the time of writing, the UK was in the midst of the pandemic and it is relevant that the South-East had been less badly affected than other areas of the UK. The impacts of the coronavirus pandemic and the changes in lifestyle have not been taken into account in the baseline data in Chapter 3 of the IIA Scoping Report.
- States that it is of importance when considering site assessments that there is a clear place and role for the technical information submitted by landowners/developers/promoters. The criteria within the SA are helpful in assessing the facts about a site, but do not include technical knowledge on matters such as access or ecology and therefore fail to provide a basis on which to conclude whether a site is deliverable. An alternative appraisal of the site promoted (Land at Pitt Vale, Winchester) by the consultee is included.

Response

- The IIA incorporates SA, SEA and HIA as well as including a separate appendix for EqlA. It is noted that the requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct. However, it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process and this is advocated in the Government's Planning Practice Guidance. There is no statutory requirement to undertake HIA

and it is considered appropriate to consider potential findings relating to health as part of the IIA under the relevant IIA objective. This allows for a more holistic approach to the findings of the IIA. The effects reported in the document include those relating to health and these are considered alongside other potential effects of the plan reported in the IIA as part of the plan making process. Requirement to undertake EqIA has been abolished. The detailed findings of the EqIA are presented as a separate appendix to this report. The HRA is undertaken separately from IIA given that requirement for the assessment is sent out under different regulations than those for SEA/IIA. The findings of the HRA are reflected in the IIA where relevant (for example to inform judgements about the likely effects of potential development locations on biodiversity).

- The baseline evidence presented in Appendix D of this report includes information about the effects of the coronavirus pandemic in the District.
- All site options identified by the Council as reasonable alternatives have been appraised making use of the site assessment criteria developed as part of the IIA process. These criteria are set out in Appendix E of this report. This allows for a consistent approach to the appraisal of all site options. This consistency of approach is of particular importance given the large number of site options appraised. The appraisal the consultee has provided has made use of the appraisal questions included in the IIA framework. These are intended as a guide for the appraisal work undertaken. Therefore, the appraisal of the site provided by the consultee is not comparable to that presented in the IIA. It is unclear which site the consultee is referring to in their comment. Two sites (HU03 and HU11) to the west of Pitt Park and Ride have been appraised in this report.

Comments received on the IIA Scoping Report and how they have been addressed

A.2 The SA Scoping Report was subject to consultation from 8th July to 11th July August 2020. The consultation comments received and how they have been addressed is set out below.

Environment Agency Solent and South Downs Area

Comment

- States that there should be more distinction made between the water quality and water resources in IIA objective 13: water resource. Suggests that the objective includes the protection and improvement of water quality across the district (environmental net gain). This also links to objective 14 and in particular SuDS wherein the Environment Agency tend to focus on managing the quantity of water through SuDS schemes but little focus on the quality of the water going back into the system. Policy makers should be seeking to minimise water use through delivering sustainable development in both residential and commercial development, and should be as bold as possible in policy making.

Response

- The appraisal questions for IIA objective 13: water resources have been updated to include (underlined and strikethrough text denotes changes to appraisal questions):

Appendix A Consultation Comments

- SA 13.1: Protect and improve the water quality across the District to promote environmental net gain ~~and achieve nutrient neutrality of the District's rivers and inland water~~, including by preventing increased phosphorus loading on the River Itchen SAC?
- SA 13.2: Minimise inappropriate development in Source Protection Zones?
- SA 13.3: Preserve water flows of the District's rivers, including the River Itchen?
- SA 13.4: Support development and design which would minimise the use of water in new development, including water use in line with Southern Water's Target 100 demand reduction programme as well as the recycling of greywater?
- The updates to these appraisal questions also reflect the comments received from Natural England which are detailed in this table below.

Comment

- Highlights that the Environment Agency produces monthly Water Situation Reports. In summary for July 2020 Solent and South Downs (SSD) had below average rainfall in July, receiving 69% (33mm) of the Long Term Average (LTA) (47mm). Monthly mean river flows across SSD ranged from notably low to normal. End of month groundwater levels ranged from notably low to above normal.
- States that the baseline/PPP review should reference the PfSH Integrated Water management Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Strategy and that catchment data explorer for water quality data should also be referenced.

Response

- The PPP review and baseline in Appendices C and D, respectively, have been updated to include reference to the details in the most up to date Environment Agency Water Situation Reports, the catchment data explorer

for water quality data, the PfSH Integrated Water Management Strategy and the Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Historic England

Comment

- States that the Historic England advice notes Historic Environment in Local Plans, The Setting of Heritage Assets, The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans and Tall Buildings should be included in the PPP review. The European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage should also be included.

Response

- The PPP review (in Appendix C) has been updated to include reference to the Historic England advice notes referred to as well as the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage.

Comment

- States that the baseline for the IIA should make reference to the local list of heritage assets Winchester City Council is working on.

Response

- The difficulties in undertaking the IIA work highlighted in Chapter 2 states that the 'City Council does not currently have a List of Local Heritage at Risk; this is something that the Council's Heritage Team are hoping to prepare in due course'. Should this work become available, it will be used to inform the IIA work.

Comment

- Is supportive of the support the criteria set out in IIA objective 11: historic environment, but that the scoping report is incomplete without the site assessment criteria which were being worked up when the scoping report was published. It should be demonstrated that work to bring forward site allocations has been informed by site assessment criteria in the SA. Would like to be consulted on the site assessment criteria. States that distance based criteria based on GIS is not appropriate for appraisal work relating to the historic environment and recommends that a heritage professional such as a conservation officer carries out the assessment in respect of the historic environment.

Response

- Historic England's recommendations on the approach to heritage impact assessment as part of the SA of site options are noted but this approach has yet to be agreed with the Council as site options have not yet been identified. Site assessment criteria will be developed for each IIA objective in the SA framework in discussion with the Council, taking account of the best available evidence that is appropriate to the level of detail of a local plan.

Natural England

Comment

- States that a distinction should be made with the terms climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- States that the impact climate change can have on agriculture from increased flooding and drought events could be recognised in relation to climate change.

- The importance of multi-functional green space in terms of climate change is also flagged, given that it contributes to resilient ecological networks and the Nature Recovery Network. In relation to this it is highlighted that the policies of the Local Plan can support the creation of Nature Recovery Network(s), can respond to sensitive biodiversity sites and habitats across the District to help with biodiversity net gain and addressing issues on the protected sites that will be exacerbated by climate change.
- Highlights that the SA explores the link between public health and wellbeing and access to the natural environment the IIA objectives should seek to enhance green infrastructure and ecological connectivity across the district that is managed for people and nature. In addition, the IIA objectives should protect and enhance public rights of way (PROW) and access and recreation.
- States that the SA should include objectives for the need to maintain and enhance investment into the area's critical natural and green infrastructure assets (e.g. Sites of Importance to Nature Conservation (SINCs), National Park, footpath network, visitor centres, Nature Parks etc.) as a means for supporting the wider economy.

Response

- The SA framework, presented in Table 3.2 of this report, already addresses climate change mitigation and adaption separately. IIA objective 1 addresses the District's contribution to climate change through a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, while IIA objective 3 addresses the District's adaptation to unavoidable climate change.
- The SA does not make reference to climate change effects on agriculture since agricultural land management is not within the scope of the local plan.
- The SA framework now includes the following appraisal questions for IIA objectives 4: health, IIA objective 8: economic growth, and 9: biodiversity and geodiversity (underlined and strikethrough text denotes changes to appraisal questions):

- SA 4.2: Promote health and wellbeing by providing access to and maintaining, enhancing, connecting and creating multifunctional open spaces, green/blue infrastructure, public rights of way, recreation and sports facilities?
- SA 8.6: Support the District's critical natural and green infrastructure assets as a means to promote the area as an attractive location for new business and to encourage growth in tourism?
- SA 9.2: Conserve and enhance green infrastructure and ecological networks, including not compromising future improvements in habitat connectivity?

Comment

- States that the environmental assessment of the plan (SA and HRA) should also consider any detrimental impacts on the natural environment as a result of air pollution. Additional nitrogen emissions as a result of increased traffic generation, which can be damaging to the natural environment. These impacts can be assessed using traffic projections and the 200m distance criterion followed by local Air Quality modelling where required.

Response

- To avoid the 'double counting' of effects, the SA framework considers the potential for air pollution separately to the biodiversity objective through IIA objective 2: air quality. The site assessment criteria will consider the potential for new development to have impacts on nearby biodiversity sites by reference to SSSI Impact Risk Zones for nationally/internationally designated sites and a proximity based approach based on professional judgement for locally designated sites. In addition, the findings of the HRA will inform the biodiversity findings of the SA and will reflect any potential for air quality issues to result at European sites as a result of development.

Comment

- Given the scale of the water quality issues, with particular regards to the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and the coastal European designated sites in the Solent, it is suggested that the distinct impacts relating to water resources and water quality are separated into separate sections within the SA within the key sustainability issues. The Key Sustainability Issues mention watercourses in relation to the Water Framework Directive, however it is advised that the SA also clearly outlines that development coming through the local plan period must be compliant with the Habitats Regulations and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, and that assessment will be required against the condition status of SSSIs and conservation objectives of international sites.
- States that the SA should include objectives that seek to preserve water quality and flows on the Itchen and to ensure that local plan and windfall development within the District will not increase the phosphorus loading on the River Itchen SAC. Impacts on the Itchen SAC/SSSI from poor water quality of surface run-off during construction and operational phases will also require consideration under the Habitats Regulations.
- States that the SA should ensure the issue of water resources and the impacts of abstraction and drought on protected sites including the River Itchen SAC is considered and include objectives for policy to set strict requirements for water consumption and encourage use of greywater recycling and efficient appliances. The target set out in the comment is for all new development to adopt a higher standard of water efficiency of 100 litres/per person/day including external water use and re-use in line with Southern Water's Target 100 demand reduction programme.

Response

- The table of key issues in the SA report has now been amended to separately address issues relating to water resources and those relating to water quality and to highlight the need for compliance with the Habitats Regulations and Wildlife and Countryside Act.

- The SA framework now includes the following appraisal questions for IIA objectives 13: water resources (underlined and strikethrough text denotes changes to appraisal questions):
 - SA 13.1: Protect and improve the water quality across the District to promote environmental net gain ~~and achieve nutrient neutrality of the District's rivers and inland water~~, including by preventing increased phosphorus loading on the River Itchen SAC?
 - SA 13.2: Minimise inappropriate development in Source Protection Zones?
 - SA 13.3: Preserve water flows of the District's rivers, including the River Itchen?
 - SA 13.4: Support development and design which would minimise the use of water in new development, including water use in line with Southern Water's Target 100 demand reduction programme as well as the recycling of greywater?
- The updates to these appraisal questions also reflect the comments received from the Environment Agency which are detailed in earlier this table.
- The findings of the HRA will inform the biodiversity findings of the SA and will reflect the potential for effects in relation to water quality and quantity on European sites as a result of development.

Comment

- Highlights the 5.6km zone of influence for the Solent and Southampton Water Special Protection Areas (SPA), which is covered by the Solent Recreation Mitigation Partnership (SRMP) strategic solution and the 20km zone of influence for the New Forest. The report should include objectives for protecting these sites from developments contributing to increased recreational disturbance. The IIA objectives should also recognise protection for biodiversity/geodiversity sites or landscape areas, distinguishing between international, national and local sites.

Response

- In drafting appraisal criteria for site options and determining the significance of their effects (to be included in the next iteration of the SA report), consideration will be given to distinguishing between international, national and local biodiversity sites. The HRA will take these zones of influence into account as appropriate and the HRA findings will also be cross referenced in the SA.
- In addition, the SA framework now includes the following appraisal questions for IIA objective 9: biodiversity (underlined and strikethrough text denotes changes to appraisal questions):
 - SA 9.1: Conserve and enhance designated and undesignated ecological assets within and outside the District, including the Solent and Southampton Water and New Forest designated sites, and seek to promote measurable biodiversity net gain?
 - SA 9.3: Support appropriate interactions for members of public with nature and limit the potential for the adverse effects of increased recreational disturbance?

Comment

- States that the SA should refer to the NPPF requirement for new development to demonstrate net gain for biodiversity and the Environment Bill which will make it mandatory for development to provide at least 10% net gain. We suggest the SA includes objectives for the consideration of net gain for biodiversity for all aspects of the plan and development types, including transport proposals, housing and community infrastructure.

Response

- The SA framework through SA appraisal question 9.1 seeks to promote the achievement of measurable biodiversity net gain. Chapter 3 (Sustainability context) of this report highlights the Environment Bill and the requirement that this bill would bring into effect for development to

provide at least 10% net gain. In addition, this has now been given more prominence in the Key Issues section of the SA report under the biodiversity heading.

Comment

- SA should set out a strategic/landscape approach to ecological networks and include an objective for planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity.

Response

- The SA framework through seeks to conserve and enhance green infrastructure and ecological networks and to promote improvements in habitat connectivity.

Comment

- The SA should consider the protection given to protected landscapes and should refer to and/or reflect National Park management plan objectives and South Downs National Park Local Plan as we would want to see the character of protected landscapes conserved and enhanced.

Response

- Appendix C of this report sets out the review of plans, policies and programmes. This includes the National Park management plan and an overview of the objectives of that plan. An overview of the South Downs National Park Local Plan is also included in the section 'Surrounding Development Plans' of that appendix.

South Downs National Park Authority

Comment

- States the scope of the proposed SA framework is appropriate. However, there should be more emphasis on the landscape sensitivity within and bordering Winchester City. The City is in close proximity to the National Park and is extremely sensitive with a lot of cultural landscape.
- Appreciates that the adopted South Downs Local Plan is referenced and highlights that a suite of SPDs and TANs are being progressed.
- States that Chapter 3 (Sustainability context) is appropriately comprehensive and is pleased to see the inclusion of the National Park in Figure 3.33 (National Parks). Highlights that the mapping could include Landscape Character Areas and Dark Night Skies in Winchester.
- States that issue of the setting of the National Park should be isolated in its own appraisal question. It would also welcome more recognition of landscape sensitivity in areas bordering the National Park, and the need for scale of development to be appropriate to the landscape context and make best use of previously developed land.
- Suggests that views should be included alongside Dark Night Skies and Tranquillity. The consultee would also welcome the addition of communities into SA 10.2, alongside non designated landscape and settlements.

Response

- The IIA highlights the potential sensitivities of the setting of the National Park in relation to Winchester through the key sustainability issues in Table 3.1 and also the issue of access to the park from the City.
- The IIA report contains a large number of maps (33 in total) and the topics covered is considered appropriate.

Appendix A Consultation Comments

- Support for use of previously developed land is already addressed by appraisal question SA 12.1: Promote the re-use of previously development land?
- The appraisal questions for IIA objective 10: landscape have been updated to include (underlined and strikethrough text denotes changes to appraisal questions):
 - SA 10.1: Protect and enhance the District's sensitive and special landscapes, including the setting, tranquillity and dark skies of the South Downs National Park?
 - SA 10.2: Protect and enhance the setting, views, tranquillity and dark skies of the South Downs National Park?
 - SA 10.3: Conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the District's non-designated landscapes and, settlements and communities?
 - SA 10.4: Promote visually attractive development with high quality design, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping with a scale of development appropriate to the sensitivity of the landscape?

Comment

- The SA should also recognise the importance of making best use of previously developed land.

Response

- The SA framework set out in Table 3.2 of this report addresses the promotion of the development of previously developed land through IIA objective 12.

Appendix B

Equalities Impact Assessment

B.1 This report presents the findings of an assessment of the likely effects of the Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document on equality issues.

B.2 The requirement to undertake formal Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of plans was introduced in the Equality Act 2010, but was abolished in 2012 as part of a Government bid to reduce bureaucracy. Despite this, authorities are still required to have regard to the provisions of the Equality Act, namely the Public Sector Duty which requires public authorities to have due regard for equalities considerations when exercising their functions. In fulfilling this duty, many authorities still find it useful to produce a written record of equalities issues having been specifically considered. That is the purpose of this report.

B.3 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine ‘protected characteristics’ and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. They are:

- Age
- Disability
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage and civil partnership
- Pregnancy and maternity
- Race
- Religion or belief
- Sex
- Sexual orientation

B.4 There are three main duties set out in the Equality Act 2010, which public authorities including Winchester City Council must meet in exercising their functions:

- To eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act.
- To advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it.
- To foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

B.5 When undertaking EqIA for other plans and policy documents Winchester City Council has decided to extend the characteristics which have been considered as part of the appraisal to include those groups which might also be particularly affected by contents of the document. This approach has also been taken for the EqIA of the Winchester Local Plan with consideration also given to the potential effects relation to the following groups:

- People on low incomes
- People on benefits
- Unemployed people
- Young and adult carers
- People living in deprived areas/rural areas
- People with poor literacy and/or numeracy

The Winchester Local Plan

B.6 As described in the full IIA Report, the Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document (November 2022), sets out policies to address a number of key issues for the District:

- Carbon Neutrality and Designing for Low Carbon Infrastructure.

- High Quality Well-Designed Places and Living Well.
- Sustainable Transport and Active Travel.
- Biodiversity and the Natural Environment.
- The Historic Environment.
- Homes for All.
- Creating a Vibrant Economy.

B.7 A number of policies are also included to allocate sites to meet housing needs of the District. This includes a number of sites that have been carried forward from the adopted Local Plan and a number of new sites that are needed to deliver the development strategy.

B.8 The purpose of the Local Plan is to guide development in the District up to 2039. Strategic planning is only one of the functions of Winchester City Council, so it is not expected that the Local Plan alone would address all of the duties of the Equalities Act.

Baseline Information

B.9 The Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document (November 2022) and Appendix D in this IIA Report set out baseline information about Winchester District, including some information relevant to the protected characteristics covered by the Equalities Act. The most relevant information is summarised below.

B.10 The population of Winchester in mid-2020 was 125,925 [\[See reference 1\]](#), compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area across 46,900 households [\[See reference 2\]](#). The population in 2020 was split between 64,494 females and 61,431 males.

B.11 As of 2011, 91.8% of Winchester's population reported as being 'White British', which is approximately 10% higher than the England and Wales average. Other ethnic groups account for 8.2% of the population, which includes 'White Other' (3.9%) and Asian (2.3%). A significant majority of Winchester's population were born in the UK (91.1%), with Europe (3.6%) and the Middle East and Asia (2.4%) accounting for the next largest portion of the population [\[See reference 3\]](#).

B.12 In 2018, the majority of Winchester's population considered themselves to be Christian, with 68,741 residents falling within this classification. Those who reported no religion accounted for 47,638 residents. 4,614 residents are reported to have other religions, but no figures are provided by ONS to show the split between specific religions. These figures demonstrate that for the five-year period beginning in 2013, the number of residents reporting to have no religion grew (from 39,107 residents) and the number recorded as Christian fell slightly (from 69,456 residents) [\[See reference 4\]](#).

B.13 As of 2011, of the 95,110 usual residents (aged 16+) in Winchester, 49,922 (52.5%) were married and 182 (0.2%) were registered same-sex civil partnership, whilst 28,541 (30.0%) were single. The remaining 17.3% were either widowed, separated or divorced [\[See reference 5\]](#).

B.14 The median age for the plan area, based on mid-year 2020 population estimates, was 43.7 years. This is higher than the median age for both the UK (40.4 years) and the South East of England (41.9 years) [\[See reference 6\]](#).

B.15 According to the 2020 mid-year population estimates for the area, the percentage of Winchester's population of people aged 18-24 is 9.7%, which is greater than averages for Hampshire (6.8%) and England (8.3%). It also had a marginally higher proportion of people who are aged 16-64 (60.0%) than Hampshire (59.7%), but slightly lower than England (62.3%). Winchester has an above average percentage of older people, aged 65 and over (21.5%) when compared to England (18.5%). It remains slightly below Hampshire's over 65 population (21.9%). The percentage of Winchester's population aged over 65

has grown 2.6% from 18.9% in 2011, demonstrating an increasing percentage of older residents in Winchester [\[See reference 7\]](#).

B.16 It is expected that the ratio of those residents who are state pension age or older to those of working age will increase in the future across the UK. Increases in population in Winchester are forecast mainly amongst the older age groups [\[See reference 8\]](#)[\[See reference \]](#). Winchester (353.9) presently has a relatively high old age dependency ratio compared to the South East (316.7) which indicates that the number of people of state pension age per 1,000 people of working age is comparatively high. In Winchester, this figure is expected to rise to 465.0 by 2043, while the South East figure is expected to increase to 400.3 by this time. The Child Support Ratio in Winchester is also forecast to increase in the future. The figure is expected to rise from 31.2 to 31.6 child dependents per 100 people of working age from 2019 to 2026.

B.17 Health is a cross-cutting topic and as such many topic areas explored in this Scoping Report influence health either directly or indirectly. The latest published information comes from the 2011 census which provides a snapshot of the general health and well-being of residents in Winchester at that time. The health of residents of Winchester was described as 'Good' or 'Very Good' by 86.0% of the population, compared to 83.6% for the South East and 81.2% for England and Wales. Only 3.4% of Winchester's population described their health as 'Bad' or 'Very Bad', compared to figure of 4.4% for the South East of 4.4% and 5.6% for the England and Wales.

B.18 Life expectancy at birth in 2020 in Winchester was 81.9 years for males and 85.7 years for females, which is higher than the regional value of 80.6 years and 84.1 years, respectively [\[See reference 9\]](#).

B.19 At the time of writing, the UK including Winchester, is emerging from the coronavirus pandemic. The understanding of data for Winchester is still evolving. However, the data currently suggests that during the first wave of the pandemic across Hampshire, Winchester experienced faster epidemic growth than the South East of England as a whole, with a steep increase in the number of confirmed cases. However, as of the 31st May 2020, the mortality rate in the

District attributed to Covid-19 was lower than the England average [\[See reference 10\]](#).

B.20 Research conducted by public bodies in the UK has shown that Covid-19 has had a greater impact, both directly and indirectly, on people who share certain protected characteristics including people who did not fall into the white British ethnic group, people with disabilities, women (including pregnant women), and older people [\[See reference 11\]](#).

B.21 In terms of their perception of wellbeing, residents of Winchester reported having slightly lower levels of life satisfaction (7.0 out of 10.00) than the average for UK (7.4) in the 2020/21 period. The Covid-19 pandemic led to decreased levels of life satisfaction being reported across all of the UK and Winchester was no exception with a decrease from the 7.5 figure reported in 2019/20. Average figures recorded relating to 'feeling the things done in life are worthwhile' and 'happiness' also decreased compared to prior years in the District (both at 7.3) in 2020/21 and were lower than or equivalent to the averages for UK (at 7.7 and 7.3, respectively). Average levels of anxiety recorded for the District fell between 2019/20 and 2020/21 (from 3.6 to 2.9), and were lower than the average for the UK (3.3) [\[See reference 12\]](#). Polling carried out by Age UK amongst older age groups found that 34% of respondents reported feeling more anxious than at the start of the pandemic [\[See reference 13\]](#).

B.22 The 2011 census presented figures on people with disabilities in the UK. Of Winchester's population, 85.5% stated that their daily activities are 'not limited' by a long term illness, while 8.6% are 'limited a little' and 5.9% are 'limited a lot' by an illness. The proportion of Winchester's population who were reported as 'limited a lot' is below Hampshire and England and Wales.

B.23 For statistics on pregnancy and maternity, Table 1 presents the percentage of births Winchester occurring to mothers aged 35 or over, occurring outside of marriage and occurring to non-British mothers.

Table B.1: Breakdown of selected figures relating to births in Winchester

Births	2001	2005	2011	2015	2016
% live births to mothers aged 35+	26.0	29.4	24.8	32.3	31.6
% live births outside of marriage	25.0	27.0	33.8	33.4	31.8
% live births born to non-British born mothers	12.6	13.6	13.9	14.0	15.6

B.24 In 2019, Winchester ranked 293 out of 317 local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived), compared with a ranking of 307 in 2015 [See reference 14]. (It should be noted that the number of Local Authorities in England ranked in terms of IMD decreased from 326 to 317 from 2015 to 2019). Winchester performs particularly strongly in terms of measures relating to income, employment, education skills and training, health and disability, crime, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. The area performs less favourably (ranked 195 out of 317) in relation to living environment which considers the quality of housing as well as air quality and road traffic accidents. It also performed particularly poorly (ranked 99 out of 317) in relation to barriers to housing and services which considers the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. In 2019, Winchester had no Lower Super Output Areas (LSOA) within the 10% most deprived or within the 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England. However, areas within Winchester Town in the St John and All Saints ward (LSOA Winchester 006c) are within the 30% most deprived areas in England. Also, within the City parts of the St Bartholomew ward (LSOA Winchester 006a) and the St Luke ward (LSOAs Winchester 008a and Winchester 008b) are within the 40% most deprived areas in England.

B.25 According to Public Health England, while Winchester is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, around 10.1% (2,342) children live in relative low income families, whilst 8.1% (1,894) live in absolute

low income families [See reference 15]. It was estimated that 3,996 out of 50,887 households were fuel poor in 2020, which equates to 7.9% of all households in the District. This is lower than the figure for South East of England which is 8.6% [See reference 16]. The fuel poverty levels for the South East are the lowest in England [See reference 17].

B.26 There is little baseline information available that is directly relevant to other protected characteristics including gender reassignment or sexual orientation.

Method

B.27 The Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document has been reviewed to consider the likely impacts of the policies on each of the nine protected characteristics from the Equality Act 2010 listed above. The policy options considered at the Issues and Options stage were reviewed as part of the EqlA work undertaken at that stage are not represented in this document. The EqlA work undertaken for Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document involved the appraisal of a new option for the spatial distribution of development in the District (please see Chapter 4 of the full IIA Report for a description of each option). The appraisal of this new option is presented alongside the four options originally subject to EqlA as part of the work undertaken for the Issues and Options stage.

B.28 The appraisal of the policies in the draft Local Plan and the spatial options for the distribution of development in the plan area consider each protected characteristic, in relation to whether there is compatibility with the three main duties set out in the Equality Act 2010.

B.29 A colour coded scoring system has been used to show the effects that the draft Local Plan is likely to have on each protected characteristics, as shown below:

Table B.2: Symbols and colour coding used

Score	Likely Effect
+	Positive
0	Neutral
-	Negative

B.30 Note that the criteria applied to the appraisal of site options as part of the EqIA differ from the criteria applied to the appraisal of sites as part of the full IIA Report; therefore, the effects identified are not equivalent between the two assessments.

Findings

B.31 The detailed findings of the equalities assessment for the options for the spatial distribution of growth in the plan area and the policies in the Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document are presented in Tables 1.1 and 1.2, respectively. The proposed site allocations included in the draft Local Plan have been considered as part of the assessment of the spatial strategy policy (SP2). The spatial strategy broadly aligns with option 1a considered for the spatial distribution of growth in the District. As such, the effects described below in relation to Policy SP2 by and large, align with those identified for option 1a

B.32 The draft Local Plan does not directly affect a number of the protected characteristics. Most of the policies are expected to have either a positive, mixed or neutral relationship with regard to all of the protected characteristics considered in this assessment. Only a small number of policies are expected to have a negative relationship with any of the protected characteristics without potential for this to be combined with a positive effect. Where this is the case, it is likely that potential adverse effects on the protected characteristics would be addressed through other policies when considering the plan as a complete

document. The document is therefore considered to be generally compatible with the three main duties of the Equality Act 2010.

B.33 The Winchester District Local Plan (Regulation 18) document does not include any direct or indirect references to marriage and civil partnership and sex and does not include policies that are considered to have a direct effect on these two protected characteristics. No direct effect is also expected in relation to young and adult carers. For the remaining protected characteristics and groups against which each policy has been assessed (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people, people living in deprived/rural areas and people with poor literacy and/numeracy) the policies in the draft Local Plan document are likely to have some positive, mixed and a small number of negative effects as follows.

B.34 The draft Local Plan includes a number of policies that seek to address the provision of community services and facilities in the District, seek to support development that would support good access to these types of facilities, or prevent development that would could result in their loss. Some of the more specialist services and facilities in the District will be of particular benefit to groups that are presently less represented in the community; for example where there is a need for specialist medical facilities or places to organise meetings. There are also policies included in the plan to help support the viability of Town Centre locations where there is potential for increased numbers of informal interactions between residents which could help to promote social tolerance and cohesion in the plan area. Policies SP1, SP2, H1, H2, H3, H4, E2, E3, E4, E7 and E8 are all expected to result in a positive effect in relation to the protected characteristics of gender reassignment, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation. These policies all have potential to support good access to a range of services and facilities or support increased community cohesion in the plan area.

B.35 The positive effect recorded for Policies SP2, H1 and H3 reflects the spatial distribution that would be achieved in Winchester District. The distribution of much of the development to the more developed locations (at

Winchester Town, South Hampshire Urban Area and large settlements at the Market Towns and Rural Areas) would support good access for many residents to services and facilities and town centres. Given that some residents would be located in areas where there is more limited access to these types of provisions, the positive effect expected for these policies is in combination with a negative effect. Given that Winchester Town contains some of the most deprived areas of the District, supporting the regeneration of these areas is also expected to have positive effects in relation to people living in deprived areas. Furthermore, providing for the overall economic strategy for the District (Policy E1) is expected to improve the prospects of residents in receipt of benefits, those searching for a job and those wishing to upskill. Positive effects are therefore expected for this policy in relation to people on benefits, unemployed people and people with poor literacy and/or numeracy. Distributing economic development in the District to align mostly with the housing strategy for the District is likely to support good access to jobs for many residents. Therefore, Policy E2 is expected to have a positive effect in relation to unemployed people. Positive effects are also recorded for these groups for Policies SP2, H1, H3 and H4 given that are also likely to support access to jobs for a relatively high number of residents. For Policies SP2, H1 and H3 the positive effect is expected in combination with a negative effect given that some housing is to be provided within less developed areas where access to jobs would be more limited.

B.36 Supporting good access to services and facilities as well as jobs is likely to reduce the potential for air pollution in the plan area. Certain groups (including younger, older and pregnant people and those with respiratory or cardiovascular illnesses) are more vulnerable to this type of pollution. Therefore, positive effects are also expected in relation to the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for the policies for which positive effects are recorded for gender reassignment, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation. Mixed positive and negative effects are expected for Policies SP2, H1 and H3 in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity. The negative effect recorded as part of the overall mixed effect in relation to these characteristics reflects the proportion of residents who would be located in less developed locations. It also reflects the existing issues of air

pollution within Winchester Town, where an AQMA is present and a relatively high number of residents would be located.

B.37 Policies SP3, CN1, CN2, CN3, CN5, CN6, CN7, D1, D2, D4, D5, D6, T1, T2, T3, T4, NE1, NE3, NE4, NE5, NE7, NE8, NE9, NE9, NE10, NE11, NE14, NE15, HE14 and E1 are also expected to have a positive effect in relation to the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity. Many of these policies are expected to help encourage the use of more active and sustainable travel modes which could help limit the release of air pollutants associated with vehicular travel. These benefits are likely to result through support for the development that is well designed and permeable and incorporates safe and convenient routes for walking and cycling. Policies T1 to T4 are expected to be of particular benefit in this regard given that they are specifically focussed on incorporating measures that would promote safe and accessible low carbon transport solutions. These policies are also expected to have positive effects in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in deprived areas/rural areas. Supporting travel by sustainable and active modes will give those in more remote areas better access to jobs and services and facilities. These types of improvements will also have particular benefits for those on lower incomes who may not be able to own or operate a car.

B.38 Policies are also included which will support more compact forms of development within the settlement boundaries and higher densities of development in appropriate more urban locations. This type of approach to development is also likely to benefit air quality in the District, with associated benefits for groups who may be more susceptible to air pollutants. This theme is notable included through Policies SP3, D6 and NE7. It should be noted that the positive effects recorded for Policy NE7 are combined with negative effects. This policy seeks to maintain undeveloped gaps between settlements. While this approach is likely to support more compact forms of development at many settlements, in some instances it may result in some residents having to travel to other settlements to access certain provisions that might otherwise be located closer to them if there was not a requirement to maintain the gap in question.

B.39 Policies included that will help to preserve and enhance undeveloped areas of vegetation (most notably Policies NE1, NE3, NE4, NE5, NE8, NE9, NE10, BE11, NE14 and NE15), woodland or other types of green infrastructure may act as routes for walking and cycling thereby contributing to a reduced need to travel by car and associated air pollutants. These policies may also help to support the incorporation of natural barriers to air pollution. Benefits relating to air quality are likely through these approaches and therefore positive effects are expected for these policies in relation to the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity. The plan also includes policies that will support a move towards more sustainable and less polluting energy sources as well as supporting development that will require lower levels of energy in the first place given the higher level of efficiency promoted through design measures. These policies (most notably CN1, CN2, CN3, CN5, CN6 and CN7) are also likely to benefit the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity given the potential to support increases in local air quality. Policies CN1, CN2 and CN3 are considered most likely to provide benefits in relation to increased energy efficiency at developments in the District which is likely to greatly benefit people on lower incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people by reducing instances of fuel poverty. Policy HE14 will also have benefits for these groups for the similar reasons. However, these benefits are limited to securing higher levels of energy efficiency through development at heritage assets. Policy D7 is also of importance when considering the potential to limit the adverse effects of air pollution on potentially vulnerable groups. This policy sets out the approach for development to achieve minimum environmental standards that include a requirement for air quality (and other environmental measurements) to avoid unacceptable impacts on health or quality of life.

B.40 As well as including design related policies that will help create environments within which there is increased potential for trips to be made by sustainable modes to the benefit of local air quality, Policy D1 is set out to potentially reinforce the positive effect expected in relation to age and disability. This policy includes a requirement for the delivery of high quality public realm that is safe, attractive and easily navigable for all, including for those with reduced mobility, those living with dementia and people with disabilities. Policy D9 seeks to limit impacts relating to overheating at developments. Compared to

other cohorts, older people in the District are likely to be at increased risk of heat stress. Therefore, a positive effect is expected in relation to the protected characteristic age for this policy.

B.41 Policies that seek to ensure the delivery of affordable homes (Policies H6 and H7) are likely to provide benefits in terms of helping people with more modest incomes to access the housing market. Lower value homes will often be of most accessible to younger people in the District. As such, positive effects are recorded in relation the protected characteristics age as well as people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. By allowing for the development of rural exceptions sites to meet local needs for affordable homes, Policy H7 is specifically likely to benefit the rural communities. Therefore, a positive effect is expected in relation people living in rural areas. A positive effect is also expected for Policies H8 and H11 in relation to this group given that they allow for the extension or replacement of smaller rural dwellings in certain circumstances and housing for essential rural workers. These policies could, however, lead to increased need to travel in Winchester District, to the detriment of air quality (and potentially the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity) where residents are located in more rural areas.

B.42 Student accommodation and HMOs are addressed through Policies H9 and H10, respectively. By allowing for student accommodation of an appropriate quality, Policy H9 is likely to benefit students in the District, most of whom comprise younger people. This policy is therefore recorded as having a positive effect in relation to the protected characteristic age. The approach of the plan is to limit any overconcentration of HMOs in the District. Given that many occupiers of this type of accommodation are often younger people and/or those on lower incomes, Policy H10 is expected to have a negative effect in relation to age and people on lower incomes. Policy H5 is expected to have a positive effect in relation to age as well as disability. This policy sets out the requirement for accessible and adaptable homes that will benefit older people and those with disabilities.

B.43 The draft Local Plan document also includes Policies H12, H13, H14 and H15 which specifically seek to address the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers. These policies are set out to safeguard existing sites, address the intensification or expansion of these sites as well as new sites for accommodation of this type. As such, these policies are expected to have a positive effect in relation to the protected characteristic of race.

Consultation on the Local Plan

B.44 As well as the content of the Local Plan, it is important that the protected characteristics of the Equalities Act are taken into consideration when preparing and consulting on the Plan, in particular ensuring that all groups of people have the opportunity to access and participate in consultations.

Likely effects of the options for the spatial distribution of growth in Winchester District

Table B.3: Options for the spatial distribution of growth

Growth options	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Option 1	+/-?	+/-?	+	0	+/-?	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Option 1A	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0
Option 2	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+/-	0
Option 3	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0
Option 4	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	+/-	0

B.45 The options considered for the distribution of development in the plan area will have implications for new and existing residents in the plan area in terms of access to services and facilities and employment opportunities as well as air quality. It is also likely that providing new development in or close to areas which are currently identified as experiencing higher levels deprivation could help to address these issues by promoting regeneration.

B.46 Option 2 would focus development to the areas of the District which provide access to the highest number of existing and planned services and facilities and sustainable transport links at Winchester Town. This option is therefore likely to benefit air quality in the plan area and therefore positive effects are identified in relation to age (including those over 65, infants and young children), disability (including those with long term health problems), pregnancy and maternity and people living in deprived areas/rural areas. Negative effects are expected in combination for people living in deprived areas/rural areas, for Option 2, considering the potential to intensify existing air quality issues within central parts of Winchester Town, by focusing much of the new development at these areas. These parts of the District presently contain the areas of highest deprivation in Winchester. This option is also likely to provide residents with access to community buildings such as faith buildings and therefore positive effects are identified in relation to religion or belief. By supporting the vitality and viability of Winchester Town this option could help to promote informal interactions between residents and support community cohesion. Benefits are therefore also likely in terms of supporting social tolerance in the plan area and positive effects are expected in relation to gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. Supporting the viability of the largest town centre in the plan area and providing development at locations which are well related to employment areas is likely to help provide some residents who are unemployed and/or are required to claim benefits as well as those who are currently on lower incomes with opportunities for higher paying jobs. Positive effects are therefore also expected for option 2 in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people.

B.47 Similar effects to those identified for option 2, are expected across many of the protected characteristics for option 1. This option would see development distributed broadly in line with the existing functions of settlements in the plan area. This would include a relatively high level of development at Winchester Town as the largest settlement in the District. This option could also support a proportion of development at

the other larger settlements which allow for access to a range of services and facilities at which locations the viability of existing centres could be supported and social integration promoted. The high level of development this option would provide in the South Hampshire Urban Areas would, however, mean that a proportion of development would have to be delivered to currently unknown and less developed locations in the south of the District. While this option could strengthen links to the larger settlements and employment and services outside of the District to the south, it is likely to promote out commuting to the detriment of air quality. Therefore, the positive effects identified for the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity are combined with uncertain negative effects. The precise location of development within the south of the District and its relationship with the larger settlements to the south of the District where services and facilities and jobs are likely to be most accessible, is presently unknown. Therefore, uncertainty is now attached to the positive effects identified for the protected characteristics reassignment, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. This option is less likely to intensify existing air quality issues within central parts of Winchester Town which are amongst the most deprived in the District and therefore a positive effect alone is identified for people living in deprived areas/rural areas.

B.48 Through option 1A, a similar distribution to option 1, would result. However, a slightly higher level of development would be delivered at Winchester Town, the level of development at the South Hampshire Urban Areas would be substantially reduced and the level of development at the Market Towns and Rural Areas would be increased. As such, this option would result in benefits relating to concentrating growth at Winchester Town, where there is good service provision, thereby helping to promote a degree of social integration. This element of growth is also likely to help limit the need for travel in the plan area and associated benefits for local air quality. Focussing additional growth to Winchester Town where AQMAs are present could, however, intensify existing air quality issues at this location. Therefore, while positive effects are identified for age, disability and pregnancy and maternity given the potential for these groups to be more adversely affected by issues relating to air quality, the positive effect also identified for people living in deprived areas/rural areas is combined with a negative effect. The adverse effect reflects the alignment of areas of existing air quality issues with some of the more deprived areas in Winchester. Focussing growth at the settlement that benefits from the widest range of services and facilities where residents are likely to benefit from informal interactions between each other is likely to help meet the needs of a wide range of groups in Winchester and protect social tolerance. Therefore, positive effects are also expected in relation religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. This element of growth will also support good access to employment opportunities, including opportunities for benefiting from higher paying jobs. Positive effects are expected for option 1A in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. These benefits are contrasted with the potential adverse effects associated with distributing a relatively high level of development more widely to the Market Towns and Rural Areas. At a number of these settlements (most notably New Alresford and Bishops Waltham) residents would benefit from reasonable access to services and facilities. Furthermore, this approach would prevent an overreliance on service provision at Winchester Town and potential imbalance in the plan area, as well as allowing for support for the viability of rural service provision. However, this element of growth would provide certain residents with limited access to specialist services they may need regular access to and is likely to promote an increased need to travel to the detriment of air quality. Therefore, negative effects are expected in combination for age, disability and pregnancy and maternity, as well as for religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. This element of growth is also less likely to support good access to a wide range of jobs with negative effects also expected in combination for people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people.

B.49 Option 3 would provide much of the new development at a strategic allocation or new settlement in the District. Regardless of the location of this element of development, in the longer term there is potential to establish a relatively self-contained strategic allocation (potentially as an extension to an existing settlement) or settlement which provides residents with access to essential services and facilities and employment. The ability of the new development to be self-sustaining is likely to occur in the longer term and there are likely to be particular challenges in terms of fostering community cohesion when creating this size of development from scratch. Where a new development of this size is provided as an urban extension there could be implications for existing community networks within the settlement it adjoins. Residents at a new settlement are likely to need to travel longer distances to access some services and facilities at its early stages. Furthermore, these options are considered less likely to help address the higher levels of deprivation which currently exist in Winchester Town. Therefore, mixed positive and negative effects are identified for the protected characteristics age, disability, pregnancy and maternity, people living in deprived areas/rural areas, religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation.

B.50 Option 4 would result in a more dispersed distribution of development in the plan area, with the rural settlements accommodating a larger proportion of overall development. Winchester Town would still accommodate a relatively large proportion of development through this option. This option would help to prevent the stagnation of rural services in the plan area and could support community cohesion in this manner. Through this option, however, many residents would have to travel longer distances to access a wider range of services and facilities as well as employment opportunities. It would support the viability of Winchester Town Centre, but would provide less development in the south of the District. The increased potential for air pollution, reduced access for residents to certain services and facilities and employment opportunities means that negative effects are identified for the protected characteristics age, disability, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. This approach

option would most directly help to address rural deprivation and therefore a positive effect is identified in relation to people living in deprived areas/rural areas. A negative effect is identified in combination for this protected characteristic given that the high level of development at Winchester Town could intensify air quality issues at this location.

Likely effects of the Regulation 18 policies in relation to the ‘protected characteristics’ and other relevant groups

Table B.4: Vision, objectives and spatial strategy

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Policy SP1 - Vision and objectives	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Strategic Policy SP3 – Development in the countryside	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+/-	0

B.51 Policy SP2 sets out the spatial strategy for the District and the distribution of development across its three spatial areas: Winchester Town, the South Hampshire Urban Areas and Market Towns and Rural Area. Given the close link between this policy and Policies H1 and H3 which set out the distribution of housing development for the plan area, Policy SP2 is appraised alongside these policies later in this appendix.

B.52 The policies in the chapter setting out the vision, objectives and spatial strategy for Winchester District seek to provide for a sustainable spatial distribution of development up to 2039. The strategy is to meet the housing needs of the plan area while supporting economic growth and diversification across the spatial areas of Winchester Town, the South Hampshire Urban Areas and Market Towns and Rural Area. The aspirational nature of the vision for the plan area and the objectives that will support its achievement under Policy SP1, means that positive effects are expected in relation to a number of protected characteristics. The vision and objectives set out the image of the District as a location where significant housing and economic development have been delivered. The level of housing growth is expected to help address housing affordability and help younger residents and people on lower incomes to access the housing market. Positive effects are therefore expected in relation to age and people on low incomes. The provision of economic development in the plan area is likely to support increased numbers of jobs in the District and therefore positive effects are expected in relation to people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in deprived areas/rural areas, with potential for increased positive effects in relation to people on low incomes. The vision and objectives also set out an approach where much of the development will be focussed to make good use of the range of services and facilities in the larger settlements. This is likely to help limit the potential for air pollution associated with vehicular travel in the District. Furthermore, part of the approach included in the plan’s objectives include improved air quality. Certain groups in the District are likely to be particularly vulnerable to air pollution, including younger, older, and pregnant people and those with cardiovascular or respiratory problems. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity. Given that vision for the plan area and the supporting objectives are expected to support good access to a range of services and facilities and specifically seek to achieve the creation of inclusive communities with a range of services and infrastructure, benefits are

also expected in relation to groups who potentially need access to more specialist facilities, places of worship and meeting halls. This may include those who fall within the protected characteristics gender reassignment, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation and positive effects are therefore recorded for these groups.

B.53 Policy SP3 limits the types of development that are considered acceptable outside of the settlement boundaries. This policy is likely to support a more compact distribution of development in Winchester District and limit air pollution associated with travel. Positive effects are therefore expected in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity. The policy will limit the potential for certain types of development in the countryside which might otherwise support rural economic growth and the viability of services at these locations. However, development outside of the settlement boundaries is to be permitted for certain employment generating uses (such as agriculture, horticulture, forestry or outdoor recreation). Furthermore, the policy sets out that proposals for the reuse of existing rural buildings for uses such as employment, community use or affordable housing will be considered acceptable where they are close to existing settlements. Therefore, the negative effect expected in relation to people living in rural areas is recorded in combination with a positive effect.

Table B.5: Carbon neutrality and designing for low carbon infrastructure

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy CN1 – Mitigating and adapting to climate change	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Policy CN2 – Energy hierarchy	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Policy CN3 – Energy efficiency standards to reduce carbon emissions	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Policy CN4 – Water efficiency standards in new developments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy CN5 – Renewable and low carbon energy schemes (was CP12)	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy CN6 – Micro energy generation schemes	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Policy CN7 – Energy storage	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.54 The policies in the ‘Carbon neutrality and low carbon infrastructure’ chapter seek to minimise carbon emissions, encourage low carbon infrastructure, support renewable energy and the development of a green economy. Policy CN1 seeks to respond to the Council’s climate emergency declaration by outlining a number of measures to help mitigate against and adapt to climate change. These include supporting sustainable travel modes of transport, reducing carbon emissions through development that accords with the energy hierarchy and incorporating open space and biodiversity net gain and using planting to help address issues of shading and overheating. The policy also requires developers to submit an Energy and Carbon Statement, proportional to the nature of the application, to demonstrate how the design process has addressed the requirements set out. Elements of the policy are likely to help improve local air quality and therefore benefit groups in the District that are particularly vulnerable to air pollution; this includes children, older people, people with cardiovascular or respiratory illnesses and pregnant women. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity. Policies CN2, CN3, CN5, CN6 and CN7 all support low carbon infrastructure, improvements in energy efficiency and the shift to renewable energy in varying ways, which will result in improvements to air quality in terms of a reduction in emissions. Therefore, positive effects are also expected for these policies in relation to age, disability, pregnancy and maternity for these policies.

B.55 Policy CN1 also requires proposals to minimise energy demand through design layout and orientation. Policies CN2 and CN3 provide further policy direction in relation to incorporating improved energy efficiency standards in homes and buildings. As well as helping to limit carbon emissions, these policies will also help to limit energy costs for households in the District, addressing issues of social equity and fuel poverty in particular. Therefore, a positive effect is expected in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people for these policies.

Table B.6: High quality well-designed places and living well

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy D1 – High quality, well designed and inclusive places	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Policy D2– Design principles for Winchester Town	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy D3 – Design principles for South Hampshire Urban Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Policy D4 – Design principles for market towns and rural villages	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Strategic Policy D5 – Master plans	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D6 – Brownfield development and making best use of land	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D7 – Development standards	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D8 – Contaminated land	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D9 – Impact of overheating	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D10 – Shopfronts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy D11 – Signage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.56 The policies in the ‘High quality well-designed places and living well’ chapter of the plan seek to ensure new developments are well designed as part of the creation of sustainable, high quality places which address the issues of health and wellbeing and climate change. Policies D1, D2, D4 and D5 seek to encourage the design of developments to create connected places where active and sustainable modes of travel are promoted. It is likely that these policies will help to reduce the use of private cars and limit increases in the air pollution in the District. These policies are likely to benefit groups in the District that are particularly vulnerable to air pollution; this includes younger, older and pregnant people and those with cardiovascular or respiratory illnesses. Positive effects are therefore recorded in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity. The positive effects recorded for Policy D1 are likely to be reinforced in relation to age and disability given the inclusion of the requirement for the delivery of high quality public realm that is safe, attractive and easily navigable for all. This includes in relation those with reduced mobility, those living with dementia and people with disabilities. Policy D2 will support the incorporation of higher quality development, specifically in Winchester Town, that responds to input from the local community. This policy is likely to have benefits in relation to people living in deprived areas given that the settlement

contains some of the most deprived areas in the District. Policies D3 and D4 also support meaningful community engagement with local residents. A positive effect is recorded for Policy D4 in relation to people living in rural areas given that it will support the delivery of higher quality development in a manner that responds to the wants of the community in rural locations. While Policy D3 is likely to help achieve better outcomes for local people in the South Hampshire Urban Areas in terms of the quality of development delivered, the area does not display as high level of deprivation as parts of Winchester Town. Furthermore, the policy does not include any requirements relating to the promotion of active and sustainable modes of travel that might otherwise improve air quality and limit the potential for adverse effects on potentially vulnerable groups.

B.57 Policies D1, D2, D3, D4 and D5 are likely to help promote opportunities for increased informal interactions between residents by requiring that development incorporates high quality public realm and spaces where people can meet. For Policies D2, D3, D4 and D5 developments should be delivered to accord with relevant master plans and/or design codes which is likely support the achievement of development which local people will have a chance to influence and can be influenced to be inclusive in relation to a wide number of resident types. This process can help achieve the creation of high quality, well designed and more inclusive places which meets the needs of a wider range of residents. Positive effects are expected for these four policies in relation to gender reassignment, race, religion and sexual orientation given the potential to foster increased social tolerance and design development to meet the needs of groups who might otherwise be less likely to be represented through the development process.

B.58 It is expected that Policy D6 will achieve similar benefits to Policies D1, D2, D4 and D5 in terms of limiting adverse air quality and the potential for effects relating to vulnerable groups such as young and older people, pregnant people and people with cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses. Policy D6 supports higher levels of development at brownfield sites where there is good access to facilities and public transport. This approach is likely to locate higher number of residents where there is reduced need to travel by private vehicle thereby limiting the potential for air pollution from these sources.

B.59 Policy D7 sets out development standards for proposals which includes the requirement for development to addressing any unacceptable pollution that would result in adverse health or quality of life impacts, including air quality. Therefore, for the reasons detailed previously in this section, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policy D7. Policy D9 aims to reduce potential for impacts relating to overheating at developments. This includes through the incorporation of appropriate design measures as well as planting, with the use of mechanical systems to address this issue to be used as a last resort. Compared to other cohorts, older people in the District are likely to be at increased risk of heat stress. Therefore, a positive effect is expected in relation to age for this policy.

Table B.7: Sustainable transport and active travel

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy T1 – Sustainable and active transport and travel	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
Policy T2 – Parking for new developments	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
Policy T3 – Promoting	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
sustainable travel modes of transport and the design and layout of parking for new developments															
Policy T4 – Access for new developments	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0

B.60 The policies in the ‘Sustainable transport and active travel’ chapter of the plan seek to prioritise active and sustainable modes of transport, as well as the use of car clubs and electric/hydrogen vehicles over fossil-fuelled vehicles. This includes through the promotion of the concept of 15-minute neighbourhoods through Policy T1. It also includes through the requirement for Travel Plans to demonstrate how the needs of sustainable transport are met through proposals and for the requirement for the inclusion of parking for cycles, e-mobility and other non-car transport through Policies T2 and T3. Policy T4 directly requires that the needs of pedestrians and cyclist should be prioritised at new developments. The approach of these policies is expected to benefit air quality in the District as modal shift is promoted and there is potential congestion to be limited. Certain groups in the District are likely to be particularly vulnerable to air pollution, including younger, older, and pregnant people and those with cardiovascular or respiratory problems. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity for Policies T1 to T4. Particular benefits are expected in relation to age and disability for Policies T1, T2 and T4 given that they include direct reference for requirements to consider the needs of people with disabilities and reduced mobility at new developments, including the need for parking for mobility scooters. The policies’ support for developments that would support travel by sustainable and active modes is likely to have more notable benefits for residents in Winchester who do not benefit from regular access to a private vehicle, which can often include people on more modest incomes given the costs of owning and maintaining a vehicle. Benefits will include the ability to access a wider range of services and facilities and employment opportunities further afield. Positive effects are therefore also expected for Policies T1 to T4 in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits, unemployed people and people living in rural/deprived areas.

Table B.8: Biodiversity and the natural environment

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy NE1 – Protecting and enhancing biodiversity and the	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
natural environment in the district															
Policy NE2 – Major commercial, educational and MOD establishments in the countryside (MTRA5)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy NE3 – Open space, sport and recreation	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE4 – Green and blue infrastructure	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE5 – Biodiversity	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE6 – Flooding and flood risk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE7 – Settlement gaps	+/-	+/-	0	0	+/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE8 – South Downs National Park	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE9 – Landscape character	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE10 – Protecting open areas	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE11 – Open space provision for new development	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE12 – Equestrian development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Policy NE13 – Leisure and recreation in the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy NE14 – Rural character	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE15 – Special trees, important hedgerows and ancient woodlands	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE16 – Nutrient enrichment and neutrality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy NE17 – Rivers, watercourses and their settings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.61 The policies in the ‘Biodiversity and natural environment’ chapter seek to protect and enhance the natural capital of the District. This part of the approach to promoting a high quality natural environment in the District that can support a wide range of biodiversity, and contribute to human health and wellbeing. Policy NE1 provides the overarching approach for the protection and enhancement of the natural environment in the District. This policy includes a number of requirements that proposals should meet in order to protect all natural resources, habitats and species. These requirements include the protection and enhancement of the air environment. Certain groups are likely to be vulnerable to air pollution, including younger, older and pregnant people, and those with cardiovascular or respiratory problems. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policy NE1. Policy NE4 is set out to protect and enhance the green and blue infrastructure network in Winchester District, which provides multifunctional benefits including contributing to opportunities for active travel. Benefits supported through this policy are likely to include reduced need to travel by private vehicle. Policy NE15 promotes the protection of elements that contribute to the wider green infrastructure network. This includes protection for existing trees and vegetation as well as the incorporation new features of this type where appropriate. Trees and other vegetation planted in the right locations can help to mitigate the effects of adverse air quality by forming a barrier between pollutants and people. Trees can also remove some particulate pollution from the air. As such, positive effects are also expected in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policies NE4 and NE15. Given that Policies NE3, NE7, NE8, NE9, NE10, NE11, and NE14 all provide some support for the protection of existing and delivery of new areas open spaces within which vegetation/woodland may be present as well as elements of green infrastructure, positive effects are also recorded for these policies in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity. Furthermore, Policy NE7 is likely to help promote more compact distributions of development in many locations, by protecting important undeveloped gaps between settlement, which is likely to reduce the need to travel by car and benefit air quality. However, this policy could also result in some development being provided in settlements on the other side of these gaps where certain services and facilities are not in close proximity. Therefore, the policy could increase the need to travel from some locations. The positive effect recorded in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policy NE7 is therefore expected in combination with a negative effect.

B.62 Policies NE3, NE4, NE8, NE10, NE11, NE13 and NE17 all aim to protect and enhance open space and sports and recreation provisions as well as other areas that protect opportunities leisure and recreation in the District. These policies are expected to promote physical activity amongst the local population thereby supporting improvements in physical and mental health and wellbeing. These policies are expected to provide benefits for the community at large. No specific beneficial effect are expected in relation to any of the protected characteristics and therefore negligible effects have been recorded. Policies NE1, NE3, NE4, NE5, NE7, NE8, NE9, NE10, NE11, NE15 and NE17 all demonstrate support for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the District. This includes through the protection of areas that may harbour particular value for biodiversity. Interactions with nature have been shown to benefit mental health. However, interactions would have to be undertaken in an appropriate setting to limit the potential for detrimental impacts on ecosystems in the District. Overall, these policies are expected to provide benefits to the community in general. No specific beneficial effects have been identified in relation to any of the protected characteristics, and therefore negligible effects have been recorded.

B.63 Policies NE2, NE12 and NE13 all promote appropriate forms of development in the countryside that will support the diversification of the rural economy and provide accessible employment opportunities for those living in rural areas. Policy NE13, which promotes leisure and recreation in the countryside, is also expected to benefit the health and wellbeing of residents in rural areas. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to people living in rural areas for NE2, NE12 and NE13.

Table B.9: The historic environment

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy HE1 – Historic environment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE2 – All heritage assets (both designated and non-designated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE3 – Designated heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE4 – Non-designated heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE5 – Mitigation and avoiding the loss of heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE6 – Scheduled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
monuments and nationally important non-designated assets															
Policy NE7 – Non-designated archaeological assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE8 – Applications affecting Listed Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE9 – Change of use to Listed Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE10 – Development in Conservation Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE11 – Demolition in Conservation Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE12 – Registered Historic Parks and Gardens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy HE13 – Non-designated historic rural and industrial heritage assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy HE14 – Improvements or alterations to improve the energy efficiency of designated and non-designated historic assets	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0

B.64 The policies in the ‘Historic environment’ chapter aim to protect and enhance the District’s wealth of designated and non-designated heritage assets and ensure that they are not adversely affected by new development. Policy HE1 sets out a positive policy approach to decide on proposals which may affect heritage assets. The remaining policies are set out to preserve specific elements of the historic environment including archaeological assets, Listed Buildings, Conservation Areas, Registered Parks and Gardens, Scheduled Monuments and non-designated assets. Policy text is also included (HE14) to address the proposals to improve the energy efficiency of heritage assets. While these policies may benefit the built environment as a whole in terms of its aesthetic value and enjoyment by the public, the majority are unlikely to have any specific impact upon the protected characteristics. As such most the policies are expected to have negligible effects in relation to the protected characteristics. Policy HE13 sets out the approach for proposals for non-designated rural and industrial assets. The policy provides qualified support for bringing disused buildings of this type back into appropriate use. The policy supports maintenance of buildings and conversion for uses which support the rural economy. New uses, which allow for some degree of public access are also supported. Given the potential to support rural communities through this type of development a positive effect is expected for Policy HE13 in relation to people living in rural areas. Policy HE14 supports improvements for energy efficiency at historic buildings as part of the approach to meeting the Council’s climate emergency targets. This policy will help to promote improve air quality in the District by limiting emissions associated with energy generation. It will also help to limit energy costs for households in the District, addressing issues of social equity and fuel poverty in particular. Therefore, a positive effect is expected in relation to people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people for Policy HE14. By supporting improved air quality, this policy is also likely to have benefits for those who may be particular susceptible to this issue, including younger, older, and pregnant people and those with cardiovascular or respiratory problems. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity.

Table B.10: Homes for all

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy SP2 - Spatial strategy and development principles	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0
Strategic Policy H1 – Housing provision	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0
Strategic Policy H2 – Housing phasing and supply	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strategic Policy H3 – Spatial housing distribution	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	0	+/-	0
Policy H4 – Development within settlements	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+		+	

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy H5 - Meeting housing needs	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H6 - Affordable housing	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	0
Policy H7 - Affordable housing exception sites to meet local needs	+/-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0
Policy H8 – Small dwellings in the countryside	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy H9 – Purpose built student accommodation	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H10 – Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H11 – Housing for essential rural workers	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy H12 – Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H13 – Safeguarding Traveller sites	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy H14 – Traveller site intensification	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section of the Regulation 18 Local Plan	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed people	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived areas/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Policy H15 – New / expanded Traveller sites	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

B.65 The policies in the ‘Home for all’ chapter set out the approach for the delivery of new housing for Winchester District and seek to provide for the required level to meet local needs up to 2039. Housing development is to be distributed to help achieve sustainable development. Policies are also included to ensure that an appropriate mix of new housing (including affordable homes) is delivered, including accommodation to meet more specialist needs, such as student housing, adaptable housing and accommodation for Gypsies and Travellers. As highlighted earlier in this appendix, Policies H1 and H3 which set out the spatial distribution of development across the spatial areas of Winchester Town, the South Hampshire Urban Areas and Market Towns and Rural Area, are closely linked to the Policy SP2 which sets out the overall spatial strategy for the District. The assessment of Policy SP2 has therefore been presented alongside the assessment of Policies H1 and H3 in the table above. Please note that the assessments of sites allocated in the draft Local Plan is not included separately in the EqIA. Instead the appraisal of the spatial strategy and housing distribution (Policies SP2, H1 and H2) has considered the distribution of sites allocated for development in the plan.

B.66 Policies SP2, H1 and H3 would result in a range of benefits associated with concentrating much of the housing growth at Winchester Town as well as within the South Hampshire Urban Areas where there is good access to existing and planned employment land and services and facilities. This element of growth is likely to help limit the need for travel in the plan area with associated benefits for local air quality. Focussing a proportion of growth to Winchester Town where an AQMA is present could, however, intensify existing air quality issues at this location. Positive effects are identified for Policy SP2 in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity given the potential for these groups to be more adversely affected by issues relating to air quality. A positive effect is also identified for people living in deprived areas/rural areas given the potential to support regeneration within some of the most deprived areas of the District at Winchester Town. However, this effect is combined with a negative effect. The adverse effect reflects the alignment of areas of existing higher air pollution with some of the more deprived areas in Winchester. The range of high order services and facilities accessible at Winchester Town, in particular, is also likely to help promote a degree of social integration among the new residents. Winchester Town is more likely to meet the specialist needs of some groups such as those who need access to places of worship, specialist medical facilities and meeting halls. Furthermore, focussing growth at the settlement that benefits from the widest range of services and facilities is likely to promote the occurrence of informal interactions between a range of resident types to benefit community cohesion. Positive effects are therefore expected in relation religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. By providing much of growth at larger settlements and planned neighbourhoods good access is likely to be provided to employment opportunities, including opportunities for benefiting from higher paying jobs. As such, positive effects are recorded for people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. These benefits are contrasted with the potential adverse effects associated with distributing a relatively high level of development more widely to the Market Towns and Rural Areas. At a number of these settlements (most notably New Alresford and Bishops Waltham) residents would benefit from reasonable access to services and facilities. Furthermore, this approach would prevent an overreliance on service provision at Winchester Town and potential imbalance in the plan area, as well as providing support for the viability of rural service provision. However, the element of growth at the smaller settlements would provide certain residents with limited access to the specialist services they may need regular access to and is likely to promote an increased need to travel to the detriment of air quality. Therefore, negative effects are expected in combination for age, disability and pregnancy and maternity, as well as for religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation. This element of growth is also less likely to support good access to a wide range of jobs with negative effects also expected in combination for people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. The development principles set out under Policy SP2 include requirements for development which are likely to help mitigate many of the adverse effects identified. This includes in relation to air pollution given the requirement to promote public and active modes of transport and to address impacts relating to air quality. Therefore, there is potential to limit adverse effects recorded in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity as well as people living in deprived areas/rural areas. The development principles of Policy SP2 also include a requirement for development to contribute to social inclusivity and to provide the necessary infrastructure at new developments to meet identified needs in a timely manner. These requirements are likely to help mitigate issues identified with regard to social cohesion in relation to the protected characteristics religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation.

B.67 Policy H2 sets out the phasing of housing delivery over the plan period. This is likely to help ensure that required services and facilities can be planned and can help to prevent the potential for existing services and facilities to become overburdened as new homes are delivered and occupied. This approach is likely to limit the need for some residents to have to travel longer distances for certain services and facilities given that they might otherwise become overburdened if housing delivery is inappropriately phased. As such, this policy may help to limit air pollution in the plan area. Positive effects are therefore expected in relation to age, disability, and pregnancy and maternity. The policy will have potential benefits for all residents in terms of allowing for suitable levels of access to services and facilities. However, it is likely to have particular benefits for groups with more specialist needs who may need access to services and facilities such as places of worship, specialist medical facilities and meeting halls. Positive effects are therefore expected for Policy H2 in relation to religion or belief, gender reassignment, race and sexual orientation.

B.68 Policy H5 is included to ensure that a range of housing types are provided in the District. This approach will support the delivery of housing that meets a range of user types, including younger and older people as well as families of varying sizes. The policy also supports the delivery of adaptable homes and specialist homes including those that would meet the needs of older people. The delivery of housing that can be adapted to the needs of wheelchair users and older residents is of particular importance given the trend towards an older population in Winchester District. Policy H5 is expected to have positive effects in relation to age and disability. Policy H6 sets out the detailed requirements for the delivery of affordable homes in Winchester District. This includes requirements for the proportion of affordable rent or social rent and first homes. This policy is likely to help younger people who wish to access the housing market as well as residents who are on more modest incomes or are in receipt of certain benefits. Positive effects are therefore recorded for this policy in relation to age, people on low incomes, people on benefits and unemployed people. Providing affordable homes at rural exception sites (Policy H7) will also benefit these groups by supporting access to decent housing. Furthermore, it will also provide benefits for people living in rural areas in terms of helping to meet the local housing need in these types of location. Policies H8 and H11 will allow for small scale replacement dwellings or extensions in rural locations and housing for essential rural workers in similar types of location. Similar benefits are likely for these policies as those recorded for Policy H7 in relation to those living in rural communities in Winchester District. However, Policies H7, H8 and H11 could also contribute to increased need to travel and poorer air quality in District by providing homes in locations where there is more limited service and/or job provision. Therefore, the positive effect recorded for Policy H7 in relation to age is combined with a negative effect and a negative effect alone for this protected characteristic is recorded for Policies H8 and H11. Negative effects are also recorded for all three Policies in relation to disability and pregnancy and maternity. These effects reflect the potential for younger, older and pregnant people as well people with cardiovascular and respiratory problems to be more vulnerable to air pollution.

B.69 By allowing for development that will deliver appropriate student accommodation, Policy H9 will provide housing that meets the needs of this group to a decent standard. Given that the student population will often compromise younger people, a positive effect is recorded for this policy in relation to age. Policy H10 seeks to prevent an over concentration of HMOs in any one area. This type of accomdotion can often provide housing for younger people and those on more modest incomes given the higher cost of renting or owing an entire property outright. Therefore, this policy is likely to have negative effects in relation to age and people on low incomes.

B.70 Policies H12, H13, H14 and H15 provide the approach to providing new accommodation to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers in the plan area. The specific requirements new developments should meet are set out under Policy H12. This includes the requirement that sites should be capable of accommodating the proposed uses to acceptable standards with appropriate services and infrastructure incorporated. The requirements of this policy are expected to ensure that accommodation for Gypsy and Travellers is provided to a decent standard. Policies H13, H14 and H15 safeguard existing sites for this type of accommodation, set out the approach for intensifying these sites and for expanding existing sites and developing new sites. Positive effects are therefore expected for all four policies in relation to race.

Table B.11: Vibrant economy

Preferred policy option	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed People	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Strategic Policy E1 – General vibrant economy strategy	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+
Strategic Policy E2 – Spatial distribution of economic growth	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+	0	+	0
Strategic Policy E3 – Town centres strategy and hierarchy	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Strategic Policy E4 – Retail and main town centre uses	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy E5 – Enhancing employment opportunities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy E6 – Retaining employment opportunities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Policy E7 – Maintaining vitality and viability of town centres	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy E8 – Local shops, services and facilities	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy E9 – Economic development in the rural area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Policy E10 – Farm diversification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

Preferred policy option	Age	Disability	Gender reassignment	Marriage and civil partnership	Pregnancy and maternity	Race	Religion or belief	Sex	Sexual orientation	People on low incomes	People on benefits	Unemployed People	Young and adult carers	People living in deprived/rural areas	People with poor literacy and/or numeracy
Policy E11 – Visitor-related development within the countryside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0

B.71 The policies in the ‘Vibrant economy’ chapter of the plan set out the level of employment growth that is needed to meet local needs as well as the distribution of that growth. Support for the existing strengths of the local economy as well as for the diversification of employment opportunities is included. The focus of enhancing employment opportunities is to be through development within the settlement boundaries, as extensions to existing businesses or redevelopment of existing sites for new employment uses. Policy is also included to support the viability of the District’s Town Centres as well as the rural economy and local service provision.

B.72 Policy E1 provides overarching support for the sustainable growth of the economy in the District, including support for the development of a number of sectors and the enhancement of local skills. The policy includes specific support for the growth of the green economy as well as measures to promote working from home and reducing the need to travel longer distances to work. The approach set out includes the allocation of land to support employment growth at sustainable location. This is likely to reduce the need to commute by private vehicle in the District, with associated benefit relating to local air quality. This approach is likely to have particular benefits for certain groups in the District who may be more susceptible to ailments relating to air pollution. This includes younger, older and pregnant people and people with cardiovascular and/or respiratory illnesses. Therefore, positive effects are expected in relation to the protected characteristics age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policy E1. Similarly, although the delivery of new development in the plan area is likely to lead to some increased level of human activity and related pollution, town centre locations are those which are the most accessible in the District by sustainable modes of transport. Policies E2, E3, E4, E7 and E8 support the role of the main settlements and town centres as key areas for economic activity, services and amenities. Through Policy E8 the town centre locations are to be the main locations for services and facilities that would perform more than a local function. It is considered likely that protecting and enhancing the vitality and viability of the main settlements and town centre locations would help to encourage modal shift in the District, contributing to improving local air quality. Furthermore, as set out through Policy E2, by providing economic growth in line with the spatial strategy and mostly towards the developed locations of the District, it is likely that many new and existing residents will benefit from nearby access to employment opportunities which will further help to encourage travel by more sustainable and active modes of transport. Therefore, positive effects are also expected in relation to age, disability and pregnancy and maternity for Policies E2, E3, E4, E7 and E8. Helping to ensure the viability of centres as locations which provide access to a range of services and facilities is likely to benefit groups who potentially need access to more specialist facilities, places of worship and meeting halls. This may include those who fall within the protected characteristics gender reassignment, race, religion or belief and sexual orientation and positive effects are therefore recorded for these groups. Given that these five policies may help to protect the vitality of the main settlements and town centres and also support uses in these areas that will allow for increased opportunities for informal interactions between residents of the District, they may help to encourage an improved level of social tolerance in relation to groups within these protected characteristics who may be subject to discrimination.

B.73 Policy E1 outlines support for the enhancement of skills in the local area, through securement of employment and skills plans with relation to large scale developments. This support for the enhancement of skills is likely to be beneficial for those in the area on low incomes, people on benefits, and people with poor literacy and/or numeracy. Therefore, positive effects are expected for these four protected characteristics. Policies E2, E3 and E7 are all supportive of economic development within the main settlements and town centres, including at Winchester Town. Enhancement of opportunities for employment and services and facilities in these locations would be beneficial to those living in the more deprived areas of the District, which are mainly located within Winchester Town. As such, a positive effect is expected for people living in deprived areas for Policy E2, E3 and E7.

B.74 Policies E1 and E2 set out the overarching strategy for economic development in the District, including the distribution of this type of development to achieve sustainable growth and support for traditionally important industries as well as diversification in other sectors. Policy E5 aims to enhance employment opportunities at key locations (within the settlement boundaries and at areas with established businesses) within the District. Policy E6 aims to retain employment opportunities by protecting existing and allocated employment land and floorspace from changes of use. All of the policies in this chapter of the Local Plan are likely to support some degree of job creation in the District. However, the four policies highlighted will support well established employment sites and uses that are demonstratable valuable to the plan area in terms of job creation. As such, positive effects are expected for people that are unemployed for these four policies. Given that the distribution of economic development set out through Policy E2 is broadly aligned with the housing development for the plan area and will therefore provide many residents with good access to jobs, positive effects are also expected for this policy in relation to people on low incomes and people on benefits.

B.75 Policy E8 supports the retention of services and facilities within the District and also the development of essential services and facilities in the countryside to serve rural communities. A positive effect is expected for this policy in relation to people living in rural areas given the support it would provide for rural communities in terms access to services and facilities. Policies E9, E10 and E11 support various types of economic development in the rural areas of Winchester. This includes agriculture, horticulture, forestry, appropriate diversification of farms and suitable tourism and visitor-related activity. Uses of this type are required to be provided in a manner which supports sustainable economic growth in the countryside, whilst protecting its natural and built environment. This is likely to enhance the local economies of rural areas and provide opportunities for the rural communities. Therefore, a positive effect is expected for people living in rural areas in relation to these three policies.

Appendix C

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

International plans and programmes of most relevance for the Local Plan

C.1 United Nations Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (the 'Aarhus Convention') (1998) – Establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment. The Parties to the Convention are required to make the necessary provisions so that public authorities (at national, regional or local level) will contribute to these rights to become effective.

C.2 United Nations Declaration on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg Declaration) (2002) – Sets broad framework for international sustainable development, including building a humane, equitable and caring global society aware of the need for human dignity for all, renewable energy and energy efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and resource efficiency.

C.3 European Environmental Noise Directive (2002) – Sets out a hierarchy for the avoidance, prevention and reduction in adverse effects associated with environmental noise, including noise generated by road and rail vehicles, infrastructure, aircraft and outdoor, industrial and mobile machinery.

C.4 European Nitrates Directive (1991) – Identifies nitrate vulnerability zones and puts in place measures to reduce water pollution caused by the introduction of nitrates.

C.5 European Urban Waste Water Directive (1991) – Protects the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water collection, treatment and discharge, and discharge from certain industrial sectors.

C.6 European Air Quality Framework Directive (1996) and Air Quality Directive (2008) – Put in place measures for the avoidance, prevention, and reduction in harmful effects to human health and the environment associated with ambient air pollution and establish legally binding limits for the most common and harmful sources of air pollution.

C.7 European Drinking Water Directive (1998) – Protects human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption by ensuring that it is wholesome and clean.

C.8 European Landfill Directive (1999) – Prevents and reduces the negative effects on the environment from the landfilling of waste by introducing stringent technical requirements for waste and landfills.

C.9 European Water Framework Directive (2000) – Protects inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater.

C.10 European Waste Framework Directive (2008) – Sets out the waste hierarchy requiring the reduction of waste production and its harmfulness, the recovery of waste by means of recycling, re-use or reclamation and final disposal that does not harm the environment, including human health.

C.11 European Industrial Emission Directive (2010) – Lays down rules on integrated prevention and control of pollution arising from industrial activities. It also lays down rules designed to prevent or, where that is not practicable, to reduce emissions into air, water and land and to prevent the generation of waste, in order to achieve a high level of protection of the environment taken as a whole.

C.12 European Floods Directive (2007) – A framework for the assessment and management of flood risk, aiming at the reduction of the adverse consequences for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity.

C.13 European Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010) – Aims to promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. Requires the adoption of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance.

C.14 United Nations Paris Climate Change Agreement (2015) – International agreement to keep global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

C.15 International Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar Convention) (1976) – International agreement with the aim of conserving and managing the use of wetlands and their resources.

C.16 European Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) (1979) – Aims to ensure conservation and protection of wild plant and animal species and their natural habitats, to increase cooperation between contracting parties, and to regulate the exploitation of those species (including migratory species).

C.17 International Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) – International commitment to biodiversity conservation through national strategies and action plans.

C.18 European Habitats Directive (1992) – Together with the Birds Directive, the Habitats Directive sets the standard for nature conservation across the EU and enables all 27 Member States to work together within the same strong legislative framework in order to protect the most vulnerable species and habitat types across their entire natural range within the EU. It also established the Natura 2000 network.

C.19 European Birds Directive (2009) – Requires the maintenance of all species of naturally occurring birds in the wild state in the European territory at a level which corresponds in particular to ecological, scientific and cultural requirements, while taking account of economic and recreational requirements.

C.20 United Nations Declaration on Forests (New York Declaration) (2014) – Sets out international commitment to cut natural forest loss by 2020 and end loss by 2030.

C.21 United Nations (UNESCO) World Heritage Convention (1972) – Promotes co-operation among nations to protect heritage around the world that is of such outstanding universal value that its conservation is important for current and future generations.

C.22 European Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (1985) – Defines ‘architectural heritage’ and requires that the signatories maintain an inventory of it and take statutory measures to ensure its protection. Conservation policies are also required to be integrated into planning systems and other spheres of government influence as per the text of the convention.

C.23 European Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (1992) – This revised convention makes the conservation and enhancement of the archaeological heritage one of the goals of urban and regional planning. It sets guidelines for the funding of excavation and research work and publication of research findings. It also deals with public access, in particular to archaeological sites, and educational access to be undertaken to develop public awareness of the value of archaeological heritage.

C.24 European Landscape Convention (2002) – Promotes landscape protection, management and planning. The Convention is aimed at the protection, management and planning of all landscapes and raising awareness of the value of a living landscape.

C.25 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) – This initiative, adopted by all United Nations Member States, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), designed to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.

C.26 United Nations Declaration on Forests and Land Use (COP26 Declaration) (2021) – International commitment to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation.

C.27 Valletta Treaty, formerly the European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (1992) – Agreed that the conservation and enhancement of an archaeological heritage is one of the goals of urban and regional planning policy. It is concerned in particular with the need for co-operation between archaeologists and planners to ensure optimum conservation of archaeological heritage.

National plans and programmes (beyond the NPPF) of most relevance for the Local Plan

Climate change adaption and mitigation

C.28 Defra, The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018) – Sets out the strategy for adapting both to the climate change that is already evident, and that which we might see in the future.

C.29 Department for Transport, Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020) – Sets out the strategic priorities for a new Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), to be published later in 2020, will set out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting us on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050. This document acknowledges that while there have been recently published strategies [See reference 18] to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in individual transport modes, transport as a whole sector needs to go further and more quickly, therefore the TDP will take a coordinated, cross-modal approach to deliver the transport sector's contribution to both carbon budgets and net zero.

C.30 Defra and the Environment Agency, Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2011) – Sets out the national framework for managing the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. It sets out the roles for risk management authorities and communities to help them understand their responsibilities. An update to the document (Draft National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England, 2019) was published for consultation up to July 2019.

C.31 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014) – Sets out a number of key planning objectives. It requires that local planning authorities help deliver sustainable development through measures including driving waste management up the waste hierarchy; ensuring that waste management is considered alongside other spatial planning concerns; and providing a framework in which communities can take more responsibility for their own waste.

C.32 Defra, Waste Management Plan for England (2013) – Sets out the measures for England to work towards a zero waste economy.

C.33 HM Government, The Clean Growth Strategy (2017) – Sets out the approach of the government to secure growth of the national income while

cutting greenhouse gas emissions. The key policies and proposals of the Strategy sit below a number of overarching principles: acceleration of clean growth including through recommendations for private and public investment to meet carbon budgets; providing support to improve business and industry energy efficiency; improving energy efficiency in the housing stock including through low carbon heating; accelerating the shift to low carbon transport; delivering clean, smart, flexible power; enhancing the benefits and value of our natural resources; leading in the public sector to meet emissions targets; and ensure Government leadership to drive clean growth.

C.34 Environment Act 2021 – Sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction.

C.35 British Energy Security Strategy (2022) – Sets out how the UK will enhance its energy security, setting out plans for future deployment of wind, new nuclear, solar and hydrogen, and for supporting the production of domestic oil and gas in the nearer term.

C.36 Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (2021) – Sets out policies and proposals for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy to meet net zero targets by 2050. It sets out strategies to keep the UK on track with carbon budgets, outlines the National Determined Contribution (NDC) and sets out the vision for a decarbonised economy in 2050.

C.37 Industrial Decarbonisation Strategy (2021) – Aims to support existing industry to decarbonise and encourage the growth of new, low carbon industries to protect and create skilled jobs and businesses in the UK encouraging long-term investment in home-grown decarbonisation technology.

C.38 Waste (Circular Economy) (Amendment) Regulations (2020) – Amend a range of legislation to prevent waste generation. Aims to increase resource efficiency and move to a circular economy, making sure fewer resources are sent to landfill.

C.39 Heat and Buildings Strategy (2021) – Sets out the government’s plan to significantly cut carbon emissions from the UK’s 30 million homes and workplaces. This strategy aims to provide a clear direction of travel for the 2020s, set out the strategic decisions that need to be taken this decade, and demonstrate how the UK plans to meet its carbon targets and remain on track for net zero by 2050.

C.40 UK Hydrogen Strategy (2021) – Sets out the approach to developing a substantial low carbon hydrogen sector in the UK and to meet the ambition for 5GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030.

C.41 Energy Performance of Buildings Regulations (2021) – Seeks to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, reducing their carbon emissions and lessening the impact of climate change. The Regulations require the adoption of a standard methodology for calculating energy performance and minimum requirements for energy performance, reported through Energy Performance Certificates and Display Energy Certificates.

C.42 Energy white paper: Powering our net zero future (2020) – Addresses the transformation of the UK’s energy system, promoting high-skilled jobs and clean, resilient economic growth during its transition to net-zero emissions by 2050.

C.43 Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management: Policy Statement (2020) – This policy statement sets out the government’s long-term ambition to create a nation more resilient to future flood and coastal erosion risk, and in doing so, reduce the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy.

C.44 Flood and Water Management Act 2010 and The Flood and Water Regulations (2019) – Sets out measures to ensure that risk from all sources of flooding is managed more effectively. This includes incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings; utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding; identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere; rolling back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).

C.45 25 Year Environment Plan – Sets out goals for improving the environment within the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently.

C.46 Energy Efficiency Strategy (2012) – Aims to realise the wider energy efficiency potential that is available in the UK economy by maximising the potential of existing dwellings by implementing 21st century energy management initiatives on 19th century homes.

C.47 The UK Low Carbon Transition Plan: National Strategy for Climate and Energy (2009) – Sets out a five-point plan to tackle climate change.

C.48 UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009) – Describes out the ways in which we will tackle climate change by reducing our CO₂ emissions through the generation of a renewable electricity, heat and transport technologies.

C.49 Climate Change Act 2008 – Sets targets for UK greenhouse gas emission reductions of at least 80% by 2050 and CO₂ emission reductions of at least 26% by 2015, against a 1990 baseline.

C.50 Planning and Energy Act (2008) – Enables local planning authorities to set requirements for carbon reduction and renewable energy provision. It should be noted that while the Housing Standards Review proposed to repeal some of these provisions, at the time of writing there have been no amendments to the Planning and Energy Act.

Health and well-being

C.51 Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25 – Identifies PHE's priorities upon which to focus over this five-year period to protect people and help people to live longer in good health.

C.52 HM Government, Laying the foundations: a housing strategy for England (2011) – Aims to provide support to the delivery of new homes and to improve social mobility.

C.53 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) – To be read in conjunction with the NPPF, this policy document sets out the Government’s planning policy for Traveller sites to ensure fair and equal treatment for Travellers.

C.54 The White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom and Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (2022) – Sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. Levelling up themes of importance to health and well-being include narrowing the gap in healthy life expectancy between the best and worst performing areas, improvements in the number of children achieving expected educational standards and a reduction in the number of non-decent homes across the country. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill sets out a direction of travel for planning and supports the levelling up agenda. It also seeks to streamline the planning process, while attaching greater weight to development plans.

C.55 National Design Guide (2021) – Sets out the Government’s priorities for well-designed places in the form of ten characteristics: context, identity, built form, movement, nature, public spaces, uses, homes and buildings, resources and lifespan.

C.56 Build Back Better: Our Plan for Health and Social Care (2021) – Sets out the government’s new plan for health and social care. It provides an overview of how this plan will tackle the elective backlog in the NHS and put the NHS on a sustainable footing. It covers wider support that the government will provide for the social care system, and how the government will improve the integration of health and social care. It explains the government’s plan to introduce a new Health and Social Care Levy.

C.57 COVID-19 Mental Health and Wellbeing Recovery Action Plan (2021) – Sets out the Government’s plan to prevent, mitigate and respond to the mental health impacts of the pandemic during 2021 and 2022.

C.58 Charter for Social Housing Residents: Social Housing White Paper (2020) – Sets out the Government’s actions to ensure residents in social housing are safe, listened to, live in good quality homes and have access to redress when things go wrong.

C.59 Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments (2020), Addendum (2021) – Provides a framework and starting point for local authorities to clearly set out in local planning guidance how best to achieve healthy weight environments based on local evidence and needs, by focusing on environments that enable healthier eating and help promote more physical activity as the default.

C.60 25 Year Environment Plan (2018) – Sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently.

C.61 Homes England Strategic Plan 2018 to 2023 (2018) – Sets out a vision to ensure more homes are built in areas of greatest need, to improve affordability, and make a more resilient and diverse housing market.

C.62 The Environmental Noise Regulations (2018) – Apply to environmental noise, mainly from transport. The regulations require regular noise mapping and action planning for road, rail and aviation noise and noise in large urban areas. They also require Noise Action Plans based on the maps for road and rail noise and noise in large urban areas.

C.63 The Housing White Paper 2017 (Fixing our broken housing market) – Sets out ways to address the shortfall in affordable homes and boost housing supply.

C.64 Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change report Ready for Ageing? (2013) – Warns that society is underprepared for the ageing population. The report highlights the under provision of specialist housing for older people and the need to plan for the housing needs of the older population as well as younger people.

C.65 Fair Society, Healthy Lives (2011) – Investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them.

C.66 Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England (2010) – Sets out an approach to public health challenges.

C.67 Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) – This document sets out the Government's new nationally described space standard. The standard deals with internal space within new dwellings and sets out requirements for the Gross Internal (floor) Area of new dwellings at a defined level of occupancy, as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home.

Environment (biodiversity/geodiversity, landscape and soils)

C.68 Defra, A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018) – Sets out goals for improving the environment over the next 25 years. It details how the Government will work with communities and businesses to leave the environment in a better state than it is presently. The gov.uk website notes that the 25 Year Plan sits alongside two other important government strategies: the Industrial Strategy and Clean Growth Strategy (the former summarised in the Economic growth section below, the latter under Climate Change above).

C.69 Defra, Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011) – Guides conservation efforts in England up to 2020 by

requiring a national halt to biodiversity loss, supporting healthy ecosystems and establishing ecological networks.

C.70 Defra, Biodiversity offsetting in England Green Paper (2013) – Sets out a framework for biodiversity offsetting. Offsets are conservation activities designed to compensate for residual losses.

C.71 Defra, Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009) – Sets out how England's soils will be managed sustainably. It highlights those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats, including: better protection for agricultural soils; protecting and enhancing stores of soil carbon; building the resilience of soils to a changing climate; preventing soil pollution; effective soil protection during construction and; dealing with contaminated land.

C.72 The Environment Act 2021 – Sets out the UK's new framework for environmental protection. It includes the creation of Conservation Covenant agreements between a landowner and a responsible body for the purposes of conservation of the natural environment of the land or its natural resources, or to conserve the place or setting of the land for its 'archaeological, architectural, artistic, cultural or historic interest'.

C.73 The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 – Protect biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and species of wild fauna and flora, including birds. The Regulations lay down rules for the protection, management and exploitation of such habitats and species, including how adverse effects on such habitats and species should be avoided, minimised and reported.

C.74 England Biodiversity Strategy Climate Change Adaptation Principles (2008) – Sets out principles to guide adaptation to climate change.

C.75 The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 – Places a duty on public bodies to conserve biodiversity.

C.76 Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2010 – An Act of Parliament to make new provision for public access to the countryside.

C.77 National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 – An Act of Parliament to make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission; to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities' powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves; to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country.

Historic environment

C.78 The Heritage Alliance, Heritage 2020 – Sets out the historic environment sector's plan for its priorities between 2015 and 2020.

C.79 Historic England, Corporate Plan 2018-2021 – Contains the action plan which sets out how the aims of the corporate plan will be delivered. The plan includes priorities to demonstrate how Historic England will continue to work towards delivering the heritage sector's priorities for the historic environment.

C.80 Historic England, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8 (2016) – Sets out Historic England's guidance and expectations for the consideration and appraisal of effects on the historic environment as part of the Sustainability Appraisal/Strategic Environmental Assessment processes.

C.81 Historic England, The Historic Environment and Site Allocations in Local Plans (2015) [\[See reference 19\]](#) – Sets out historic England's guidance and advice to support Local Plan site allocations process in implementing historic environment legislation, the relevant policy in the National Planning Framework and the related guidance given in the Planning Practice Guide.

C.82 Historic England, The Setting of Heritage Assets (2015) [\[See reference 20\]](#) – Sets out Historic England’s guidance on managing change within the setting of heritage assets, including archaeological remains and historic buildings, sites, areas and landscapes.

C.83 Historic England, The Historic Environment in Local Plans (2015) [\[See reference 21\]](#) – Sets out Historic England’s guidance in implementing historic environment policy in the National Planning Policy Framework and the related guidance given in the National Planning Practice Guide.

C.84 Historic England, Tall Buildings (2015) [\[See reference 22\]](#) – Sets out historic Environment’s guidance for people involved in planning and designing tall buildings to ensure that they are delivered in a sustainable and successful manner.

C.85 The Environment Act 2021 – Sets out the UK’s new framework for environmental protection. It includes the creation of Conservation Covenant agreements between a landowner and a responsible body for the purposes of conservation.

C.86 The Heritage Statement (2017) – Describes out how the Government will support the heritage sector and help it to protect and care for our heritage and historic environment, in order to maximise the economic and social impact of heritage and to ensure that everyone can enjoy and benefit from it.

C.87 The Government’s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010) – Sets out the Government’s vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.

Water and air

C.88 Environment Agency, Managing Water Abstraction (2016) – Is the overarching document for managing water resources in England and Wales and links together the abstraction licensing strategies.

C.89 Defra, Water White Paper (2012) – Sets out the Government’s vision for the water sector including proposals on protecting water resources and reforming the water supply industry. It states outlines the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystem, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.

C.90 Defra, Clean Air Strategy (2019) – Sets out the comprehensive action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet goals relating to ensuring cleaner air. This is to be underpinned by new England-wide powers to control major sources of air pollution, in line with the risk they pose to public health and the environment, plus new local powers to take action in areas with an air pollution problem. The UK has set stringent targets to cut emissions by 2020 and 2030.

C.91 Environment Act 2021 – Sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. It also establishes the Office for Environmental Protection which will act as an impartial and objective body for the protection and improvement of the environment.

C.92 Clean Air Strategy 2019 – This strategy sets out the comprehensive action that is required from across all parts of government and society to meet these goals.

C.93 Environmental Noise Regulations (2018) – Apply to environmental noise, mainly from transport. The regulations require regular noise mapping and action planning for road, rail and aviation noise and noise in large urban areas. They

also require Noise Action Plans based on the maps for road and rail noise and noise in large urban areas.

C.94 Our Waste, Our Resources: A strategy for England (2018) – Aims to increase resource productivity and eliminate avoidable waste by 2050.

C.95 The Water Environment Regulations (2017) – Protect inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater, and outlines the associated river basin management process.

C.96 The UK Plan for Tackling Roadside Nitrogen Dioxide Concentrations (2017) – Provides the Government's ambition and actions for delivering a better environment and cleaner air.

C.97 The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations (2016) – Provides for the designation of land as nitrate vulnerable zones and imposes annual limits on the amount of nitrogen from organic manure that may be applied or spread in a holding in a nitrate vulnerable zone. They also concern, among other things, record-keeping, appeals against decisions, spreading organic manure near surface water, boreholes, springs or wells and storage of fertiliser.

C.98 Water Supply (Water Quality) Regulations (2016) – Focus on the quality of water for drinking, washing, cooking and food preparation, and for food production. Their purpose is to protect human health from the adverse effects of any contamination of water intended for human consumption.

C.99 Environmental Permitting Regulations (2016) – Streamline the legislative system for industrial and waste installations into a single permitting structure for those activities which have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment.

C.100 Air Quality Standards Regulations (2016) – Set out limits on concentrations of outdoor air pollutants that impact public health, most notably particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5) and nitrogen dioxide (NO2). It also sets

out the procedure and requirements for the designation of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).

C.101 National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014) – The Waste Management Plan for England sets out the Government’s ambition to work towards a more sustainable and efficient approach to resource use and management.

C.102 Water White Paper (2012) – Provides the Government’s vision for the water sector including proposals on protecting water resources and reforming the water supply industry. It outlines the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources.

C.103 National Policy Statement for Waste Water (2012) – Sets out Government policy for the provision of major waste water infrastructure. The policy set out in this NPS is, for the most part, intended to make existing policy and practice in consenting nationally significant waste water infrastructure clearer and more transparent.

C.104 Building Regulations (2010) – Requires that reasonable precautions are taken to avoid risks to health and safety caused by contaminants in ground to be covered by building and associated ground.

C.105 Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009) – Sets out how England’s soils will be managed sustainably, including highlighting those areas which Defra will prioritise and focus attention in tackling degradation threats.

C.106 Future Water: The Government’s Water Strategy for England (2008) – Sets out how the Government wants the water sector to look by 2030, providing an outline of steps which need to be taken to get there.

C.107 Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2007) – Sets out a way forward for work and planning on air quality issues by setting out the air quality standards and objectives to be achieved.

C.108 Urban Waste Water Treatment Regulations (2003) – Protect the environment from the adverse effects of urban waste water discharges and certain industrial sectors, notably domestic and industrial waste water. The regulations require the collection of waste water and specifies how different types of waste water should be treated, disposed and reused.

C.109 Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Makes provision for the improved control of pollution to the air, water and land by regulating the management of waste and the control of emissions.

Economic growth

C.110 HM Government, Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017) – Sets out a long-term policy framework for how Britain will be built to be fit for the future in terms of creating successful, competitive and open economy. It is shaped around five ‘foundations of productivity’ – the essential attributes of every successful economy: Ideas (the world’s most innovative economy); People (good jobs and greater earning power for all; Infrastructure (a major upgrade to the UK’s infrastructure); Business Environment (the best place to start and grow a business); Places (prosperous communities across the UK).

C.111 Infrastructure and Projects Authority, National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021 – Brings together the Government’s plans for economic infrastructure over this five year period with those to support delivery of housing and social infrastructure.

C.112 LEP Network, LEP Network Response to the Industrial Strategy Green Paper Consultation (2017) – Seeks to ensure that all relevant local action and investment is used in a way that maximises the impact it has across the

Government's strategy. Consultation responses set out how the 38 Local Enterprise Partnerships will work with Government using existing and additional resources to develop and implement a long-term Industrial Strategy.

C.113 The White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom and Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (2022) – Sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. Levelling up themes of importance to economic growth include increasing levels of pay, employment and productivity as well as the number of people successfully completing high-quality skills training in every area of the UK and increasing domestic public investment in Research & Development outside the Greater South East by at least 40% over the Spending Review period. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill sets out a direction of travel for planning and supports the levelling up agenda. It also seeks to streamline the planning process, while attaching greater weight to development plans.

C.114 Build Back Better: Our Plan for Growth (2021) – Sets out a plan to 'build back better' tackling long-term problems to deliver growth that delivers high-quality jobs across the UK while supporting the transition to net zero.

C.115 Agriculture Act 2020 – Sets out how farmers and land managers in England will be rewarded in the future with public money for "public goods". These incentives aim to provide a vehicle for achieving the goals of the government's 25 Year Environment Plan and commitment to reach zero emissions by 2050. The Act aims to help farmers to stay competitive, increase productivity, invest in new technology and seek a fairer return from the marketplace.

C.116 Agricultural Transition Plan 2021 to 2024 – Aims to drive competitiveness, increase productivity, reduce carbon emissions, and generate fairer returns across the agricultural industry. The Transition Plan introduces several new schemes to improve the environment, animal health and welfare, and farm resilience and productivity.

Transport

C.117 Department for Transport, The Road to Zero (2018) – Sets out new measures towards cleaner road transport, aiming to put the UK at the forefront of the design and manufacturing of zero emission vehicles. It explains how cleaner air, a better environment, zero emission vehicles and a strong, clean economy will be achieved. One of the main aims of the document is for all new cars and vans to be effectively zero emission by 2040.

C.118 White Paper Levelling Up the United Kingdom (2022) – Sets out how the UK Government will spread opportunity more equally across the UK. Levelling up themes of importance to transport include improved local public transport connectivity across the country that will be significantly closer to the standards of London by 2030, with improved services, simpler fares and integrated ticketing. The Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill sets out a direction of travel for planning and supports the levelling up agenda. It also seeks to streamline the planning process, while attaching greater weight to development plans.

C.119 Environment Act 2021 – Sets statutory targets for the recovery of the natural world in four priority areas: air quality, biodiversity, water, and resource efficiency and waste reduction. The Act sets out legislation which covers local air quality management frameworks and the recall of motor vehicles.

C.120 Decarbonising Transport: A Better, Greener Britain (2021) – The Decarbonisation Transport Plan (DTP) sets out the Government's commitments and the actions needed to decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK.

C.121 Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020) – Sets out the strategic priorities for the new Transport Decarbonisation Plan (TDP), published in July 2021. It sets out in detail what government, business and society will need to do to deliver the significant emissions reduction needed across all modes of transport, putting the UK on a pathway to achieving carbon budgets and net zero emissions across every single mode of transport by 2050.

C.122 Transport Investment Strategy (2017) – This strategy sets out the Department for Transport's priorities and approach for future transport investment decisions.

C.123 Highways England Sustainable Development Strategy and Action Plan (2017) – This strategy is designed to communicate the company's approach and priorities for sustainable development to its key stakeholders.

C.124 Door to Door: A strategy for improving sustainable transport integration (2013) – Focuses on four core areas which need to be addressed so that people can be confident in choosing greener modes of transport.

Sub-national plans and programmes of most relevance for the Local Plan

C.125 Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) 2018-2030 (2018) **[See reference 23]** – The SEP aims to deliver 4% growth rate per year to 2030. The five growth priorities for the area are set out as:

- Digital and data technologies;
- The clean growth economy;
- High value sectors for a globally facing economy;
- Enterprise and innovation for scaling up high productivity SMEs; and
- Skills for high value, high growth economy.

C.126 These priorities are underpinned by two major stimulants of growth for the area: digital and data technologies and the clean growth economy.

C.127 The Solent LEP SEP 2014-20 (2014) **[See reference 24]** – Seeks to unlock it to unlock £2.88 billion of investment in the area between 2014 and

2020. Targets for the period are included in the document for this period for job creation (15,500 jobs), housing (24,000 homes up to 2026) and GVA from the baseline of £24 billion (£30 billion). The economic strategy for the LEP sets out clear objectives:

- Maximise the economic impact of the economic assets;
- Unlock critical employment;
- Provide new housing to support new workforce;
- Ensure people have right skills to enter employment;
- Provide effective support to SMEs; and
- Unlock innovation led growth.

C.128 Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2013) [\[See reference 25\]](#) – The plan addresses the County Council’s priorities and strategic objectives for improving the transport network across Hampshire, including by encouraging the use of sustainable transport modes.

C.129 Draft Local Transport Plan 4: Full document April 2022 [\[See reference 26\]](#) – Hampshire County Council is set to consult on a new plan for local transport that aims to decarbonise the transport system, support economic prosperity and help people in Hampshire live healthy live. The plan outlines the proposed vision, guiding principles, policies and route that the County Council believes are required to deliver a set of core outcomes within the next 30 years. Its two core principles are to ‘significantly reduce dependency on the private car’, and ‘provide a transport system that promotes high quality, prosperous places and puts people first’.

C.130 Hampshire County Council Walking Strategy (2016) [\[See reference 27\]](#) – This strategy outlines the overall aspiration to support walking across the County. It provides a framework to support the development of local walking strategies, and outlines funding priorities and opportunities.

C.131 Hampshire County Council Cycling Strategy (2015) [\[See reference 28\]](#) – This strategy outlines the overall aspiration to support cycling across the County. It provides a framework to support the planning and development of cycling measures, and outlines funding priorities and opportunities.

C.132 Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015–2025 (2015) [\[See reference 29\]](#) – The countryside access plan seeks to improve access to and within the countryside.

C.133 Hampshire’s Highway Asset Management Strategy (2018) [\[See reference 30\]](#) – This strategy serves as a basis for the development of detailed asset management planning and its implementation. There are six main objectives outlined within the Asset Management Strategy:

- **Safety:** To provide a safe network where accidents and injuries to road users are kept to a minimum.
- **Condition:** To monitor and maintain network condition and deliver long term solutions.
- **Accessibility:** To maintain and where possible improve accessibility for all by minimising disruption and avoiding restrictions on the network.
- **Customers:** To provide customers with accurate and prompt responses to all enquiries and highway related services.
- **Value for Money:** To continue to improve highway asset management practices and use our limited resources efficiently.
- **Sustainability:** To promote whole life solutions and reduce waste by increasing the use of recycled materials.

C.134 Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Spatial Position Statement (2016) [\[See reference 31\]](#) – The document sets out the level and distribution of development in the PUSH area over the period from 2011 to 2034, and the infrastructure investment which is needed to support it. The PUSH area includes the unitary authorities of Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight; Hampshire County Council and the district authorities of

Eastleigh, East Hampshire, Fareham, Gosport, Havant, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester. Parts of East Hampshire, New Forest and Test Valley Districts as well as much of Winchester to the north of Bishops Waltham fall outside of the PUSH area.

C.135 Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Integrated Water Management Study (2018) [\[See reference 32\]](#) – The document assesses any implications from the planned growth in the region for the water resource and water quality environment. It identifies the impacts on water quality in receiving water courses from future housing growth, clarifies if future housing growth will impact on the WFD objectives, ensures that future housing will be in line with the needs of the Habitats Directive for Designated Areas and the Urban Wastewater Treatment Directive for Sensitive Areas, models the potential future discharge permit standards and identifies any significant impacts on protected areas and designated sites and cumulative impacts withing the catchment.

C.136 Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Green Infrastructure Strategy (2017-2034) [\[See reference 33\]](#) – The GI Strategy has been prepared jointly by the Partnership for Urban South Hampshire and in parallel to the Spatial Position Statement. This document sets the vision and framework for the delivery of an integrated network of strategic GI across the South Hampshire sub-region.

C.137 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) [\[See reference 34\]](#) – The Minerals and Waste Plan sets the vision and direction – the amounts, broad locations and priorities – for future mineral extraction and waste management in Hampshire. It will guide the more specific locations for any new quarries and waste facilities, including sites for recycling and composting facilities, treatment plants, and any possible new landfill sites in the future. Its vision is ‘Protecting the environment, maintaining communities and supporting the economy’. Objectives include:

- Safeguarding Hampshire’s mineral resources;
- Meeting the demand for new minerals;

- Helping to deliver an adequate supply of minerals and mineral-related products to support new development, deliver key infrastructure projects and provide the everyday products; and
- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.

C.138 Hampshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013) **[See reference 35]** – The Hampshire Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS) has been produced by Hampshire County Council as Lead Local Flood Authority (LLFA). The Flood Water Management Act places a legal duty on each LLFA to produce a LRMS and this document creates a framework around which flood risk management will be undertaken by the LLFA.

C.139 Hampshire Public Health Strategy 2016-2021 (2016) **[See reference 36]** – The strategy outlines how Hampshire County Council will seek to deliver improved health and wellbeing outcomes for everyone in the County, driven by individual choice and with less dependency on health and social care provision.

C.140 A Strategy for the Health and Wellbeing of Hampshire 2019-2024 (2019) **[See reference 37]** – The strategy sets out the vision and key priorities for the Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Board which brings together partners from local government, the NHS, other public services, and the voluntary and community sector. The priorities of the strategy are improved mental health and emotional resilience, improved physical activity ensuring key element of health services work well together in Hampshire.

C.141 South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015) **[See reference 38]** – The management plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment.

C.142 Test and Itchen: Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009) **[See reference 39]** – The management plan aims to promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk.

C.143 Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (1998) [\[See reference 40\]](#) – The document provides an evidence base and framework for the protection and conservation of threatened species and habitats across Hampshire. The BAP includes 13 Habitat Plans, three Topic Action Plans, and 28 Species Plans.

C.144 Winchester City Council Biodiversity Action Plan 2021 (BAP) [\[See reference 41\]](#) – The BAP sets the strategic direction for how Winchester City Council will respond to the need to protect, enhance and restore key biodiversity across the district with a particular focus on the Council's own operations.

C.145 Starting Well: Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy for Children and Young People in Hampshire (2019-2024) [\[See reference 42\]](#) – The strategy builds on the findings of Hampshire's emotional wellbeing and mental health needs assessment with the development of six priority areas. Aims to help facilitate discussions between key stakeholders ensuring changes to service provision are better coordinated.

C.146 Hampshire Children and Young People's Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Local Transformation Plan (LTP) (2021/22) [\[See reference 43\]](#) – The plan makes commitments to improving children and young people's mental health by 2023/24. Aims to fulfil commitments to improve NHS services for children and young people's mental health as set out in the NHS Long Term Plan and priorities set out in the Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Starting Well Strategy and the Hampshire Children and Young People's Plan.

C.147 Hampshire County Council Climate Change Strategy (2020-2025) [\[See reference 44\]](#) – The strategy seeks to shape the councils work and partnerships over five year period it covers. It sets out how the Council will meet the two targets of becoming carbon neutral by 2050 and building resilience to a two-degree rise in temperature and aims to develop and promote a focus on embedding climate resilience and mitigation across key policies and sectors, working with communities across Hampshire.

C.148 Hampshire County Council Climate Change Action Plan (2020-2025) **[See reference 45]** – The plan set out the approach of the Council to mitigate against and build resilience to climate change across each of the strategic priorities the climate change strategy.

C.149 South Downs National Park Management Plan 2020-2025 (2019) **[See reference 46]** – The Partnership Management Plan sets out the overarching five-year strategy for the management of the South Downs National Park. The key objectives set out in the document are:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area;
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public; and
- To seek to foster the social and economic wellbeing of the local communities within the National Park in pursuit of our purposes.

C.150 Winchester District Economic Strategy 2010-2020 (2010) **[See reference 47]** – The Winchester District Economic Strategy (WDES) sets out a framework to enhance economic prosperity within the District. It sets out the vision of the economy which addresses the needs of the industry, residents and visitors.

C.151 Winchester High Quality Places Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2015) **[See reference 48]** – The SPD applies to the area of Winchester District which lies outside the South Downs National Park and supports the design policies in the Winchester District Local Plan Part 1. It identifies design criteria against which planning applications in the area will be assessed and provides further detailed design guidance to encourage high quality design which considers local distinctiveness and sustainable design principles.

C.152 Winchester Movement Strategy (2019) **[See reference 49]** – The Strategy was developed by Winchester City Council in collaboration with Hampshire County Council. It is a joint policy document that sets out an agreed vision and long-term priorities for travel and transport improvements in

Winchester over the next 30 years. It is supported by an Action Plan that guides delivery of the Strategy. The Strategy sets out three key priorities:

- Reduce city centre traffic;
- Support healthier lifestyle choices; and
- Invest in infrastructure to support sustainable growth.

C.153 Winchester experiences high levels of private car use for journeys to work. Traffic congestion accordingly impacts the reliability of bus services and demands further investments in road infrastructure. In this regard, the Winchester Movement Strategy aims to deliver:

- Increased capacity of Park and Ride facilities;
- Bus priority measures on key radial routes into the city centre;
- New bus partnerships with bus operators across the city;
- Traffic demand management;
- Re-allocation of road space to improve pedestrian and cycle provisions;
- Enhance public realm in the city centre;
- Better management of deliveries of goods to the city centre;
- An integrated approach to transport and land use planning;
- Enhanced capacity of M3 highway;
- Enhanced primary road network capacity; and
- Consider introducing a charging zone.

C.154 The Strategy sets out long-term priorities for improvements of travel and transport infrastructure within Winchester over the next 30 years. The key issues identified by the Strategy are the city centre traffic levels caused mainly by private cars, air quality and health issues and inappropriate transport infrastructure that hinders economic potential of the District. As part of the Strategy, The City of Winchester Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan is one of a series of technical studies prepared to focus on the built-up urban

area of Winchester town. It also sets out a proposed network of 13 walking routes and 9 cycling corridors where improvements are to be delivered within the city over the next decade or so, and six proposed improvements that have been prioritised for delivery.

C.155 Winchester council housing development strategy 2021-2030 [See reference 50] – The strategy presents a fundamental review of the council’s approach to the development of affordable housing. It seeks to put climate change mitigation central to the development principles guiding the delivery of these types of homes. The strategy reflects the Council’s aspiration to build 1,000 new homes across the district by 2030.

C.156 Winchester District Ten-Year Green Economic Development Strategy (2021) [See reference 51] – The strategy provides the framework and an approach for planning the policies, programmes, and projects that will enable Winchester District to address global challenges facing its communities. It aims to make sure Winchester District benefits from the new jobs, goods, and services the whole of the UK will need in the next decade.

C.157 Winchester Climate Emergency Carbon Neutrality Action Plan: 2020-2030 [See reference 52] – The Action Plan sets out how the Council aims to achieve carbon neutrality and includes:

- Actions it will take to reduce/eliminate or offset its own carbon emissions;
- Actions it can take to support and help others; individuals, businesses, agencies and organisations, to make changes so that the District becomes carbon neutral; and
- Actions that promote climate resilience including biodiversity; waste and recycling, planning and development; and commerce and economy.

Surrounding development plans

C.158 Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016) [\[See reference 53\]](#) – To the west, Test Valley Borough Council has adopted the Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 which makes provision for the development of a minimum of 10,584 dwellings. The plan also seeks to provide additional employment land to support the local and sub regional economy, including through the protection existing strategic employment sites and where appropriate all other employment sites within the Borough. Extensions to existing employment sites and new employment sites are proposed at the University of Southampton Science Park (1.5ha), the new neighbourhood at Whitenap in Romsey (6.0ha), Bargain Farm in Nursling (2.0ha) and Walworth Business Park (11.0ha).

C.159 The Borough Council has started preparing the new Local Plan for the period up to 2036, with consultation undertaken on the Issues and Options document in September 2018. Further consultation was undertaken on the Refined Issues and Options document in June 2020 ahead of consultation which is due to held at the next stage on more detailed and specific policies and proposals. To date the Borough Council has not consulted upon possible sites to be allocated or policy wording.

C.160 Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 to 2029 (2016) [\[See reference 54\]](#) – To the north, Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council has adopted the Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011-2029 which will make provision to meet 15,300 dwellings and associated infrastructure. Greenfield sites are allocated through the plan to provide approximately 7,705 dwellings over the plan period and the plan also aims to support the creation of 8,100 to 12,600 jobs.

C.161 The Borough Council has taken the decision to update the current adopted Local Plan. Consultation on the Issues and Options document was held in late 2020. Consultation on the draft Plan is due to be undertaken in summer/autumn 2022.

C.162 East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014) [See reference 55] – To the east, East Hampshire District Council has adopted the East Hampshire District Local Plan which make provision for a minimum increase of 10,060 dwellings for the plan period 2011 to 2028. The Local Plan also allocates new employment land at the settlements of Whitehill and Bordon (9.5ha), Alton (7.0ha), Petersfield (3.0ha) and Horndean (2.0ha). In 2016, the District Council adopted the Local Plan (Part 2): Housing and Employment Allocations [See reference 56] to identify specific sites to meet the individual housing and employment targets set out in the Joint Core Strategy.

C.163 Preparation of the new Local Plan for East Hampshire has begun which cover the period up to 2036. Consultation on the Draft Local Plan [See reference 57] took place in March 2019. The Draft Local Plan sets out to deliver an annual housing requirement of 508 homes between 2017 and 2028 and 608 homes between 2029 and 2036. Furthermore, to meet the economic growth requirements of the District 50ha of employment land is also to be delivered between 2017 and 2038. Consultation on the Regulation 19 version of the Local Plan is expected to be undertaken in autumn 2022.

C.164 South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019) [See reference 58] – The South Downs National covers land within the local authority areas of Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east. The policies of the South Downs Local Plan replaced all the saved Local Plan, Core Strategy and Joint Core Strategy policies inherited by the National Park Authority when it came to act as the local planning authority in April 2011, other than those policies relating to minerals and waste. The South Downs Local Plan makes overall provision for approximately 4,750 net additional homes between 2014 and 2033. Areas which are to see substantial amounts of housing growth include Fernhurst (220 homes), Lewes (875 homes) and Petersfield (805 homes). The allocation of new employment land for the plan period will support the development of offices (5.3ha), industrial uses (1.8ha) and small-scale warehousing (3.2ha). As 40% of the district is covered by the SNDPA there needs to be a close synergy between the SDNPA Local Plan and the Council's emerging Local Plan.

C.165 Havant Borough Core Strategy (2011) [See reference 59] – To the south east, the adopted Local Plan for Havant District comprises the Core Strategy and Allocation Plan [See reference 60]. The Core Strategy seeks to achieve the delivery of a net total of 6,300 new dwellings, as well as 162,000sqm of new employment floorspace between 2006 and 2026. The Allocations Plan allocates land to help deliver the development requirements for housing and employment from 2013 to 2026 set out in the Core Strategy.

C.166 Preparation of the new Havant Local Plan started in 2016 and it was submitted for examination in 2021. In line with feedback from the Planning Inspectorate, Havant Borough Council took the decision, in early 2022, to withdraw the submitted Local Plan and develop a revised Local Plan that reflects the contemporary and future demands of the borough.

C.167 The Portsmouth Plan (2012) [See reference 61] – To the south east, Portsmouth City Council has adopted the Portsmouth Plan which replaced a large number of policies in the Portsmouth City Local Plan. The Plan is supplemented by Area Action Plans for Somerstown and North Southsea (2012) and Southsea Town Centre (2007). The Plan sets out the delivery of an additional 7,117 to 8,387 homes in the city between 2010 and 2027. A total target of 243,000sqm of employment and employment generating uses is to be promoted to allow for sustainable economic growth up to 2027.

C.168 Portsmouth City Council has started the process of drafting a new Local Plan with consultation undertaken on the Issues and Options document in July 2017 and on relevant supporting evidence base documents in February 2019. Consultation on the draft Local Plan was held between September and October 2021. The draft Local Plan sets out the delivery of 17,701 net additional homes in the city between 2020 and 2038. Proposed strategic sites are set out for the city centre (4,605 homes), St James' and Langstone Campus (436 homes), Tipner (4,081 homes), Cosham (740 homes), Fratton Park/Pompey Centre (750 homes) and Lakeside Northharbour (500 homes). The new plan also sets out the delivery of a total of 190,845 square metres of employment land focussed at the city centre, Lakeside North Harbour and Cosham as well as Tipner West and Horsea Island, the latter of which is to be limited to development for marine

employment. Of the total area of employment land set out in the plan, 60,000 square metres are included for marine employment land.

C.169 Fareham Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2011) [\[See reference 62\]](#) – To the south, the Local Plan for Fareham Borough comprises the Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy, Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies and the Local Plan Part 3: The Welborne Plan. The Core Strategy sets out to deliver 3,729 dwellings between 2006 and 2026. It also provides a minimum economic development floorspace target of 41,000sqm for this period. The Local Plan Part 2 [\[See reference 63\]](#) sets out the Council's approach to managing and delivering development identified in the Core Strategy up to 2026, except for the area covered by The Welborne Plan [\[See reference 64\]](#). The Welborne Plan sets out how the new community of Welborne should take shape over the period up to 2036. Development proposals at Welborne are to deliver approximately 6,000 dwellings, phased to enable completion by 2036, and approximately 20 hectares of land for employment development, phased for completion by 2041.

C.170 The Borough Council submitted the new Fareham Borough Council Local Plan for examination in September 2021. At adoption the new Local Plan will formally replace the existing Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy and Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies (2015). The submitted plan sets out development to meet the needs of the Borough up to 2037. It includes the delivery of 9,556 new homes and 121,964 square metres of new employment floorspace. More sizeable sites and potential areas for housing delivery include North and South of Greenaway Lane at Warsash (824 homes), Land South of Longfield Avenue at Stubbington (1,250 homes), Land west of Downend Road at Fareham East (550 homes) and the Fareham town centre broad location for growth (620 homes). The new strategic employment site at Daedalus (Solent Enterprise Zone) is to deliver an additional 77,200 square metres of employment floorspace over and above that already planned for at this location. Solent 2 at Whiteley (23,500 square metres) is another important employment site included for allocation in the submitted plan.

C.171 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 (2022) [\[See reference 65\]](#) – Eastleigh Borough lies to the south west of Winchester District. The Eastleigh Borough Council Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State for independent examination in October 2018. In April 2022 the Local Plan was adopted and now sets the policies and plans to guide future development up to 2036. It replaces the ‘saved’ policies in the Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2001-2011).

C.172 For the new plan period between 2016 and 2036 the Borough Council sets out the delivery of a minimum of 14,580 new dwellings and 103,500sqm (net) of new employment development. The majority of the housing delivery is to be achieved within the existing urban area. Approximately 5,960 dwellings are to be delivered on strategic sites with existing planning permission, including at more sizeable sites at Eastleigh at Stoneham Park (1,150 homes), West of Horton Heath (1,500 homes), West of Woodhouse Lane, Hedge End (605 homes) and Land north and east of Boorley Green and Botley (1,400 homes). Much of the employment development over the plan period is to be delivered as part of mixed-use regeneration and greenfield development at and adjoining Eastleigh River Side and at Southampton Airport as well as at the site adjoining Chalcroft Business Park. Small-scale employment allocations are set out at Chandler’s Ford, Eastleigh, Horton Heath, Hedge End and West End.

Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH)

C.173 Some of the authorities in southern Hampshire are unlikely to be able fully to meet their own development needs, particularly where they are already largely urbanised or expansion is limited by The Solent or other constraints. The City Council is a member of the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH). To support cooperation on strategic planning issues in the sub-region, a ‘Spatial Position Statement’ was agreed by the authorities in 2016 based on a PfSH Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) and other evidence. Changes to the NPPF and ‘standard method’ for assessing housing need, resulted in the PfSH Joint Committee agreeing an initial Statement of Common Ground in October 2019, which was updated in September 2020 and again in October

Appendix C Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

2021. This sets out the strategic issues to be addressed in the sub-region and the process for resolving them.

Appendix D

Baseline Information

Climate change mitigation and adaptation

D.1 Climate change presents a global risk, with a range of different impacts that are likely to be felt within Winchester across numerous receptors. The 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identified a reduced timeframe to act to keep world temperature rises to 1.5 degrees Celsius before 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement [\[See reference 66\]](#).

D.2 The Tyndall Centre [\[See reference 67\]](#) has undertaken work to calculate the 'fair' contribution of local authorities towards the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Based on the analysis undertaken the following recommendations have been made for Winchester:

- The District should stay within a maximum cumulative carbon dioxide emissions budget of 5.2 million tonnes (MtCO₂) for the period of 2020 to 2100. It should be noted that at 2017 carbon dioxide emission levels, Winchester would use this entire budget within 6 years from 2020.
- The District should also initiate an immediate programme of carbon dioxide mitigation to deliver cuts in emissions averaging a minimum of - 13.9% per year to secure a Paris aligned carbon budget.
- The District should reach zero or near zero carbon no later than 2041.

D.3 In light of the IPCC work, Winchester City Council declared a Climate Emergency in June 2019. The declaration commits the Council to the aims of making the activities of Winchester City Council carbon neutral by 2024, and the District of Winchester carbon neutral by 2030. Carbon neutrality, therefore,

needs to be fully woven into the new Local Plan and key part of the IIA process. It should be noted that the council's own carbon emissions have fallen by 23.6% over the ten year period up to 2019 [\[See reference 68\]](#).

Climate change predictions

D.4 In general, climate change projections (through UKCP18) indicate a greater chance of hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters in the UK [\[See reference 69\]](#). The UK has experienced a general trend towards warmer average temperatures in recent years with the most recent decade (2009-2018) being on average 0.3C warmer than the 1981-2010 average and 0.9C warmer than 1961-1990. The 21st century is reported so far as being warmer than the previous three centuries.

D.5 Heavy rainfall and flooding events have been demonstrated to have increased potential to occur in the UK as the climate has generally become wetter. For example, the highest rainfall totals over a five day period are 9% higher during the most recent decade (2011-2020) compared to 1961-1990. Furthermore, the amount of rain from extremely wet days has increased by 17% when comparing the same time periods. In addition, there is a slight increase in the longest sequence of consecutive wet days for the UK. In Winchester rainfall total for winter 2020 was 144% of the 1981-2010 long-term average, reflecting the UK's fifth wettest winter in a series from 1863. UK rainfall total for spring was 142mm, 60% of average, this being the UK's fifth driest spring in a series from 1862. The precipitation levels for summer were generally wetter than average, with UK rainfall total for summer 135% of the 1981-2010 average and 2020 UK autumn rainfall was unremarkable, with below average rainfall across most of the UK during September and November offset by a wet October – for this season rainfall was at 106% of the 1981-2010 average [\[See reference 70\]](#).

D.6 UK CP18 projections for the South East River Basin identify the following main changes (relative to 1981-2000) to the climate by the end of the plan period (2038) [\[See reference 71\]](#):

- Increase in mean winter temperature by 0.8°C.
- Increase in mean summer temperature by 1.3°C.
- Increase in mean winter precipitation by 9.0%.
- Decrease in mean summer precipitation by 13.0%.

Carbon dioxide emissions

D.7 In recent years, in line with the UK as a whole, the South East has seen a decrease in carbon dioxide emissions. One of the main drivers for reduced levels of emissions has been a decrease in the use of coal for electricity generation, accounting for a decrease in emissions for domestic electricity.

D.8 In the South East, carbon dioxide emissions have fallen from 8.0t per capita to 4.4t per capita (equivalent to a 45% reduction) from 2005 to 2019. Emissions for Winchester have stayed higher than South East levels for this period falling from 10.6t per capita to 6.3t per capita over the same period; however, this is similar to the decrease in level of emissions in the UK for the same period (41%). Per capita emissions in the plan area within the scope of influence of the local authority fell most years between 2005 and 2019 as shown in Table D.1.

Table D.1: Carbon dioxide emissions estimates in Winchester 2005-2019 [See reference 72]

Year	Total Emissions (kt)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	1,163.1	10.6
2006	1,133.1	10.2
2007	1,115.9	10.0
2008	1,096.0	9.7
2009	1,028.4	9.0

Year	Total Emissions (kt)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2010	1,057.7	9.1
2011	991.4	8.5
2012	1,018.5	8.6
2013	984.4	8.3
2014	917.6	7.6
2015	889.7	7.3
2016	861.0	7.0
2017	828.9	6.7
2018	822.2	6.6
2019	782.0	6.3

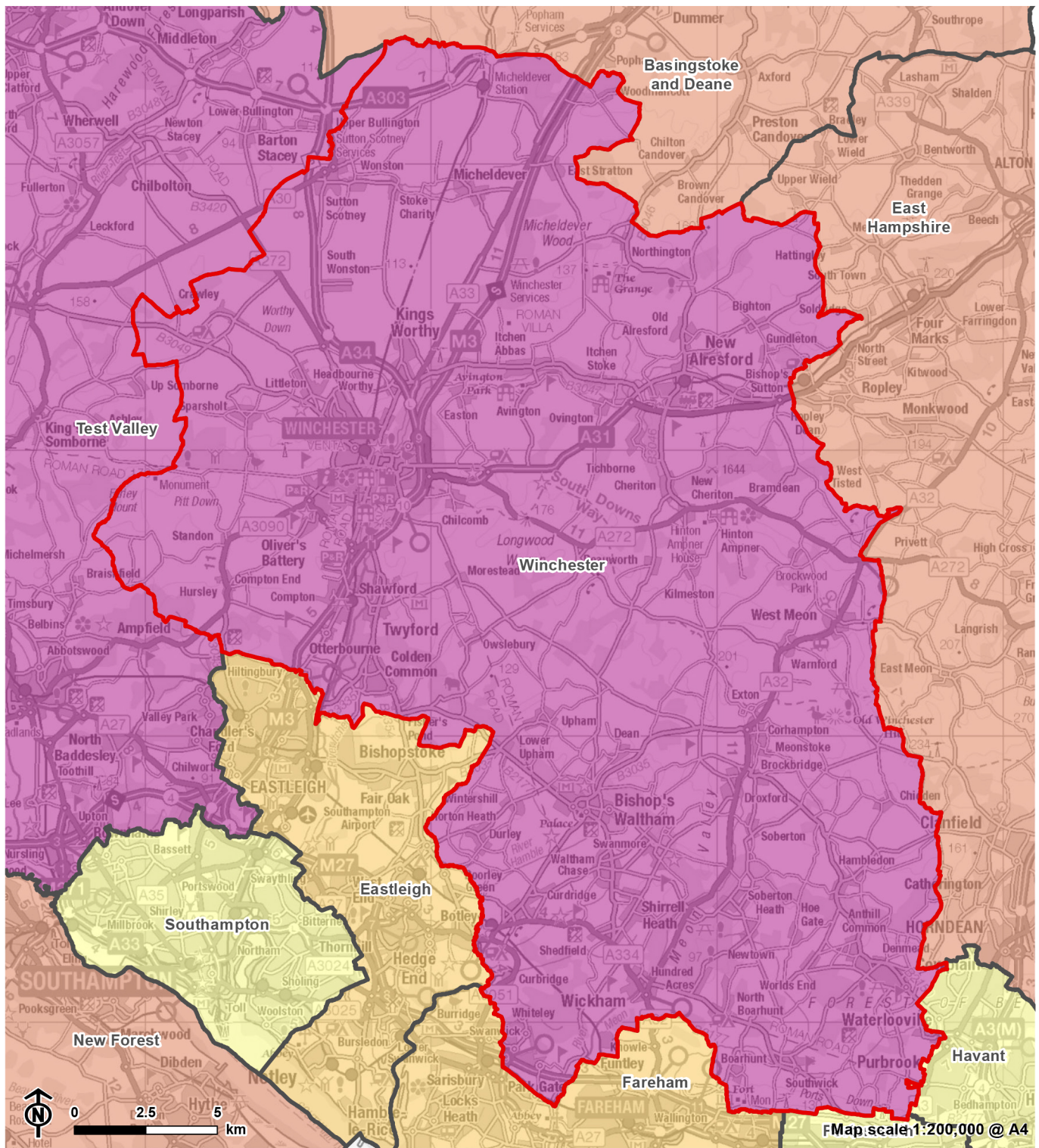
D.9 During this same period in the South East the contributor of the highest level of emissions continued to be from transport sources [\[See reference 73\]](#). Within Winchester transport also remained the contributor of the highest level of emissions. This is shown in Table D.2.

Table D.2: Changes in carbon dioxide emissions by sector or the region and district between 2005 and 2019 [\[See reference 74\]](#)

Source of Emissions	South East Region 2005	South East Region 2019	Winchester 2005	Winchester 2019
Industry(kt)	12,342.1	5,390.7	156.3	96.8
Commercial (kt)	9,095.8	4,035.8	155.5	62.4
Public Sector (kt)	2,905.3	1,430.9	67.5	27.2
Domestic (kt)	20,771.6	12,973.3	297.2	189.8

Appendix D Baseline Information

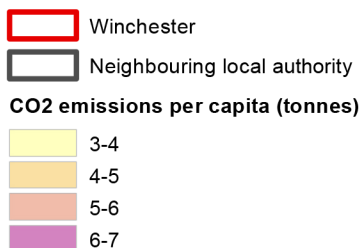
Source of Emissions	South East Region 2005	South East Region 2019	Winchester 2005	Winchester 2019
Transport (kt)	21,569.3	18,650.1	517.8	455.1
Grand Total (kt)	65,231.8	40,507.9	1,163.1	782.0

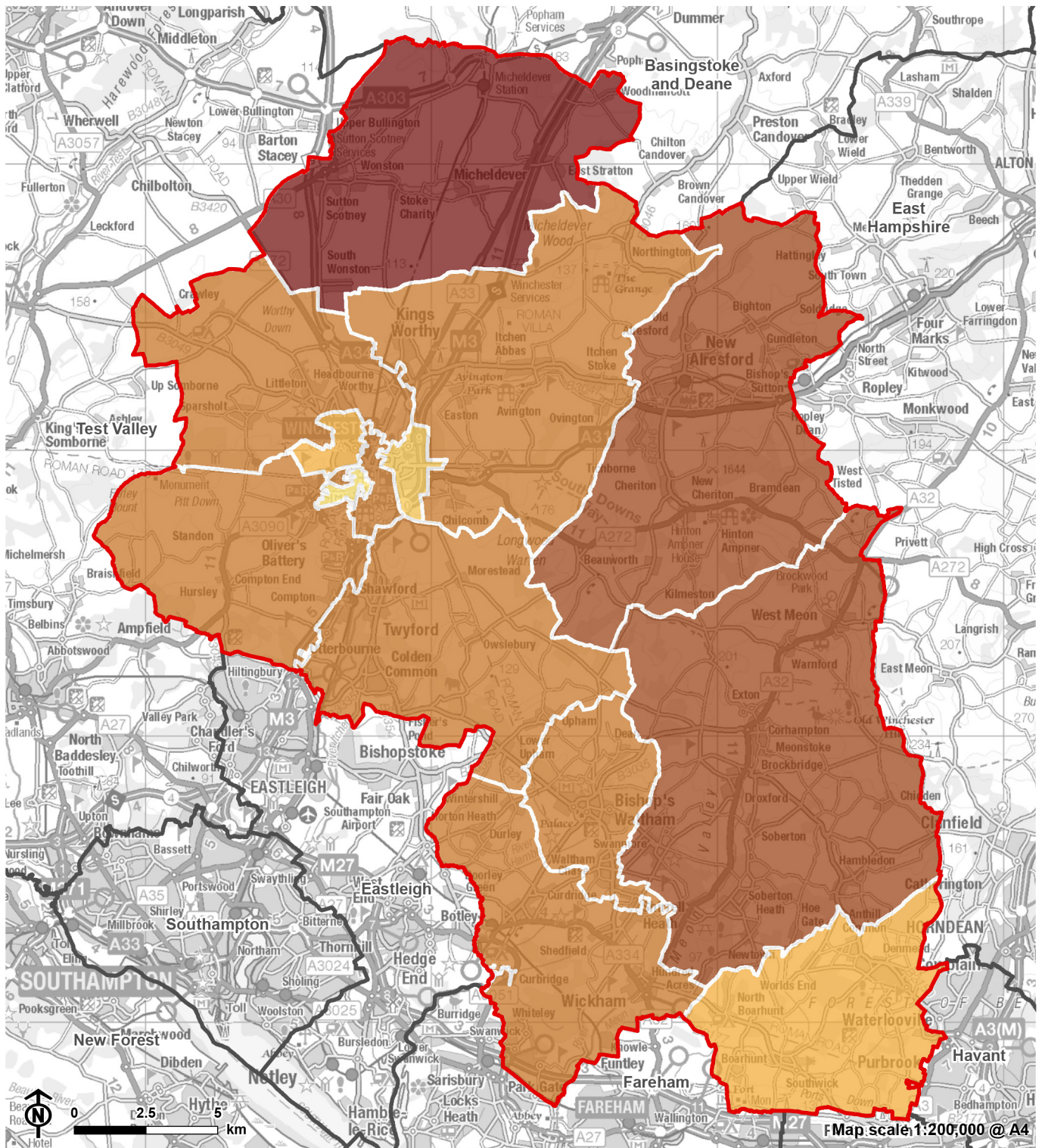


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_1_11113_r0_Carbon_per_Capita_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Data.gov

Figure D.1: Per Capita CO2 Emissions





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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_2_11113_r0_Carbon_per_Commuter_A4P 17/07/2020
Source: ONS with LUC analysis

Figure D.2: Mean CO2 emissions per commuter for MSOAs in the District

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority

Mean commuter CO2 emission (kg)

- <0.75
- 0.75-1.00
- 1.00-1.25
- 1.25-1.50
- 1.50-1.75
- 1.75-2.00
- 2.00-2.25

Emissions from domestic energy consumption

D.10 Winchester City Council has undertaken work to assess carbon dioxide emissions from domestic energy consumption (electricity and gas only) in the plan area.

D.11 In Winchester there are approximately 29% of residents who are not connected to mains gas. No metered gas consumption is reported in 21 parishes [\[See reference 75\]](#). Electricity consumption in these off-gas parishes may be higher than in parishes on mains gas because some homes use electricity for heating as well as for appliances, cooking, lighting etc. For this reason, emissions from the off-gas parishes are treated separately. The top and bottom three performing parishes and wards in Winchester for those with gas mains and those without are shown in Table D.3 and Table D.4.

D.12 In the South East of England, the average gas emissions for 2018 were 1,290kg carbon dioxide per capita, the average electricity emissions for 2018 were 520kg carbon dioxide per capita and the average total combined emissions (gas and electricity) were 1,809kg carbon dioxide per capita. It can be seen from the Winchester City Council's data that there is some variation in the level of emissions produced by the parishes and city wards, with some performing markedly more favourably than the regional average and some performing poorly against this figure.

D.13 In the South East of England, the average gas emissions for 2018 were 1,290kg carbon dioxide per capita, the average electricity emissions for 2018 were 520kg carbon dioxide per capita and the average total combined emissions (gas and electricity) were 1,809kg carbon dioxide per capita. It can be seen from the Winchester City Council's data that there is some variation in the level of emissions produced by the parishes and city wards, with some performing markedly more favourably than the regional average and some performing poorly against this figure.

Table D.3: Emissions per capita in Winchester: parishes and wards with main gas (top and bottom 3 performing) [See reference 76]

Parishes and City Wards	Combined Emissions per Capita (electricity and gas; kg CO ₂ e)	Overall Rank
Southwick and Widley	407	1
Tichborne	749	2
Sparsholt	998	3
Compton and Shawford	2,340	29
Crawley	2,562	30
Itchen Valley	3,061	31

Table D.4: Emissions per capita in Winchester: off-gas parishes (top and bottom 3 performing) [See reference 77]

Parishes	Electricity Emissions per Capita (kg CO ₂ e)	Overall Rank
Bramdean and Hinton Ampner	502	1
Cheriton	579	2
Boarhunt	585	3
Exton	958	19
Warnford	1,058	20
Northington	1,064	21

Road travel and associated energy consumption

D.14 Carbon emissions for the UK in 2021 increased by 6.3% from 2020 levels, though compared to 2019, the most recent pre-pandemic year, 2021 CO₂ emissions are down 5.0%. In 2021 transport was still the largest source of carbon dioxide in the UK, accounting for 31% of total emissions. The majority of emissions from transport in the UK are from road transport [\[See reference 78\]](#).

D.15 The District is mostly rural but benefits from a strong relationship with the larger southern settlements within the Partnership for South Hampshire area and is positioned to have motorway and railway access to larger towns to the north such as Basingstoke as well as London. The rural nature and proximity to larger towns outside the District have influenced the substantial amount of commuting that residents and those outside of the District undertake.

D.16 Within the District itself Winchester Town provides much of the area's employment offer. As the primary district employment centre, the Winchester Town sub-area (which takes in most of the city of Winchester and is built from four middle super output areas (MSOA005 to MSA008)) has a strong pull factor for labour, with net inflow of around 13,000 workers (i.e. accounting for the urban workplace worker population less the urban resident population). Winchester Town's resident worker population (i.e. those of working age residing within the sub-area) accounts for approximately 15,700 workers of which almost 7,000 out-commute. The largest out-flow is to the Market Town and Rural sub-area. The flows are mostly southwards (including flows towards Test Valley, Southampton, Eastleigh, the South Winchester sub-area) with a smaller number of workers commuting northwards to Basingstoke and Deane and to London.

D.17 The Winchester Town sub-area provides jobs for over 28,700 people of which almost 20,000 are in-commuters and around 8,000 live locally [\[See reference 79\]](#). The largest in-flow is from the Market Town and rural sub-area. The main method of travel is by car via M27 or M3, although there is a

proportion of the workforce who travel from Eastleigh and Southampton by train [See reference 80]. The Market Town and Rural sub-area has a resident worker population of approximately 31,900, of which just under 18,400 out-commute. The largest out-flow is to the Winchester Town sub-area. The main method of travel within and outside the sub-area is by car. The sub-area has workplace base population of over 29,000, of which close to 16,000 are in-commuters. The largest flow is from Eastleigh, Southampton and Test Valley.

D.18 The South Winchester sub-area has a medium sized pull factor for labour with a net inflow of over 7,000 workers. However, given the Market Town and Rural sub-area has a net loss of workers, the South Winchester sub-area provides 100% of the net inflows to rural Winchester. This will mostly be to Segensworth North and Solent Business Parks.

D.19 The South Winchester sub-area has a small resident worker population of approximately 10,000, of which over 6,000 out-commute. The largest out-flow is to Portsmouth. The main method of travel within and outside the area is by car, although travel by foot was also sizeable within the area.

D.20 The South Winchester sub-area has a workplace-based population of close to 18,000, of which over 14,000 are in-commuters. The largest in-flow is to the South Winchester is from Fareham, Eastleigh, Gosport, Havant and Portsmouth are also significant places of origin. The main method of travel is by car via M27 [See reference 81].

D.21 Considering the District as a whole, a daily net inflow of commuters results to the District, with a net change of 18,361 commuters recorded. The District records a daily net inward flow of 14,743 commuters that drive a car or van, which does not include those who travel as additional passengers in those vehicles.

D.22 The areas of Eastleigh (8,832 commuters), Southampton (5,368 commuters), Fareham (4,943 commuters), Test Valley (4,021 commuters) and Portsmouth (2,627 commuters) account for the largest inflows of commuters to Winchester (see below). The areas of Eastleigh (7,037 commuters), Fareham

(3,941 commuters), Southampton (3,894 commuters) and Test Valley (3,491 commuters) account for the largest numbers of people travelling to the District for work by car or van.

D.23 Large numbers of commuters (many by car or van) travel out of Winchester to Eastleigh (3,034 commuters, 2,697 by car or van), Southampton (2,923 commuters, 2,417 by car or van), Portsmouth (2,098 commuters, 1,866 by car or van) and Fareham (1,909 commuters, 1,694 by car or van) [See reference 82].

Figure D.3: Flows of commuters in and out of the district (total)



Figure D.4: Flows of commuters in and out of the district (by car or van)



D.24 Road transport accounts for more than half of oil demand in the UK and relies on petrol and diesel to meet around 98% cent of its energy needs. This has implications for carbon emissions considering the regular need to travel for both residents and those undertaking business. The overall road energy consumption in Winchester decreased between 2005 and 2019 from 149,291t of equivalent oil to 147,277t of equivalent oil. This change was most influenced by the decreasing energy consumption for personal road travel which fell during this period from 100,859t of equivalent oil to 92,512t of equivalent oil. During this period, energy consumption recorded in Winchester for freight uses actually rose from 48,433t of equivalent oil to 54,765t of equivalent oil [\[See reference 83\]](#).

D.25 Recent trends across the UK indicate that diesel consumption excluding biodiesel fell in 2018 for the first time since 2009. The trend is due in part to a slowing of growth in the diesel vehicle fleet following sharp drops in new registrations as well as increased efficiencies. It is expected that the UK will diversify in road transport to include more electric and ultra low emissions vehicles in the coming years [\[See reference 84\]](#).

D.26 As of April 2022, there were 30,290 public electric vehicle charging devices available in the UK and of these, 5,494 were rapid charging devices. Within Winchester there is a total of 107 public electric vehicle charging devices and 18 of these are rapid charging devices. There are approximately 85 charging devices per 100,000 population. The District performs better than the UK average of 45.2 charging devices per 100,000 population [\[See reference 85\]](#) [\[See reference 86\]](#).

Overall energy consumption and generation

D.27 The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy produced the following consumption figures for Winchester in 2019 [\[See reference 87\]](#):

- Coal – A total of 19.8GWh (gigawatt hours) predominantly through domestic use.
- Manufactured fuels – A total of 10.5GWh predominantly through industrial use.
- Petroleum – A total of 1,983GWh predominantly from road transport.
- Gas – A total of 782.7GWh predominantly through domestic use.
- Electricity – A total of 586.2GWh predominantly through industrial and commercial use.
- Bioenergy and wastes – A total of 186.1GWh.

D.28 Between 2005 and 2019 the total reported energy consumption for the Borough fell from 3,975.1GWh to 3,568.1GWh. The changes in consumption by energy type are shown in Table D.5. With the exception of energy from biomass and wastes, the consumption of all energy types fell during the same period.

Table D.5: Energy consumption in Winchester by type [See reference 88]

Energy Type	Energy Consumption in GWh (2005)	Energy Consumption in GWh (2019)
Coal	25.6	19.8
Manufactured Fuels	14.0	10.5
Petroleum	2,142.2	1,983.0
Gas	1,108.3	782.7
Electricity	651.3	586.2
Bioenergy and Waste	33.7	186.1
Total	3,975.1	3,568.1

D.29 Winchester has increased its capacity to generate electricity from renewable sources from 2014 to 2020 from 24.5MW installed capacity to 94.9MW installed capacity. Capacity for solar power has accounted for almost of the installed renewable energy capacity in Winchester during this period. Biomass was the only other recorded type of renewable energy source in 2020 and accounted for only 0.35MW of the total install capacity. Energy generation from renewable sources also increased during this period from 23,595MWh in 2014 to 94,912.711MWh.

D.30 Considering the year-on-year trend of renewable electricity generation in Winchester the 2020 figure was an increase on 2019 figure of 92,947MWh [See reference 89]. This is slightly lower than the increase in renewable energy generation experienced across the UK which grew by 12.6% and 2019 to 2020 [See reference 90].

Flood risk

D.31 Flood risk in the District is implicitly linked to climate change considering the changes predicted in weather patterns and the impact this will have on river levels and the ability for safe infiltration of surface water to be achieved in the District.

D.32 The most substantial areas of flood risk lie along the main water bodies of the District at the River Itchen and its tributaries (including Cheriton Stream and Candover Brook) which passes through Winchester Town, as well as the Upper Hamble within Bishops Waltham and the River Dever [\[See reference 91\]](#). Across the entire area of the District, however, only 3.10% falls within Flood Zone 2 and 2.53% falls within Flood Zone 3. These areas are shown in Figure D.4 below.

D.33 There are also areas of high and medium risk of flooding from surface water within some of the more sizeable settlements in the District. This includes at Winchester Town towards the railway line, towards the central and eastern parts of Bishops Waltham and southern and eastern parts of Denmead [\[See reference 92\]](#). A number of areas in Winchester, have been affected by groundwater flooding most notably during flood events of winter 2013/14 [\[See reference 93\]](#).

D.34 The Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH formerly PUSH) prepared a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Update in 2016 for the southern part of Winchester which falls within the partnership area. The rest of the District is covered by the Winchester City SFRA from 2007 [\[See reference 94\]](#). PfSH is currently preparing a new SFRA, which will be referred to as it becomes available, to inform the SA.

D.35 The Defra has published peak river flow allowances by river basin district which account for variation due to climate change. Table D.6 below shows the potential change identified for the given time periods for the Test and Itchen Management Catchment within which Winchester falls.

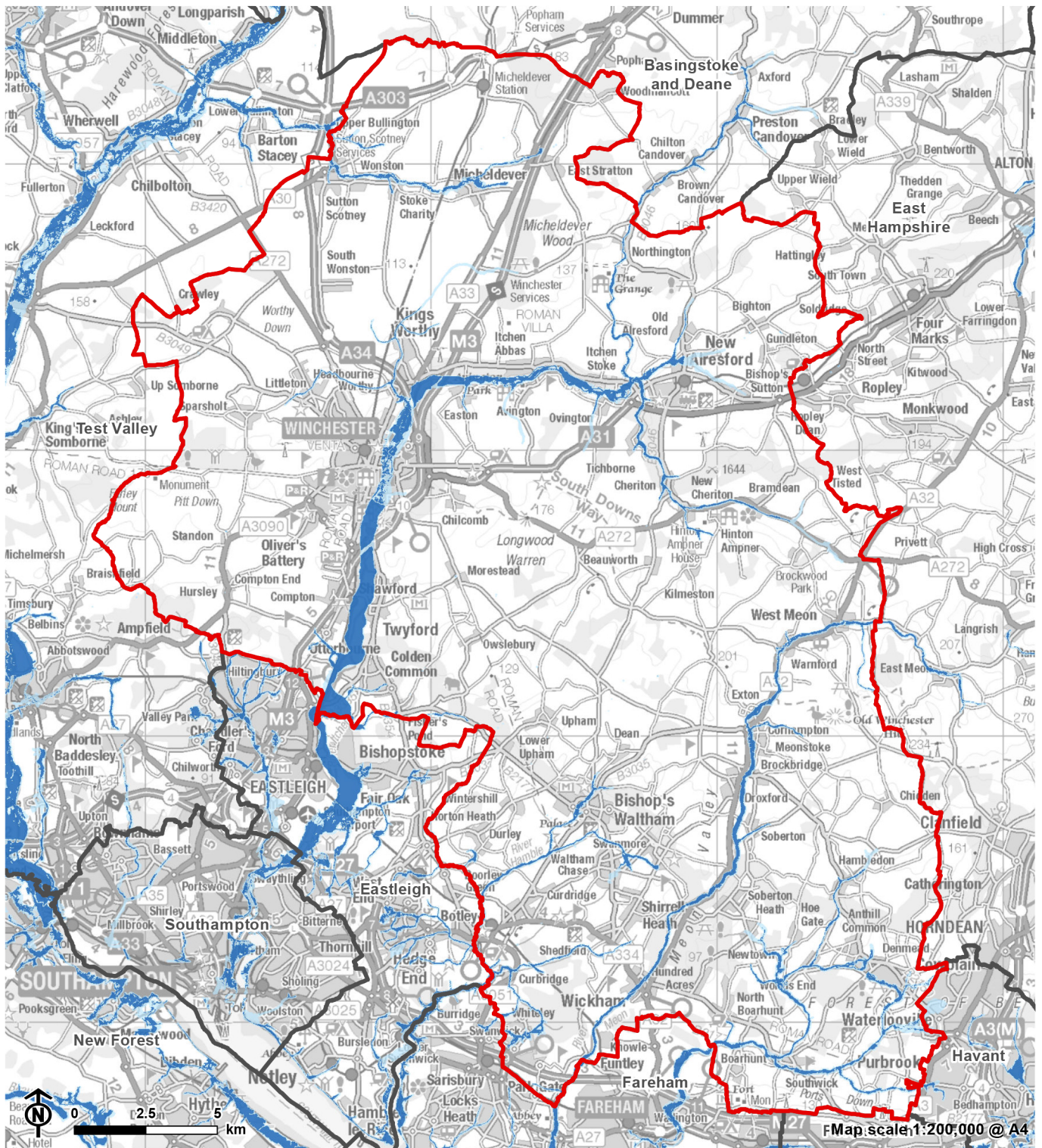
D.36 For this table the range of allowances is based on percentiles. The percentiles are set out to describe the proportion of possible scenarios that fall below an allowance level. The 50th percentile is the point at which half of the possible scenarios for peak flows fall below it and half fall above it. The:

- central allowance is based on the 50th percentile;
- higher central allowance is based on the 70th percentile; and
- upper end allowance is based on the 90th percentile.

D.37 An allowance based on the 50th percentile is exceeded by 50% of the projections in the range. At the 70th percentile it is exceeded by 30%. At the 95th percentile it is exceeded by 5% of the projections in the range.

Table D.6: Peak river flow allowance for the Test and Itchen Management Catchment [See reference 95]

Allowance Category	Total Potential Change Anticipated for the '2020s'	Total Potential Change Anticipated for the '2050s'	Total Potential Change Anticipated for the '2080s'
Upper	35%	56%	127%
Higher	24%	28%	56%
Central	16%	17%	35%



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_5_11113_r0_Flood_Zones_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Environment Agency

Figure D.5: Flood Risk (Flood Zones 2 and 3)

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Flood zone 3
- Flood zone 2

Population, health and well-being

Population

D.38 Winchester lies within the South East of England comprising 661km². It takes in over 50 smaller rural settlements as well as the City of Winchester itself.

D.39 The population of Winchester was 124,859 in mid-2019 [\[See reference 96\]](#) compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households [\[See reference 97\]](#). By 2038 it is estimated that the population of the District will increase to 134,176 [\[See reference 98\]](#). The number of households in the District is estimated to have increased to 48,600 by 2019 [\[See reference 99\]](#). It should be noted that households do not have the same definition as homes. Households are defined by Office for National Statistics (ONS) as one person or a group of people who have the (same) accommodation as their only or main residence. For groups the individuals in question should share at least one meal a day, or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room.

D.40 The population of the District is spread across the following spatial areas:

- Winchester Town (the largest settlement in the District and immediate surroundings of the settlement itself).
- The South Hampshire Urban Areas (the far south of the District that lies within the Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH) area, particularly Whiteley and the development area of West of Waterlooville).
- The Market Towns and the Rural Area (all areas outside of those above taking in settlements ranging in size from larger villages to small hamlets).

D.41 The City of Winchester is home to the largest percentage of the District's population [\[See reference 100\]](#). Population density is markedly higher in the

City than the rural areas, with the highest density (47.97 people per square kilometre) recorded in the St. Luke ward [See reference 101]. The rural ward of Upper Meon Valley has the lowest population density (0.37 people per square kilometre).

D.42 While the population density in the City is higher than rural areas, much of the District's population is found at more rural locations. Table D.7 below presents the most recent estimates of population by ward in Winchester District as of 2018.

Table D.7: Estimated populations by ward in Winchester Local Authority for 2018 [See reference 102]

Ward	Estimated Population (as of 2020)
Alresford and Itchen Valley	8,646
Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery	8,299
Bishop's Waltham	7,715
Central Meon Valley	9,329
Colden Common and Twyford	5,712
Denmead	7,633
St Barnabas	9,288
St Bartholomew	10,094
St Luke	6,441
St Michael	9,293
St Paul	9,637
Southwick and Wickham	7,668
The Worthys	6,579
Upper Meon Valley	5,628

Ward	Estimated Population (as of 2020)
Whiteley and Shedfield	6,459
Wonston and Micheldever	7,504

Housing

D.43 Alongside London, parts of the South East of England have higher property price to earnings ratios than other areas of the country. In Winchester, the ratio was 14.1 in 2021, compared to 11.8 ten years earlier in 2011. The 2021 ratio for Winchester is significantly higher than the average for England where full-time workers could expect to pay an estimated 9.1 times their annual workplace-based earnings on purchasing a home. At a national level there has been an increase since 2020, when the figure was 7.9 times workplace-based annual earnings [\[See reference 103\]](#).

D.44 The average price for a property in the District in February 2022 was £491,262 which is a result of a fluctuating upward trend over the past 10 years. In 2010, the average property price was £282,519. In comparison to the regional average, the average property price in South East of England in 2010 was £217,339 and in 2022 it increased up to £380,604. Therefore, properties in Winchester have higher than regional average prices [\[See reference 104\]](#).

D.45 The high unaffordability of housing in the District partly reflects the unfavourable performance for parts of the District in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in the IMD 2019. As shown in Figure D.11 (later in this report) rural parts of the District and an area of Winchester Town (within the St Luke ward LSOA Winchester 008c) fall within the 10% most deprived areas of the country in relation to this domain. It should be noted that this domain also considers physical access to services. This is in addition to potential barriers the population may experience in relation to housing, which considers issues such as affordability, homeless and household overcrowding. The number of indicators considered through this domain helps to explain the spread of deprivation across the District. In rural areas services are likely to be

less accessible and housing stock tends to be larger, while at more urban locations there may be further barriers to housing which may not necessarily be limited to affordability.

D.46 Around 67% of homes in the District are in owner occupation, with a roughly equal split of affordable and private rented homes. There was a downward trend in owner occupation between the last two Censuses [\[See reference 105\]](#).

D.47 In terms of rental prices in Winchester District, data for 2018 and 2019 indicate that rental prices in the District are the most expensive outside London, across all housing categories (room, studio, one-, two- three-, four- and more bedroom flats/houses) [\[See reference 106\]](#). For example, the median monthly rent for a one bedroom flat in Winchester District was £785, which is the highest across the surrounding districts in the South East of England.

D.48 The statutory homelessness rate for the South East Region was 2.0 per 1,000 households for 2017/18, which is lower than the national average of 2.4 per 1,000 households [\[See reference 107\]](#). The local count was too small to publish statistics on the statutory homeless rate for the District.

D.49 Housing provision in the District over the 13-year period up to 2018/19 has seen significant fluctuations. The overall trend was of a decline in completions since 2006 followed by a rise from 2014. Although Winchester District annual completion figures fluctuated during that period, they closely reflect the trends for England and Hampshire. A breakdown of total completions from 2011 to 2019 in Winchester is provided in Table D.8.

Table D.8: Total housing completions in Winchester 2011 to 2021 (including Affordable Homes) [See reference 108]

Year	Total Housing Completions (dwellings + communal)	Affordable Housing Completions
2011-2012	317	71
2012-2013	204	68
2013-2014	670	149
2014-2015	262	82
2015-2016	421	92
2016-2017	606	153
2017-2018	642	169
2018-2019	875	283
2019-2020	643	142
2020-2021	874	300
Total 2001-2021	5,514	1,509

D.50 The 5-year requirement for the District for the period 2021 to 2026, including a 5% buffer is 3,491 homes with supply demonstrated to be 4,850 homes for this period. For the period 2025 to 2027 the requirement including a 5% buffer is 3,491 homes with supply demonstrated to be 4,260 homes. The Council is therefore able to demonstrate a 6.9 years and 6.1 years supply of housing land respectively from 2021 and 2022 [See reference 109].

D.51 The Council undertook a Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in 2019 to identify how much housing and employment space could come forward on sites that are suitable, available and achievable for development up to 2016. The Assessment only looked at sites that are outside the South Downs National Park (which covers 40% of the District). The total capacity for housing development was found to be much

lower at SHELAA sites within settlements of the District than at SHELAA sites outside of these settlements as shown in Table D.9.

D.52 The Local Plan sought the provision of 40% on-site affordable housing on all market-led sites which increase the supply of housing, unless this would make the scheme unviable. At sites providing less than five dwellings, a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision was to be considered acceptable. The NPPF 2019 updated national policy to require that planning obligations for affordable housing should only be sought for residential developments that are major developments (i.e. where 10 or more homes or 1000 sqm gross floorspace are to be provided) other than in designated rural areas. Most notably this includes National Parks or AONBs where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer.

Table D.9: Estimated housing capacity (summary) within and outside of settlements of Winchester

	2019-2024	2024-2029	2029-2034	2034 and beyond	Totals
Within Settlements	135	20	0	0	155
Outside Settlements	37,146	4,132	1,071	0	42,349
Total	37,281	4,152	1,071	0	42,504

D.53 Current planning policy in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 (Policy CP2) requires that the majority (i.e. over 50%) of new homes on a development should be two and three bedrooms. This reflects the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that the emphasis should be on this size of bedroomed accommodation. The District has consistently met this target from 2011 to 2019 as demonstrated in Table D.10.

Table D.10: Percentage housing completions (gross) in Winchester by number of bedrooms since 2011

Year	Percentage of 1 bed units	Percentage of 2 or 3 bed units	Percentage of 4 or higher bed units
2011/12	13%	67%	20%
2012/13	12%	60%	28%
2013/14	14%	63%	23%
2014/15	10%	66%	24%
2015/16	16%	62%	25%
2016/17	11%	70%	19%
2017/18	10%	65%	25%
2018/19	14%	65%	21%

D.54 The significant growth in older people (particularly those aged over 80 years) in recent years in the District will have impacts on housing demands in the plan area. The needs of older people can often be met in their existing homes or by moving to more suitable mainstream housing in some cases. However, as issues of vulnerability increase, more specialised accommodation such as extra care is required.

D.55 While supported housing of various forms to meet the needs of people with disabilities is provided across the District, the lack of move-on accommodation currently hampers its effective use and means households are unable to access accommodation they need. Furthermore, recent years have seen the needs of the most vulnerable groups increasing. The specific needs of the homeless, rough sleepers and individuals with complex needs, such as mental health and substance dependency have grown and while their overall numbers are relatively low their needs are severe.

D.56 The District's housing stock is generally very good across all sectors. Homes are predominantly of post Second World War construction. Council and other affordable housing has achieved the Decent Home Standard. There are instances of poor property energy efficiency in some types of housing, for instance those without mains gas in rural areas. There are high levels of houses in multiple occupation in the Winchester Town area, due predominantly to students [\[See reference 110\]](#).

Gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople

D.57 For the period 2016 to 2036 it has been established that there is a requirement for 19 additional pitches in Winchester to meet the needs of Gypsy and Traveller households. There is also a need for 27 additional plots over the 20-year period for Travelling Showpeople households. These requirements are for those households who meet the definitions set out in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS).

D.58 In addition, there is a need for up to 11 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the definition and a need for 29 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who do not meet the new definition. Similarly, there is a need for two additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the new definition; and a need for two additional plots for households that do not meet the new definition. Table D.11 sets out by five-year periods the identified need for additional plots for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households in Winchester that meet the definitions in the PPTS. Consultants have been appointed to update the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. As new data emerges, the SA baseline will be updated to reflect this.

Table D.11: Additional need for 'Travelling' and 'Travelling' Showpeople households by 5 year periods [See reference 111]

Year	0-5 (2016- 2021)	6-10 (2021- 2026)	11-15 (2026- 2031)	16-20 (2031- 2036)	Total
'Travelling' Households	9	3	3	4	19
'Travelling' Showpeople Households	18	3	3	3	27

Services and facilities, including education

D.59 Winchester Town acts a hub as a main employment, retail and leisure centre for both its residents and those in nearby villages. The quality of school and service provision make the City attractive to potential new residents and it also benefits from a thriving tourism sector. Urban areas on the southern fringes of the District have a strong functional relationship with the Southampton/Portsmouth conurbation, rather than Winchester. The remainder of the District has dispersed villages and market towns which vary in their size, character and functional relationships with each other.

D.60 Beyond the Winchester Town the eight larger settlements of the District (Bishop Waltham, Colden Common, Denmead, Kings Worthy, New Alresford, Swanmore, Waltham Chase and Wickham) provide a focal point for their own communities. They also provide some services for nearby smaller villages. Bishops Waltham is a main settlement in the Market Towns and Rural Area. The settlement acts as a District Centre and has higher levels of population, service provision and connections with surrounding communities than other settlements in the plan area. It provides access to a number of key facilities such as medical provision, shops, libraries, education and sports facilities [See reference 112]. In 2021 The Council updated the evidence base relating to the settlement hierarchy of market towns and rural villages to inform the Local Plan 2038. Settlements have been ranked and classified based on the availability

and accessibility of a broad range of facilities, their economic role and the presence of environmental constraints to development. The update to the settlement hierarchy reflects how services and facilities have changed over time and considers the availability of new services such as high speed broadband. The new categorisation of each settlement in Winchester District is outlined in Table D.12 [\[See reference 113\]](#).

Table D.12: Winchester District settlement hierarchy groupings

Category	Settlement
Town	Winchester
Market Towns and Larger Villages	Bishop's Waltham, New Alresford, Denmead, Wickham, Waterlooville (Newlands), Whiteley, Colden Common, Kings Worthy, Waltham Chase
Other Settlements in the Market Towns and Rural Area (with settlement boundaries)	South Wonston, Swanmore, Sparsholt, Otterbourne, Sutton Scotney, Southwick, Micheldever, Micheldever Station, Old Alresford, Compton Down, Knowle, Littleton, Curdridge, Hursley, Southdown
Other Settlements in the Market Towns and Rural Area (without settlement boundaries)	Durley Street, North Boarhunt, Woodmancott, Curbridge, Northbrook, Northington, Stoke Charity, Wonston, Swarraton, Hundred Acres, Shedfield, Bishops Sutton, Compton Street, Durley, Newtown, Headbourne Worthy, Otterbourne Hill, Crawley, Bighton, Shawford, Shirrell Heath, Gundleton, East Stratton, Soberton Heath

D.61 The rural character of much of Winchester partly accounts for the unfavourable performance for parts of the district in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in the IMD 2019. As shown in Figure D.11 (later in this report) rural parts of the district and an area of Winchester Town (within the St Luke ward LSOA Winchester 008c) fall within the 10% most deprived areas of the country in relation to this domain. It should be noted that as well as access to services (including post offices, primary schools, supermarkets and healthcare) this domain also considers access to housing including affordability, homeless and household overcrowding.

D.62 It is the statutory duty of Hampshire County Council to ensure sufficient school places for children in the County. The School Places Plan [See reference 114] sets out the identified need for additional mainstream school places in the primary and secondary sectors across Hampshire up to 2026. The School Places Plan identifies that the Whiteley primary planning area has the potential to be overcapacity in terms of the availability of primary school places at the end of reporting period in October 2026. The figures reported for October 2022 in the District show that the secondary schools in the City of Winchester and Alresford were overcapacity. The three secondary school planning areas were expected to have small amounts of surplus capacity at the end of reporting period in October 2026. Table D.12 and Table D.13 overleaf show the expected primary and secondary school capacity respectively for the district up to October 2026 which takes into account significant planned housing developments in area.

D.63 Between 2022 and 2026 the County Council has programmed primary school expansions at Bishops Waltham Infant & Junior Schools, Barton Farm Primary Academy, Colden Common Primary School, Four Marks Primary School (just outside the District in East Hampshire) and Sun Hill Infant & Junior Schools which would provide additional capacity for pupils in Winchester District. The expansion at Barton Farm is understood to be currently under construction. Expansions to benefit secondary school capacity in Winchester are also planned for this period at Henry Beaufort School.

Table D.13: Capacity at Winchester Primary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/Primary Schools	Reception Year % Surplus October 2021	Reception Year % Surplus October 2026
Winchester Town	12	16.5%	12.5%
Winchester Rural North	5	22.6%	2.3%
Winchester Rural South	5	23%	21.2%

Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/Primary Schools	Reception Year % Surplus October 2021	Reception Year % Surplus October 2026
Bishops Waltham	9	11%	12.6%
Alresford	6	20.6%	3%
Whiteley	2	-7.5%	-11.7%

Table D.14: Capacity at Winchester Secondary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7 % Surplus October 2021	Year 7 % Surplus October 2026
Winchester	3	-8.1%	1%
Bishop Waltham	1	1.9%	4.3%
Alresford	1	-4.3%	5.4%

Health

D.64 Health is a cross-cutting topic and as such many topic areas explored in this Scoping Report influence health either directly or indirectly. The latest published information comes from the 2011 census which provides a snapshot of the general health and well-being of residents in Winchester at that time.

D.65 The health of residents of Winchester was described as 'Good' or 'Very Good' by 86.0% of the population, compared to 83.6% for the South East and 81.2% for England and Wales. Only 3.4% of Winchester's population described their health as 'Bad' or 'Very Bad', compared to figure of 4.4% for the South East of 4.4% and 5.6% for the England and Wales.

D.66 At the time of writing, the UK including Winchester, is emerging from the coronavirus pandemic. The understanding of data for Winchester is still evolving. However, the data currently suggests that during the first wave of the pandemic across Hampshire, Winchester experienced faster epidemic growth than the South East of England as a whole, with a steep increase in the number of confirmed cases. though as of the 31st May 2020, the mortality rate in the District attributed to Covid-19 was lower than the England average [\[See reference 115\]](#).

Life expectancy

D.67 Life expectancy at birth in 2020 in Winchester was 81.9 years for males and 85.7 years for females, which is higher than the regional value of 80.6 years and 84.1 years, respectively [\[See reference 116\]](#). Data relating to inequalities in life expectancy in the district is not available for 2020, however, life expectancy at birth in Winchester between 2017 and 2019 was reported as being 5.9 years lower for men and 4.6 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Winchester when compared to the least deprived areas [\[See reference 117\]](#). This is lower than average for England where the gap in life expectancy at birth between the least and most deprived areas was recorded as 9.4 years for males and 7.6 years for females [\[See reference 118\]](#).

Obesity

D.68 Being overweight or obese carries numerous health risks, including increased likelihood of type 2 diabetes, cancer, heart and liver disease, stroke and related mental health conditions. It is estimated this health issue places a cost of at least £5.1 billion on the NHS and tens of billions on the wider UK society every year [\[See reference 119\]](#).

D.69 While the proportion of South East residents who are classified as overweight or obese has increased only slightly from 60.9% in 2018/19 to 61.6% in 2019/20, the proportion of Winchester residents who fall into this

classification has increased more substantially from 50.7% in 2015/16 to 58.6% in 2019/20. The most recently recorded percentage of residents who fall within this classification in both the South East and Winchester is lower than the figure for England (62.8%) [\[See reference 120\]](#).

D.70 The number of hospital admissions with a primary or secondary diagnosis of obesity is not reported at local authority level, however, in 2019/20 Hampshire reported 1,387 persons per 100,000 finishing admissions episodes during this period. This figure is slightly higher than the regional figure of 1,382 and lower than the national figure of 1,869. Admission for females is higher than for males in Hampshire, at 1,689 persons per 100,000 and 1,082 persons per 100,000, respectively [\[See reference 121\]](#). Across England the number of reported hospital admissions directly attributed to obesity in 2019/20 was 10,780 which is a slight decrease from the 11,117 reported during the previously reporting period. However, the number of admissions where obesity was a factor in 2019/20 (1,022,040) was a substantial increase on the 2018/19 figure (875,663) [\[See reference 122\]](#).

Perception of well-being

D.71 Residents of the District reported having slightly lower levels of life satisfaction (7.0 out of 10.00) than the average for UK (7.4) in the 2020/21 period. The Covid-19 pandemic led to decreased levels of life satisfaction being reported across all of the UK and Winchester was no exception with a decrease from the 7.5 figure reported in 2019/20. Average figures recorded relating to 'feeling the things done in life are worthwhile' and 'happiness' also decreased compared to prior years in the district (both at 7.3) in 2020/21 and were lower than or equivalent to the averages for UK (at 7.7 and 7.3, respectively). Average levels of anxiety recorded for the District fell between 2019/20 and 2020/21 (from 3.6 to 2.9), and were lower than the average for the UK (3.3) [\[See reference 123\]](#).

D.72 Hampshire County Council has undertaken work to map mental health and well-being in the County. In Winchester, the areas estimated to have lower

mental health and well-being are St John & All Saints, St Luke and St Bartholomew. St John & All Saints and St Luke are amongst the lowest 20% of wards in the County for mental health and well-being. St Bartholomew is amongst the lowest 40% of wards in the County.

D.73 St John & All Saints is reported to perform particularly poorly (ranking lower than 50 out of the 240 wards in Hampshire) in relation to indicators for its population's material well-being, health, life satisfaction, strong and stable families and social capital. St Luke also performs poorly in relation to these indicators as well as indicators relating to enabling infrastructure and local economy.

D.74 The areas estimated to have higher mental health and well-being are Compton & Otterbourne, Swanmore & Newtown, Whiteley, St Paul, Olivers Battery & Badger Farm and Cheriton & Bishops Sutton. These wards are amongst the highest 10% of wards in Hampshire [\[See reference 124\]](#).

Social isolation

D.75 Hampshire County Council has also attempted to map areas most likely to be affected by issues of loneliness and social isolation in the County. The reporting found that social isolation and loneliness are more likely to be prevalent in urban areas rather than rural areas and, that perhaps surprisingly, they are clustered into the most densely populated Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The analysis concluded that areas with higher prevalence of these issues included parts of Winchester [\[See reference 125\]](#).

Overview of health indicators for the district

D.76 Health indicators in which the figures for Winchester are significantly worse than national average are numbers of serious injuries and deaths on the road and infant mortality rate. The plan area performs significantly better than the national and regional averages in terms of the percentage of adults

classified as overweight or obese, estimated diabetes diagnosis rate, percentage of physically active adults, percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese and prevalence of obesity among Year 6 students [\[See reference 126\]](#).

Open spaces, sports and recreation

D.77 Open space and sports and recreation facilities in the district provide residents space in which they can undertake physical activity to the benefit of public health. The UK Chief Medical Officers advise that for good physical and mental health, adults should aim to be physically active every day. Over the course of a week adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity; or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity day; or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity; or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity [\[See reference 127\]](#).

D.78 Additional health benefits relating to green space include acting to mitigate air and noise pollution as well as reducing the potential for residents to be affected by flooding. Human interaction with nature can also promote feelings of happiness and lowered diastolic blood pressure which is linked to stress [\[See reference 128\]](#).

D.79 The 2022 Winchester Open Space Assessment evaluated the specific needs and shortfalls of open space in Winchester and indicated what further open space provision may be required in each area. Villages and parishes within the South Downs National Park area were not included in this assessment. The parishes and wards of Bishops Sutton, Boarhunt, Denmead, Durley, Kingsworthy, Northington, Old Alresford, South Wonston, Southwick & Widley, Sparsholt, Wickham, Micheldever, New Alresford and Wonston have all been identified as having a net deficiency in open space when considering all typologies. This is also the case for the following parts of Winchester Town: St Barnabus Ward, St Luke Ward, St Paul Ward and St Bartholomew [\[See reference 129\]](#).

D.80 A year long survey of 33 open spaces in Winchester undertaken between December 2017 and December 2018 showed that visitors to the parks and open spaces tend to be younger in age than the Winchester average. At 32 out of the 33 sites at least two-thirds of visitors were 40 or under. The top five open spaces in terms of total visitor numbers per year in the District were North Wall Recreation Ground (276,640 visitors), Orams Arbour (159,952 visitors), Dean Park on Dean Lane (98,852 visitors), Somers Close Recreation Ground (91,364 visitors) and Stanmore Recreation Ground (90,532 visitors) [\[See reference 130\]](#).

D.81 Part of the South Downs National Park lies within the Winchester boundary directly to the east of Winchester Town. The National Park provides a multitude of opportunities for recreation and it is estimated that the park has around 18.8 million visits per year. It is the third largest National Park in England with a population of 2.2 million located within 10km of its boundaries.

D.82 The National Park also contains approximately 3,300km of footpaths, bridleways and byways [\[See reference 131\]](#). The South Downs National Trail starts at Winchester Town passing through the National Park travelling 160km to Eastbourne. There are several other important routes which pass into the city including Clarendon Way, Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way. Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way also allow for access to the National Park and link the City to Bishops Waltham and Alresford within the District. The National Trail, as well as Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way, cross the M3, meaning there are potential barriers to accessing these routes from the city.

D.83 Keats Walk is an important route within the City of Winchester which follows a portion of the River Itchen. Other important walking routes in the plan area include Wayfarers Walk and Ox Drove Way both of which run through Alresford. National Cycle Route 23 also passes through Winchester Town connecting Reading to Southampton via Basingstoke, Alresford, and Eastleigh [\[See reference 132\]](#) [\[See reference 133\]](#) [\[See reference 134\]](#).

D.84 The 2017 Winchester Sports Facility Needs Assessment presents an audit of sports facilities in the plan area considering among other things their quality,

size and accessibility. The Assessment concluded that in general, the district is well served by a range of providers of health and fitness facilities, with most of these operating as private members clubs. Two of the three community accessible health and fitness suites at River Park Leisure Centre and Meadowside Leisure Centre, have been refurbished in the mid-2010s. The other suite at Perins Community School has not been refurbished in over a decade. Key priorities identified in the report are for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities. These priorities were partly met through the completion and opening of the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park in May 2021.

D.85 The opening of this facility also helped to meet the identified shortfall up to 2037 in pool facilities, artificial turf pitches, indoor tennis courts and dedicated gymnastics facilities in the district [\[See reference 135\]](#).

Levels of physical activity

D.86 The most recent Active Lives Survey (reporting for the period November 2012/2021) estimated that 18.0% of the population in Winchester is classified as inactive doing less than 30 minutes of moderate exercise per week. This is less than the figure for the South East of England which is 24.1% for this period. In Winchester it is reported that 73.7% of the population met the aerobic guidelines of at least 150 minutes of moderate activity per week. This figure is higher than the regional figure of 64.4% [\[See reference 136\]](#).

D.87 80.6% of adults from the district walk or cycle at least once a week for any purpose. This figure increases to 88.0% of the population when considering those who walk or cycle at least once per month, these figures are higher than those reported for England, with 69.3% walking or cycling at least once per week and 76.4% walking or cycling at least once per month. Rates of cycling for pleasure (at least once per week or once per month) are higher than the national average at 14.1% and 22.3%, respectively compared to 8.5% and 13.4%, respectively [\[See reference 137\]](#).

Crime

D.88 Residents in Winchester are generally more content with the area they live in than those in other areas of the South East, with 95% of residents reportedly satisfied with their local area compared to the average of 80% for the region. Younger people in Winchester reported that the feeling of safety they experienced when walking home at night (44%) and low crime levels (35%) contributed to making the place they lived a great place to live [\[See reference 138\]](#).

D.89 In Winchester 70.21% of the population were reported as 'feeling safe' and 77.26% were reported as 'feeling very safe' in a YouGov Survey in 2018. While confidence in the UK police force decreased up to December 2018, the percentage of residents who have confidence in the Hampshire Constabulary is 78%, which is higher than the national figure of just under 76% [\[See reference 139\]](#).

D.90 Total recorded crime in Hampshire saw an increase of 1.7% from December 2019 to December 2020. This period saw a decrease in the total level of recorded crime in the South East (4.5%), however there was a reported increase (by 2.6%) in the total level of recorded crime in England. In Hampshire, the overall increase in crime included increases in violence against the person (17.8%), drug offences (32.1%) and possession of weapons offences (4.4%). During the same period, instances of robbery (17.6%), theft (24.8%) and criminal damage and arson (12.6%) all fell [\[See reference 140\]](#).

Equalities

D.91 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. It presents three main duties: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected

characteristics and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The nine protected characteristics identified through the Act are:

- Age;
- Disability;
- Gender reassignment;
- Marriage and civil partnership;
- Pregnancy and maternity;
- Race;
- Religion or belief;
- Sex; and
- Sexual orientation.

D.92 The potential effects of the plan in relation to groups covered by the nine 'protected characteristics' will be assessed separately in addition to the SA. This work will comprise the EqIA which will be presented in an appendix to the SA.

D.93 While socio-economic status is not a characteristic protected by the Equality Act 2010, the Council is committed to also considering the effects that the plan will have on groups affected by these types of issues. The EqIA will therefore also consider the potential effects on socio-economic groups not limited to but including the following:

- People on low incomes;
- Young and adult carers;
- People living in deprived areas/rural areas; and
- Groups suffering multiple disadvantages.

D.94 The population of Winchester in mid-2020 [\[See reference 141\]](#) was 125,925 compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households [\[See reference 142\]](#). The population in 2020, was split between 64,494 females and 61,431 males.

Age

D.95 The median age for the plan area based on mid-2020 figures was 43.7 years. For the 10-year period starting in mid-2010 there was an increase of 1.7 years from 42.0 years. The median age for Winchester for mid-2020 was higher than the median age for both the UK (40.4 years) and for the South East (41.9 years) [\[See reference 143\]](#). Based on figures from the most recent census in 2011 the age profile for Winchester was broadly similar to that for England and Wales as a whole although as a proportion there were slightly less 20 to 29 year olds and slightly more people aged 60 or more than in the general population [\[See reference 144\]](#). A more detailed breakdown of the estimated age makeup of the population for Winchester in 2020 is provided in Table D.14 below.

Table D.15: Estimated breakdown of Winchester's 2020 population by age group [\[See reference 145\]](#)

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
19 and younger	15,545	14,793	30,338
20-34	9,896	10,398	20,294
35-49	11,103	11,811	22,914
50-64	12,491	12,789	25,280
65 and older	12,396	14,703	27,099

D.96 It is expected that the ratio of those residents who are state pension age or older to those of working age will increase in the future across the UK.

Increases in population in Winchester are forecast mainly amongst the older age groups [See reference 146]. Winchester (353.9) presently has a relatively high old age dependency ratio compared to the South East (316.7) which indicates that the number of people of state pension age per 1,000 people of working age is comparatively high. In Winchester, this figure is expected to rise to 465.0 by 2043, while the South East figure is expected to increase to 400.3 by this time [See reference 147]. The Child Support Ratio in Winchester is also forecast to increase in the future. The figure is expected to rise from 31.2 to 31.6 child dependents per 100 people of working age from 2019 to 2026.

Disability

D.97 The 2011 census presented figures on people with disabilities in the UK. Of Winchester's population, 85.5% stated that their daily activities are 'not limited' by a long term illness, while 8.6% are 'limited a little' and 5.9% are 'limited a lot' by an illness. The proportion of Winchester's population who were reported as 'limited a lot' is below Hampshire and England and Wales.

Marriage and civil partnership

D.98 Also from 2011 census data, 52.5% of Winchester's population were married whilst 30.0% were single. Of those who are married 0.2% were in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which is the same as the figures for Hampshire and England and Wales [See reference 148].

Pregnancy and maternity

D.99 In recent years, the number of births to mothers over the age of 35 has increased in Winchester as has the number of births to non-British mothers. While the number of births which have occurred outside of marriage has fallen during the most recent reporting period of 2015-2016, the trend up until the mid-

2010s was an increase in this figure. Table D.15 presents the percentage of births Winchester occurring to mothers aged 35 or over, occurring outside of marriage and occurring to non-British mothers.

Table D.16: Breakdown of selected figures relating to births in Winchester

	2001	2005	2011	2015	2016
% live births to mothers aged 35+	26.0	29.4	24.8	32.3	31.6
% live births outside of marriage	25.0	27.0	33.8	33.4	31.8
% live births born to non-British born mothers	12.6	13.6	13.9	14.0	15.6

Race

D.100 The ONS publishes detailed population estimates by ethnic group for areas in England and Wales following each census. However, there are currently no reliable population estimates by ethnic group available at the local authority level for the years between censuses. Therefore, the most recent census data presents the most reliable overview of the likely ethnic make up of Winchester. In Winchester, around 91.8% of Winchester's the population reported as being 'White British' which is approximately 10% higher than the England and Wales average. Other ethnic groups account for 8.2% of the population, with the ethnic group 'White Other' accounting for 3.9% of the overall population. The Asian ethnic group accounts for next largest portion of the population at 2.3%. A significant majority of the population (91.1%) were born in the UK, with the Europe (3.6%) and the Middle East and Asia (2.4%) accounting for the next largest portion of the population [\[See reference 149\]](#).

D.101 Migration figures for Winchester show that area has experienced a small net inflow of both internal and international migration during most years from 2010 to 2020 (the exception being international migration for the period mid-

2019 to mid-2020 when a small net outflow was experienced). In all reporting years internal migration has greatly outweighed international migration. During the most recent reporting period (mid-2019 to mid-2020) the inflow of long-term international migration was recorded as 894 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 917 individuals. During the same period the inflow of internal migration was recorded as 10,435 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 9,442 individuals [\[See reference 150\]](#).

Religion

D.102 In 2018 the majority of Winchester's population considered themselves to be Christian, with 68,741 residents falling within this classification. Those who reported to have no religion accounted for 47,638 residents. 4,614 residents are reported to have other religions, but no figures are provided by the ONS to show the split between specific religions. These figures demonstrate that for the five-year period beginning in 2013, the number of residents reporting to have no religion grew (from 39,107 residents) and the number of residents recorded as Christian fell slightly (from 69,456 residents) [\[See reference 151\]](#).

D.103 There is little baseline information available that is directly relevant to other protected characteristics including pregnancy and maternity, gender reassignment or sexual orientation.

Deprivation

D.104 In 2019, Winchester ranked 293 out of 317 local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived), compared with a ranking of 307 in 2015 [\[See reference 152\]](#) [\[See reference 153\]](#). Winchester performs particularly strongly in terms of measures relating to income, employment, education skills and training, health and disability, crime, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. The area performs less favourably (ranked 195 out of 317) in relation to living environment which considers the quality of housing as well as air quality and road traffic accidents. It also

performed particularly poorly (ranked 99 out of 317) in relation to barriers to housing and services which considers the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

D.105 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) uses Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) to measure deprivation at local authority and county level. Figure D.5 overleaf shows the LSOAs in the District and each areas' level of deprivation as per the findings for the IMD 2019. The seven distinct domains of deprivation (Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education and Skills Training; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment) which when weighted and combined form the IMD 2019 have been mapped for the District in Figure D.6 to Figure D.12 which are also below.

D.106 In 2019, Winchester had no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived or within the 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England. For comparison, the neighbouring local authority areas in Hampshire County and the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived and 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England are shown in Table D.16.

Table D.17: Number of LSOAs in Winchester and surrounding local authority areas in 10% most deprived and 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England [See reference 154]

Area (Number of LSOAs in each area are in brackets)	Number of LSOAs in the 10% Most Deprived Areas in England	Number of LSOAs in the 11%-20% Most Deprived Areas in England
Basingstoke and Deane (109)	6	17
East Hampshire (72)	0	0
Eastleigh (77)	0	1
Fareham (73)	0	0
Gosport (53)	1	7

Area (Number of LSOAs in each area are in brackets)	Number of LSOAs in the 10% Most Deprived Areas in England	Number of LSOAs in the 11%-20% Most Deprived Areas in England
Havant (78)	6	17
Portsmouth (125)	15	15
Test Valley (71)	0	1
Winchester (70)	0	0

D.107 However, areas within Winchester Town in the St John and All Saints ward (LSOA Winchester 006c) are within the 30% most deprived areas in England. Also, within the city parts of the St Bartholomew ward (LSOA Winchester 006a) and the St Luke ward (LSOAs Winchester 008a and Winchester 008b) are within the 40% most deprived areas in England [\[See reference 155\]](#).

D.108 Substantial portions of the rural areas of the district to the north west, north east and south are within the 10% most deprived in terms of the housing domain which considers the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. This domain reflects both affordability of housing and homelessness issues and 'geographical barriers' to services. Much of the eastern portion of the district is within the 10% most deprived in terms of the living environment domain. This domain considers both the 'indoors' living environment of residents (i.e. the quality of housing) as well as the 'outdoors' living environment which measures air quality and road traffic accidents.

D.109 Within Winchester Town, areas within the St John and All Saints ward (LSOA Winchester 006c) are within the 20% most deprived in terms of the education domain which considers the lack of attainment and skills in the local population for both children and young people and adult skills. These areas are also within the 30% most deprived in terms of the income and employment domains. The income domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income including those out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. The employment domain

measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market including those affected by sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

D.110 Parts of the St Bartholomew ward (LSOA Winchester 006a) are within the 20% most deprived in terms of the crime domain which considers the risk of personal and material victimisation. These areas are also within the 30% most deprived in terms of the income domain. Parts of the St Luke ward (LSOAs Winchester 008ba and Winchester 008b) are within the 10% most derived in terms of the education domain and within the 20% or 30% most deprived in terms of the housing domain [\[See reference 156\]](#) [\[See reference 157\]](#).

D.111 According to Public Health England, while Winchester is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, around 10.1% (2,342) children live in relative low-income families, whilst 8.1% (1,894) live in absolute low income families [\[See reference 158\]](#). It was estimated that 3,996 out of 50,887 households were fuel poor in 2020, which equates to 7.9% of all households in the district. This is lower than the figure for South East of England which is 8.6% [\[See reference 159\]](#). The fuel poverty levels for the South East are the lowest in England [\[See reference 160\]](#).

D.112 In Winchester 2.6% of the population provided unpaid care for 20 hours or more, whilst for England and Wales the figure is 3.8% [\[See reference 161\]](#).

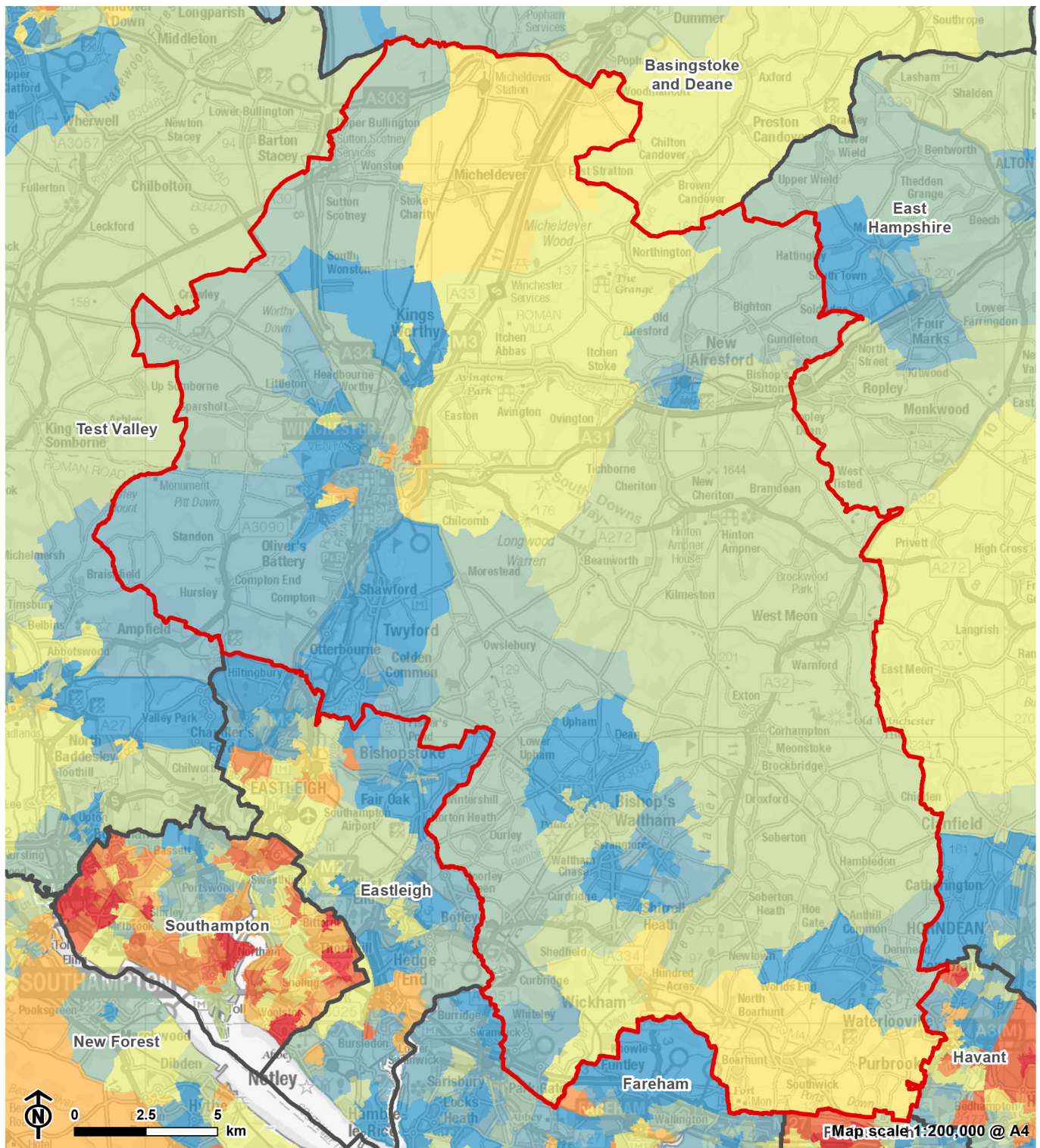
D.113 Further information regarding unemployment levels and income is provided in the Economy section below.

Educational attainment

D.114 In Winchester as of January 2017 only 588 pupils (out of a total of 8,499) are reported to attend primary schools that have been rated as 'requiring improvement' or 'inadequate' by Ofsted. All pupils in secondary school are reported to attend schools which are rated by Ofsted as 'outstanding' or 'good'.

D.115 Pupils in the District perform more favourably than the national average for Attainment 8 scores for English and Mathematics. For English, the average score for the district in 2015/16 was 11.8 and national average is 10.6, while for Mathematics the average score for the district was 11.2 and the national average was 9.8. Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals and disadvantaged pupils also perform more favourably for these subjects, than the national averages for these groups.

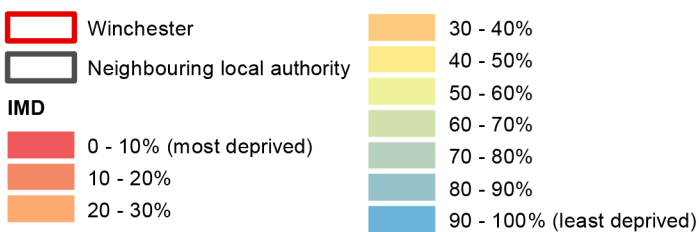
D.116 The district also reported a higher percentage (78.4%) of pupils attaining grades A to C in both English and Mathematics than the English average (63.3%) for the same period [\[See reference 162\]](#).

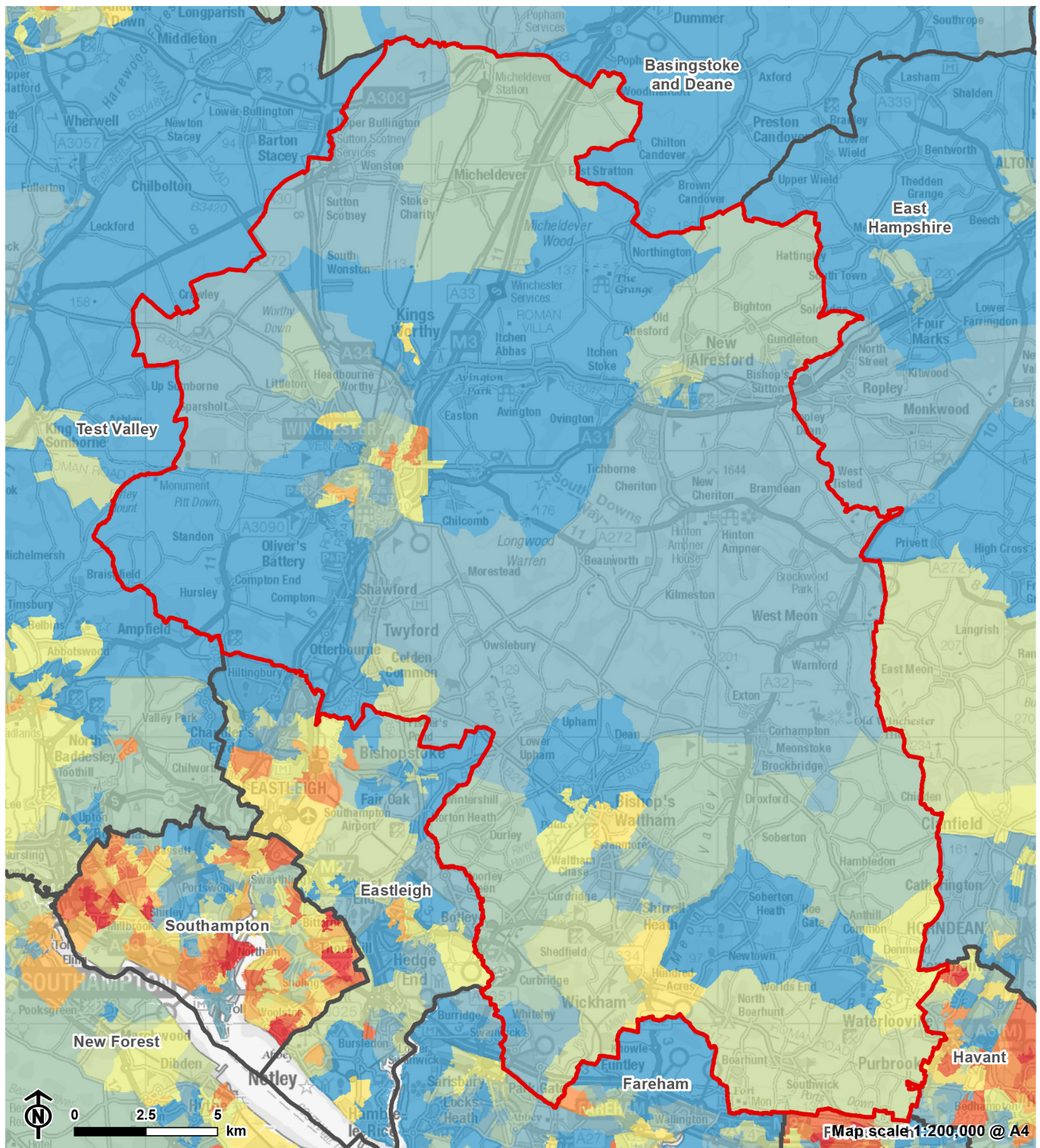


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.6: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Overall)

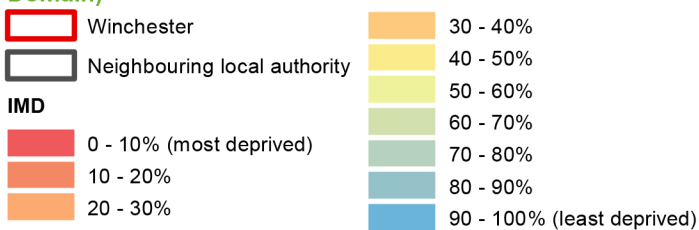


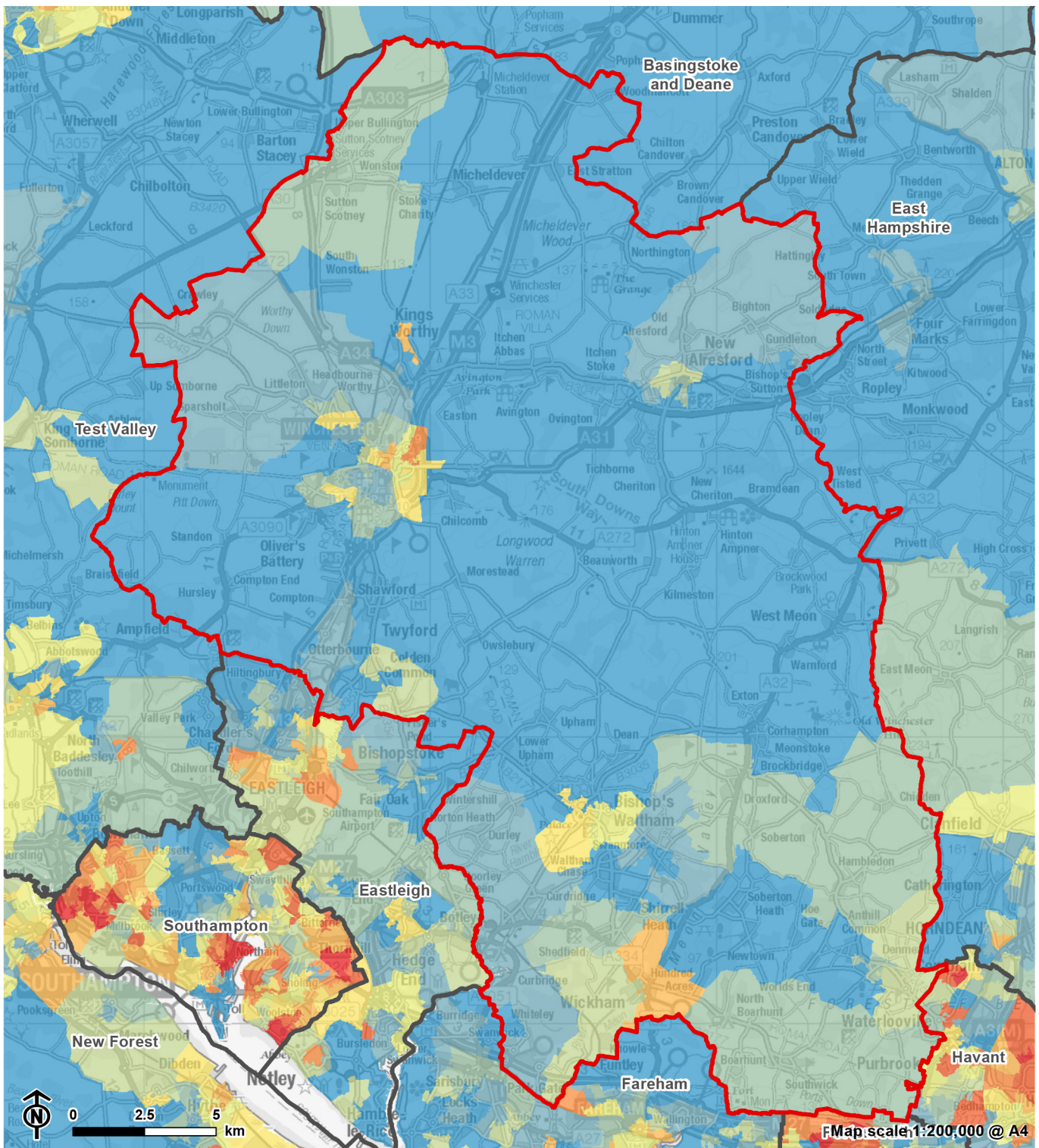


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_7_11113_r0_IMD_Income_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.7: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Income Domain)

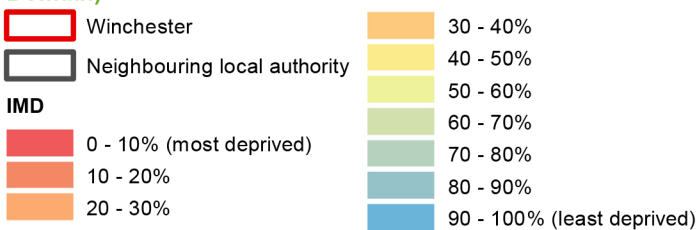


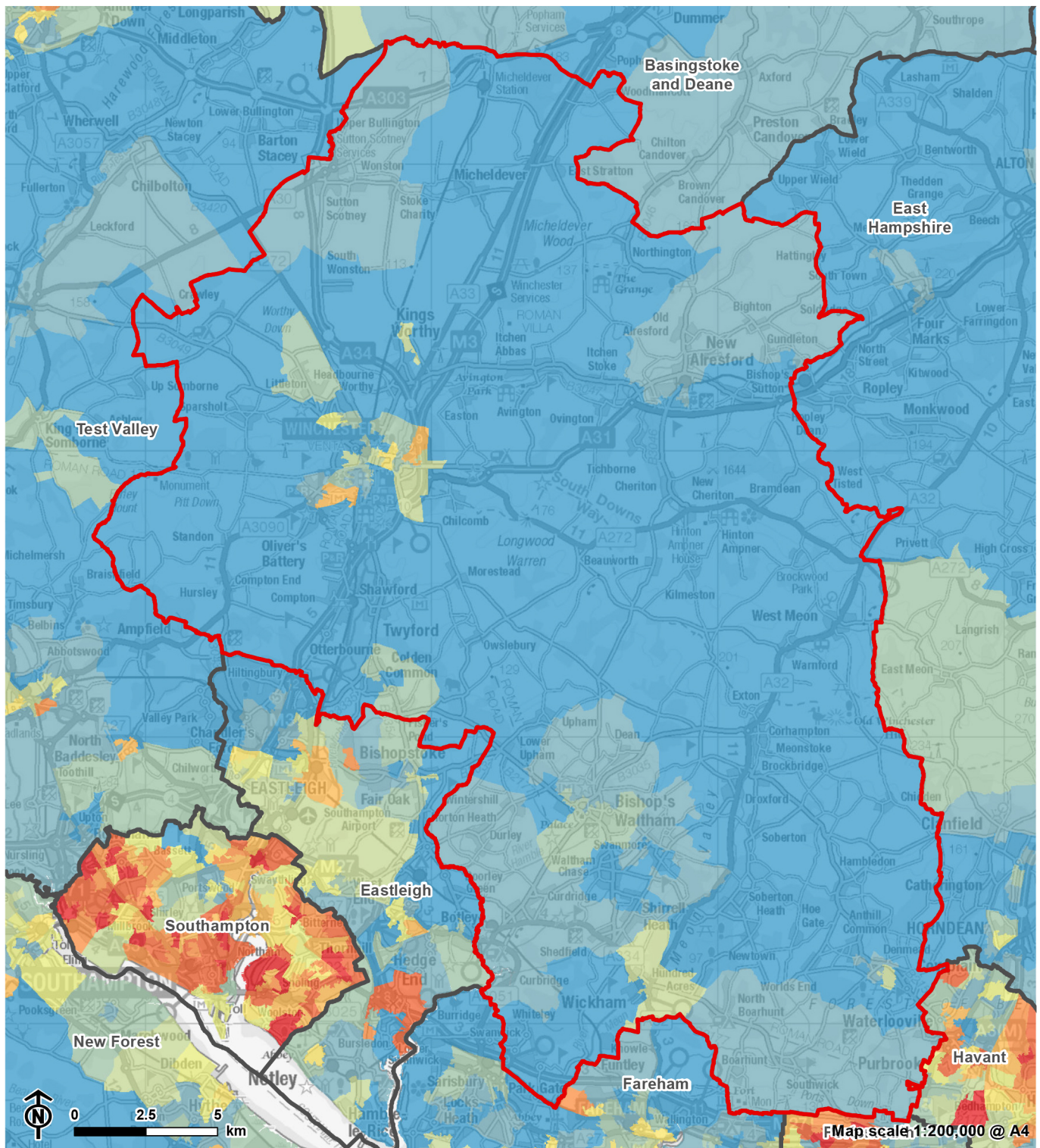


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_8_11113_r0 IMD_Employment_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.8: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Employment Domain)

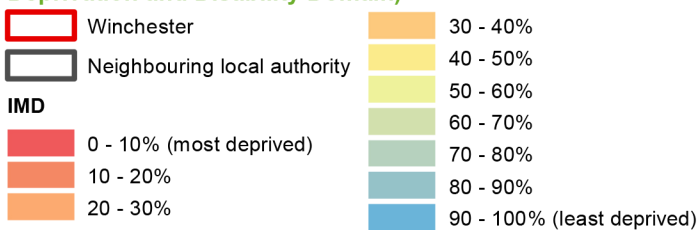


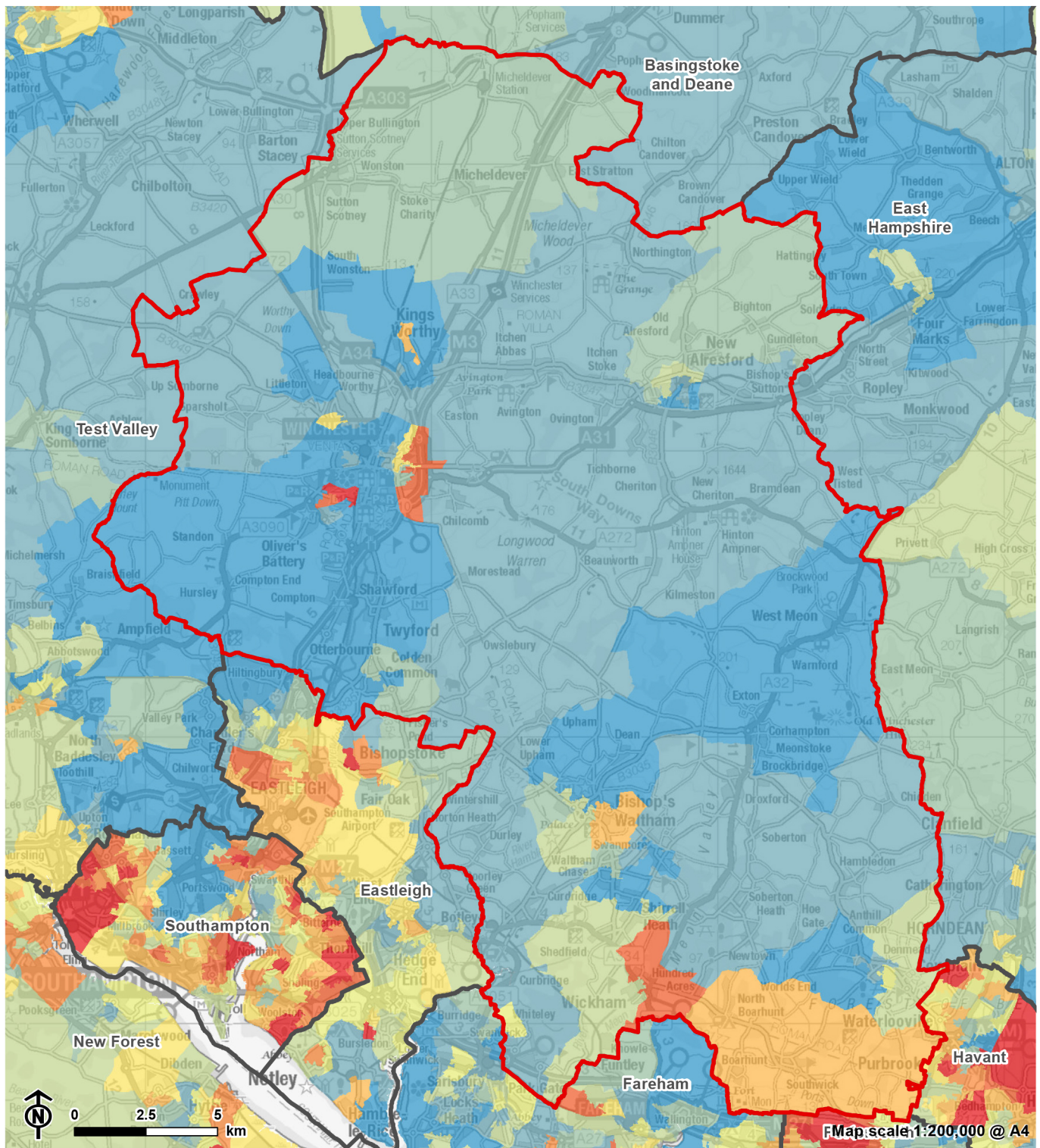


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_9_11113_r0_IMD_Health_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.9: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain)

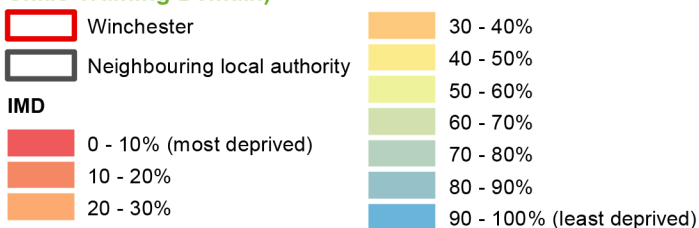


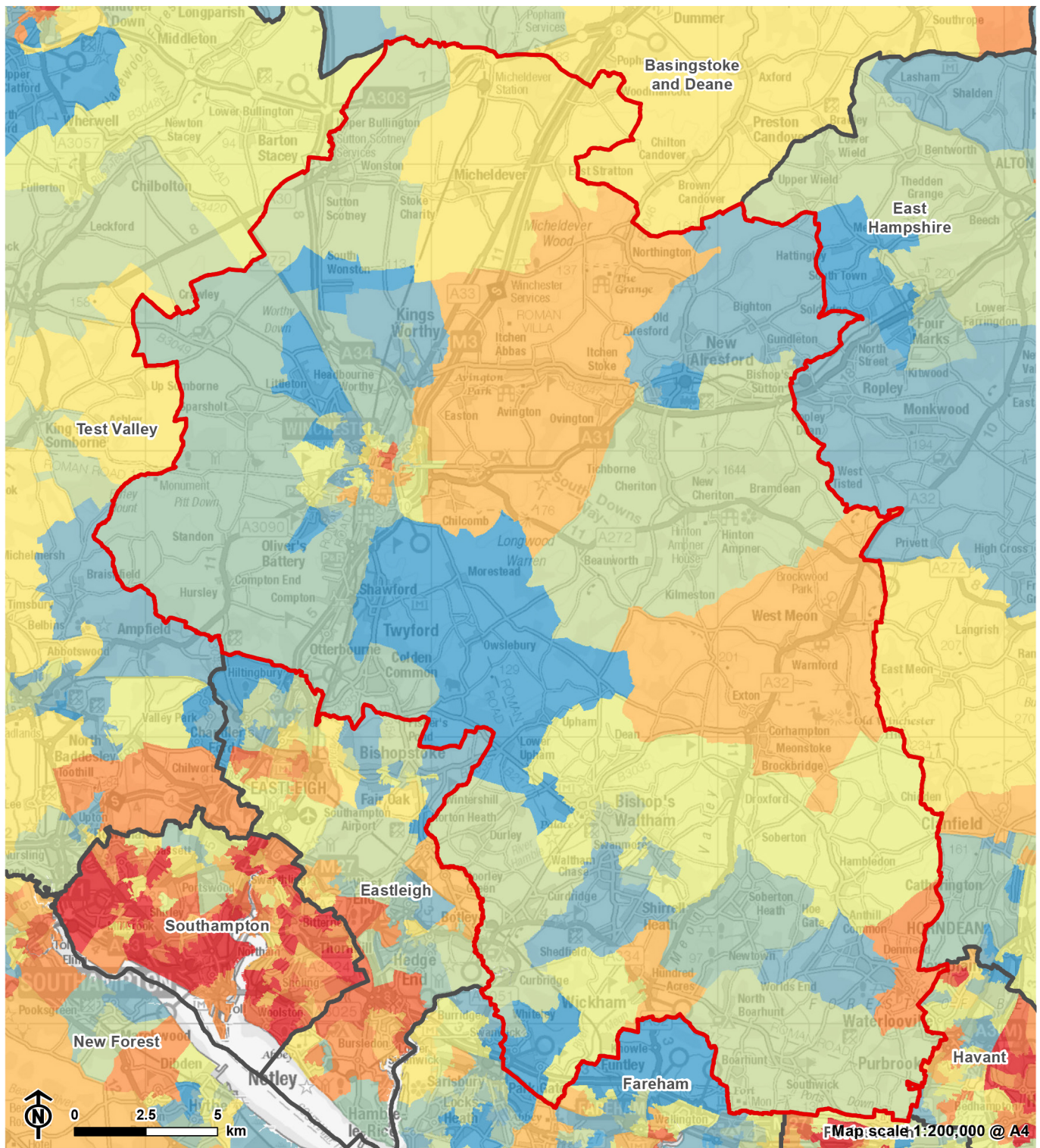


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_10_11113_r0_IMD_Education_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.10: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Education and Skills Training Domain)

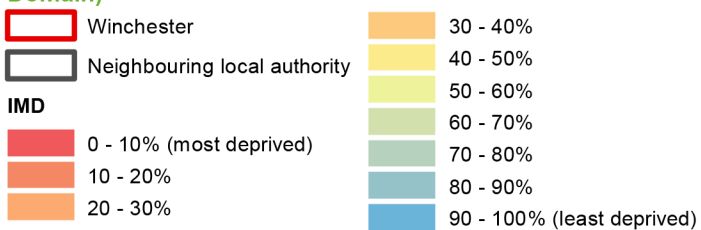


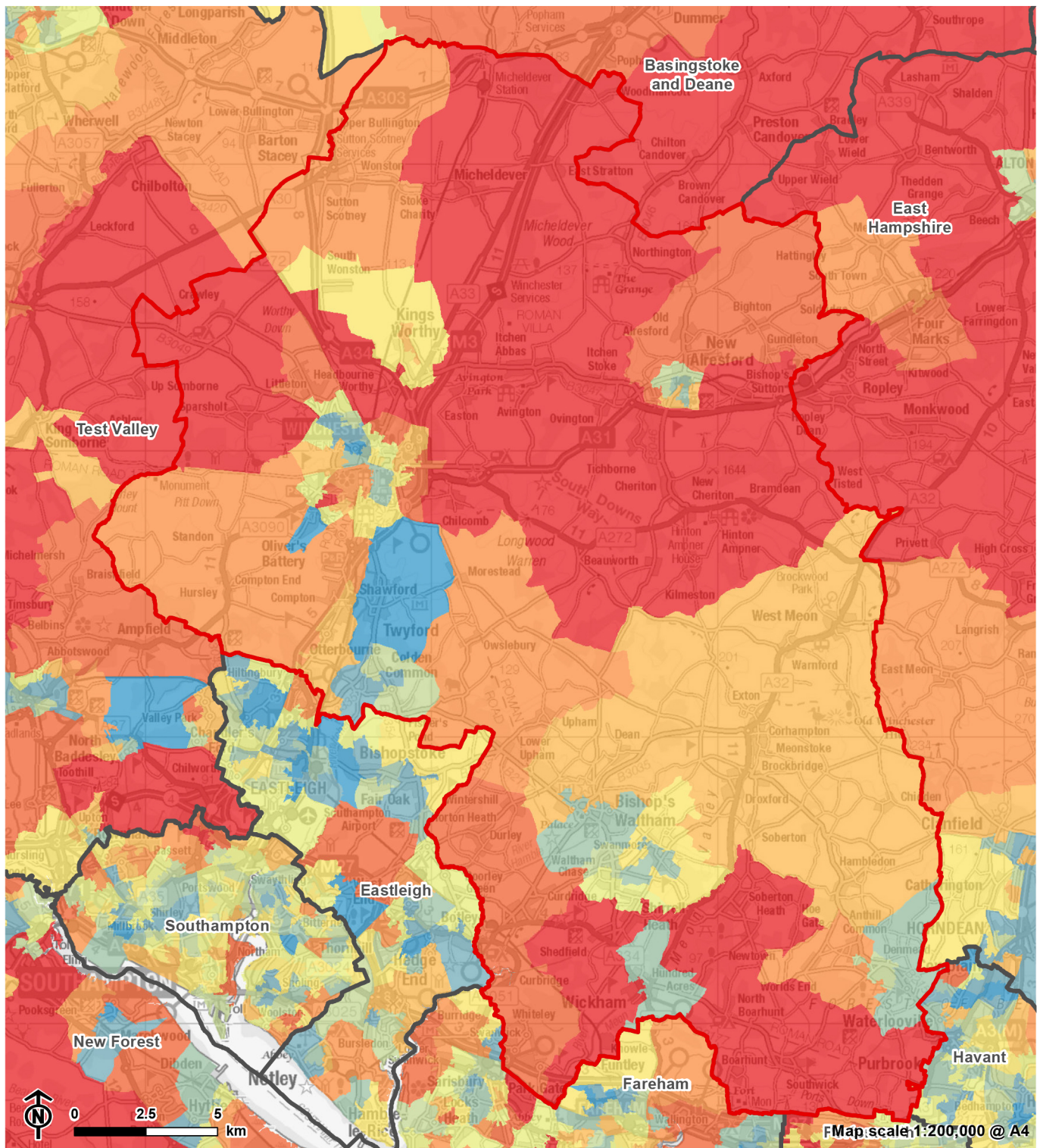


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_11_11113_r0 IMD_Crime_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.11: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Crime Domain)

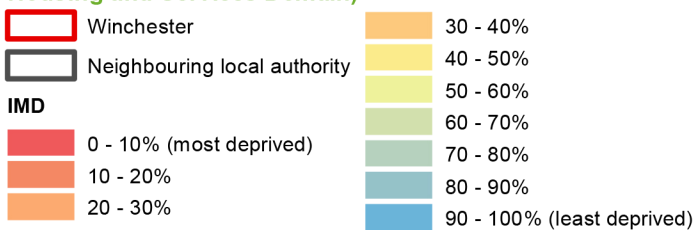


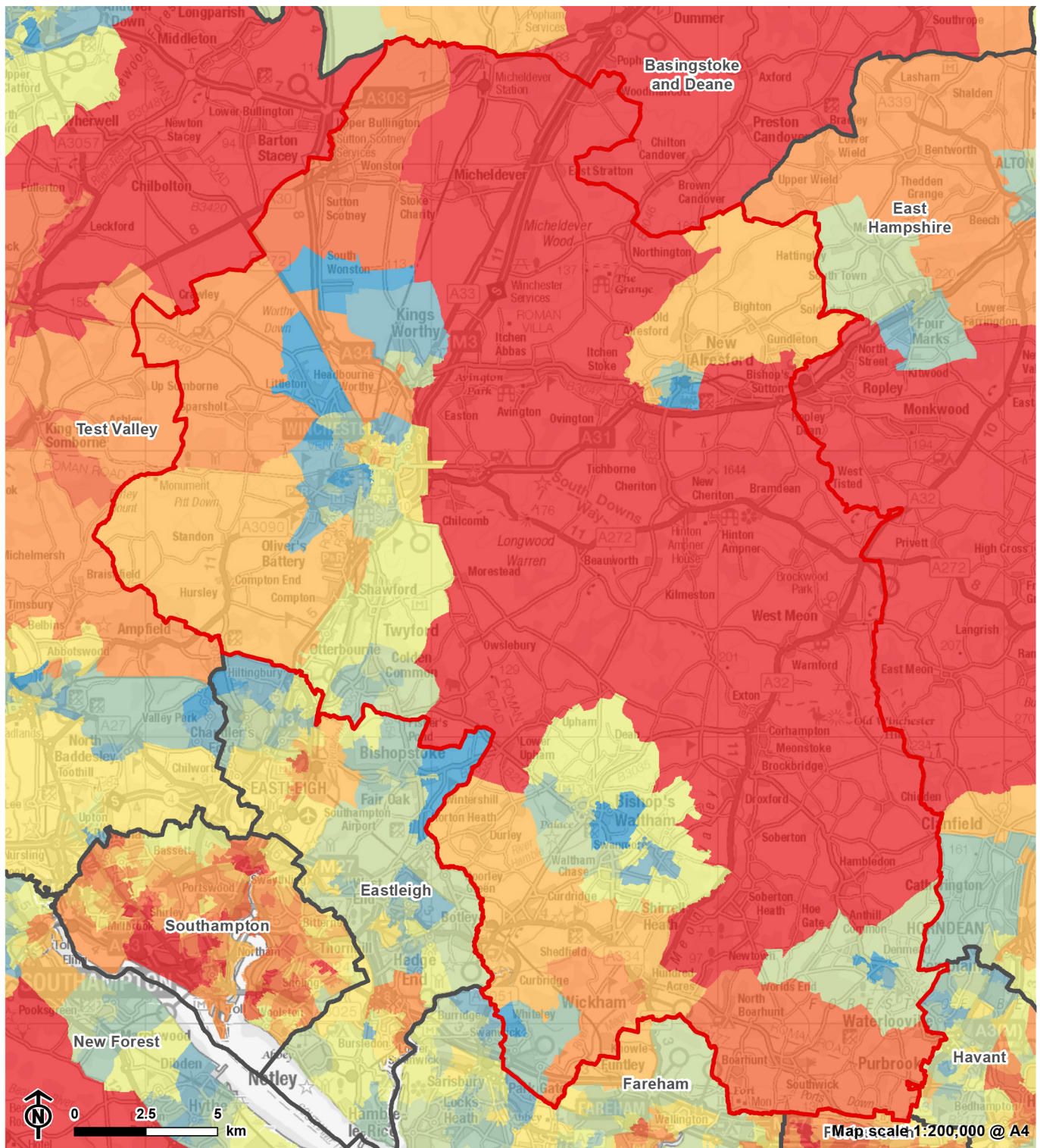


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_12_11113_r0.IMD_Housing_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.12: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

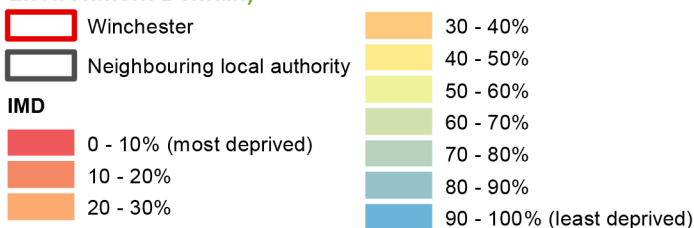




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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_13_11113_r0_IMD_Living_Env_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.13: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Living Environment Domain)



Economy

D.117 Winchester is a member of the Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). The LEP includes most of Winchester District and covers a population of 1.6 million with an above average skilled workforce. It is also home to a number of international businesses and makes the area an important economic region for the UK economy. The district is also an associate member of the Solent LEP and as such maintains a relationship with that body. The Solent LEP is located in the south of Winchester District and includes Bishops Waltham, Whiteley, Wickham and Denmead. The area is an international gateway and globally recognised economic area covering a population of 1.3 million and 50,000 businesses [\[See reference 163\]](#).

D.118 Winchester is the fastest growing economy in Hampshire, also with the highest levels of economic prosperity. In 2015, the total output (Gross Value Added, GVA) in Winchester reached £4.8 billion and it was the second highest in the Hampshire County Council Area [\[See reference 164\]](#). The trend of GVA for Winchester has been increasing in recent years, in 2014 GVA was £4.45 billion, in 2015 it increased to £4.7 billion [\[See reference 165\]](#). For the wider region of the South East, the GVA for 2017 was £267,126 million and it has increased from £258,902 million in 2016 [\[See reference 166\]](#).

D.119 Under the current Local Plan and Economic Strategy the District is divided into three sub areas: Winchester Town; South Urban Hampshire; and Market Towns and Rural Area. South Urban Hampshire covers the strategic allocations of North Whiteley and West of Waterlooville and the area close to Welborne strategic development area in Fareham Borough Council. The Market Towns and Rural Area covers a number of communities that are within the Solent Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) geographic area including: Bishop Waltham, Colden Common, Denmead, Swanmore, Wickham, and Waltham Chase.

D.120 The district's three sub areas are of similar size in terms of total output as measured in GVA:

- Winchester Town – Accounting for approximately £1.65 billion (34% of the total GVA in Winchester District);
- South Winchester – Accounting for approximately £1.59 billion (33% of the total GVA in the District); and
- Market Towns and Rural – Accounting for approximately £1.58 billion (just under 33% of the total GVA for the District) [\[See reference 167\]](#).

Business sectors and employment rates

D.121 The Office for National Statistics reported a growth rate of 4.3% in 2020 for businesses in the South East of England, which is the third highest for a region in the UK [\[See reference 168\]](#).

D.122 Winchester contains a range of businesses in sectors including those in the professional, scientific and technical, retail, construction, information and communication, and health sectors. Table D.17 below shows the breakdown of business stock in the district, which is predominantly dominated by professional, scientific and technical services [\[See reference 169\]](#). Additionally, the Solent LEP Growth Strategy [\[See reference 170\]](#) and M3 LEP Local Industrial Strategy [\[See reference 171\]](#) are seeking to develop high value sectors such as marine, aerospace, defence, advanced manufacturing, engineering, digital and creative across the LEPs (including within Winchester).

Table D.18: Major business sectors in Winchester

Selected Business Sectors	Number of Businesses	% Growth p.a. 2010-2016
Professional, Scientific & Technical	1,695	4.9%
Retail	940	2.5%
Business Administration	705	6.1%

Selected Business Sectors	Number of Businesses	% Growth p.a. 2010-2016
ICT	608	3.1%
Health	385	3.1%

D.123 In 2021 the rate of economically active residents in Winchester was 83.6%. During the same period the figure for the South East was 80.8% [\[See reference 172\]](#). In Winchester, the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2022 was 2.7%, which is lower than Hampshire’s unemployment rate. Furthermore, in Hampshire 17.5% were self-employed, and 3.3% unemployed, with the remaining either full-or part-time employed [\[See reference 173\]](#). 10.2% of economically active people were self-employed, and in terms of the ratio of labour demand there was 66.3% of full time and 32.6% part-time jobs [\[See reference 174\]](#).

D.124 In 2021, gross weekly pay in Winchester was around £667.60. The regional average during that year was £660.10 and the national average was £613.10, demonstrating that Winchester has higher average pay than the regional and national averages [\[See reference 175\]](#).

D.125 The 2020 Employment Land Study for Winchester City Council [\[See reference 176\]](#) identified that between 2009 and 2019, Winchester District has seen some exceptional growth, including growth in sectors which have elsewhere declined. The report estimated that there has been a 18% growth in jobs in the district during this period, which is higher than both the Hampshire (8%) and UK values (12%). In addition, growth of FTE jobs in Winchester of 23% was also higher than Hampshire (11%) and UK (14%) estimates.

D.126 This “super growth” cannot be duplicated until the correct market circumstances and land supplies in Winchester are replicated. Despite of the recent high levels of growth reported, it may not be practicable or practical for Winchester to project forward similarly high levels of economic growth. It is possible that the next cycle of relocations in and around South Hampshire may look much more favourably on urban sites than in previous years.

D.127 Table D.18 below shows that, in terms of numbers of jobs, the most significant occupations in the district are in tourism, retail/wholesale, ICT, education and financial and professional [\[See reference 177\]](#).

Table D.19: Major employment sectors in Winchester with strong growth

Selected Sector	Number of Jobs	% Growth p.a. on 2010
Tourism	7,000	7%
Retail/Wholesale	13,000	5.4%
ICT	6,000	5.9%
Education	7,000	3.1%
Financial & Professional	8,000	2.7%

Business stock and employment locations

D.128 In 2020, industrial floorspace in the district was reported as being in extremely short supply, with discussions with local commercial agents pointing to a level of demand pushing against almost non-existent availability. More recent developments were coming forward at Logistics City (Fulcrum, Whiteley), Concorde Way (Whiteley) and Proxima Park (Waterlooville) with potential to absorb some demand. Demand was evidence in the district in high-tech, clean industries for generally smaller space (below 50,000 sq ft). The market was reported tight across the entire District, with dated existing stock around Winchester Town.

D.129 The ELS [\[See reference 178\]](#) identified that while the district's office sector is slightly smaller than its industrial market, it is performing strongly, with two different markets centred on Winchester Town and Solent Business Park, in the Whiteley area. Away from these areas, the office market is more specialised, with a focus on bespoke stock in converted buildings. The offices

Appendix D Baseline Information

within the market towns and rural areas are reported as being mostly dated and lacking critical mass. This includes existing stock at Church Green Close, Kings Worthy; Alresford; Southern House, Otterbourne; Colden Common; Bishops Waltham; Wickham and Denmead. The reported vacancy rate of office stock for the district for 2020 was 5.8% of floorspace and 4.6% in a number of units.

D.130 The number of jobs by LSOA in the District is shown in Figure D.13 overleaf.

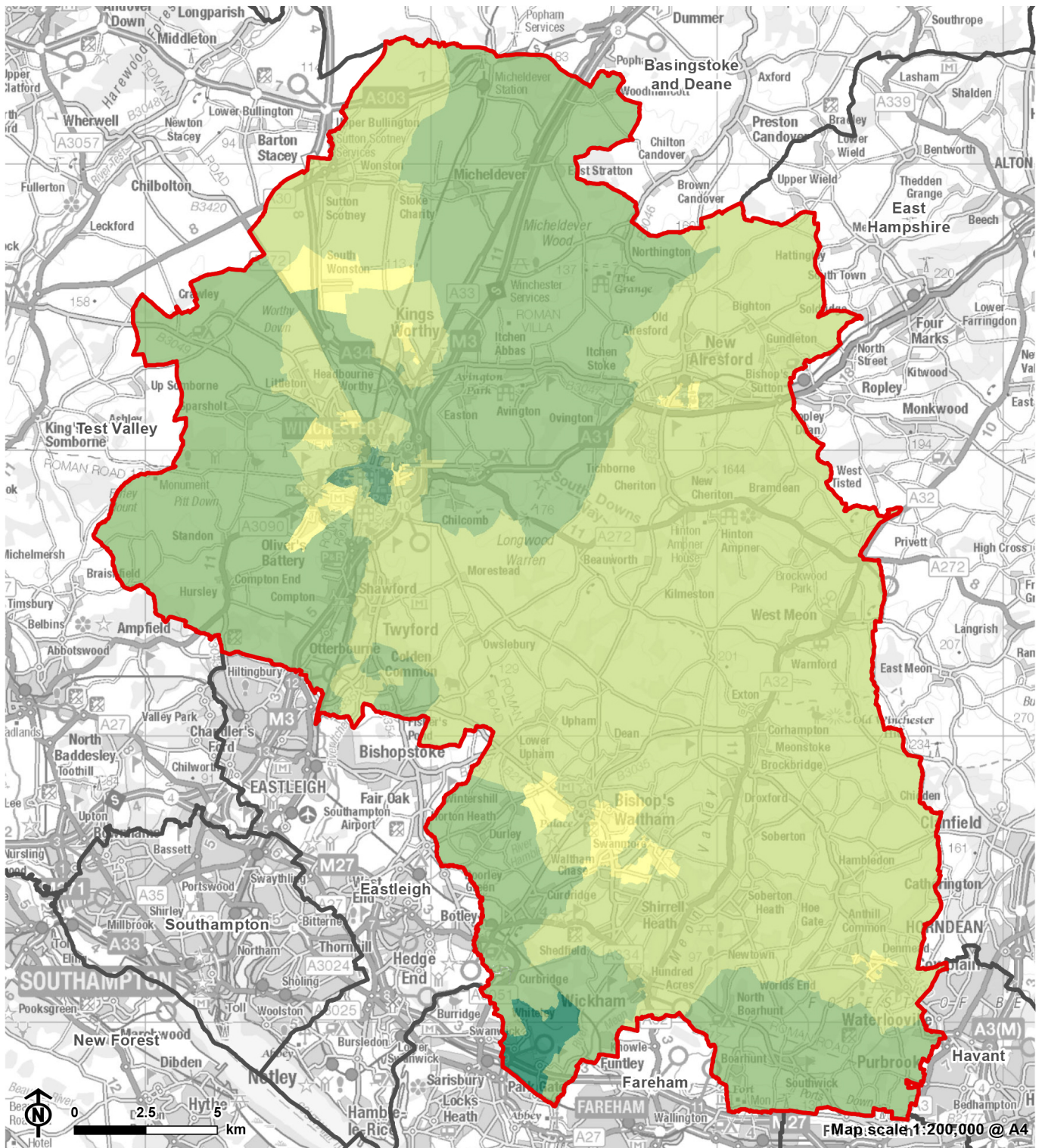


Figure D.14: Number of jobs by LSOA in the District

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority

Number of jobs

- 0 - 250
- 250 - 1,000
- 1,000 - 3,000
- 3,000 - 8,000
- 8,000 - 17,000

Town centres and retail

D.131 There are two town centres (Winchester and Whiteley), three district centres (Bishop's Waltham, New Alresford and Wickham) and five local centres (Denmead, Kings Worthy, Oliver's Battery, Stockbridge Rd, and Weeke) in the district [\[See reference 179\]](#).

D.132 The most recent Retail, Leisure and Town Centre Study for the District was published in July 2020. The study identifies Winchester Town as a unique and thriving centre that boasts a good range of quality high street and independent retailers, but also a very strong offer in food and beverage and other commercial leisure. There is low shop unit vacancy in the town centre (7.9%, lower than the national average of 11.7%) and these are mostly located in secondary streets. Of the town centres and district centres which sit below Winchester Town in the settlement hierarchy, only New Alresford was identified as having a particularly high number of vacant shopping units. Of the six vacant units were recorded in the centre, only one was in the primary shopping area and two were in the process of being re-occupied.

D.133 The study identifies that of the total convenience expenditure for the area, 41.6% is retained in Winchester District with large out of centre food stores (including Sainsbury's at Badger Farm and Tesco at Easton Lane) attracting the biggest share of that expenditure. Food stores in Eastleigh, Fareham and Hedge End Retail Park serve as the district's main competition for grocery shopping [\[See reference 180\]](#).

D.134 Winchester District retains 23.8% of the comparison goods study area expenditure. The town, district and local centres attract 18.3% of the total comparison goods area expenditure. Southampton City and its surrounding out of centre retail destinations (at 23.9%) and online shopping (at 26.3%) provide the main competition for comparison goods expenditure in the District. Online sales account for a higher proportion of total comparison goods expenditure in the study area than the UK average (23.4%).

D.135 There is limited capacity up to 2024 to support new convenience floorspace in the district, with the potential to support a further capacity of 853 sqm net sales of new convenience floorspace up to 2029. This assessment is considerate of committed convenience floorspace. There is capacity to support up to 2,961 sqm of net sales comparison goods floorspace in Winchester District by 2029, with forecast capacity falling to 1,852 sqm net sales up to 2036. The decreased total in comparison goods retail need beyond 2029 reflects a fall in housing supply sites after that period.

D.136 In light of the coronavirus pandemic, it is likely that town centre businesses in the district that were already struggling will be faced with additional and potentially insurmountable challenges. The instability surrounding the pandemic means that the potential for diversification of town centres could play an ever-increasing role in their long term sustainability [\[See reference 181\]](#).

Shop occupancy and vacancy

D.137 Shop unit vacancy rates across the entirety of Winchester District are lower than the UK average at 8.2% of units compared with 11.7% nationally and 6.2% of floorspace (10.3% nationally). In all the current retail and service offer in the district accounts for 70,569sqm of floorspace. Of this total floorspace, comparison shopping accounts for the highest proportion at 27,945sqm or 39.6%. This is higher than the national average of 33.9%. The district also has a relatively high area of restaurant/cafe floorspace represented as the percentage of total retail and service offer floorspace at 9,653sqm or 13.7%. This is higher than the national average of 6.9% [\[See reference 182\]](#).

D.138 The Winchester Authority Monitoring Report shows that between 2018 and 2019, there was a loss of 1,332m² of commercial floor space of A1 class in Winchester City, and simultaneously there were gains in commercial floorspace of other Use Classes such as A3, A5, B1 and D1. Overall, there was a downward trend of A1 commercial floorspace across Market Towns in

Winchester District, and an upward trend for commercial floorspaces of other classes [\[See reference 183\]](#).

Transport, air quality and noise

D.139 The transport network in Winchester District is shown below in Figure D.15.

Public transport network

D.140 Public transport in the district offers a range of connections provided by bus and train services. Hampshire County Council provides a bus routes map with the timetables [\[See reference 184\]](#). There are frequent bus services between Winchester and Southampton, Winchester and Harestock, and Winchester and Springvale.

D.141 Public transport also provides access between Park and Ride facilities and Winchester Town Centre. There are four key Park and Ride facilities from which Winchester Town Centre can be accessed. These are South Winchester Park & Ride, East Winchester Park & Ride, Barfield Park & Ride and Pitt Park & Ride.

D.142 Traffic congestion within the city centre mean that local bus services can be irregular and unreliable, making them less attractive as an alternative to the car. Inbound routes experience delays especially in the north of the city and in the city centre. The outbound services experience delays in the north-west and the south of the city, as well as in the city centre itself [\[See reference 185\]](#).

D.143 From Winchester, there are direct train connections to London Waterloo, Southampton, Bournemouth, Weymouth, Micheldever, Shawford and Botley. There are also connections to Guilford and Portsmouth via Woking, and to Exeter via Salisbury [\[See reference 186\]](#). Coach services offered by National

Express provide connections to Basingstoke, Heathrow and London [See reference 187].

D.144 Commuting patterns between the district and the surrounding areas has been considered earlier in this report in the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaption section. However, it is also worth considering the flow of commuters into and out of the district by train. As shown in Figure D.14, the district sees a net outward flow of 435 commuters by train, with residents mainly travelling for work to Westminster in London (1,037 commuters) and Southampton (597 commuters). Commuters travelling by train to Winchester from outside of the district mainly come from Eastleigh (613 commuters) and Southampton (597 commuters) [See reference 188].

D.145 The City of Winchester Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan (LCWIP) [See reference 189] provides a summary of travel patterns and behaviour in the town. The Plan highlights that the majority of the district's key destinations are located in the south of the city, with the top three being the rail station, High Street and Jewry Street. The Plan sets out that there is a large area that contain residents who live and work in Winchester to the south west of the city centre, with another area of this type located within a corridor stretching around the area towards the M3 and Junction 9. It also highlights that there are relatively high proportions of households that have no car or van households within the city centre and to the east and south of the settlement, and that many Winchester students walk to school. The settlement contains a high number of off-street footpaths, though they do not form a coherent network. National Cycle Network 23 provides the main spine of the district's existing cycle network. More extensive local routes connecting to the national network include Stockbridge Road to Bridge Road and Andover Road to the Rail Station which connect to the west and north west. Connections to the north of the settlement are provided via the Worthy Road, Jewry Street and Southgate Street link. The Plan includes proposed improvements to the walking and cycling networks. Improvements include the incorporation of two way segregated cycle tracks along sections of the Andover Road to the Rail Station link and a one way segregated cycle track along part of the Stockbridge Road to Bridge Road link. Contraflow cycle lanes are proposed in the parts of the city centre. Many of the

higher priority walking routes mapped in the Plan align with the north-south and westerly cycle routes in Winchester Town.

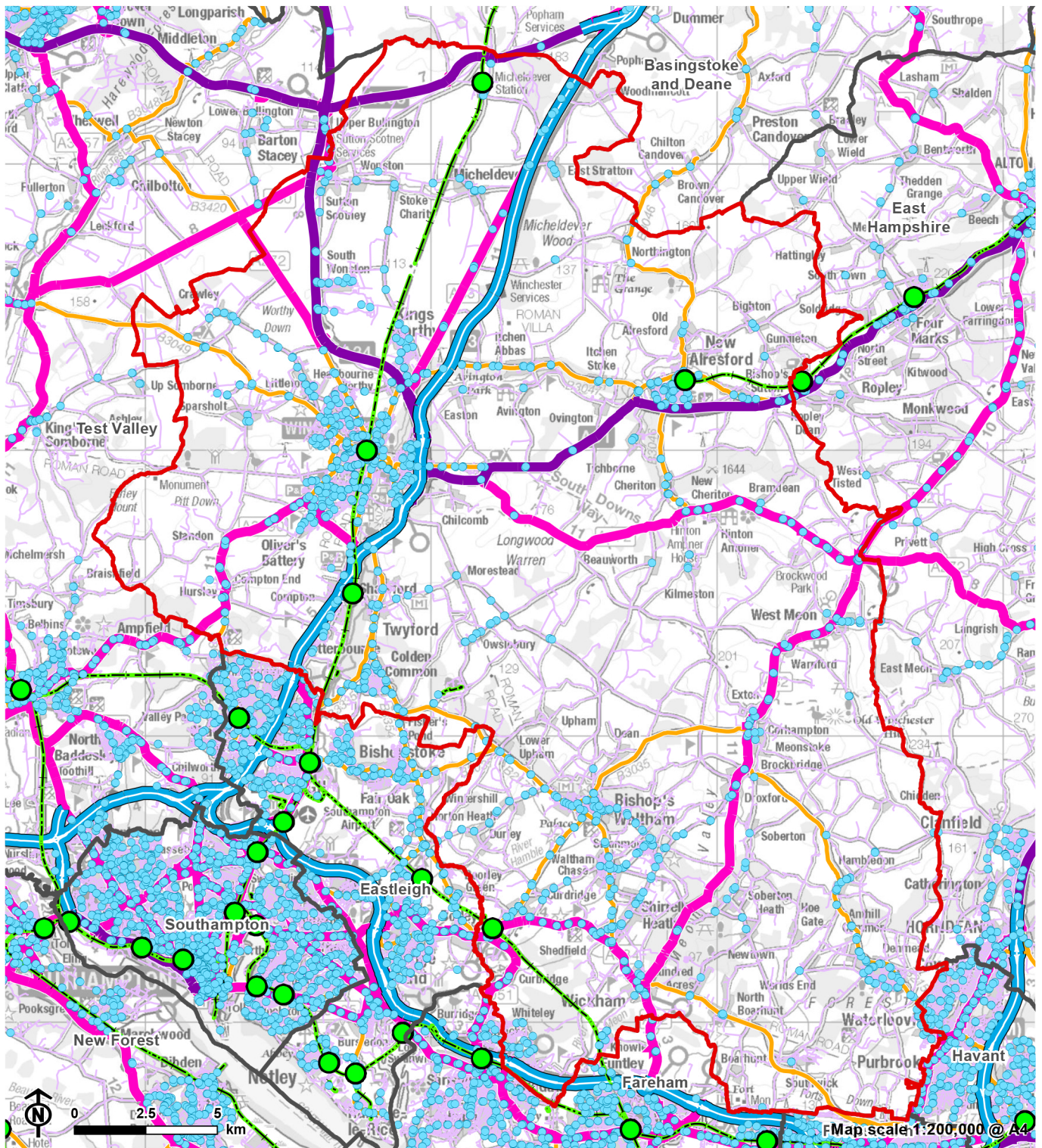
Figure D.15: Flows of commuters in and out of the district (total)



Figure D.16: Flows of commuters in and out of the district (by train)



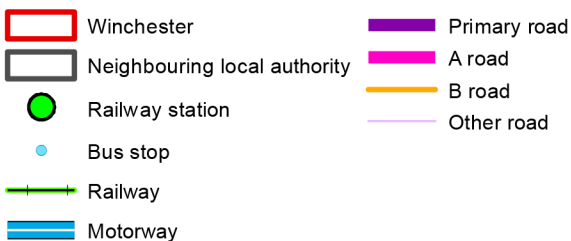
D.146 Winchester City Council supports community transport initiatives such as “Dial-A-Ride”, Voluntary Car Share schemes and “Wheels to Work” [See reference 190]. “Dial-A-Ride” minibuses are specially adapted with handrails and low steps, a lift, or a ramp to assist wheelchair and walking frame user. The service is quite limited as it runs only from Monday to Friday between 8:30 and 16:30. “Wheels to work” is a scooter loan scheme designed for people who do not have access to public or private transport to get to work, vocational training or to attend interviews. It can be loaned from 3 to 12 months depending on circumstances.



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Source: NaPTAN

Figure D.17: Transport Network



Road network

D.147 The key components of the road network in Winchester are:

- The M3 is an important corridor that runs from Eastleigh to London via Winchester and Basingstoke. The southern part of the road links with the M27 route that directly connects Winchester with Southampton, Fareham, and Portsmouth;
- A small section of the M27 passes within Winchester district to the south of Whiteley. The motorway can be accessed from the district via the dual carriageway along Whiteley Way;
- The A31 is an alternative corridor to London that passes via Farnham and Guildford;
- The A34 connects Winchester with Oxford via Newbury;
- The A303 passes through the north of Winchester District and links with the A34 in Bullington and with the M3 in North Waltham;
- The A272 provides a connection between Petersfield and Winchester; and
- The A3090 connects Hursley with Winchester.

D.148 The remainder of the road network in the district comprises primarily B roads and rural roads.

Traffic growth and road projects

D.149 The Government's Growing Places Fund has allocated significant funding to the Enterprise M3 and Solent LEP to help tackle key infrastructure investments to boost local and regional economies. The key routes that experience congestion and require improvements include:

- A3090 corridor from north of Hursley to Pitt Roundabout experiences patches of congestion along the section, with am peak congestion on the

northbound approached to the B3043 junction at the Potter's Heron Pub and the A3090 Pitt Roundabout;

- B3040 Romsey Road corridor in Winchester, from its junction with A3090 Pitt Roundabout to the mini-roundabout at Upper High Street [\[See reference 191\]](#);
- A272 link leading to and from the Three Maids Hill Roundabout in the north of Winchester;
- B3335 corridor north of Twyford to M3 Junction 10; and
- Whiteley Way leading off M27 Junction 9 [\[See reference 192\]](#).

D.150 Currently there are plans to redesign the Winchester junction, where the M3 interchanges with the A34. Improvements to the junction are include the creation of dedicated free flow lanes which will allow drivers travelling between the M3 and the A34 to travel freely between the two roads to avoid using the junction roundabout [\[See reference 193\]](#).

D.151 The district experiences a substantial amount of both in commuting and out commuting. This topic has been addressed earlier in this chapter under the Travel and energy consumption section.

Air quality and noise

Air quality

D.152 The most significant source of air pollution is from transport from major roads M3, A34, A31 and A303. However, the only AQMA in the District is located in Winchester Town Centre where high levels of traffic congestion are prevalent [\[See reference 194\]](#). Other pollution sources, including commercial, industrial and domestic sources, also make a contribution to background pollution concentrations. The district has very few large industrial processes and

is therefore industrial activity is light in nature meaning it has relatively little impact on air quality.

D.153 The main pollutant of concern is nitrogen dioxide which currently exceeds the annual mean air quality objective in areas close to busy roads and within the city centre. Winchester City Council currently monitors nitrogen dioxide concentrations at various locations throughout Winchester.

D.154 Results from the monitoring network show that there are still areas, especially along the main roads, that fail to meet the UK annual mean objective. These failures are centred within the one-way system around the city centre and on Romsey Road.

D.155 Between 2013 and 2021, a decreasing trend in nitrogen dioxide concentrations has been observed at the majority of monitoring locations, with some year-to-year variability. In 2016 this trend continued at around half of the sites. Prior to 2018, no monitoring of particulates PM10 and PM2.5 was carried out within Winchester. Since December 2018, the Council begun to monitor for nitrogen dioxide and PM2.5 and 10 by installing a continuous monitor (AQMesh) at Romsey Road.

D.156 The Council's 2021 Air Quality Annual Status Report confirms that concentrations of nitrogen dioxide in Winchester City Centre AQMA continue to exceed the annual mean air quality objective of 40µg/m³. Romsey Road has had the highest monitored NO₂ concentrations in the district between 2017 and 2021, though this has been steadily falling [\[See reference 195\]](#).

D.157 Currently, the only declared AQMAs are in Eastleigh which lies just adjacent to the district and include:

- Eastleigh (AQMA) No.1 (A335);
- Eastleigh (AQMA) No.2 (M3);
- Hamble Lane Area AQMA; and
- High Street Botley [\[See reference 196\]](#).

D.158 Figure D.16 to Figure D.18 (overleaf) show air quality (including concentrations of NO₂, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀) in the district. Figure D.19 shows where AQMAs are designated in the district and the surrounding areas. This clearly shows that air pollution follows the main road transport corridors, with concentrations in the urban areas exceeding pollution thresholds.

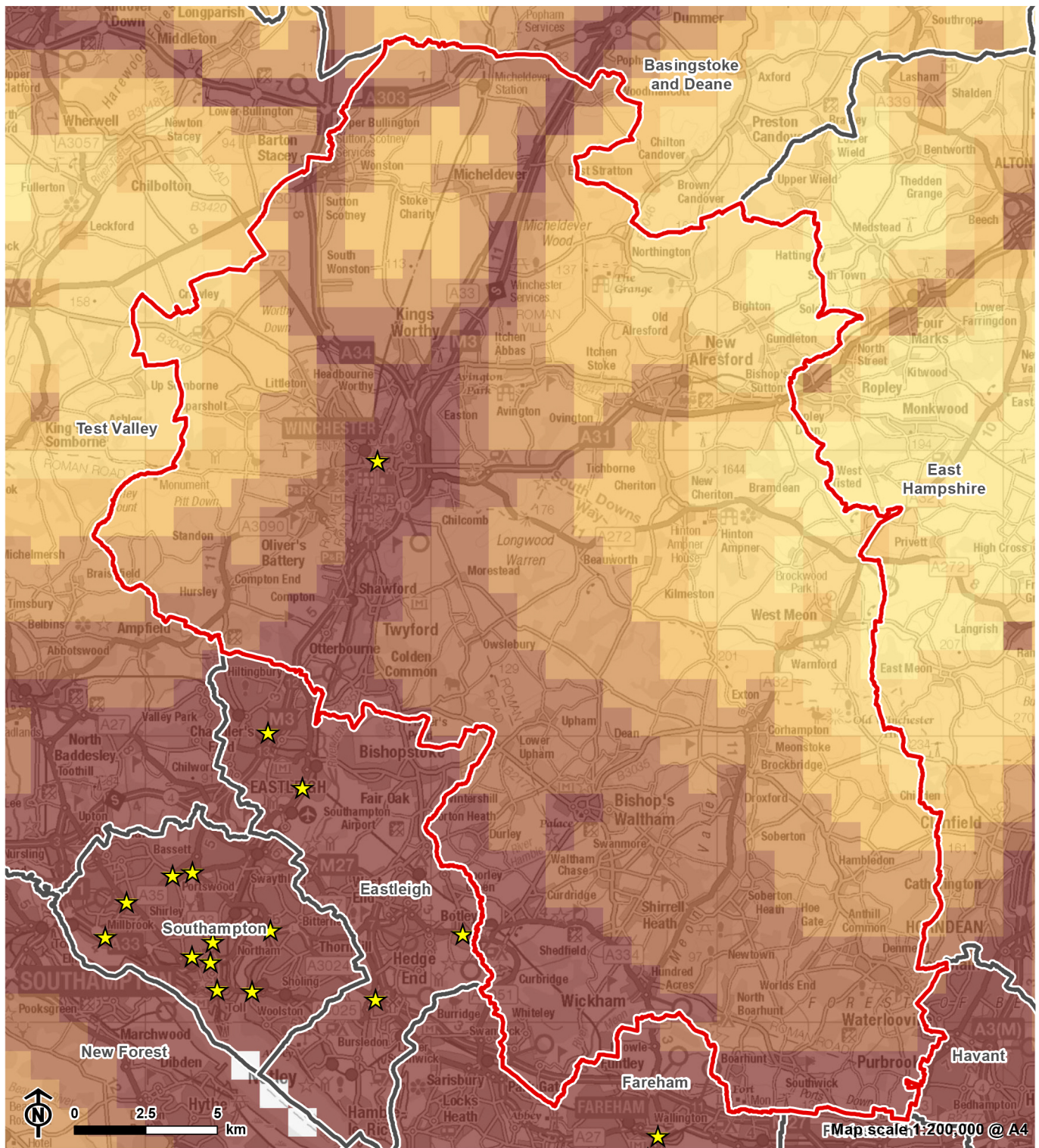
Noise

D.159 Noise is a common problem arising from transport, and studies have shown it can have major negative direct and indirect effects on health and well-being, on quality of life and on wildlife. Exposure to noise can increase stress levels, disrupt communications and disturb sleep. There is scope for transport's noise emissions to be reduced including through reducing the number of cars on the road, by installing low-noise road surfacing and noise barriers.

D.160 Noise pollution is not a major issue in Winchester City and no planning application were refused for failing to comply with Policy DM20 (development and noise) in the period of 2018-2019 [See reference 197]. Noise pollution in the wider District is mostly associated with the main transport corridors, as shown in Figure D.20, and also with the Southampton Airport, which is located in Eastleigh District (south of Winchester District).

D.161 Noise pollution from Southampton Airport has been mainly an issue for the communities living in Eastleigh Borough and Southampton district, although noise contours associated with aircraft movements also extend into the southern periphery of Winchester District, near Colden Common. However, in 2019 the airport submitted a planning application for an expansion of the airport's runway by additional 164m to the north. Such an expansion would enable larger jet aircraft to use the airport and facilitate an increase in the number of flights. As a result, aircraft noise could affect a larger area and be of increased intensity and may impact settlements in the southern part of Winchester District. Figure D.21 and Figure D.22 show the existing (2016) aircraft noise contours and those predicted under the proposed airport expansion for 2037.

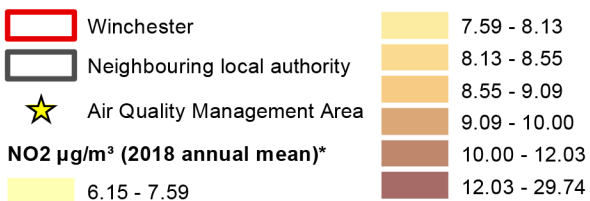
D.162 The planning application for airport expansion was approved by Eastleigh Borough Council in April 2021. While the decision was subject to a judicial review challenge, this was ultimately dismissed in May 2022. Both Southampton and Winchester Councils had previously objected to the application based on concerns relating to noise pollution and climate change [\[See reference 198\]](#) [\[See reference 199\]](#).



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_18_11113_r0_Air_Quality_NO2_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: DEFRA

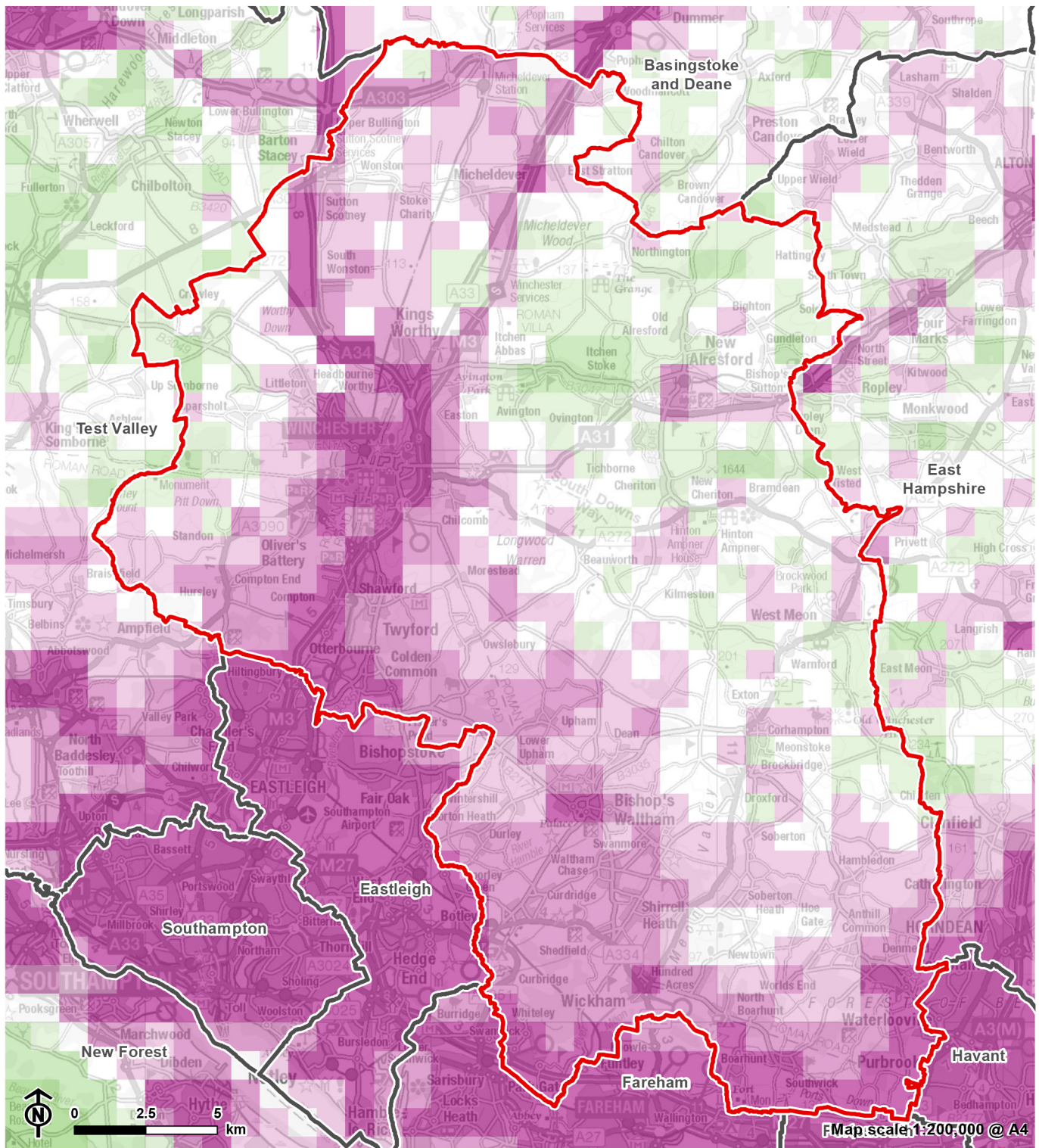
Figure D.18: Air Quality (NO₂)



*Notes:

European Directive annual mean not to exceed 40 µg/m³.
Estimated 2018 background air pollution maps (base year 2017).
Total annual mean concentrations based on 1 km x 1 km grid squares are provided.

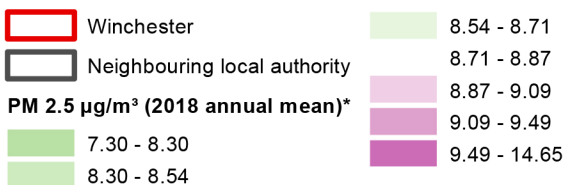
NO₂ concentration is displayed using quantile classification. Each class contains an equal number of features.



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_19_11113_r0_Air_Quality_PM2_5_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: DEFRA

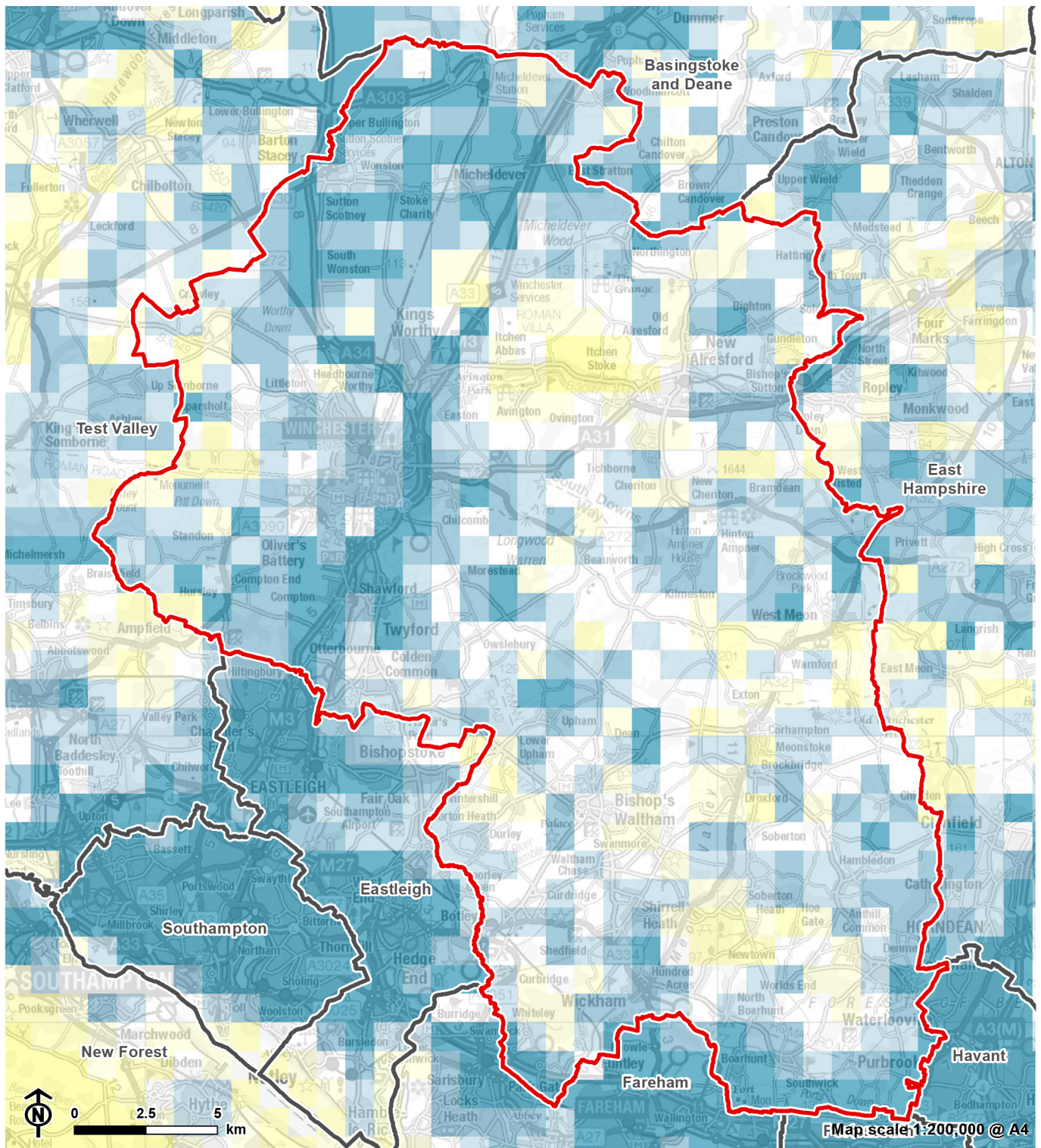
Figure D.19: Air Quality (PM2.5)



*Notes:

PM2.5 concentrations in gravimetric units. European Directive annual mean not to exceed $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Estimated 2018 background air pollution maps (base year 2017). Total annual mean concentrations based on 1 km x 1 km grid squares are provided.

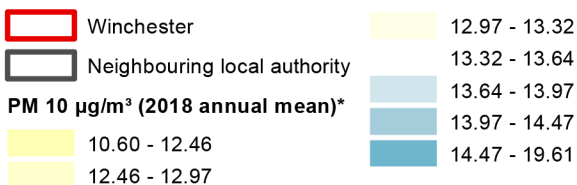
PM2.5 concentration is displayed using quantile classification. Each class contains an equal number of features.



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_20_11113_r0_Air_Quality_PM10_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: DEFRA

Figure D.20: Air Quality (PM10)





*Notes:


PM10 concentrations in gravimetric units. European Directive annual mean not to exceed $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Estimated 2018 background air pollution maps (base year 2017). Total annual mean concentrations based on 1 km x 1 km grid squares are provided.

PM10 concentration is displayed using quantile classification. Each class contains an equal number of features.



 Winchester

 Neighbouring local authority

 AQMA

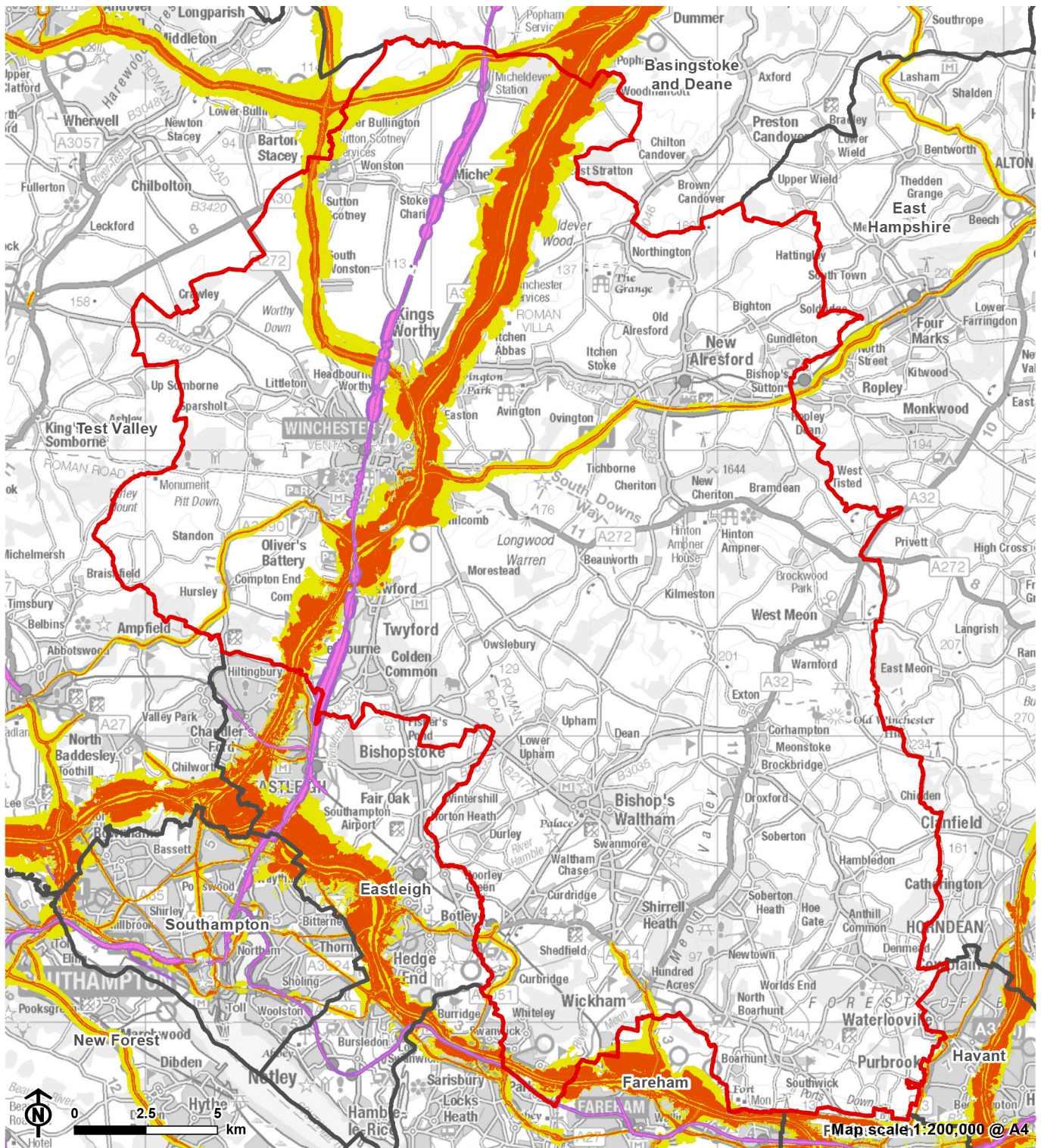


Figure D.22: Noise Pollution

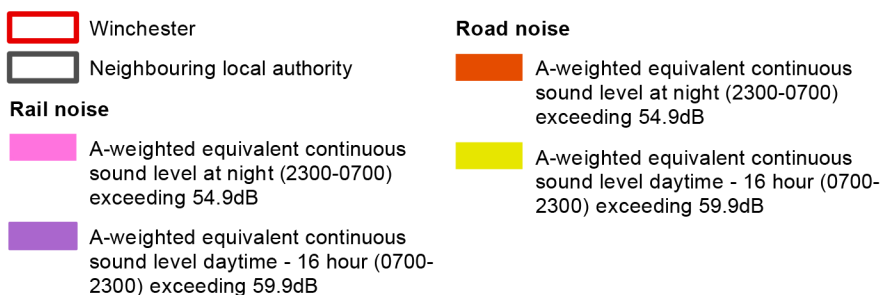


Figure D.23: Southampton Airport aircraft noise contour (2016)

[See reference 200]

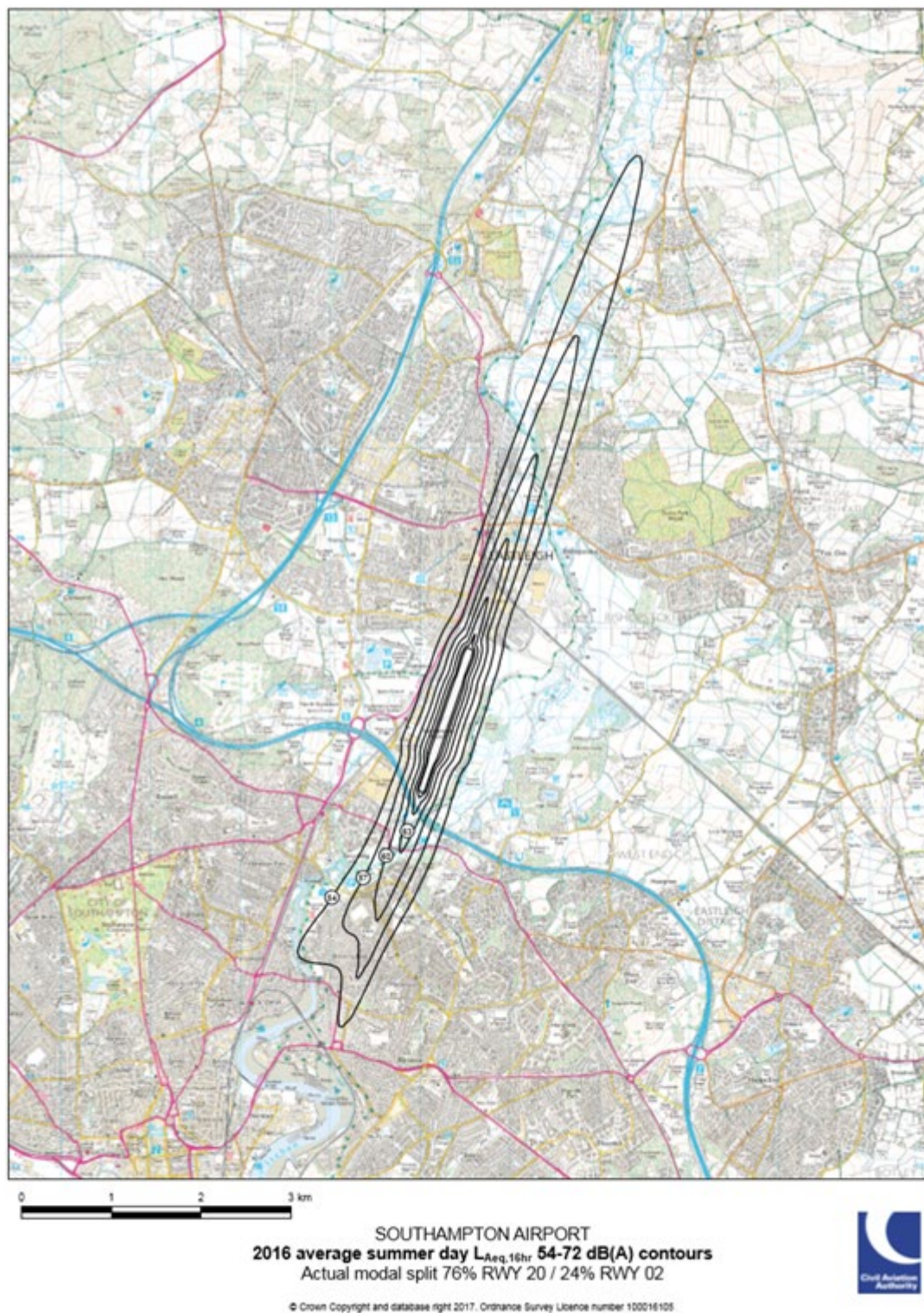
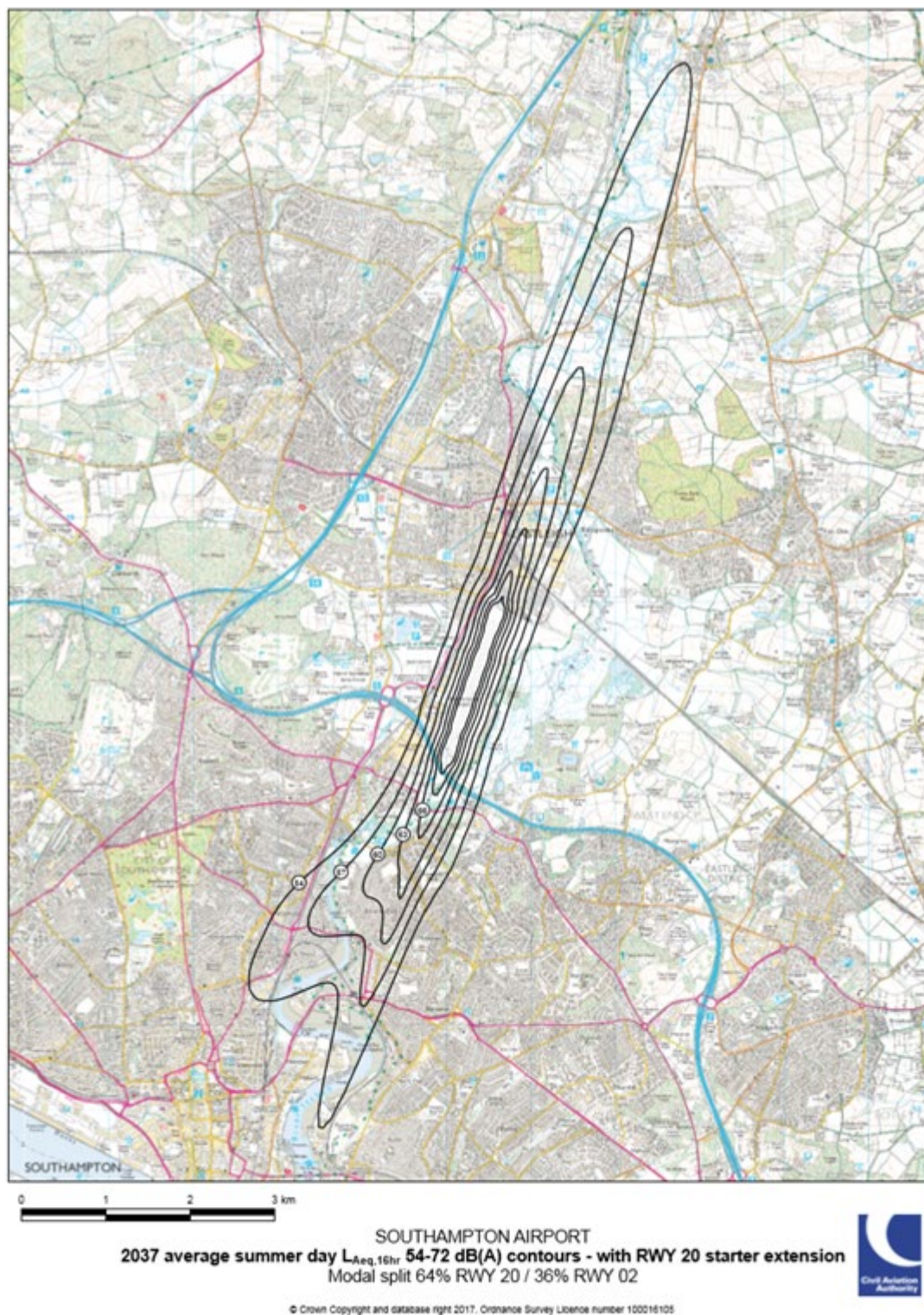


Figure D.24: Southampton Airport aircraft noise contour (2037)

[See reference 201]



Land and water resources

Geology and minerals

D.163 Hampshire's landscape has been formed by a number of influences including peri-glacial activity that created gravel terraces and plateau deposits particularly by the coast and along river basins. The most important sand and gravel deposits are in the west on Hampshire in the Avon Valley.

D.164 Significant parts of Hampshire's landscape are considered to be of high quality and are covered by nature conservation and landscape designations [\[See reference 202\]](#).

D.165 Principal mineral sources in Winchester District include sharp and soft sand, gravel, and some deposits of bedrock deposits, chalk and brick making clay [\[See reference 203\]](#).

D.166 The Hampshire Local Aggregate Assessment (LAA) conducted in 2019 details the current and predicted supply of aggregates to meet housing and infrastructure needs in Hampshire. The assessment suggest that the planned level of infrastructure construction appears to be a significant uplift from the current build out rates and will require an increase in aggregate supply. According to the assessment, Hampshire's reliance on other mineral planning authorities for supplies of crushed rock will need to be taken into consideration in the review of mineral local plans, as Hampshire is not meeting the required landbank based on its local requirement. Based on the 2019 LAA Rate, only the minimum requirements are met [\[See reference 204\]](#).

D.167 According to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan [\[See reference 205\]](#), the most recent forecast and county appointment on sand and gravel requirement agreed by the Hampshire County Council in 2013 was 1.56mt per

annum. Hampshire will need to provide 30 million tonnes of aggregate by 2030 in the form of:

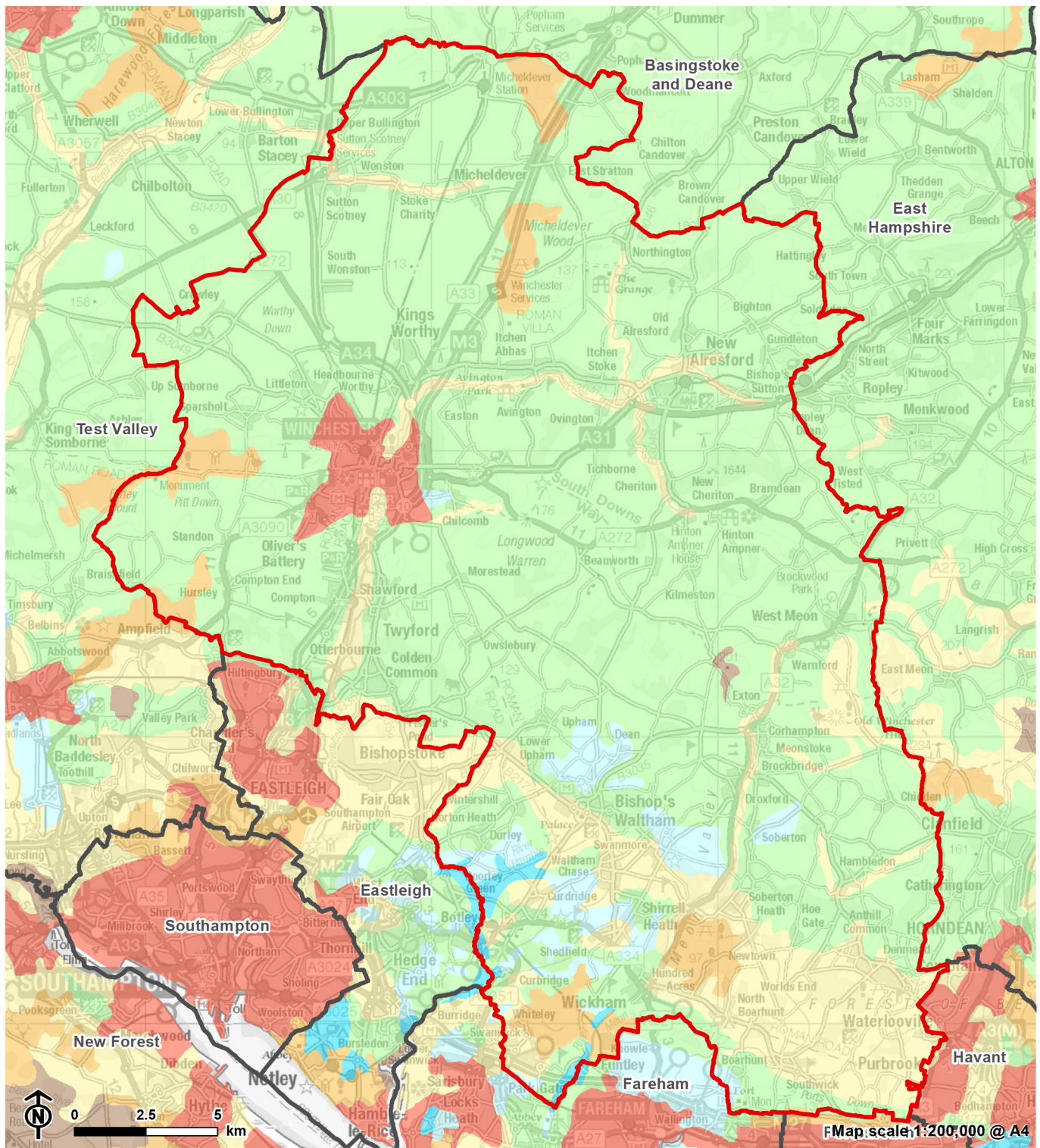
- Existing (permitted) reserves – 16.44mt;
- Sites identified within the Plan, including extensions and new sites – 11.57mt; and
- Unallocated opportunities – 3.08mt.

D.168 The Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan sets out a Mineral Safeguarding Area (MSA) for Hampshire which includes hard sand and gravel, soft sand, silica sand and brick-making clay resources. The MSA safeguards land containing the mineral deposits from development, as well as making sure that there are road and rail facilities for importing and exporting minerals. In Winchester District, it is a case of safeguarding border areas of South Downs National Park which contain deposits of clay along the southern border and hard sand and gravel along north west border [\[See reference 206\]](#). At present GIS data is not available to map the MSAs in the District. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

Soils

D.169 The underlying geological minerals in the district influence the quality of the Winchester's soils. This in turn impacts the capacity for agriculture and woodlands in the area. The majority of land within Winchester District is Agricultural Land Classification Grade 3, 4 or 5 (i.e. good to moderate, poor and very poor quality agricultural land respectively). To the south of the district there are areas of Grade 2 agricultural land that provide a good quality fertile land for horticultural activities [\[See reference 207\]](#).

D.170 Figure D.23 below shows the range of agricultural land grades within the district.



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_25_11113_r0_ALC_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure D.25: Agricultural Land Classification



Contaminated land

D.171 In accordance with Section 78R of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, the Council is required to maintain a public register of contaminated land, which serves as a permanent record of all regulatory action undertaken to ensure remediation of any site that has been classified as contaminated.

D.172 Currently, there are no areas of contaminated land identified within the district [\[See reference 208\]](#).

Waste

D.173 Hampshire's Minerals and Waste Plan (2013) states that the County has a good network of existing facilities for waste management, with the capacity of 5.75mt per annum. On average 40% of waste in the County is recycled and approximately 90% is diverted from landfill [\[See reference 209\]](#). The growing population in the plan area will place pressure on existing resources and there will be a requirement to meet growing needs.

D.174 The household recycling rates trends for Winchester in 2017 was 22.0% and the number has dropped compared to the previous years. In 2012, the recycling rate was about 25.5% [\[See reference 210\]](#).

Water

D.175 Winchester District is within the Itchen River Basin. The River Itchen is one of the classic examples of chalk rivers in southern England. There are only around 200 chalk rivers known globally, and 85% of these are found in southern and eastern England. Therefore, Winchester's Itchen and Test rivers are of high importance [\[See reference 211\]](#). River Itchen is recognised for its river habitat which compromises the river channel, its banks, and parts of its riparian zone.

Winchester is in the Test and Itchen Water Management Catchment Partnership. The idea behind this partnership is to engage a wide range of stakeholders to safeguard and improve the health of the catchment's freshwater, estuarine and coastal ecosystem. This Catchment Partnership is co-hosted by the Wessex Chalk Stream and River Trust and Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust [\[See reference 212\]](#).

D.176 There is an ongoing concern from Natural England in relation to the inputs of both nitrogen and phosphorus to rivers draining to the Solent, which are increasing eutrophication and adversely affecting the protected habitats and bird species within the Solent. These nutrients arise from either from agricultural sources or from wastewater from existing housing and other development. The Solent area is covered by the highest levels of European designation – SAC, SPA and Ramsar designations cover much of the area and it is one of the UK's most important for wildlife [\[See reference 213\]](#).

D.177 Natural England has recently published guidance (updated in June 2020) [\[See reference 214\]](#) on the need for and methods to achieve nutrient neutrality for new development in the Solent region. It states that:

There is uncertainty as to whether new growth will further deteriorate designated sites. This issue has been subject to detailed work commissioned by local planning authorities (LPAs) in association with Natural England, Environment Agency and water companies. This strategic work, which updates early studies, is on-going. Until this work is complete, the uncertainty remains and the potential for future housing developments across the Solent region to exacerbate these impacts creates a risk to their potential future conservation status.

One way to address this uncertainty is for new development to achieve nutrient neutrality. Nutrient neutrality is a means of ensuring that development does not add to existing nutrient burdens and this provides certainty that the whole of the scheme is deliverable in line with the

requirements of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

D.178 In relation to planning, Winchester City Council has agreed a position statement backed by Natural England where mitigation can be 'direct' through upgrading sewage treatment works and through alternative measures, e.g. interceptor wetlands or 'indirect' by offsetting the nitrogen generated from new development by taking land out of nitrogen-intensive uses (e.g. agriculture).

D.179 Southern Water provides for Winchester District's water supply and wastewater treatment. In Winchester 100% of public water supply is taken from groundwater. According to the Water Resources Management Plan, the area is in a serious water stress. Consequently, the Management Plan includes a range of measures to prevent water shortages such as reducing leaks, promoting water efficiency, desalination of water, water recycling and transferring water from other areas that are not prone to droughts [\[See reference 215\]](#).

D.180 Wastewater treatment works (WwTW) operated by Southern Water within the District or close to the district were identified in 2018 as likely to require capacity upgrades to meet planned growth within Winchester. This includes WwTW at Bishops Waltham, Budds Farm Havant, Peels Common, Southwick, Wickham and Chickenhall Eastleigh [\[See reference 216\]](#). This is likely to be even more necessary, as all new developments must achieve nutrient neutrality to get planning consent under Natural England's June 2020 guidance on nutrient neutrality for new developments in Solent region.

D.181 The current Local Plan Part 1 states that the most important groundwater resources in the district are at 'poor' status. Additionally, ground water resources in the district are amongst the most sensitive in the region and are highly vulnerable to pollution. 80% of the district is underlain by principal aquifer and 46% of the District is within Source Protection Zones [\[See reference 217\]](#).

D.182 Source Protection Zones (SPZs) are defined around large and public potable groundwater abstraction sites and they provide additional protection to

safeguard drinking water quality by constraining the proximity of an activity that can impact the quality of drinking water [\[See reference 218\]](#). They cover the area surrounding Winchester City with an exception for the North West of the City. As for the wider District, SPZs mainly cover the areas in the South and the East of the District, especially in the North West of Bishop's Waltham and also in the North East from New Alresford [\[See reference 219\]](#).

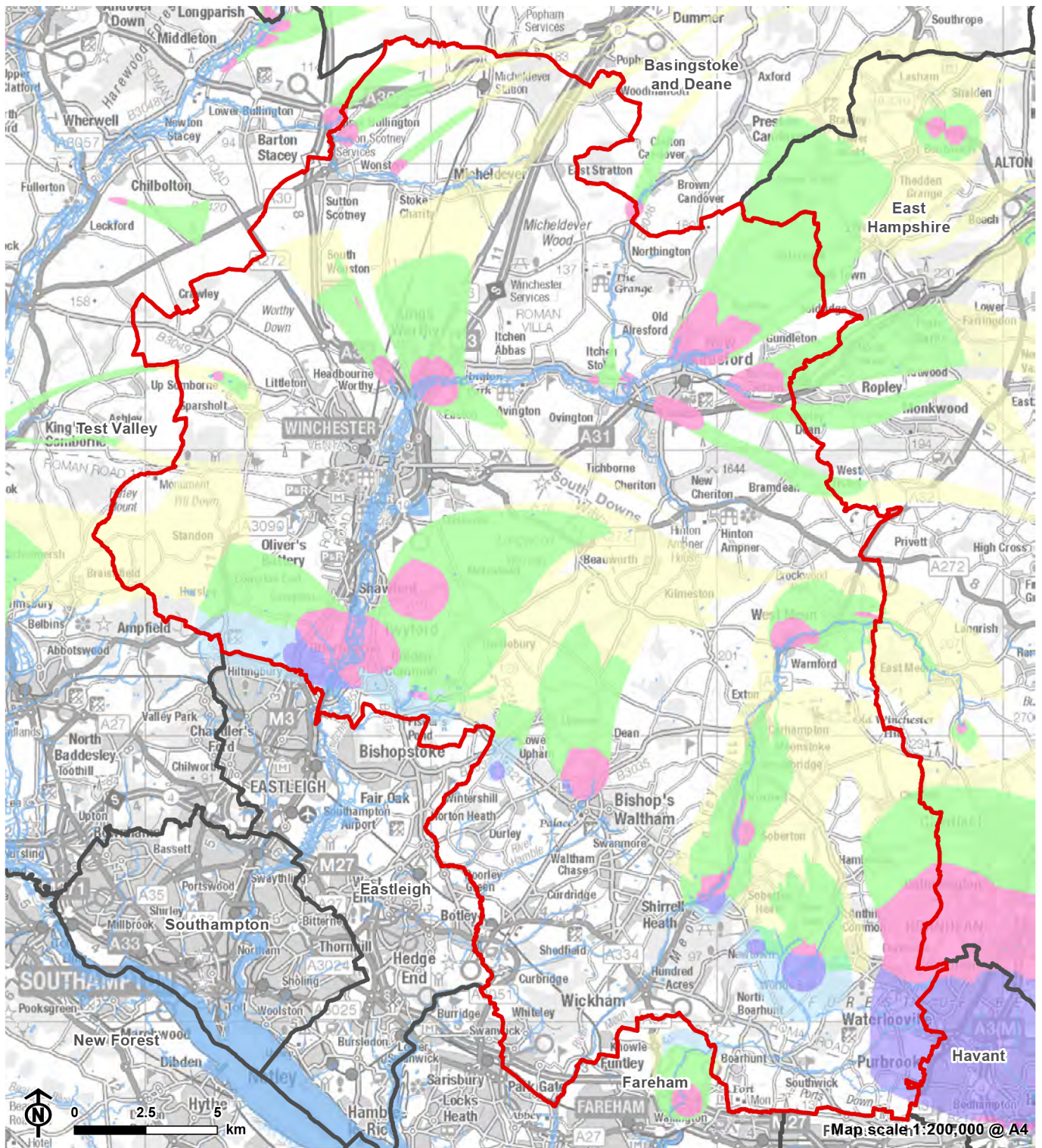
D.183 Drinking Water Safeguard Zones (Surface Water) are catchment areas that influence the water quality for their respective Drinking Water Protected Area (Surface Water), which are at risk of failing the drinking water protection objectives. These non-statutory Safeguard Zones are where action to address water contamination will be targeted, so that extra treatment by water companies can be avoided. Safeguard Zones are a joint initiative between the Environment Agency and water companies. Safeguard Zones are one of the main tools for delivering the drinking water protection objectives of the Water Framework Directive. This data includes what substances are causing the drinking water protected area to be 'at risk'.

D.184 In April 2022, Solent and South Downs had much below average rainfall receiving only 36% (19mm) of the long term average (LTA) (54mm). Monthly mean river flows across the Solent and South Downs ranged from notably low to normal. Groundwater levels ranged from normal to below normal. Moreover, soil moisture deficits across the area ended the month above the LTA. End of month reservoir stocks were average at Ardingly Reservoir (Ouse Catchment) and below average at Arlington Reservoir (Cuckmere catchment) [\[See reference 220\]](#).

D.185 Key waterbodies within Winchester District include the Arle, Bow Lake, Candover Brook, the Itchen (and Cheriton Stream), Monks Brook and Nun's Walk Stream which form part of the Itchen operational catchment. The River Dever that forms part of the Test Upper and Middle operational catchment also flows into the District. Within the East Hampshire operational catchment, the Upper Wallington, the Meon, the Upper Hamble, Moors Stream and Horton Heath Stream also flow into the District. The majority of these waterbodies have been classified as 'good' overall considering their ecological and chemical

condition. However, Candover Brook, Monks Brook, the Moen, Upper Hamble and Upper Wallington have been assessed as being in 'moderate' condition overall. Within the District, only Bow Lake has been reported to be in a 'bad' condition overall [\[See reference 221\]](#). Some of the key reasons why water bodies are classified as being in 'bad' condition include the provision and occupation of urban development, sewage discharge, poor soil management, groundwater abstraction, contaminated land and poor livestock management [\[See reference 222\]](#).

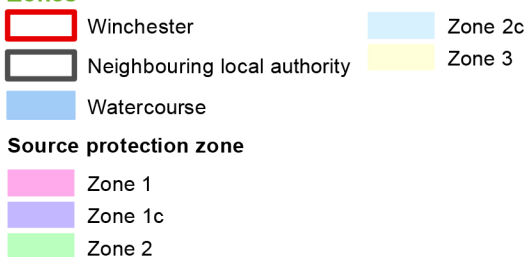
D.186 The location of SPZs and the main watercourses in the District are shown in Figure D.24, below.



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_26_11113_r0 Watercourses_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Environment Agency

Figure D.26: Watercourses and Source Protection Zones



Biodiversity

D.187 Winchester District contains a number of areas which are valued for their natural beauty and contribution to biodiversity. Notable among these are the Itchen Chalk River and coastal habitats of the Solent and Southampton Water. These sites are protected through European Directives (Special Protection Areas (SPA) and Special Areas of Conservation (SAC)) and international Ramsar designations for important wetland sites. Further detail regarding the qualifying features and key sensitivities of these European designated sites and others within 15km of the District is provided in the HRA Scoping Report.

D.188 There are 17 SSSIs, almost 600 sites of Nature Conservation (SINCs) and nine Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) in Winchester District. The areas of ancient woodland and designated biodiversity sites that are present in the District is shown in Figure D.25 and Figure D.26, below. At present data is not available to map the SINCs and Nature Recovery Network in the District and therefore this detail is not shown on Figure D.25 or Figure D.26. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

D.189 Out of the 17 SSSIs within Winchester District, five are in entirely favourable condition. The following SSSIs were found to be partly or entirely within unfavourable condition:

- Beacon Hill, Warnford SSSI: 61.28% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition, with 54.07% recovering and around 3% declining.
- Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses SSSI: 88.4% of this SSSI is in unfavourable and recovering.
- Lye Heath Marsh SSSI: 100% of this SSSI is in unfavourable and recovering condition.
- The Moors, Bishop's Waltham SSSI: Around 33% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining and around 58% is in unfavourable condition and recovering.

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- Ratlake Meadows SSSI: 100% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- River Itchen SSSI: Around 5% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining, around 28% is in unfavourable condition with no change and around 56% is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- St. Catherine's Hill SSSI: Around 11% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- Alresford Pond SSSI: 100% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining.
- Hook Heath Meadows SSSI: 100% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- Old Winchester Hill SSSI: Around 4% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- River Test SSSI: Around 1% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining, around 44% is in unfavourable condition with no change and around 38% is in unfavourable condition and recovering.
- Micheldever Spoil Heaps SSSI: Around 12% of this SSSI is in unfavourable condition and declining and around 88% is in unfavourable condition and recovering.

D.190 The latest Winchester Authority Monitoring Report states that 58% of priority habitats lie within designated sites. In all priority habitats cover 8,413ha or 12.7% of the plan area [\[See reference 223\]](#). Non-statutory designated sites, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Winchester cover 6,534ha in Winchester District.

D.191 Winchester City Council has mapped its ecosystem services including areas of importance for pollination [\[See reference 224\]](#), mitigation heat island effect [\[See reference 225\]](#) and for regulating surface water runoff [\[See reference 226\]](#). This mapping is to be used by the Council to inform planning decision making in the district. The key areas that provide all three of the above ecosystem services include:

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- Green spaces along River Itchen and River Meon;
- Farley Mount Country Park;
- Blackwood Forest;
- Forest areas along the M3 road in the northeast from Winchester;
- Forest areas located East of Whitley;
- Rookesbusy Park;
- Creech Wood in the South West from Denmead; and
- Woodland and hedge patches spread across the western part of South Downs National Park.

D.192 Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Natural England and Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre have created a Nature Recovery Network map for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Counties. Mapping has identified the absolute no-go areas for development that include places such as nature reserves and the internationally protected areas, and it also identified areas which can deliver greatest benefits for wildlife. This ecological network map presents a bigger picture that allows for larger perspective to evaluate cumulative effects of individual planning and land use decisions [\[See reference 227\]](#).

D.193 In 2021 Winchester City Council published their new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) [\[See reference 228\]](#). The BAP extends beyond the designated sites in the district and prioritises and directs resources and work relating to biodiversity. The plan sets out priorities for the conservation of species and habitats which are particularly threatened or declining in the UK. The document forms part of the Council's wider response to the declared Climate Emergency.

D.194 The Government reintroduced the Environment Bill in January 2020 and this set out a requirement for development to achieve mandatory Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG). The Bill requires at least a 10% improvement in biodiversity value. This approach follows on from the Government's aim in the 25 Year Environment Plan [\[See reference 229\]](#) to "leave the environment in a better

Appendix D Baseline Information

state than we found it". In Winchester District a minimum 10% measurable BNG will be a requirement of all applications as evidenced through reporting using the DEFRA metric which was developed as part of the Biodiversity 2020 strategy.

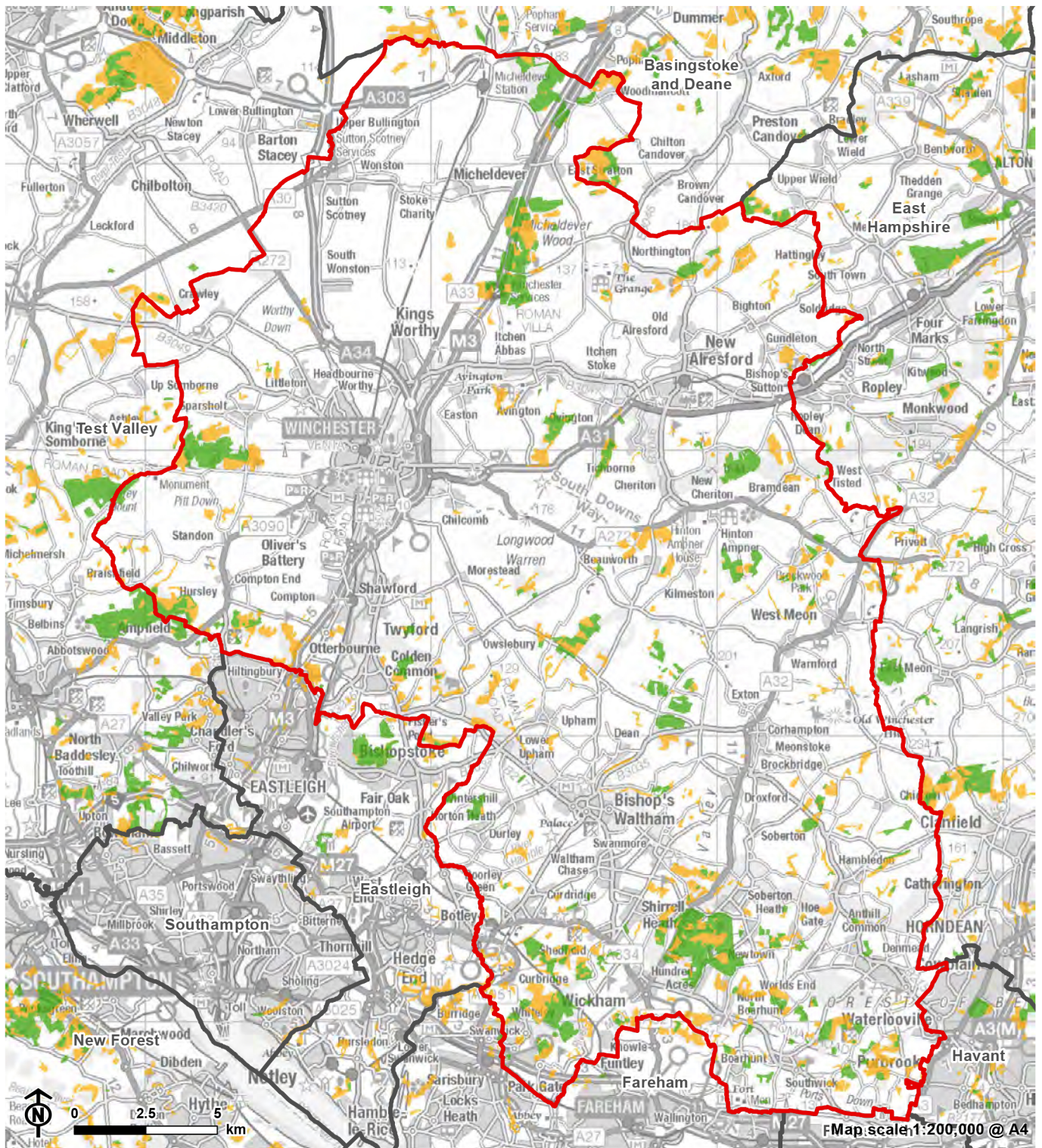
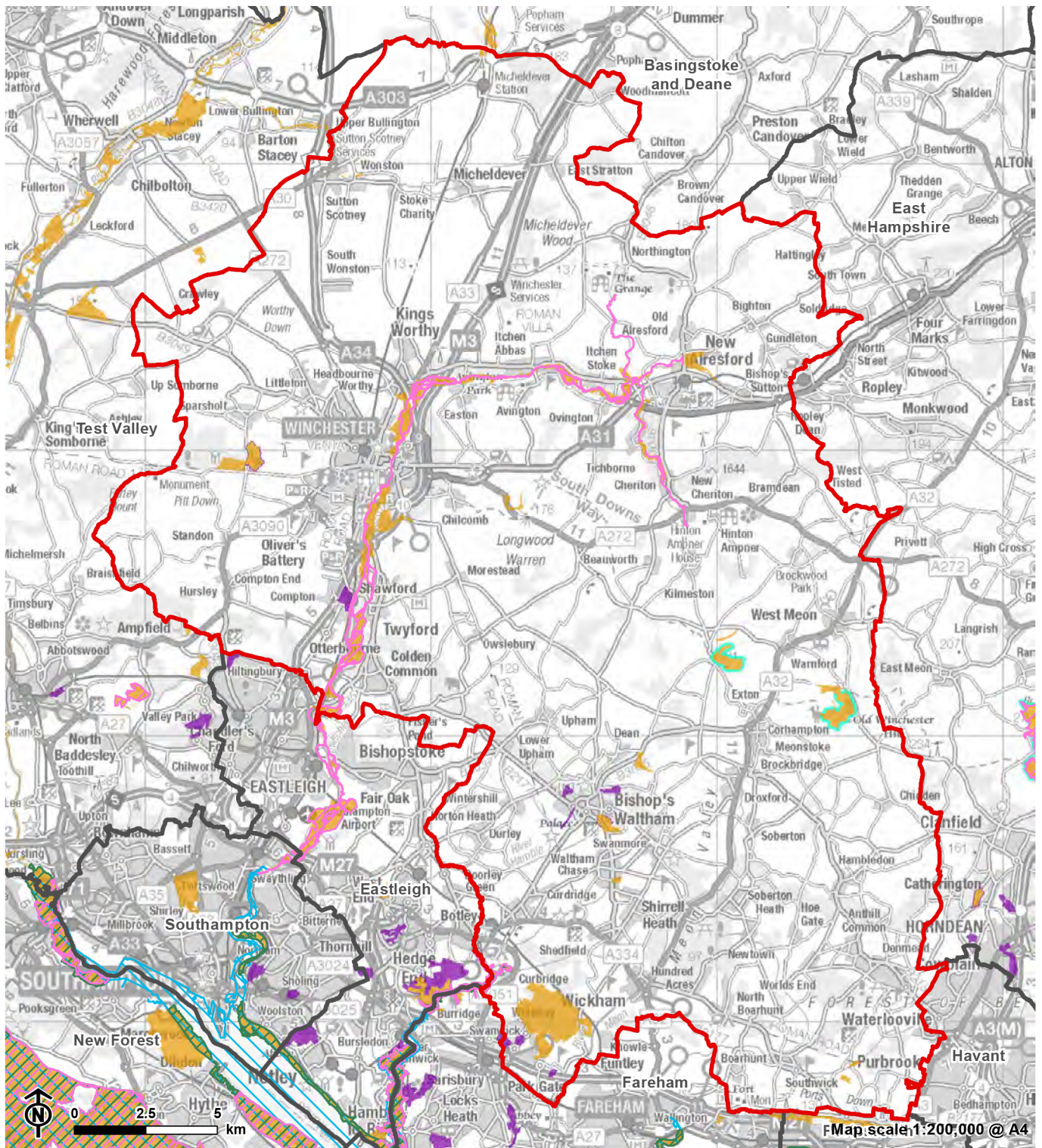


Figure D.27: Ancient Woodland

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Ancient woodland**
- Ancient and semi-natural woodland
- Ancient replanted woodland



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_27_11113_r0 Biodiversity_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure D.28: Designated Biodiversity Assets

- | | |
|--|--|
| Winchester | National Nature Reserve |
| Neighbouring local authority | Local Nature Reserve |
| Ramsar | |
| Special Area of Conservation | |
| Special Protection Area | |
| Site of Special Scientific Interest | |

Historic environment

Heritage assets

D.195 Winchester District has a range of unique heritage assets that contribute to the character and distinctiveness of the district. These assets include Scheduled Monuments, Registered Parks and Gardens and a range of listed buildings (Grade I, II and II*), as shown in Figure D.27 and Figure D.28, below.

D.196 Highlighted in the National Planning Policy Framework, non-designated heritage assets are singular buildings, structures and monuments or landscapes that are believed to have a degree of heritage significance and make a significant contribution to local character, identity and sense of place. However, despite their level of heritage significance, these sites do not meet the criteria set out for statutory listing through Historic England [\[See reference 230\]](#).

D.197 The Winchester Future 50 Conservation Area Project is currently being undertaken in the district. Through this project, a pilot in a form of Non-Designated Heritage Asset list for a part of Winchester has been devised and will be published on completion [\[See reference 231\]](#).

D.198 In Winchester District, there are over 100 Scheduled Monuments, 2,267 listed buildings, 110 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, 11 historic parks and gardens, 37 Conservation Areas and a historic battlefield which now lies within South Downs National Park.

D.199 Winchester District has a wealth of historic parks and gardens that contribute to the character, diversity and distinctiveness of its landscape. Equally, the District has many important archaeological resources from pre-historic period to the military history of the last century [\[See reference 232\]](#).

D.200 A Conservation Area is defined as “an area of special architectural or historic interest, the character of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance”. There are 37 designated Conservation Areas in the District, which vary in size from small villages such as Ovington to the urban centre of Winchester. All Conservation Areas in the District currently benefit from Technical Assessments which set out the special qualities of those areas [\[See reference 233\]](#).

D.201 During the most recent reporting year (2020/21) a number of planning applications were refused for being in conflict with the adopted Local Plan’s policy relating to preventing the loss of or harm to designated heritage assets through development. This includes 2% which could affect a historic park and garden, 2% which could affect archaeological remains, 5% which would constitute development within a Conservation Area, 2% which would result in demolition within a Conservation Area and 3% which could affect heritage assets [\[See reference 234\]](#).

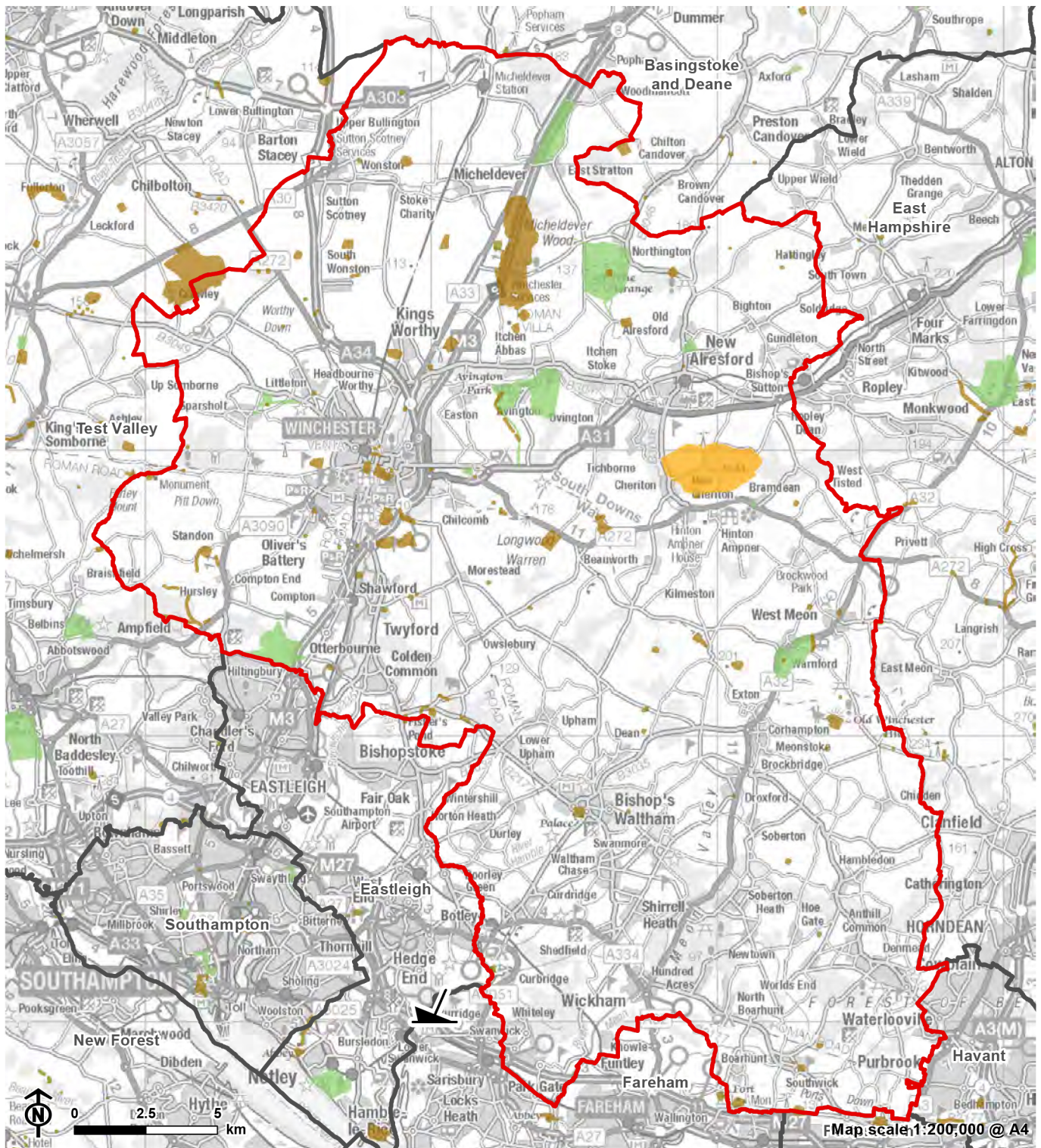
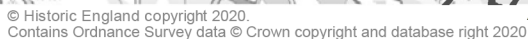




Figure D.29: Heritage Assets


- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Scheduled Monument
- Registered Battlefield
- Registered Park and Garden
- Protected Wreck





 Winchester

 Neighbouring local authority

Listed Building

 Grade I

 Grade II*

 Grade II

Heritage at Risk

D.202 Historic England has a Heritage at Risk Register [\[See reference 235\]](#) which includes historic buildings, of Grade II* and Grade I listed buildings (Grade II listed buildings are only included for London), sites and Conservation Areas at risk of being lost through neglect, deterioration or decay. The register aims to highlight those places and buildings in greatest need of repair.

D.203 The heritage assets (including Conservation Areas) identified on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register as being at risk in the district are shown in Figure D.29 below, and information about their heritage category and condition [\[See reference 236\]](#) are provided in Table D.19 below. The Council presently does not have a local Heritage at Risk Register.

Table D.20: Heritage assets on Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register in Winchester District

Designated Site Name	Heritage Category	Condition
Compton Street	Conservation Area	Very Bad
Hursley	Conservation Area	Fair
New Alresford	Conservation Area	At risk
Southwick	Conservation Area	At risk
Sparsholt	Conservation Area	At risk
Sutton Scotney	Conservation Area	At risk
Wickham	Conservation Area	At risk
Wonston	Conservation Area	At risk
Church of the Holy Trinity, North Walls, Winchester	Listed Building grade II*	Poor

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Designated Site Name	Heritage Category	Condition
Norsebury Ring hillfort, Micheldever	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Long barrow and bowl barrow 440m north west of Sanctuary Farm, Wonston	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
'Banjo type' native settlement, Itchen Valley	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Roman villa and earlier prehistoric settlement 400m west of Lone Farm, Itchen	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Ruins of Merton Castle, Hursley	Scheduled Monument	Poor

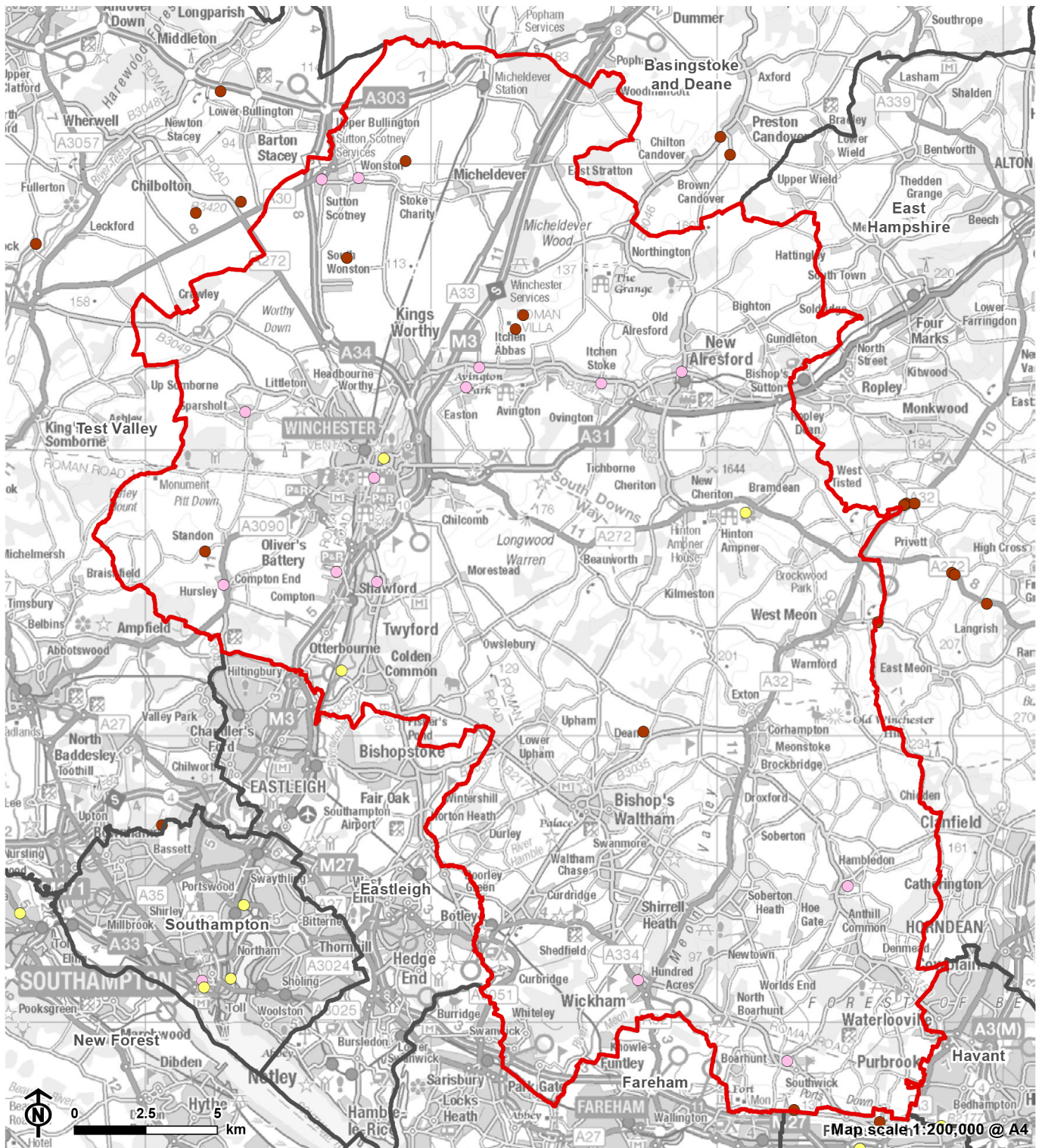


Figure D.31: Heritage Assets at Risk

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Heritage at risk**
 - Conservation Area
 - Listed Building
 - Registered Park and Garden
 - Scheduled Monument

Landscape

D.204 National Character Area (NCA) profiles created by Natural England are used to define the specific combination of landscape, geodiversity, biodiversity, history, culture and economic activity in an area. NCAs follow natural lines in the landscape instead of administrative boundaries [\[See reference 237\]](#). The National Character Areas are shown in Figure D.30, below.

D.205 Winchester District runs through four NCAs: Hampshire Downs (130), South Hampshire Lowlands (128), South Downs (125) and South Coast Plain (126), summarised below.

- Hampshire Downs (130) is found in the central southern England belt of Chalk. The majority of the area is an elevated, open, rolling landscape dominated by arable fields with low hedgerows on thin chalk soils, scattered woodland blocks and shelterbelts [\[See reference 238\]](#).
- South Hampshire Lowlands (128) is a low-lying plain between the chalk hills of the Hampshire and South Downs and Southampton Water. The NCA is dominated by the city and port of Southampton and its adjoining towns and suburbs (29% of the area is urban). Rural areas comprise a mixture of farmland and woodland [\[See reference 239\]](#).
- In South Downs (125) NCA the majority of the area falls within the South Downs National Park. About 8% of the NCA is classified as urban area, comprising the coastal conurbation of Brighton and Hove in the east. The South Downs NCA is an extremely diverse and complex landscape with considerable local variation representing physical, historical and economic influences. It is defined by a prominent ridge of chalk that stretches from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne and the East Sussex in the east. About 90% of the NCA falls within the South Downs National Park. The area consists of large fields and nationally and internationally important chalk grassland [\[See reference 240\]](#).
- South Coast Plain (126) is a flat, coastal landscape with an intricately indented shoreline. The coastline includes several major inlets which have particularly distinctive local landscapes and intertidal habitats of

international environmental importance for wildfowl and waders [\[See reference 241\]](#).

D.206 Winchester District Landscape Character Assessment conducted in 2004 was aimed at helping the planning system to conserve, restore and enhance the character of the district's landscape and the settings of its settlements. It also highlighted trends and issues that threaten the character of the landscape and set out strategies for improvements [\[See reference 242\]](#). Currently, the Landscape Character Assessment for the District is being updated.

D.207 The previous 'Winchester District Landscape Assessment' was timed to support the 'Winchester District Local Plan' which was adopted 22nd April 1998. That assessment identified nine Areas of Special Landscape Quality (ASLQs), some of which are now in the South Downs National Park. Should the update to the Landscape Character Assessment identify any equivalent, locally important landscapes, the potential effects of the Local Plan on these will be considered by the SA.

D.208 A Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal [\[See reference 243\]](#) conducted in 2014 was prepared to inform land use and land management policy and the need to assess the main attributes of landscape as a basis for gauging sensitivity. For the purposes of the SA of the Local Plan, this is being superseded by a landscape sensitivity appraisal of the SHELAA sites. This work has been undertaken by the Council, using an assessment method based on the revised Natural England Methodology published in March 2019.

D.209 Part of the South Downs National Park lies within the boundaries of Winchester District and the Local Plan Review will cover the areas of land located on the edge of the National Park (the National Park itself is covered by its own Local Plan). The location of the South Downs National Park is shown in Figure D.31 below.

D.210 The South Downs National Park includes some of the most valued lowland landscapes in England. There are two distinct areas of the South

Downs National Park that fall within Winchester district, and they include the Western Downs and the Dip Slope.

D.211 The Western Downs are characterised by large-scale open farmland with remnants of ancient woodland. The landscape in the Western Downs contains some of the most tranquil areas and darkest night skies [\[See reference 244\]](#). The areas surrounding Winchester City are of relatively low tranquillity. Wildlife in the Western Downs is rich, and it supports a variety of rare and internationally important species. Access to the park is more dispersed than in other areas of the National Park with a larger population close at hand. The area has a rich cultural heritage and historical features, including the site of the Battle of Cheriton and the National Trust House and garden at Hinton Ampner [\[See reference 245\]](#).

D.212 The Dip Slope extends along the entire length of the South Downs. In terms of landscape, the south-facing chalk Dip Slopes are intersected by river valleys (River Itchen, Meon, and Lavant). The area has a rich variety of wildlife, there are extensive areas of deciduous and coniferous woodland. The majority of the Dip Slope is Grade 3 agricultural land with some pockets of Grade 2. The area has many access opportunities with Rights of Way linking the coast to the crest of the South Downs. It also has a rich cultural heritage and historical features [\[See reference 246\]](#).

Difficulties and data limitations

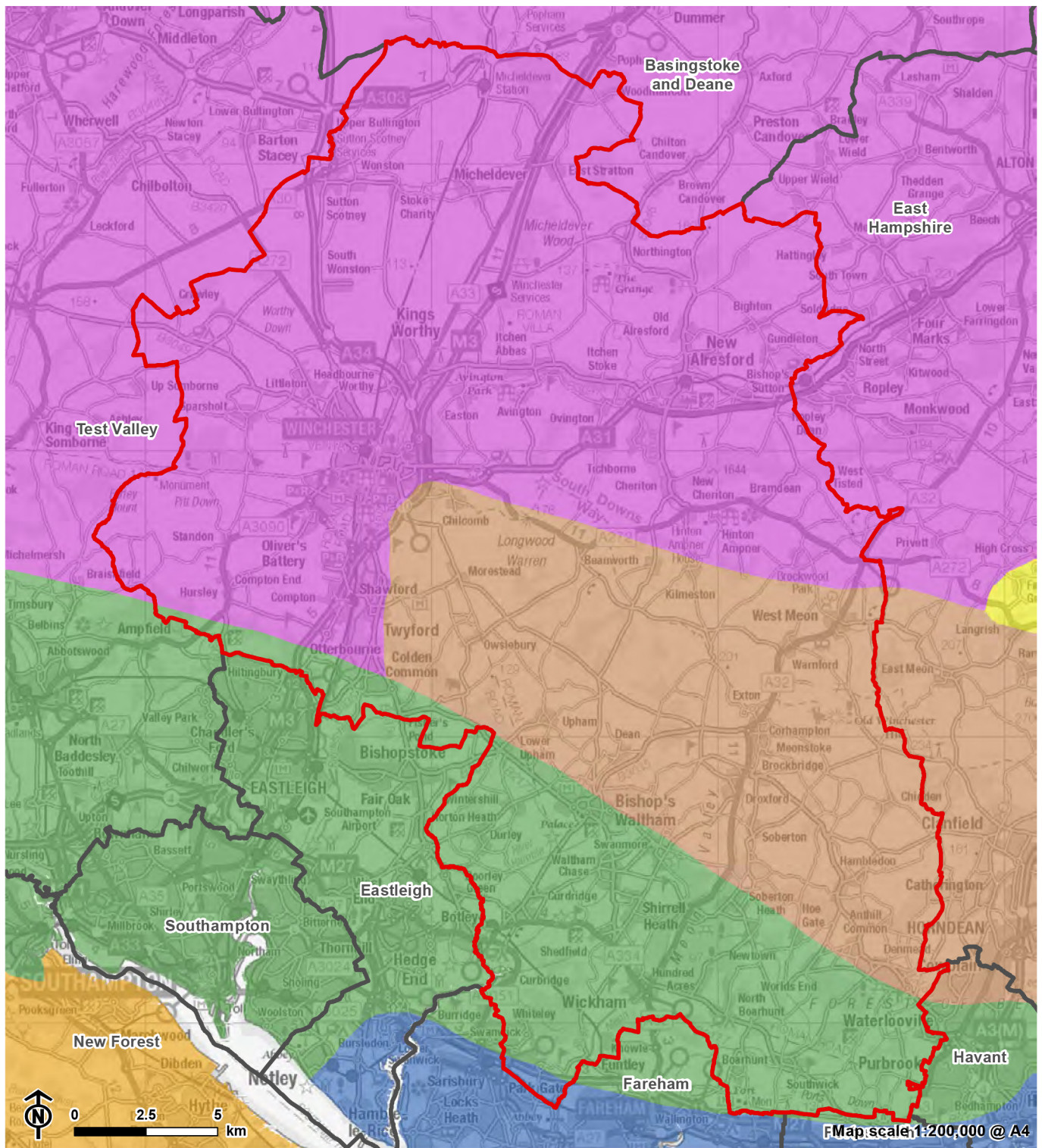
D.213 The SEA Regulations, Schedule 2(8) require the Environmental Report to include:

“a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information.”

D.214 At this stage, given the content and purpose of the SA Scoping Report, it is considered appropriate to report on the data limitations identified as the report was prepared:

- Some of the data which is available at the national and District level is based on the reporting of 2011 census. This data allows for comparisons to be made between the district and national performance in relation to number of indicators, however it recognised that data is now relatively old considering the timings of the national census.
- Data on non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest does not exist for the district at present. These assets can often only be confirmed following further, more detailed assessment involving surveys/investigations. The initial identification of development site options which might have the potential to contain remains of equivalent significance to scheduled sites, is something that Winchester District's heritage team has raised as not being possible presently due to capacity issues.
- Winchester City Council do not currently have a List of Local Heritage at Risk; this is something that the Council's Heritage Team are hoping to prepare in due course.
- Evidence regarding number of areas and number of homes that are not connected to mains sewers in the district is currently not available.

D.215 Where data limitations have been identified, if relevant updates sources become available at a later stage of the SA process, they will be used to update the baseline evidence for the appraisal work.

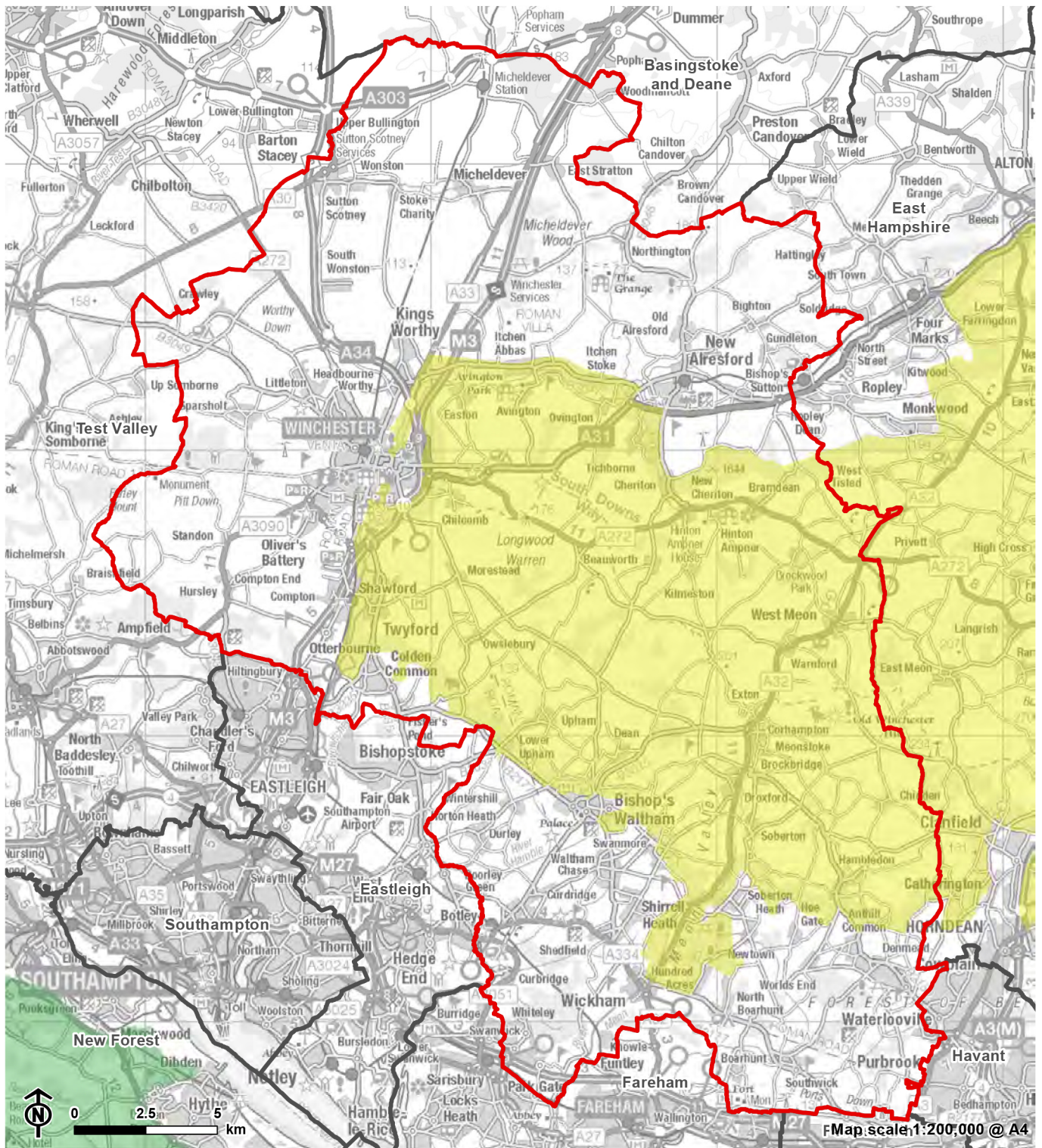


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_32_11113_r0_NCA_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure D.32: National Character Areas (NCA)

 Winchester	 125: South Downs
 Neighbouring local authority	 126: South Coast Plain
NCA	 128: South Hampshire Lowlands
 120: Wealden Greensand	 130: Hampshire Downs
	 131: New Forest



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_33_11113_r0_National_Park_A4P 07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure D.33: National Parks

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- National Park**
 - New Forest
 - South Downs

Appendix E

Site Assessment Criteria

IIA objective 1: To minimise the district's contribution to climate change through a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from all sources and facilitate the aim of carbon neutrality by 2031

E.1 IIA objective 1 was appraised in relation to travel-related carbon emissions by consideration of access to essential services and facilities, public transport, open space, and employment. The same criteria were applied and the same SA scores reported as for IIA objectives 2 and 7.

E.2 People often travel much longer distances to access employment than other services and facilities and there is no guarantee that a major employment site close to where people live will offer jobs that are suited to those local residents. Rather than proximity to major employment sites, accessibility of residential sites options to employment was appraised by reference to 2011 Census data indicating the main commuting destinations from each MSOA in the plan area. Residential development in areas with relatively low average commuting distances were rated as having better access to employment than residential development in areas with relatively high average commuting distances.

E.3 It is considered that there more limited potential for travel patterns to be greatly influenced by proximity of employment site options to services and facilities. These sites have been considered making use of census data

available on the method of travel to work by Middle-layer Super Output Area (MSOA).

E.4 Note that detailed Census 2021 data are not expected to be available until March 2023 and in any case are not likely to be representative of long term commuting trends due to the COVID-19 restrictions in place on Census day (21/3/21).

E.5 Other aspects of this IIA objective depend on factors such as the promotion of energy efficient design, water efficient design, and provision and use of renewable energy. These factors do not depend on the location of the site and were taken into account by the SA of development management policies and site-specific requirements set out in allocation policies.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 1 criteria (excluding employment sites)

Each criterion is scored:

- Major positive +3
- Minor positive +1
- Negligible 0
- Minor negative -1
- Major negative -3

Scores are totalled and then averaged (i.e. total score divided by number of criteria). Significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is then scored as follows:

- Significant positive $\geq +2$

- Minor positive >0 to <2
- Minor negative <0 to <-2
- Significant negative ≥ -2

Significance scoring for IIA objective 1 criteria (for employment sites)

If the criterion scores major positive then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is significant positive.

If the criterion scores minor positive then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor positive.

If the criterion scores major negative then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is significant negative.

If the criterion scores minor negative then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor negative.

All other sites have a negligible effect vs. the IIA objective.

Table E.1: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 1

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For residential-led sites 1a: GP surgeries	<=400m from nearest NHS GP surgery	401-800m from nearest NHS GP surgery	N/A	801-1,200m from nearest NHS GP surgery	>1,200m from nearest NHS GP surgery OR Loss of facility within the site	GP surgeries (excludes opticians, pharmacies, hospitals, any private healthcare facilities)
For residential-led sites 1b: Primary schools	<=400m from primary school	401-800m from primary school	N/A	801-1,201m from primary school	>1,200m from primary school OR Loss of facility within the site	Primary schools (middle schools not present in Hampshire; excludes private schools)
For residential-led sites 1c: Secondary schools	<=500m from secondary school	501-1,000m from secondary school	N/A	1,001-2,000m from secondary school	>2,000m from secondary school OR Loss of facility within the site	Secondary schools (excludes private schools)
For residential-led sites 1d: Town centres	<=400m from town centre	401-800m from town centre	N/A	801-1,201m from town centre	>1,200m from town centre	Town centres (Winchester, Whiteley)
For residential-led sites 1e: District and local centres	<=200m from district or local centre	201-400m from district or local centre	N/A	401-800m from district or local centre	>800m from district or local centre	District centres (Bishop's Waltham, New Alresford, Wickham) Local centres (Denmead, Kings Worthy, Oliver's Battery, Stockbridge Road, Weeke)
For residential-led sites 1f: Rail	<= 500m from a railway station	501-1,000m from a railway station	N/A	1,001-2,000m from a railway station	>2,000m from a railway station	Railway Stations
For residential-led sites 1g: Bus	<= 300m from a bus stop	301-600m from a bus stop	N/A	601-1,000m from a bus stop	>1,000m from a bus stop	Bus Stops
For residential-led sites 1h: Open space	<=300m from open space, open country, or registered common land	301-800m from open space, open country, or registered common land	N/A	801-1,200m from open space, open country, or registered common land OR	>1,200m from open space, open country, or registered common land OR	Open spaces

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
				Loss of one of these (<25% development site area)	Loss of one of these (>=25% development site area)	
For residential-led sites 1i: Employment	Sites in areas where average commuting distance is in lowest 20% of distances for the plan area	Sites in areas where average commuting distance is in 20-40% range for the plan area	Sites in areas where average commuting distance is in 40-60% range for the plan area	Sites in areas where average commuting distance is in 60-80% range for the plan area	Sites in areas where average commuting distance is in 80-100% range for the plan area	2011 Census travel to work data (relative performance to be confirmed once distribution of commuting distances from the plan area is known)
For employment sites 1a: Potential for a large proportion of trips to be undertaken by more sustainable modes	Sites in areas where 40-50% of commuters to that area use public transport or active modes	Sites in areas where 30-40% of commuters to that area use public transport or active modes	Sites in areas where 20-30% of commuters to that area use public transport or active modes	Sites in areas where 10-20% of commuters to that area use public transport or active modes	Sites in areas where 0-10% of commuters to that area use public transport or active modes	2011 Census travel to work data (WU03EW - Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work (MSOA level))

IIA objective 2: To reduce the need to travel by private vehicle in the district and improve air quality

E.6 The effects of residential site options in relation to IIA objective 2 were tested in the same manner as IIA objective 1.

E.7 The proximity of sites to Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) does not robustly test the potential for such sites to generate road traffic through AQMA. Furthermore, individual sites options are unlikely to significantly affect air quality. Instead, the Local Plan's spatial strategy options were appraised via qualitative consideration of potential movement patterns. Once a preferred spatial approach was selected, any available transport and air quality modelling will be used to inform appraisal of the total effects of the Council's preferred spatial strategy and site allocations.

IIA objective 3: To support the district's adaptation to unavoidable climate change

E.8 IIA objective 3 was scoped out of the appraisal of site options. This IIA objective deals with design of developments to mitigate the effects of climate change and creation and enhancement of green and blue infrastructure. These factors do not depend on the location of the site and were taken into account by the SA through appraisal of development management policies and site-specific requirements set out in allocation policies.

IIA objective 4: To improve public health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in the district

E.9 The effects of site options in relation to IIA objective 4 were tested by spatial analysis of their proximity to areas likely to have negative (e.g. high levels of noise pollution) or positive (e.g. access to open space) effects on health and well-being.

E.10 Footpath and cycle path networks are more likely to constitute a recreational resource if they are in or easily link to rural areas but those in urban areas may be important for commuting by active modes therefore both were considered.

E.11 Many other factors within the scope of the Local Plan could affect achievement of this IIA objective but these were tested by the SA of Local Plan policies (for instance in relation to provision of new or enhancement to existing healthcare facilities, open spaces, and sports and recreation facilities).

Significance scoring for IIA objective 4 criteria

Each criterion is scored:

- Major positive +3
- Minor positive +1
- Negligible 0
- Minor negative -1

- Major negative -3

Scores are totalled and then averaged (i.e. total score divided by number of criteria). Significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is then scored as follows:

- Significant positive $\geq +2$

- Minor positive >0 to <2

- Minor negative <0 to <-2

- Significant negative ≥ -2

Table E.2: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 4

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 4a: AQMA	N/A	N/A	All other sites	Site <= 500m from an AQMA	Site within an AQMA	Air Quality Management Areas
For all sites 4b: Noise pollution from roads and railways	N/A	N/A	All other sites	Lnight 50.0-54.9 dB, or Laeq,16 55.0-59.9 dB	Lnight >=55.0 dB, or Laeq,16 >= 60.0 dB	Strategic noise mapping
For all sites 4c: Noise pollution from airports	N/A	N/A	All other sites	Within 54dB Laeq,16 noise contour	Within 57dB or higher Laeq,16 noise contour	Southampton Airport noise contours
For all sites 4d: Odour from waste facilities	N/A	N/A	All other sites	N/A	<=400m to wastewater treatment works, or <=500 m to anaerobic digestion (AD) facility, or <=250 m to waste management facility	Waste water treatment works Waste Management Sites
For all sites 4e: GP surgeries	<=400m from nearest NHS GP surgery	401-800m from nearest NHS GP surgery	N/A	801-1,200m from nearest NHS GP surgery	>1,200m from nearest NHS GP surgery OR Loss of facility within the site	GP surgeries (excludes opticians, pharmacies, hospitals, any private healthcare facilities)
For all sites 4f: Open space	<=300m from open space, open country, or registered common land	301-800m from open space, open country, or registered common land	N/A	801-1,200m from open space, open country, or registered common land OR Loss of open space, open country and registered common land (<25% development site area)	>1,200m from open space, open country, or registered common land OR Loss of open space, open country or registered common land (>=25% development site area)	Open spaces (from WCC) Open country Registered common land
For all sites 4g: Public Rights of Way (PRoW) / Cycle Paths	<=200m from PRoW / Cycle Paths	201-400m from PRoW / Cycle Paths	N/A	401-800m from PRoW / Cycle Paths	>800m from PRoW / Cycle Paths	PRoW Cycle paths (no data available for local cycle network so limited to national network)

IIA objective 5: To support community cohesion and safety in the district

E.12 IIA objective 5 was scoped out of the appraisal of site options.

Performance of the Local Plan in relation to this IIA objective relates to factors such as its ability to deliver development that integrates well with existing neighbourhoods, that meets the needs of specific groups, that will benefit both new residents and existing ones, that is designed to provide spaces for informal interaction, and that is designed to reduce crime and the fear of crime. These factors do not depend on the location of the site and were taken into account by the SA through appraisal of development management policies and site-specific requirements set out in allocation policies.

IIA objective 6: To provide housing of a decent standard to meet needs in the district

E.13 IIA objective 6 was scoped out of the appraisal of site options.

Performance of the Local Plan in relation to this IIA objective relates to factors such as its ability to deliver the right types and tenures of housing at prices that people can afford, as well as addressing the needs of specialist groups. These factors do not depend on the location of the site and were taken into account by the SA through appraisal of development management policies and site-specific requirements set out in allocation policies.

IIA objective 7: To ensure essential services and facilities and jobs in the district are accessible

E.14 Similarly, to IIA objectives 1 and 2, the effects of site options in relation to IIA objective 7 were tested by spatial analysis of their access to essential services and facilities, public transport, open space, and employment. The same criteria were applied and the same SA scores reported as for IIA objectives 1 and 2.

IIA objective 8: To support the sustainable growth of the district's economy

E.15 Potential negative effects were identified where allocation of a residential site would lead to loss of an existing employment use at the site but IIA objective 8 was otherwise scoped out of the appraisal of residential site options. Effects for all residential sites (including negative effects identified for sites presently supporting an employment use) are uncertain, given that they are based on information provided by site promoters on the call for sites forms. These forms have not always been completed by site promoters to the same level of detail.

E.16 Site options for employment use were considered in relation to their potential protect and enhance the district's most important employment locations as identified in the Employment Land Review. The accessibility of residential sites to employment opportunities was addressed under IIA objectives 1, 2, and 7. The provision of new homes across the plan area will create job opportunities, particularly during the construction phase, but this will not vary between site locations.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 8 criteria (residential sites)

If the criterion scores major negative then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is uncertain significant negative.

If the criterion scores negligible then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is uncertain negligible.

All other sites have an uncertain effect vs. the IIA objective.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 8 criteria (employments sites)

If the criterion scores major positive, then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is significant positive.

If the criterion scores minor positive, then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor positive.

If the criterion scores negligible, then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is uncertain minor positive.

Table E.3: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 8

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For residential sites 8a: Existing employment land	N/A	N/A	Site not in existing employment use	N/A	Site in existing employment use	Existing use Source: Call for Sites form
For employment sites 8a: Employment space provision in relation to existing designations in the plan area	Site would provide employment within or adjacent (taken to be within 10m) to the settlement boundary of Winchester town	Site would provide employment within or adjacent to the settlement boundary of the existing larger settlements in the PfSH area (Whiteley, West of Waterloo, Colden Common, Bishops Waltham, Swanmore, Waltham Chase, Wickham or Denmead)	Site would provide employment at any location beyond Winchester town or the larger settlements in the PfSH area.	N/A	N/A	Settlement boundaries

IIA objective 9: To support the district's biodiversity and geodiversity

E.17 Development sites that are close to an internationally, nationally or locally designated conservation site have the potential to affect the biodiversity or geodiversity of those sites/features, e.g. through habitat damage/loss, fragmentation, disturbance to species, air pollution, or increased recreation pressure. Conversely, there may be opportunities to promote habitat connectivity if new developments include green infrastructure. Therefore, while proximity to designated sites provides an indication of the potential for an adverse effect, uncertainty exists (shown with '?'), as appropriate mitigation may avoid adverse effects and may even result in beneficial effects. In addition, the potential impacts on biodiversity present on each site, or undesignated habitats and species adjacent to the potential development sites, cannot be determined at this strategic level of assessment. This should be determined once more specific proposals are developed and submitted as part of a planning application.

E.18 Impact Risk Zones (IRZs) defined by Natural England are used to provide an initial assessment of the potential risks posed by development proposals to: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and Ramsar sites. IRZs define zones around each biodiversity site which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts. Note that all SACs, SPAs, Ramsar sites and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) are also designated as SSSIs, therefore SSSIs were used as a proxy for all these designations in the SA. European sites are underpinned by the SSSI designation and their interest features and sensitivities are covered by the SSSI IRZs. Where the notified features of the European site and SSSI are different, the SSSI IRZs are set so that they reflect both. ""Residential"" IRZs define unique scales of proposed housing development above which there is a potential for adverse impacts and

this was taken into account in the appraisal. The effects of the Local Plan as a whole and of preferred policies and site allocations on European sites were assessed by a separate Habitats Regulations Assessment.

E.19 A zone of influence of 250 m was assumed for all sub-nationally designated wildlife sites and ancient woodland, based on professional judgement.

E.20 At the level of detail of a Local Plan, it is not possible for effects to be determined with certainty therefore uncertainty is attached to all the effects scores.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 9 criteria

If any of the criteria score major negative then the score is significant negative.

If two or more criteria score minor negative, then the score is significant negative.

If only one criterion scores minor negative, then the score is minor negative.

All other sites score negligible (0).

Table E.4: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 9

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 9a: Internationally and nationally designated biodiversity assets	N/A	N/A	All other sites	Intersects with 'residential' or 'all planning applications' IRZ	Intersects with designated site	International and national wildlife and geological designations covered by the extent of the UK's Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). See Appendix 3 of IRZ Guidance for further guidance: /Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
For all sites 9b: Locally designated wildlife sites and ancient woodland	N/A	N/A	All other sites	<=500m from designated site boundary	Intersects with designated site	Local Nature Reserves Local Wildlife Sites Ancient Woodland
For all sites 9c: Priority Habitat Inventory (PHI), local Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat or protected species	N/A	N/A	All other sites	<=200m from habitat or protected species	Intersects with habitat	Local BAP Priority Habitats
For all sites 9d: Water course	N/A	N/A	All other sites	<=100m from water course	N/A	HBIC appraisal of site options
For all sites 9e: Geological sites	N/A	N/A	All other sites	<25% intersects with county/local geological site	>=25% intersects with county/local geological site	County and Local Geological Sites

IIA objective 10: To conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the district's landscapes

E.21 As part of its SHELAA, the Council carried out a landscape sensitivity assessment based on Natural England guidance. The SA of site options made reference to the findings of that assessment. Sites assessed as having a low sensitivity were identified as “green” in the SHELAA. Sites assessed as having medium sensitivity or above were identified as “amber” in the SHELAA. The rationale for rating sites with medium and those higher than medium landscape sensitivity under the same rating (‘amber’) was to reflect the potential for impacts to be mitigated through screening or limiting development to part of the site.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 10 criteria

If the criterion scores minor negative then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor negative.

All other sites have a negligible effect vs. the IIA objective.

Table E.5: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 10

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 10a: Sensitive landscapes	N/A	N/A	Site has "low" overall landscape sensitivity	Site has "medium or higher" overall landscape sensitivity	N/A	WCC Landscape Sensitivity Assessment

IIA objective 11: To conserve and enhance the district's historic environment including its setting

E.22 As part of its SHELAA, the Council carried out an assess of whether or not designated heritage assets might be impacted upon by the development of a site. The SA of site options made reference to the findings of that assessment.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 11 criteria

If the criterion scores major negative then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is uncertain significant negative.

If the criterion scores minor negative then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is uncertain minor negative.

If the criterion scores negligible then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is uncertain negligible.

Table E.6: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 11

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 11a: Heritage impact	N/A	N/A	Site rated "green" for risk of effects on heritage assets	Site rated "amber" for risk of effects on heritage assets	Site rated "red" for risk of effects on heritage assets	HCC high level heritage impact assessment

IIA objective 12: To support the efficient use of the district's resources, including land and minerals

E.23 Prioritisation of previously developed land over greenfield sites will have a positive effect on this IIA objective. Potential harm to soil quality through the development of greenfield land was assessed by reference to the Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) used by Natural England to give advice to planning authorities and developers. The classification is based on the long-term physical limitations of land for agricultural use. The ALC system classifies land into five grades, with Grade 3 subdivided into Subgrades 3a and 3b. The best and most versatile land is defined as Grades 1, 2 and 3a by policy guidance (see Annex 2 of NPPF), however, data to subdivide the plan area into grades 3a and 3b was not available for the plan area. Minerals Consultation Areas (MCAs) have been designated in the district by Hampshire County Council, within which consultation is required in relation to potential for development to result in loss of safeguarded mineral resources. The potential for loss of mineral resources is reflected as a negative effect on this IIA objective.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 12 criteria

If any of the criteria score major negative or two or more score minor negative, the overall significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is significant negative.

If only one criterion scores minor negative then the significance of the effect is minor negative.

Appendix E Site Assessment Criteria

All other sites have a negligible effect vs. the IIA objective.

Table E.7: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 12

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 12a: Greenfield land	Majority (>50%) of site is brownfield	N/A	N/A	N/A	Majority (>50%) of site if greenfield	Brownfield vs. greenfield site status (per WCC initial SHELAA)
For all sites 12b: Agricultural Land	N/A	N/A	All other sites.	Significant proportion (>=25%) of site on Grade 3 agricultural land OR Site consists partly of Grades 1 and/or 2 agricultural land, but <25% of site.	Significant proportion (>=25%) of site on Grade 1 or 2 agricultural land.	Agricultural Land Classifications
For all sites 12c: Minerals safeguarding	N/A	N/A	All other sites.	Significant proportion of site (>=25%) is within a Minerals Consultation Area	N/A	Minerals Consultation Areas

IIA objective 13: To protect the quality and quantity of the district's water resource

E.24 Effects of development on water resources were not appraised on a site by site basis; support of the Local Plan for water efficient design of new development was considered in the SA of development management policies.

E.25 Effects of development on water quality will partly depend on adoption of good practice site layout and construction techniques as well as the inclusion of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) within the design; these factors were considered in the SA of development management policies.

E.26 In addition, development could affect surface water quality due to additional discharges of wastewater, for example because there is insufficient treatment capacity at the local wastewater treatment works (WwTWs) or because of nutrient enrichment issues in the receiving waters. These issues are generally managed at the catchment scale and were considered by the SA of the spatial strategy and policies on the amount of development to be delivered rather than for individual site options.

E.27 Development could affect water quality in drinking water resources during construction or occupation. Source protection zones (SPZs) are areas designated to protect groundwater sources used for public drinking water supply. They relate to the risk of contamination of the water source from various activities, this increasing as the distance between the source of contamination and the groundwater abstraction point decreases. Drinking Water Safeguard Zones are catchment areas that influence the water quality for associated Drinking Water Protected Areas that are at risk of failing drinking water protection objectives. Site options were appraised in relation to these zones.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 13 criteria

If the criterion scores major negative then the significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is significant negative.

If the criterion scores minor negative then the significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor negative.

All other sites have a negligible effect vs. the IIA objective.

Table E.8: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 13

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 13a: Drinking water quality	N/A	N/A	All other sites.	Site falls within a Source Protection Zone 2 or 3 OR Site falls within a drinking water safeguard zone (groundwater) OR Site falls within a drinking water safeguard zone (surface water)	Site falls within a Source Protection Zone 1.	Source Protection Zones Drinking Water Safeguard Zones

IIA objective 14: To manage and reduce flood risk from all sources

E.28 Development on greenfield land would increase the area of impermeable surfaces and could therefore increase overall flood risk, particularly where the sites are within high risk flood zones. The Government's Planning Practice Guidance identifies residential properties as a 'more vulnerable use', which is suitable in areas of Flood Zone 1 and 2 but would require an exception test in flood zone 3a, and is unsuitable in flood zone 3b. This point considered, the assessment of site options adopted a precautionary approach in relation to considering flood risk. Employment sites were assessed on an equal footing to residential sites in this regard with similarly adverse effects identified for both types of sites when they fall within areas of higher flood risk.

E.29 Surface water flooding occurs when intense rainfall overwhelms drainage systems. Groundwater flood risk can occur via permeable superficial deposits (these generally occur in the flood plain, and can be mistaken for fluvial flooding), via high spring flows, and via high bedrock groundwater levels.

E.30 Other aspects of the Local Plan affecting flood risk were assessed via the SA of development management policies, for example requirements to incorporate SuDS, or site-specific policies, for example requirements for flood-resilient design.

Significance scoring for IIA objective 14 criteria

Appendix E Site Assessment Criteria

If any criterion scores major negative or two or more criteria score minor negative, the overall significance of the effect of the site vs. the IIA objective is significant negative.

If only one criterion scores minor negative, then the overall significance of the effect vs. the IIA objective is minor negative.

All other sites have a negligible effect vs. the IIA objective.

Table E.9: SA site assessment criteria for IIA objective 14

Criteria	Major positive	Minor positive	Negligible	Minor negative	Major negative	Datasets
For all sites 14a: Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones	N/A	N/A	All other sites.	Significant proportion ($\geq 25\%$) of site within Flood Zone 2	Significant proportion of site ($\geq 25\%$) of site within Flood Zone 3a or 3b	Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones 2 and 3
For all sites 14b: Surface water flood risk areas	N/A	N/A	All other sites.	Significant proportion of site ($\geq 25\%$) has a 1 in 100 year risk of surface water flooding	Significant proportion of site ($\geq 25\%$) has a 1 in 30 year risk of surface water flooding	Surface water flooding areas (Environment Agency data 'Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (Basic)' identifies areas with a 1 in 100 years or greater risk of surface water flooding)

Appendix F

Site Assessment Proformas

References

References

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Landscape Design / Strategic Planning & Assessment
Development Planning / Urban Design & Masterplanning
Environmental Impact Assessment / Landscape Planning & Assessment
Landscape Management / Ecology / Historic Environment / GIS & Visualisation

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