

Winchester City Council

Winchester District Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

Final report
Prepared by LUC
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Winchester City Council

Winchester District Local Plan Integrated Impact Assessment Scoping Report

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Winchester City Council commissioned LUC in May 2020 to carry out an Integrated Impact Assessment, comprising Sustainability Appraisal (SA) incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), Health Impact Assessment (HIA), Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) and Habitats Regulations (HRA), of the emerging Winchester District Local Plan. As explained later in this chapter the HIA and EqIA will be presented as part of the SA, therefore, for simplicity within this report we mostly refer just to the SA, which should be taken as incorporating SEA, HIA and EqIA.

1.2 The purpose of this Scoping Report is to provide the context for, and determine the scope of, the SA of the Local Plan Review and to set out the framework for undertaking the later stages of the SA.

1.3 The Scoping stage of SA is summarised below:

- Reviewing other plans, policies and programmes.
- Considering the current state of the environment, as well as social economic factors in the plan area (Winchester District).
- Identifying any key environmental, social and economic issues which may be affected by the Local Plan Review.
- Setting out the 'SA framework', which comprises specific sustainability objectives against which the likely effects of the Local Plan Review can be assessed.

The Plan Area

1.4 Winchester District lies within the county of Hampshire in the south of England (see **Figure 1.1**). The District is approximately 66,107 hectares and contains over 50 rural settlements. The majority of the eastern part of the District is covered by the South Downs National Park designation. As such, the District is the least populated in Hampshire and largely rural in character.

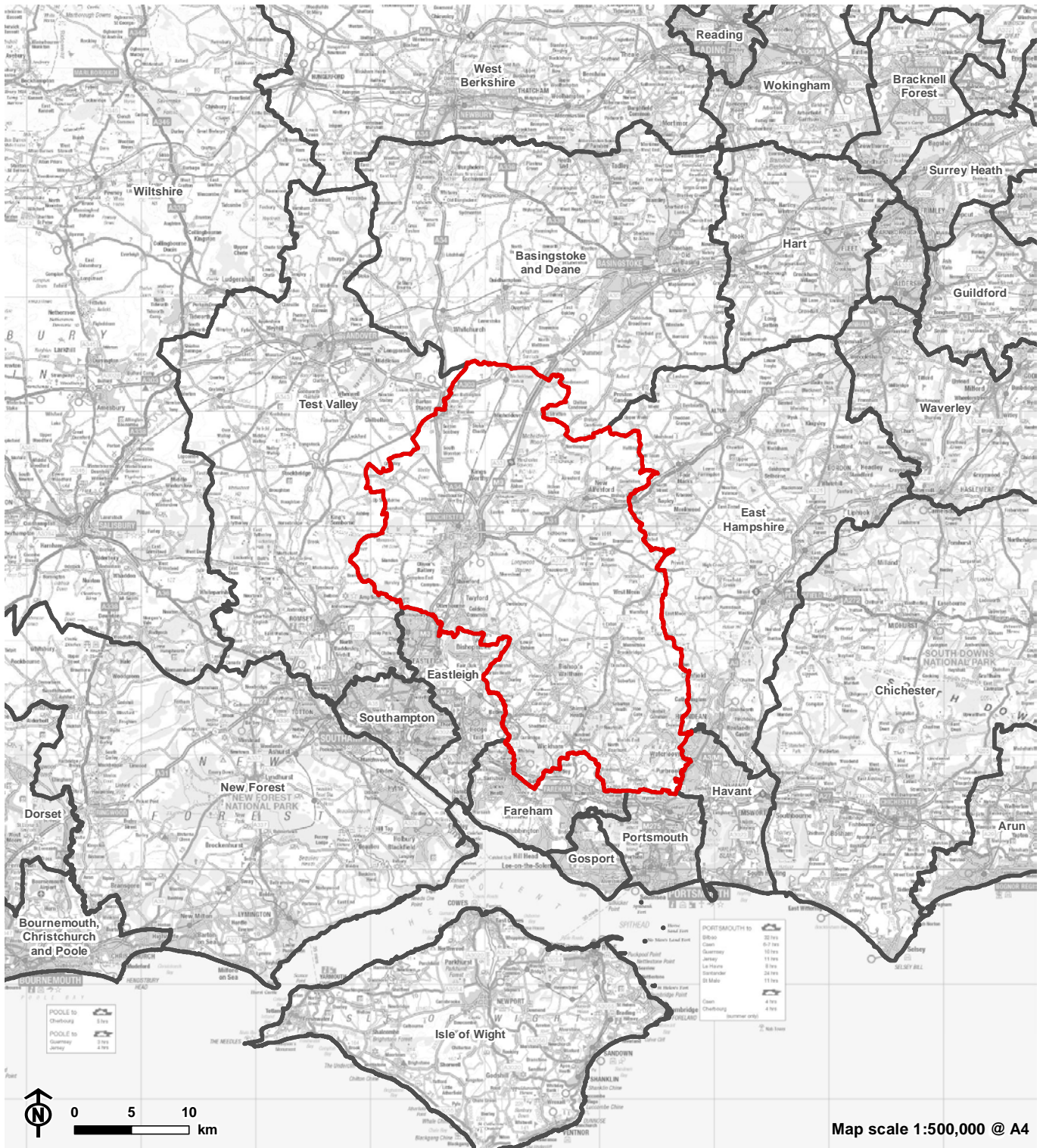
1.5 The rural nature of the District means that there are strong inter-relationships with neighbouring authorities in order to meet the employment, housing, shopping and leisure needs of the District. Portsmouth and Fareham, which lie outside the authority boundaries, are key hubs for residents in the south of the District. Winchester experiences low levels of deprivation

Chapter 1

Introduction

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and over 30% of the working population hold professional skilled roles. There are some pockets of poorer health in more urban areas in the District.



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Figure 1.1: Location of District

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority

Winchester District Local Plan

1.6 Winchester City Council adopted Part 1 of its current Local Plan in March 2013, with Part 2 – Development Management and Site Allocations being adopted by the Council in April 2017, The Denmead Neighbourhood Plan was Made in April 2015 and the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Show people DPD was adopted February 2019. The new Local Plan will cover the period to 2038, replace the existing Local Plans, and cover the parts of Winchester District excluding the South Downs National Park, which has its own adopted Local Plan. Although the current Local Plan was adopted relatively recently, an early review is being commenced to ensure that it will remain up to date and can meet future needs for development needs up to 2038.

1.7 Denmead Parish Council is in the very early stages of updating its Neighbourhood Development Plan. . Twyford Parish Council is also currently in the process of preparing a NDP but because the whole of the parish of Twyford is within the boundary of the South Downs National Park the process for preparing and bringing the NDP into effect is being dealt with by the national park authority.

1.8 The City Council undertook an initial consultation during the summer of 2018 to gather feedback on key issues of particular concern to Winchester District today, issues that will most likely become prevalent in the coming decades and options for addressing these key issues. Since then the Council has declared a climate emergency in June 2019 and is committed to becoming a carbon neutral council by 2024. The ambition for the wider district is that it should become carbon neutral by 2030. All services across the Council have an important part to play and the Local Plan has a key role in helping to reduce carbon emissions. In this respect, it must be recognised that the Local Plan is only one of the tools that will support a reduction in carbon emissions across the district. It cannot achieve this on its own as the Local Plan policies need to comply with Government requirements on for example, the number of houses that need to be built in the district. Nonetheless, the target of achieving carbon neutrality must be fully woven into the Local Plan making process and the IIA.

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

1.9 Under the amended Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004¹, SA is mandatory for Development Plan Documents. For these documents it is also necessary to conduct an environmental assessment in accordance with the

requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (European Directive 2001/42/EC) as transposed into law in England by the SEA Regulations², which remain in force despite the UK exiting the European Union in January 2020. Therefore, it is a legal requirement for the Winchester District Local Plan to be subject to SA and SEA throughout its preparation.

1.10 The requirements to carry out SA and SEA are distinct, although it is possible to satisfy both using a single appraisal process (as advocated in the national Planning Practice Guidance³), whereby users can comply with the requirements of the SEA Regulations through a single integrated SA process – this is the process that is being undertaken Winchester City Council. From here on, the term ‘SA’ should therefore be taken to mean ‘SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Regulations’.

1.11 The SA process comprises a number of stages, with scoping being Stage A as shown below.

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects.

Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report.

Stage D: Consulting on the Local Plan and the SA Report.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the Local Plan.

Health Impact Assessment

1.12 Although not a statutory requirement, Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aims to ensure that health-related issues are integrated into the plan-making process. The SA objectives will address health issues and the HIA of the Winchester District Local Plan will be carried out as part of the SA. Recommendations will be made in relation to how the health-related impacts of the Local Plan can be optimised as the options are developed into detailed policies and site allocations.

¹ The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 was amended under the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (EU Exit) Regulations 2018.

² *The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004* (SI 2004/1633), as amended by *The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018* (SI 2018/1232)

³ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (last updated 1 October 2019) Planning Practice Guidance:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal>.

Equalities Impact Assessment

1.13 The requirement to undertake formal Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) of development plans was introduced in the Equality Act 2010, but was abolished in 2012. 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.

1.14 In fulfilling this duty, many authorities still find it useful to produce a written record of equality issues having been specifically considered. Therefore, an EqIA will be carried out and presented in an appendix to the IIA report, setting out how the Local Plan is likely to be compatible or incompatible with the duties that Winchester City Council must perform under the Equalities Act 2010. The findings will be taken into account and highlighted within the SA in relation to sustainability objectives covering equality issues.

Habitats Regulations Assessment

1.15 The requirement to undertake Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of development plans was confirmed by the amendments to the Habitats Regulations published for England and Wales in July 2007 and updated in 2010 and again in 2012 and 2017⁴. The Regulations translate Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (Habitats Directive) and 79/409/EEC (Birds Directive) into UK law, and remain a legal requirement despite the UK exiting the European Union.

1.16 The purpose of HRA is to assess the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site.

1.17 The HRA will be undertaken separately but the findings will be taken into account in the SA where relevant (for example to inform judgements about the likely effects of potential development locations on biodiversity).

Approach to Scoping

1.18 There are five tasks involved at the Scoping Stage:

Stage A1: Setting out the policy context for the SA of the Winchester District Local Plan (i.e. key government policies and strategies that influence what the Local Plan and the SA needs to consider).

Stage A2: Setting out the baseline for the SA of the Local Plan (i.e. the current and likely future environmental, social and economic conditions in Winchester District).

Stage A3: Drawing on A1 and A2, identify the particular sustainability problems and/or opportunities ('issues') that the Local Plan and SA should address.

Stage A4: Drawing on A1, A2 and A3, develop a framework for SA Objectives and assessment criteria to appraise the constituent parts of the Local Plan in isolation and in combination.

Stage A5: Consultation on the scope of the SA.

1.19 This Scoping Report fulfils the requirements set out above with a view to establishing the likely significant effects of constituent parts of the Local Plan in isolation and in combination. In accordance with national Planning Practice Guidance (PPG), published on-line by the Government, the Scoping Report should be proportionate and relevant to the Local Plan, focussing on what is needed to identify and assess the likely significant effects.

Meeting the requirements of the SEA Regulations

1.20 Table 1.1 below signposts the relevant sections of the Scoping Report that are considered to meet the SEA Regulations requirements (the remainder will be met during subsequent stages of the SA of the Local Plan). This table will be included in the full SA Report at each stage of the SA to show how the requirements of the SEA Regulations have been met through the SA process.

1.21 SEA Guidance recognises that data gaps will exist but suggests that where baseline information is unavailable or unsatisfactory, authorities should consider how it will affect their assessments and determine how to improve it for use in the assessment of future plans. Where there are data gaps in the baseline and forthcoming reports, these are highlighted in the text. The collection and analysis of baseline data is regarded as a continual and evolving process, given that information can change or be updated on a regular basis. Relevant baseline information will be updated during the SA process as and when data are published.

Structure of the Scoping Report

1.22 This chapter describes the background to the production of the Winchester District Local Plan and the requirement to undertake SA and other assessment processes. The remainder of this Scoping Report is structured into the following sections:

⁴ *The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (SI 2017/1012)*, as amended by *The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 (SI 2019/579)*.

- **Chapter 2** describes the other plans, policies and programmes of relevance to the SA of the Local Plan.
- **Chapter 3** presents the baseline information which will inform the assessment of the policies and sites in the emerging Local Plan Review.
- **Chapter 4** identifies the key environmental, social and economic issues in Winchester District of relevance to the emerging Local Plan and considers the likely evolution of those issues without its implementation.
- **Chapter 5** presents the SA framework that will be used for the appraisal of the Local Plan and the proposed method for carrying out the SA.
- **Chapter 6** describes the next steps to be undertaken in the SA of the Local Plan.

Table 1.1: Meeting the Requirements of the SEA Regulations

SEA Regulations' Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
Environmental Report	
Where an environmental assessment is required by any provision of Part 2 of these Regulations, the responsible authority shall prepare, or secure the preparation of, an environmental report in accordance with paragraphs (2) and (3) of this regulation. The report shall identify, describe and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of: implementing the plan or programme; and reasonable alternatives taking into account the objectives and geographical scope of the plan or programme. (Regulation 12(1) and (2) and Schedule 2).	The full SA Report produced to accompany the Winchester District Local Plan will constitute the 'environmental report' as well and will be produced at a later stage in the SA process.
An outline of the contents and main objectives of the plan or programme, and of its relationship with other relevant plans and programmes.	These requirements are addressed in this SA Scoping Report.
The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme.	
The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected.	
Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds and the Habitats Directive.	
The environmental protection, objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental, considerations have been taken into account during its preparation.	
The likely significant effects on the environment, including short, medium and long-term effects, permanent and temporary effects, positive effects, and secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects, on issues such as: (a) biodiversity; (b) population; (c) human health; (d) fauna; (e) flora; (f) soil; (g) water; (h) air; (i) climatic factors; (j) material assets; (k) cultural heritage, including architectural and archaeological heritage; (l) landscape; and (m) the interrelationship between the issues referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (l).	
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and 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.	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with regulation 17.	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
A non-technical summary of the information provided under paragraphs 1 to 9.	Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.
The report shall include such of the information referred to in Schedule 2 to these Regulations as may reasonably be required, taking account of:	This SA Scoping Report and the Environmental Report will adhere to this

SEA Regulations' Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
<p>current knowledge and methods of assessment;</p> <p>the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme;</p> <p>the stage of the plan or programme in the decision-making process; and</p> <p>the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process in order to avoid duplication of the assessment.</p> <p>(Regulation 12 (3))</p>	<p>requirement.</p>
<p>Consultation</p>	
<p>When deciding on the scope and level of detail of the information that must be included in the environmental report, the responsible authority shall consult the consultation bodies.</p> <p>(Regulation 12(5))</p>	<p>An online Scoping Workshop was held on 17th June 2020 to enable representatives from Winchester City Council, Hampshire County Council, Natural England, Historic England, Environment Agency and the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust to give their views on the key sustainability issues and SA Framework.</p> <p>This SA Scoping Report is also being published for the formal five week consultation with the three statutory bodies (the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England), other stakeholders and the public.</p>
<p>Every draft plan or programme for which an environmental report has been prepared in accordance with regulation 12 and its accompanying report ("the relevant documents") shall be made available for the purposes of consultation in accordance with the following provisions of this regulation.</p> <p>As soon as reasonably practical after the preparation of the relevant documents, the responsible authority shall:</p> <p>send a copy of those documents to each consultation body;</p> <p>take such steps as it considers appropriate to bring the preparation of the relevant documents to the attention of the persons who, in the authority's opinion, are affected or likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the decisions involved in the assessment and adoption of the plan or programme concerned, required under the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Directive ("the public consultees");</p> <p>inform the public consultees of the address (which may include a website) at which a copy of the relevant documents may be viewed, and the period within which, opinions must be sent.</p> <p>The period referred to in paragraph (2) (d) must be of such length as will ensure that the consultation bodies and the public consultees are given an effective opportunity to express their opinion on the relevant documents.</p> <p>(Regulation 13 (1), (2), and (3))</p>	<p>Public consultation on the Winchester District Local Plan and accompanying SA Reports will take place as the Local Plan develops in accordance with the Council's Local Development Scheme (the timetable for preparing the Local Plan).</p>
<p>Where a responsible authority, other than the Secretary of State, is of the opinion that a plan or programme for which it is the responsible authority is likely to have significant effects on the environment of another Member State, it shall, as soon as reasonably practicable after forming that opinion:</p> <p>notify the Secretary of State of its opinion and of the reasons for it; and</p> <p>supply the Secretary of State with a copy of the plan or programme concerned, and of the accompanying environmental report.</p> <p>(Regulation 14 (1))</p>	<p>Unlikely to be relevant to the Local Plan, as there will be no effects beyond the UK.</p>
<p>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (relevant extracts of Regulation 16)</p>	
<p>As soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of a plan or programme for which an environmental assessment has been carried out under these Regulations, the responsible authority shall:</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>

SEA Regulations' Requirements	Covered in this Scoping Report?
<p>make a copy of the plan or programme and its accompanying environmental report available at its principal office for inspection by the public at all reasonable times and free of charge.</p> <p>(Regulation 16(1))</p>	
<p>As soon as reasonably practicable after the adoption of a plan or programme:</p> <p>the responsible authority shall inform (i) the consultation bodies; (ii) the persons who, in relation to the plan or programme, were public consultees for the purposes of regulation 13; and (iii) where the responsible authority is not the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State, that the plan or programme has been adopted, and a statement containing the following particulars:</p> <p>how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme;</p> <p>how the environmental report has been taken into account;</p> <p>how opinions expressed in response to: (i) the invitation in regulation 13(2)(d); (ii) action taken by the responsible authority in accordance with regulation 13(4), have been taken into account;</p> <p>how the results of any consultations entered into under regulation 14(4) have been taken into account;</p> <p>the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</p> <p>the measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of the plan or programme.</p>	<p>Requirement will be met at a later stage in the SA process.</p>
<p>Monitoring</p>	
<p>The responsible authority shall monitor the significant effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action.</p> <p>(Regulation 17(1))</p>	<p>Requirement will be met after adoption of the new Local Plan.</p>

Chapter 2

Relevant Plans and Programmes

2.1 Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations requires:

- (a) *“an outline of the contents and main objectives of the Plan and its relationship with other relevant plans or programmes” and*
- (e) *“the environmental protection objectives established at International, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation”*

2.2 In order to establish a clear scope for the SA it is necessary to review and develop an understanding of the environmental, social and economic objectives contained within international and national policies, plans and strategies that are of relevance to the Winchester Local Plan. Given the SEA Directive requirements above, it is also necessary to consider the relationship between the Winchester Local Plan and other relevant plans, policies and programmes.

2.3 This chapter summarises the relationship of the Winchester Local Plan to the relevant international and national policies, plans and programmes which should be taken into consideration during preparation of the plan and its SA, as well as those plans and programmes which are of relevance at a County/sub-regional level. The objectives of these plans and programmes have been taken into account when drafting the SA framework in Chapter 5. An outline of the content and main objectives of the Local Plan will be described in subsequent SA reports, as this emerges through the plan-making process.

The implications of Brexit

2.4 As of the end of January 2020 the UK has left the EU although a transition period is in place until 31st December 2020. During this period EU rules and regulations will continue to apply to the UK.

2.5 As set out in the Explanatory Memorandum accompanying the Brexit amendments⁵, the purpose of the Brexit amendments to the SEA Regulations is to ensure that the law functions correctly after the UK has left the EU. No substantive

⁵ Explanatory Memorandum to the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 No. 1232

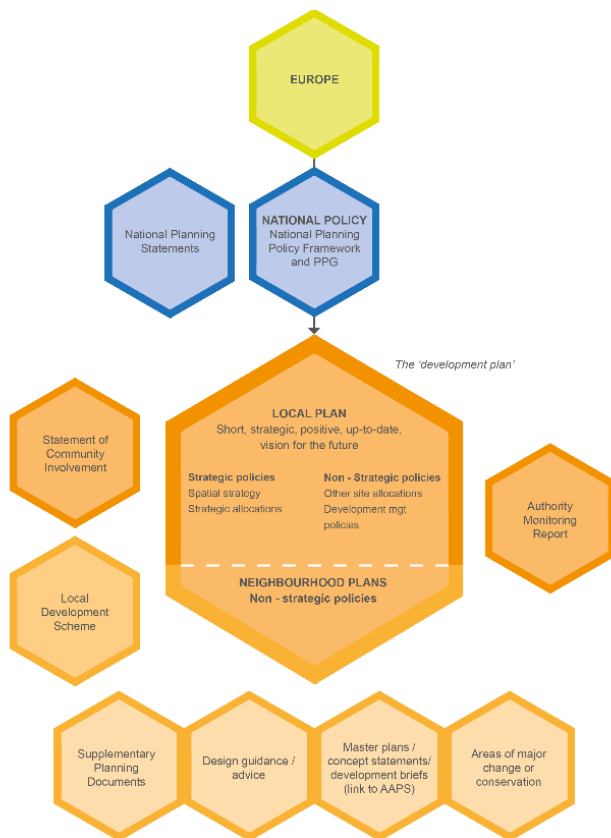
changes are being made by this instrument to the way the SEA regime operates.

2.6 Relevant international plans and policy (including those at the EU level) are transposed into national plans, policy and legislation and these have been considered.

Relationship with other relevant plans or programmes

2.7 The Winchester Local Plan is not prepared in isolation and must be in conformity with a range of international and national plans and programmes as show in **Figure 2.1** below. In addition, the Local Plan comprises any ‘made’ Neighbourhood Plans within the District (such as the Denmead Neighbourhood Plan) and is supported by other documents such as the Statement of Community Involvement, Local Development Scheme, Authority Monitoring Report and Supplementary Planning Documents, also shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Local Plan relationship with other relevant plans or programmes



International

2.8 At the international level, there is a wide range of plans and programmes which act to inform and shape national level

legislation. Planning policy in England at a national and local level (i.e. the NPPF and Local Plan) should be aware of and in conformity with the relevant legislation. The main sustainability objectives of international plans and programmes which are of most relevance for the Local Plan and SA are provided in **Appendix A**.

National

2.9 There is an extensive range of national policies, plans and programmes that are of relevance to the Local Plan preparation and SA process. A pragmatic and proportionate approach has been taken with regards to the identification of key national policies, plans and programmes, focusing on those that are of most relevance. A summary of the main objectives of the National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance of relevance to the Local Plan and SA is provided below. In addition, the main sustainability objectives of other national plans and programmes which are of most relevance for the Local Plan and SA are provided in **Appendix A**.

The National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance

2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)⁶ is the overarching planning framework which provides national planning policy and principles for the planning system in England. The Local Plan Review must be consistent with the requirements of the NPPF, which states:

“Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings.”

2.11 The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)⁷ sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Sitting alongside the NPPF, it provides an on-line resource that is updated on a regular basis for the benefit of planning practitioners.

2.12 The overarching nature of the NPPF means that its implications for the SA relate to multiple topics which this report seeks to address. Considering the importance of the NPPF to the English planning system, the relevance of the Framework and its implications for the plan making process and the SA is provided in more detail below.

⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) National Planning Policy Framework

⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) Planning Practice Guidance

2.13 Climate change adaption and mitigation, energy efficiency and waste minimisation measures for new development including through the promotion of renewable energy schemes are also supported through the NPPF. One of the core planning principles is to “support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.” Furthermore, local planning authorities should adopt a proactive approach to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures.

2.14 Although Local Plans can no longer require levels of the Code for Sustainable Homes, they can promote the Home Quality Mark to support residents in understanding the quality and performance of new build homes and can also set targets for developers to provide for a given percentage of energy used by a new development to come from on-site renewable or low carbon technologies. Local Plan policies can further support the development of renewable energy technologies where appropriate, in line with climate change mitigation strategies and targets.

2.15 The Local Plan can also identify areas where development would have lesser impacts in terms of its contribution to climate change (by limiting the need for site residents and users to travel, for example) or vulnerability to climate change. The SA can consider the contribution the alternatives make in terms of contribution to climate change mitigation as well as climate change adaptation.

2.16 In relation to **health and wellbeing**, healthy, inclusive and safe places which promote social integration, are safe and accessible, and enable and support healthy lifestyles are supported through the Framework.

2.17 One of the core planning principles is to “take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community”. It is identified in the document that “a network of high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation is important for the health and well-being of communities”. Furthermore, the retention and enhancement of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports, cultural venues and places of worship is supported. Importantly, Local plans should also “contain policies to optimise the use of land in their area and meet as much of the identified need for housing as possible”.

2.18 The delivery of new housing is considered to support local communities by meeting housing needs and addressing shortages. The Local Plan can have a significant influence on addressing inequalities including those relating to health and will need to consider the appropriate siting of new development, particularly large development sites that are likely to include new service and facility provisions. The Local Plan can ensure that new development is located in areas which can improve accessibility for existing as well as new residents and ensure that future development does not exacerbate existing inequalities. The SA process can support the identification and refinement of options that can contribute to reducing inequalities and support the development of policy approaches that cumulatively improve the wellbeing of local communities.

2.19 The NPPF sets out the approach Local Plan should have in relation to **biodiversity** states that Plans should “identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation”. Plans should also promote conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats and species, ecological networks and measurable net gains for biodiversity. A strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure is to be supported through planning policies.

2.20 The Local Plan should seek to maximise any opportunities arising for local economies, communities and health as well as biodiversity. This should be inclusive of approaches which are supportive of enhancing the connectivity of green infrastructure and promoting the achievement of biodiversity net gain. The SA process should support the identification and maximisation of potential benefits through the consideration of alternatives and assessment of both negative and positive significant effects.

2.21 In relation to **landscape**, the NPPF includes sets the planning principles of recognising the intrinsic beauty and character of the countryside as well as protecting and enhancing valued landscapes. Reference is included with regards this purpose at National Parks, The Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

2.22 The Local Plan should be supportive of an approach to development which would protect the landscape character of the District with particular consideration for the special character of the South Downs National Park. Where appropriate it should also seek to protect the individual identities of the District’s settlements, with regard for the potential coalescence. The SA should identify those

alternatives which contribute positively to landscape character, while avoiding the most significant impacts on the setting of the National Park.

The NPPF states that in relation to the **historic environment** plans should “set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats”. . . Where appropriate, plans should seek to sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets and local character and distinctiveness, while viable uses of assets should be considered. Plans should take into account the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring. They should also consider the contribution the historic environment can make to the character of a place.

2.23 The NPPF states that new and existing development should be prevented from contributing to, being put at an unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by, pollutions including **water pollution and air quality**. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of **flooding** should be avoided. Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account implications for water supply. Furthermore, strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision infrastructure for water supply and wastewater.

2.24 The Local Plan presents an opportunity to consider incorporating targets for water efficiency and the level of water consumption and grey water recycling in any new development. The Local Plan also can ensure that development is sited away from areas of high flood probability and that appropriate water drainage is in place in line with flood risk strategies. The SA process should seek to identify and address potential negative effects on the water environment, including implications relating to wastewater.

2.25 The NPPF states that planning system should protect and enhance **soils** in a manner commensurate with their statutory status or quality, while also encouraging the reuse of **previously developed land**.

2.26 The Local Plan can seek to ensure the appropriate protection of soil quality, including best and most versatile agricultural land. Further to this the Local Plan should ensure that new development does not conflict with current mineral operations as well as long-term mineral resource plans. The SA process should inform the development of the Local Plan by helping to identify alternatives which would avoid the areas of highest soil quality and best and most versatile agricultural land, as well as those which would promote the use of brownfield land.

2.27 The Local Plan can offer enhanced protection for designated and non-designated heritage assets and their settings, including any potential archaeological finds in line with heritage protection and enhancement plans. The SA has a role to play by identifying which alternatives could offer opportunities to secure the protection and enhancement of assets as well as those which might have significant impacts in terms of their appropriate use and setting.

2.28 The Framework sets out that in terms of **economic growth** the role of the planning system is to contribute towards building a “strong, responsive and competitive economy” by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation. There is also a requirement for the planning system to identify and coordinate the provision of infrastructure. Furthermore, planning policies should address the specific locational requirements of different sectors.

2.29 Local planning authorities should incorporate planning policies which “support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation”. Local Plans are required to “set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration.”

2.30 The Local Plan should seek to maximise the potential benefits of nearby strategic growth, whilst at the same time ensuring the vitality and viability of smaller localised economies. Ensuring that local town centres and settlement services and facilities are maintained and enhanced is also important and will also provide support for local communities. The SA process can support the development of the Local Plan to ensure that its policies are considerate of impacts on the economy in Winchester. The process can also be used to demonstrate that impacts on the viability of town centres in the area and surrounding areas have been considered.

2.31 The NPPF encourages local planning authorities to consider **transport** issues from the earliest stages of plan making so that: opportunities to promote sustainable transport are identified and pursued; the environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified and assessed; and opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure and changing transport technology and usage are realised. The framework also states that the planning system should actively manage growth patterns in support of these objectives.

2.32 Growth will inevitably increase traffic on the roads which also has implications for air quality, and the Local Plan and SA process can seek to minimise effects of this nature through appropriately siting new development, identifying where mitigation may be needed and requiring the necessary

transport provisions and contributions from new development. The Local Plan as supported by the SA should seek to identify opportunities to maximise the potential for alternative modes of transport to the car and reduce the need to travel, therefore reducing emissions, through the consideration of alternatives and assessment of significant effects. This includes potential opportunities that may arise as a result of the delivery of new infrastructure.

Other National Policies, Plans and Programmes

2.33 Numerous other policies, plans and programmes at a national level are of relevance to preparation of the Local Plan and the SA. Unlike the NPPF, most of the documents are focussed on a specific topic area which the SA will consider. There will be some overlap between SA topics covered by these plans and programmes where those documents contain more overarching objectives. However, the plans and programmes considered of most relevance for the SA have been grouped by the topics they most directly seek to address, and green boxes below each topic heading summarise the implications of the national PPPs (including the NPPF) for the Local Plan and SA.

Climate change adaption and mitigation, energy efficiency and waste minimisation

2.34 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- Defra, The National Adaptation Programme and the Third Strategy for Climate Adaptation Reporting: Making the country resilient to a changing climate (2018).
- Department for Transport, Decarbonising Transport: Setting the Challenge (2020).
- Defra and the Environment Agency, Understanding the risks, empowering communities, building resilience: The National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy for England (2011).
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, National Planning Policy for Waste (NPPW) (2014).
- Defra, Waste Management Plan for England (2013).
- HM Government, The Clean Growth Strategy (2017).

2.35

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The Local Plan should consider setting out policies to achieve climate change and adaptation while also encouraging development which would help to minimise carbon emissions. This can be done through siting development allocations in areas where sustainable transport patterns can be best achieved and encouraging development to

make use of more sustainable sources of energy. The Local Plan should also contain policies to encourage appropriate use of SuDS and handling of waste in line with the waste hierarchy.

The SA can test policy options in relation to the contributions they make towards these aims. It should also appraise the contribution individual site options can make to limiting carbon emissions (including through the uptake of more sustainable sources of energy). Sites should also be considered in terms of the impact they will have in terms of promoting climate change adaptation as well as reducing flood risk and the amount of waste that goes to landfill.

Health and well-being

2.36 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- Public Health England, PHE Strategy 2020-25.
- HM Government, Laying the foundations: housing strategy for England (2011).
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015)

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The Local Plan needs to consider the need for infrastructure as this has a significant impact on the environment and it should be prepared to ensure that the population has access to sustainable low carbon infrastructure and services and facilities and that there is sufficient capacity within them to serve the increased population. This should include healthcare, education and open space. Development allocations should be located in areas where facilities are most accessible, issues of overcapacity would be less likely to result, and active modes of travel might be promoted. Policies in the Local Plan can also help to facilitate the supply of healthy local food. The provision of an appropriate level of housing over the plan period will help address issues of disparity in terms of access to decent housing in the plan area. The provision of new housing should be considerate of local needs with regards to housing size, tenure and type, including the needs of Travellers.

Policy options considered for the Local Plan can be tested through the SA in relation to the contributions they make towards these aims. The SA should also appraise the contribution individual site options can make to health and wellbeing. This should be considered through the site's ability to support the delivery of new infrastructure and facilities which might benefit public health, as well as accessibility to existing infrastructure and facilities of this nature. It may be necessary to consider the capacity of existing facilities when

considering individual site options. Consideration should also be given to the capacity of sites to deliver new homes, including affordable homes.

Environment (biodiversity/geodiversity, landscape and soils)

2.37 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- Defra, A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (2018).
- Defra, Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (2011).
- Defra, Biodiversity offsetting in England Green Paper (2013).
- Defra, Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (2009).

2.38

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The Local Plan should be prepared to limit the potential for adverse impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity as well as important landscapes (including those that are designated) and higher value soils. The plan area provides setting for the South Downs National Park and contains a number of internationally and nationally important biodiversity sites which will need to be protected through planning policy. The plan should also take into account non-designated landscapes identified to be particularly sensitive to development and non-designated habitats which form part of wider ecological network. The plan also presents opportunities to promote the achievement net gain in biodiversity. It can also be used to encourage the re-use of brownfield land and protect more valuable agricultural soils from development. Benefits may be achieved by directing development to less sensitive locations. The allocation of new sites for development and updated planning policy can also be used to achieve habitat connectivity through the provision of new green infrastructure.

It will be role of the SA to test the policy options in terms of the effect they will have on biodiversity sites and habitats as well as value landscapes. The effects of these options in relation to promoting the development of brownfield land and limiting the loss of valuable agricultural soils should also be appraised. Site options should be considered in these terms also, making use of the findings of the HRA and landscape character assessment work where appropriate.

Historic environment

2.39 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- The Heritage Alliance, Heritage 2020.
- Historic England, Corporate Plan 2018-2021.
- Historic England, Sustainability Appraisal and Strategy Environmental Assessment: Historic England Advice Note 8 (2016).

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The potential impact of new development on the historic environment, including local character as well as designated and non-designated heritage assets and their respective settings should also inform the preparation of the Local Plan. Particular regard may be given to protecting heritage assets which have been identified as being 'at risk' (both at the national and local level). Policies should be included to address these issues and site options should be considered with regard to the potential for related issues.

The SA should appraise both policy and site options in terms of the potential for effects on the historic environment. It should identify those locations at which development would have the greatest potential to adversely impact the historic environment, as informed by heritage impact assessment work for the Local Plan.

Water and air

2.40 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- Environment Agency, Managing Water Abstraction (2016).
- Defra, Water White Paper (2012).
- Defra, Clean Air Strategy (2012).

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The Local Plan should consider setting out policies to promote the efficient use of water and limit all types of pollution including water and air pollution. It should also seek to limit pressure on the wastewater treatment (WwT) infrastructure and water supply. The allocation of sites for development should take account of areas which have highest sensitivity in relation to these issues, including Source Protection Zones (SPZ) and Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). To limit the potential for air quality issues to be intensified as development is delivered over the plan period the Local Plan should also factor in the contribution specific site options can make to achieving modal shift and limiting the need for residents to travel.

The contribution policy options can make to achieving these aims can be tested through the SA. Individual site options can be considered in relation to particular

sensitivities of the WWT infrastructure and other identified areas (such as SPZs and AQMAs).

Economic growth

2.41 The relevant national PPPs under this topic are:

- HM Government, Industrial Strategy: building a Britain fit for the future (2017).
- Infrastructure and Projects Authority, National Infrastructure Delivery Plan 2016-2021.
- LEP Network, LEP Network response to the Industrial Strategy Green Paper Consultation (2017).

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The Local Plan should allocate land to support the projected level of economic growth required over the plan period. Local Plan policies should be included to help promote sustainable economic and employment growth to benefit all members of the community as to reduce disparity in the plan area. This should include support for the infrastructure required for the economy to function successfully. Local economic growth should be considered in the light of wider economic growth of the local LEPs (Enterprise M3 and Solent LEPs). Employment sites should be located to enable local people to be able to access the new employment opportunities. Local Plan policies may also seek to promote the viability of Winchester Town Centre as well as the District Centres.

The SA can test individual site and policy options in relation to the contribution they can make to achieving these aims. Employment site options should be appraised in terms of the contribution they can make to meeting the employment land requirements of the District as well as the access residents would have to the employment opportunities delivered.

Transport

Implications for the Local Plan and SA: The potential for reducing the need to travel, limiting congestion and associated benefits for air quality and climate change as well as public health should inform the preparation of the policies for the Local Plan and its site allocations. The Local Plan can also be supportive of more sustainable modes of transport. This may include support for the infrastructure necessary for electric vehicles. Furthermore, the selection of site options for development should be informed by issues such as the potential for access to new and existing public transport nodes and active transport routes and specific highways capacity issues. The selection of individual site options

should also be informed by their proximity to essential services and facilities which is likely to reduce the need for residents to regularly travel long distances.

The SA should be used to test policy and site options in terms of the contribution they can make to making transport choices more sustainable in the District. As well as testing site options in terms of limiting the need to travel in Winchester, policy options should be tested with regard the contribution they make to the uptake of more sustainable transport options, such as walking and cycling and public transport.

Sub National

2.42 Below the national level there are further plans and programmes which are of relevance for the Local Plan and SA process. These plans and programmes sit mostly at the sub-regional, county and district level. Details of those plans and programmes which are of most relevance at this level are provided in **Appendix A**.

Surrounding Development Plans

2.43 Development in the District will not be delivered in isolation from those areas around it. Given the interconnection between Winchester and the surrounding areas there is potential for cross-boundary and in-combination effects where development is proposed through development plans in neighbouring authorities. As such, a summary of the following plans for local authority areas which surround the District is also provided in **Appendix A**:

- Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016).
- Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 to 2029 (2016).
- East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014).
- South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019).
- Havant Borough Core Strategy (2011).
- The Portsmouth Plan (2012).
- Fareham Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2011).
- Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 (2018).
- Partnership for South Hampshire Strategy (in preparation).

Chapter 3

Baseline Information

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

3.1 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 Agreement⁸.

3.2 The Tyndall Centre⁹ 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.

3.3 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 2019¹⁰.

⁸ United Nations Treaty Collection (2016) Paris Agreement

⁹ Tyndall Centre (2020) Setting Climate Commitments for Winchester: Quantifying the implications of the United Nations Paris Agreement for Winchester [online] Available at:

<https://carbonbudget.manchester.ac.uk/reports/E07000094/>

¹⁰ Winchester City Council (2019) Winchester Climate Emergency Carbon Neutrality Action Plan 2020-2030

Climate change predictions

3.4 In general, climate change projections (through UKCP18) indicate a greater chance of hotter, drier summers and warmer, wetter winters in the UK¹¹. 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.

3.5 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 4% higher during the most recent decade (2008-2017) 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 precipitation levels for spring 2018 were higher than the 1981–2010 average, with some areas experiencing levels 150% and 170% of the 1981–2010 average. The precipitation levels for summer and autumn 2018 were lower than the 1981-2010 average, mostly between 90% to 70% of that figure, with parts of Winchester experiencing 70% to 50% of the 1981-2010 average in summer 2018¹².

3.6 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)¹³:

- 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

3.7 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.

3.8 In the South East, carbon dioxide emissions have fallen from 8.0t per capita to 4.8t per capita (equivalent to a 33%

reduction) from 2005 to 2017. Emissions for Winchester have stayed higher than South East levels for this period falling from 8.7t per capita to 5.4t per capita over the same period; however, this is the same as the decrease in level of emissions in the UK for the same period. Per capita emissions in the plan area within the scope of influence of the local authority fell most years between 2005 and 2017 as shown in **Table 3.1**. It should be noted the figures in Table 3.1 do not account for Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry figures in Winchester, which in 2017 accounted for removal of 47kt of carbon dioxide¹⁴ from the atmosphere.

Table 3.1: Carbon dioxide emissions estimates in Winchester 2005-2017¹⁵

Year	Total Emissions (kt)	Per Capita Emissions (t)
2005	955.6	8.7
2006	929.6	8.4
2007	918.6	8.2
2008	913.7	8.1
2009	852.2	7.4
2010	888.2	7.7
2011	817.4	7.0
2012	853.7	7.2
2013	826.4	6.9
2014	758.4	6.3
2015	727.3	6.0
2016	698.7	5.7
2017	669.1	5.4

3.9 During this same period in the South East the contributor of the highest level of emissions changed from industrial and commercial to transport sources. Within Winchester transport remained the contributor of the highest level of emissions. This is shown in **Table 3.2**

¹¹ Met Office (2018) UKCP18 Climate Change Over Land

¹² Royal Meteorological Society (2019) State of the UK Climate 2018

¹³ Met Office (2018) UKCP18 Key Results [online] Available at: www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/approach/collaboration/ukcp/key-results The following parameters were used: Region – South East England River Basin; Time Horizon; 2030-2049; Emissions Scenario – RCP6.0; 50th percentile change.

¹⁴ National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (2019) UK National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory for 2017 [online] Available at: <https://naei.beis.gov.uk/laco2app/>

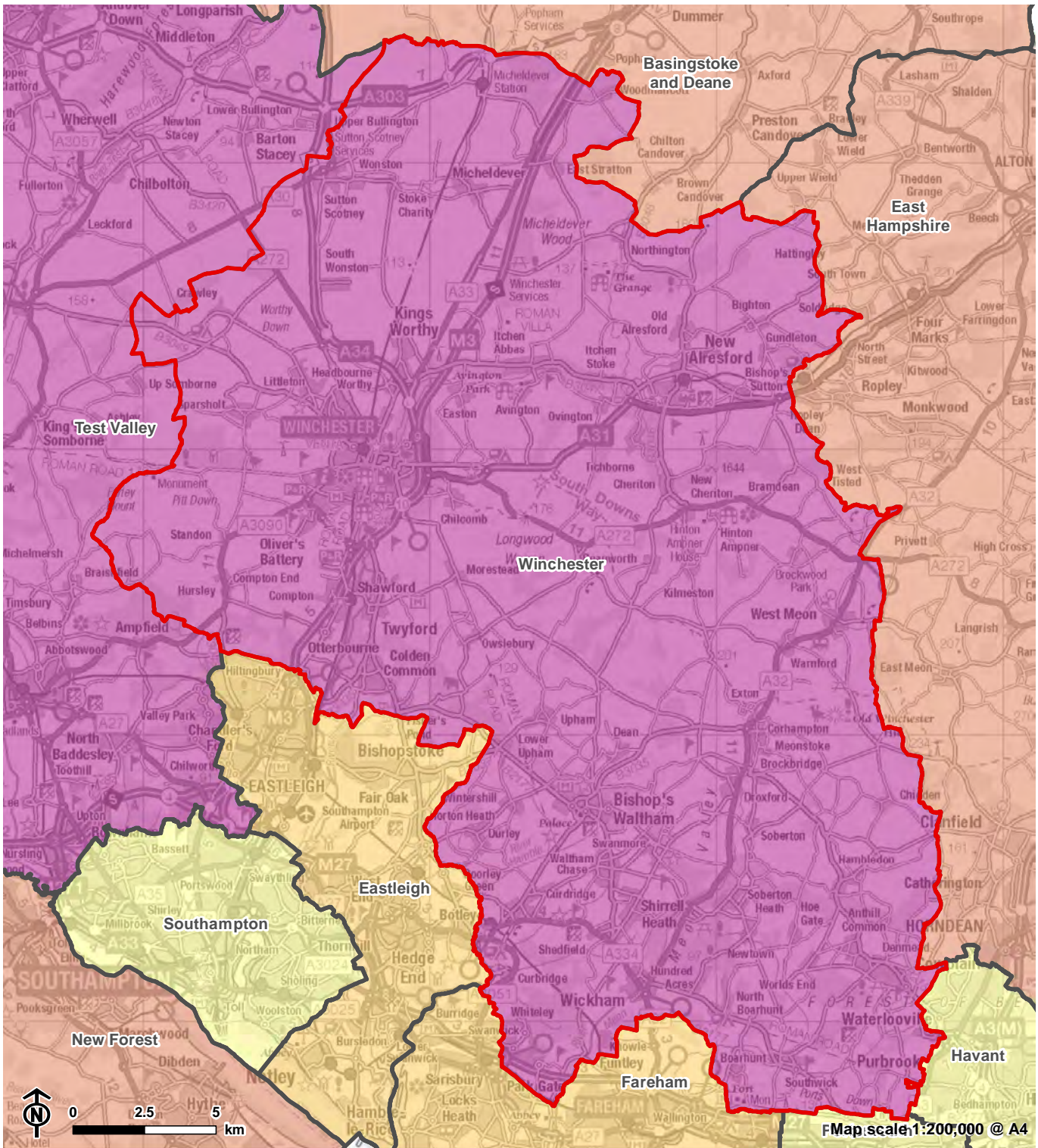
¹⁵ ONS and Department for Business, Energy & Industrial strategy (2019) 2005 to 2017 UK local and regional CO2 emissions – data tables [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017>

Table 3.2: Changes in carbon dioxide emissions by sector for the region and District between 2005 and 2017¹⁶

Source of Emissions	South East Region		Winchester	
	2005	2017	2005	2017
Industry and commercial (kt)	24,435.9	12,156.7	367.8	191.2
Domestic (kt)	20,788.4	13,409.4	296.6	193.4
Transport (kt)	21,637.9	20,185.0	519.6	496.5
Grand Total (kt)	65,484.1	43,907.5	1,153.6	833.7

3.10 Figure 3.1 and **Figure 3.2** overleaf show the per capita carbon dioxide emissions for Winchester compared to the surrounding districts and the mean emissions per commuter for the District divided between Middle Layer Super Output Areas (MSOA), respectively.

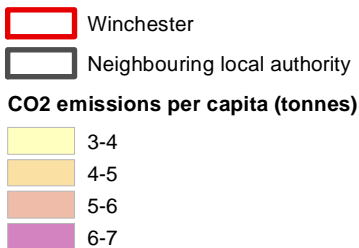
¹⁶ Ibid.

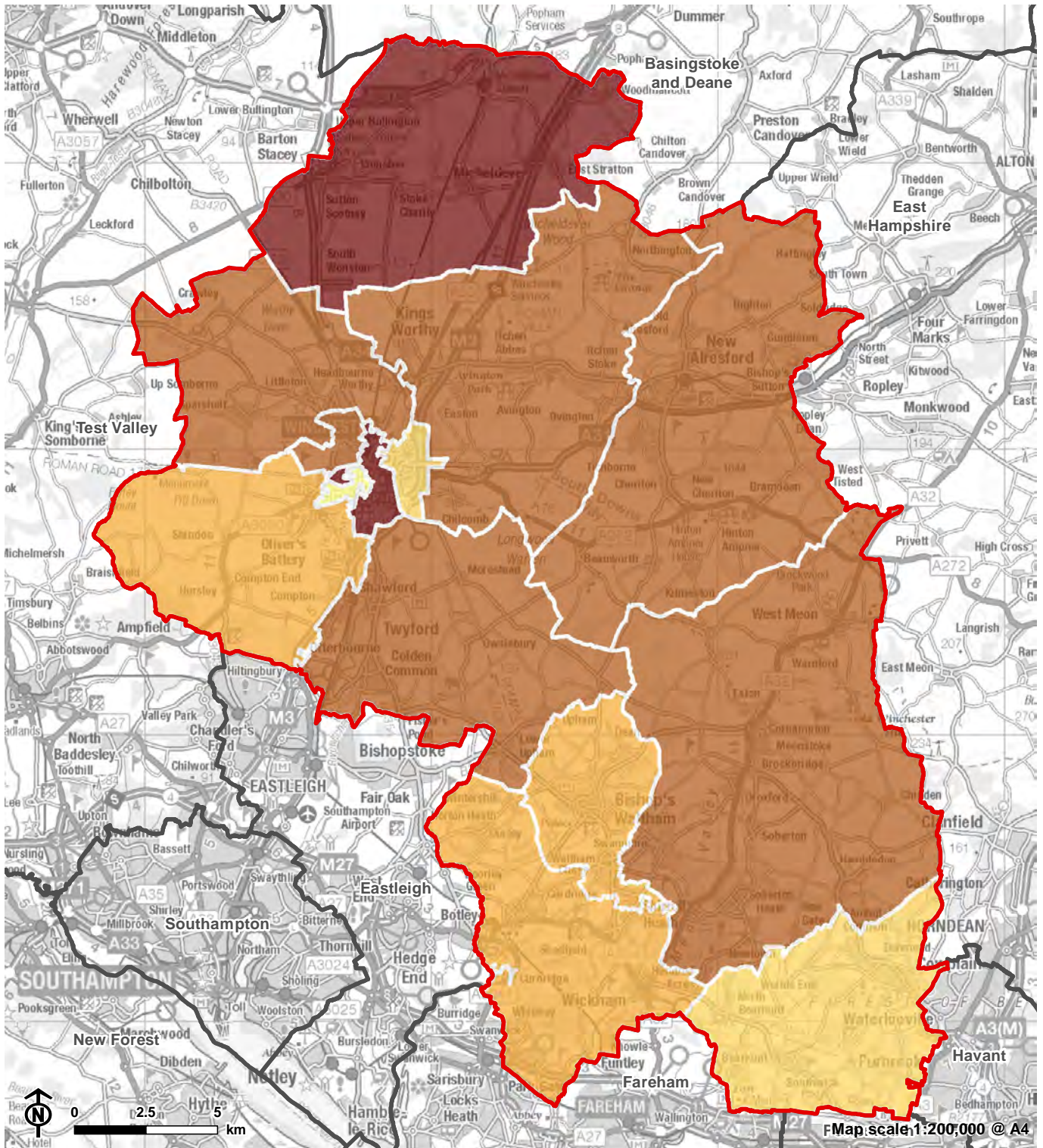


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_1_11113_r0_Carbon_per_Capita_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Data.gov

Figure 3.1: Per Capita CO2 Emissions (2017)





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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_2_11113_r0_Carbon_per_Commuter_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: ONS

Figure 3.2: 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

Emissions from domestic energy consumption

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

3.12 In Winchester there are approximately 29% of residents who are not connected to mains gas. No metered gas consumption is reported in 21 parishes¹⁷. 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 3.3** and **Table 3.4**.

3.13 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.

3.14 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 3.3: Emissions per capita in Winchester: parishes and wards with mains gas (top and bottom three performing)¹⁸

Parishes and city wards	Combined emissions per capita (electricity and gas; kg CO2e)	Overall rank

¹⁷ These parishes are Beauworth, Bighton, Bishops Sutton, Boarhunt, Bramdean and Hinton Ampner, Cheriton, Chilcomb, Corhampton and Meonstoke, Droxford, Exton, Hambledon, Kilmiston, Micheldever, Northington, Old Alresford, Owlseybury, Soberton, Upham, Warnford, West Meon and Wonston.

¹⁸ Winchester Action on Climate Change (2019) Domestic electricity emissions per head in Winchester District in 2018 for On Gas Parishes (kg CO2e)

Parishes and city wards	Combined emissions per capita (electricity and gas; kg CO2e)	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 3.4: Emissions per capita in Winchester: off-gas parishes (top and bottom three performing)¹⁹

Parishes	Electricity emissions per capita (kg CO2e)	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

3.15 Carbon emissions for the UK in 2019 fell by 2.8% from 2018 levels. In 2019 transport was still the largest source of carbon dioxide in the UK, accounting for 34% of total emissions. The majority of emissions from transport in the UK are from road transport²⁰.

3.16 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

¹⁹ Winchester Action on Climate Change (2019) Domestic electricity emissions per head in Winchester District in 2018 for Off Gas Parishes (kg CO2e)

²⁰ ONS on behalf of Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) 2019 UK greenhouse gas emissions, provisional figures

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.

3.17 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 MSOA008)) 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 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.

3.18 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 locally²¹. 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 train²². 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.

3.19 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.

3.20 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.

3.21 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 M27²³.

3.22 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.

3.23 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 **Figure 3.3** and **Figure 3.4** 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.

3.24 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)²⁴.

Figure 3.3: Flows of commuters in and out of the District (total)



²¹ The total figure includes around 1,000 workers with no fixed place of residence

²² Winchester City Council (2020) Economic Development: Winchester Sub-area economic profile (ppt) [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/business/economic-development>

²³ Winchester City Council (2020) Economic Development: Winchester Sub-area economic profile (ppt) [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/business/economic-development>

²⁴ ONS and Nomis (2011) 2011 Census Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462206>

Figure 3.4: Flows of commuters in and out of the District (by car or van)



3.25 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 2017 from 149,647t of equivalent oil to 148,770t of equivalent oil. This change was most influenced by the decreasing energy consumption for personal road travel which fell during this period from 101,165t of equivalent oil to 95,253t of equivalent oil. During this period energy consumption recorded in Winchester for freight uses actually rose from 48,481t of equivalent oil to 53,517t of equivalent oil²⁵.

3.26 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 years²⁶.

3.27 As of October 2019, there were 15,116 public electric vehicle charging devices available in the UK and of these, 2,495 were rapid charging devices. Within Winchester there are a total of 46 public electric vehicle charging devices and 15 of these are rapid charging devices. There are approximately 37 charging devices per 100,000 population. The Borough performs better than the UK average of 23 charging devices per 100,000 population. Winchester is within

the top 60% to 80% range of local authorities in terms of this measure^{27,28}.

Overall energy consumption and generation

3.28 The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy produced the following consumption figures for Winchester in 2017²⁹:

- Coal - a total of 21.1GWh (gigawatt hours) predominantly through domestic use.
- Manufactured fuels - a total of 8.5GWh predominantly through industrial use.
- Petroleum - a total of 2,021.7GWh predominantly from road transport.
- Gas - a total of 778.4GWh predominantly through domestic use.
- Electricity - a total of 601.0GWh predominantly through industrial and commercial use.
- Bioenergy and wastes - a total of 76.3GWh.

3.29 Between 2005 and 2017 the total reported energy consumption for the Borough fell from 3,932.0GWh to 3,506.9GWh. The changes in consumption by energy type are shown in **Table 3.5** With the exception of energy from biomass and wastes, the consumption of all energy types fell during the same period.

²⁵ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Road transport energy consumption at regional and local authority level [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/road-transport-consumption-at-regional-and-local-level>

²⁶ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Energy Trends: June 2019, special feature article - Road fuel consumption and the UK motor vehicle fleet [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-trends-june-2019-special-feature-article-road-fuel-consumption-and-the-uk-motor-vehicle-fleet>

²⁷ Department for Transport (2019) Electric vehicle charging devices by local authority [online] Available at: <http://maps.dft.gov.uk/ev-charging-map/>

²⁸ Department for Transport (2019) Electric vehicle charging device statistics: October 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/electric-vehicle-charging-device-statistics-october-2019>

²⁹ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Sub-national total final energy consumption statistics 2005 – 2017 [online] Available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level

Table 3.5: Energy consumption in Winchester by type³⁰

Energy type	Energy consumption in GWh (2005)	Energy consumption in GWh (2017)
Coal	24.5	21.1
Manufactured fuels	10.8	8.5
Petroleum	2,108.0	2,021.7
Gas	1,108.7	778.3
Electricity	651.5	601.0
Bioenergy and wastes	28.4	76.3
Total	3,932.0	3,506.9

³⁰ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Sub-national total final energy consumption statistics 2005 – 2017 [online] Available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/total-final-energy-consumption-at-regional-and-local-authority-level

3.30 Winchester has increased its capacity to generate electricity from renewable sources from 2014 to 2018 from 24.5MW installed capacity to 93.2MW 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 2018 and accounted for only 0.4MW of the total install capacity. Energy generation from renewable sources also increased during this period from 23,595MWh in 2014 to 93,566MWh.

3.31 Considering the year-on-year trend of renewable electricity generation in Winchester the 2018 figure was an increase on 2017 figure of 86,615MWh³¹. This is slightly lower than the increase in renewable energy generation experienced across the UK and England which grew by 11% and 14% from 2017 to 2018, respectively. Generation in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland was boosted by new capacity coming online during that period³².

Flood risk

3.32 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.

3.33 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 Dever³³. 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 3.5** below.

3.34 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 Denmead³⁴. A number of areas in Winchester, have been

affected by groundwater flooding most notably during flood events of winter 2013/14³⁵.

3.35 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 2007³⁶. PfSH is currently preparing a new SFRA, which will be referred to as it becomes available, to inform the SA.

3.36 The Environment Agency has produced peak river flow allowances by river basin district which account for variation due to climate change. **Table 3.6** below shows the potential change identified for the given time periods for the South East river basin district within which Winchester falls.

3.37 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.

3.38 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 3.6: Peak river flow allowances for the South East River Basin District (using 1961 to 1990 baseline)³⁷

Allowance category	Total potential change anticipated for the '2020s' (2015 to 2039)	Total potential change anticipated for the '2050s' (2040 to 2069)	Total potential change anticipated for the '2080s' (2070 to 2115)
Upper end	25%	50%	105%
Higher central	15%	30%	45%
Central	10%	20%	35%

³¹ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Regional Renewable Statistics – Renewable electricity by local authority [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

³² Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2019) Renewable electricity in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England in 2018 [online] available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/regional-renewable-statistics>

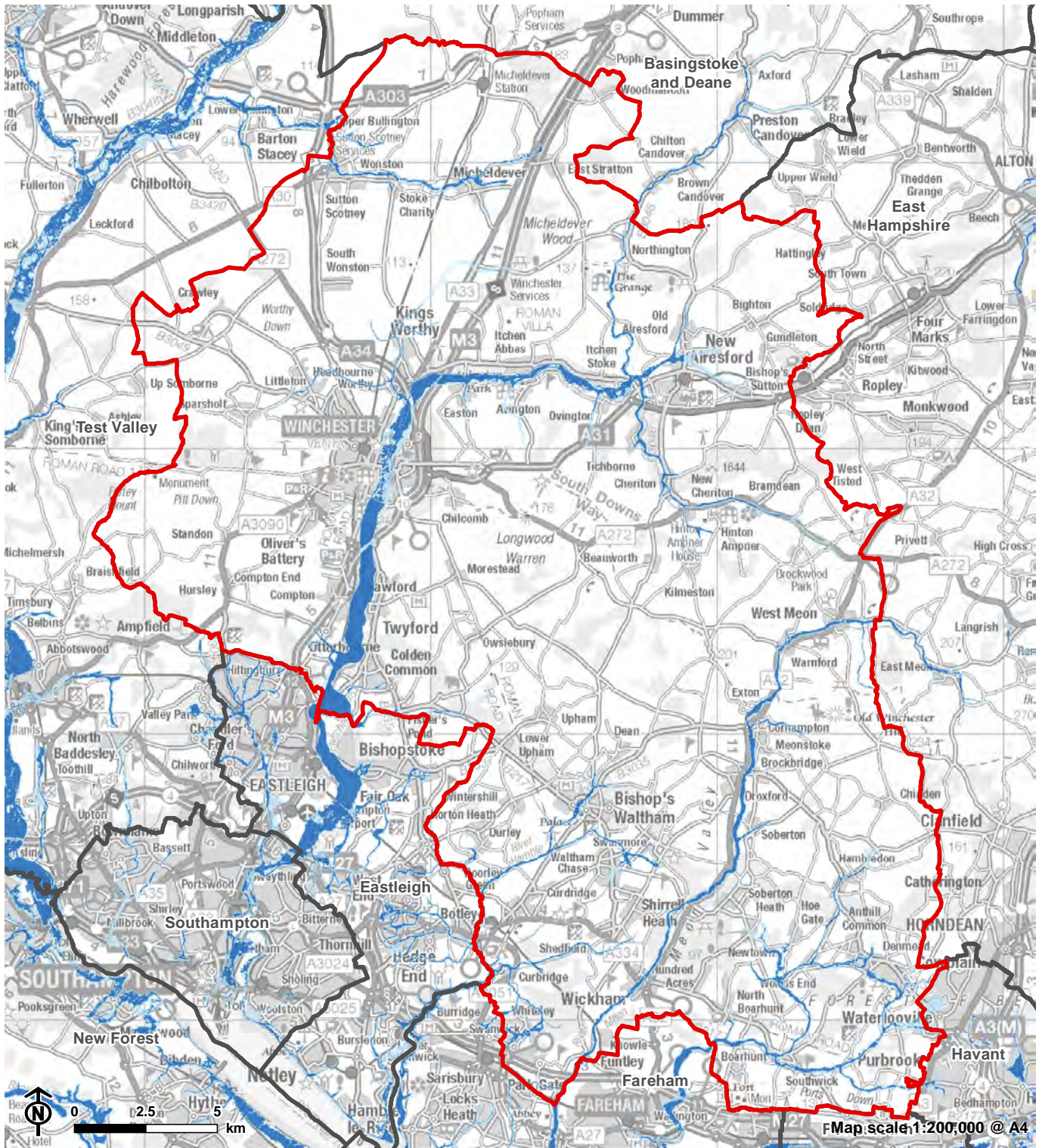
³³ Environment Agency (2020) Flood map for planning [online] Available at: <https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>

³⁴ Environment Agency (2019) Long term flood risk for an area in England [online] Available at: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk>

³⁵ PfSH (formerly PUSH (2016) PUSH Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, 2016 update

³⁶ Winchester City Council (2007) Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Local Development Framework

³⁷ Environment Agency (2020) Flood risk assessments: climate change allowances [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/flood-risk-assessments-climate-change-allowances>



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_5_11113_r0_Flood_Zones_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Environment Agency

Figure 3.5: Flood Risk (Flood Zones 2 and 3)

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

Population, Health and Wellbeing

Population

3.39 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.

3.40 The population of Winchester was 124,859 in mid-2019³⁸ compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households³⁹. By 2038 it is estimated that the population of the District will increase to 134,176⁴⁰. The number of households in the District is estimated to have increased to 51,600 by 2016⁴¹. 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.

3.41 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).

3.42 The City of Winchester is home to the largest percentage of the District's population⁴². Population density is markedly higher in the City than the rural areas, with the highest density (48.4 people per square kilometre) recorded in the St. Luke

ward⁴³. The rural ward of Upper Meon Valley has the lowest population density (0.4 people per square kilometre).

3.43 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 3.7** below presents the most recent estimates of population by ward in Winchester District as of 2018.

Table 3.7: Estimated populations by ward in Winchester Local Authority for 2018⁴⁴

Ward	Estimated population (as of 2018)
Alresford and Itchen Valley	8,704
Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery	8,354
Bishop's Waltham	7,850
Central Meon Valley	8,988
Colden Common and Twyford	5,684
Denmead	7,571
St Barnabas	9,372
St Bartholomew	10,164
St Luke	6,367
St Michael	9,221
St Paul	9,388
Southwick and Wickham	6,989
The Worthys	6,148
Upper Meon Valley	5,532
Whiteley and Shedfield	6,421
Wonston and Micheldever	7,542

³⁸ ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

³⁹ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

⁴⁰ ONS (2020) Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

⁴¹ ONS (2018) Estimated number of households by local authorities of England, 2004 to 2016 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/adhocs/008604estimatednumberofhouseholdsfortheunitaryauthoritiesofengland2004to2016>

⁴² Enfusion on behalf of Winchester City Council (2019) Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations

Housing

3.44 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 13.3 in 2019, compared to 8.8 ten years earlier in 2009. The 2019 ratio for

⁴³ Hampshire County Council (2019) Winchester: Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) 2019 based [online] Available at:

<https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

⁴⁴ Office for National Statistics (2019) Ward-level population estimates [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

Winchester is significantly higher than the average for England and Wales where full-time workers could expect to pay an estimated 7.8 times their annual workplace-based earnings on purchasing a home. At a national level, the 2019 ratio was reported as a significant improvement on the previous year's ratio of 8.0⁴⁵.

3.45 The average price for a property in the District in 2020 was £441,880 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 2020 it increased up to £323,353. Therefore, properties in Winchester have higher than regional average prices⁴⁶.

3.46 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 3.13** (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.

3.47 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 Censuses⁴⁷.

3.48 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)⁴⁸. 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.

3.49 The statutory homelessness rate for the South East Region was 0.66 for 2017/18 (a total count of 2,520 people across the whole South East population), which is lower than the national average of 0.79⁴⁹. The local count was too small to publish statistics on the statutory homeless rate for the District.

3.50 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. Housing completions for the 2018/19 period exceeded the 13-year average on a consistent basis. A breakdown of total completions from 2011 to 2019 in Winchester is provided in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Total Housing Completions in Winchester 2011 to 2019 (including Affordable Homes)⁵⁰

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
Total 2011 – 2019	3,997	1,067

⁴⁵ ONS (2020) Housing affordability in England and Wales: 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingaffordabilityinenglandandwales/2019>

⁴⁶ HM Land Registry (2020) UK House Price Index [online] Available at: <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/browse?from=2019-03-01&location=http%3A%2F%2Flandregistry.data.gov.uk%2Fid%2Fregion%2Fwinchester&to=2020-03-01>

⁴⁷ Winchester City Council (2018) Housing Strategy 2017/18 – 2022/23

⁴⁸ Office for National Statistics (2020) Private rental market summary statistics in England [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/private-rental-market-summary-statistics-in-england/october2018-to-september2019>

⁵⁰ Winchester City Council (2020) Winchester District Authorities Monitoring Report 2018-2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

⁵⁰ Winchester City Council (2020) Winchester District Authorities Monitoring Report 2018-2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

3.51 It is anticipated that independent dwelling completions will continue at a high level in future years, based on detailed analysis of sites under construction and in the pipeline. The 5-year requirement for the District for the period 2018 to 2023, including a 5% buffer is 3,497 homes with supply demonstrated to be 4,969 homes for this period. For the period 2019 to 2024 the requirement including a 5% buffer is 3,497 homes with supply demonstrated to be 5,164 homes. The Council is therefore able to demonstrate a 7.1 years and 7.4 years supply of housing land respectively from 2018 and 2019⁵¹.

3.52 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 3.9**.

3.53 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 3.9: 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

3.54 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 3.10**.

Table 3.10: 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%

3.55 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.

3.56 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.

3.57 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

⁵¹ Ibid.

high levels of houses in multiple occupation in the Winchester Town area, due predominantly to students⁵².

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

3.58 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).

3.59 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 3.11** 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 3.11: Additional Need for ‘Travelling’ and ‘Travelling’ Showpeople Households by 5 Year Periods⁵³

Years	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
	2016-21	2021-26	2026-31	2031-36	Total
‘Travelling’ Households	9	3	3	4	19
‘Travelling’ Showpeople Households	18	3	3	3	27

Services and facilities, including education

3.60 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.

3.61 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 facilities⁵⁴. The Council is in the process of updating the evidence base with regard to the Settlement Hierarchy of Market Towns and rural villages, and this will be drawn upon in subsequent versions of the SA Report as it becomes available. At present up to date GIS data is not available to map the accessibility of community facilities across the District. However, this data will be worked up and made use of as relevant to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

3.62 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 3.13** (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.

3.63 It is the statutory duty of Hampshire County Council to ensure sufficient school places for children in the County. The School Places Plan⁵⁵ sets out the identified need for additional mainstream school places in the primary and secondary sectors across Hampshire up to 2022. The School Places Plan identifies that the Winchester Rural North and Bishops Waltham primary planning areas both have the potential to be overcapacity in terms of the availability of primary school places at the end of reporting period in October 2022. The figures reported for October 2017 in the District show that the

⁵² Winchester City Council (2018) Housing Strategy 2017/18 – 2022/23
⁵³ Opinion Research Services on behalf of Winchester City Council (2016) Winchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment [online] Available at: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4780/2016-10-21-Winchester-GTAA-Need-Summary-FINAL.pdf>

⁵⁴ Enfusion on behalf of Winchester City Council (September 2019) Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations

⁵⁵ Hampshire County Council (2018) Hampshire School Places Plan 2018 – 2022

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 2022. **Table 3.12** and **Table 3.13** overleaf show the expected primary and secondary school capacity respectively for the District up to October 2022 which takes into account significant planned housing developments in area.

3.64 Between 2018 and 2022 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 3.12: Capacity at Winchester Primary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/ Primary Schools	Reception Year % surplus October 2017	Reception Year % surplus October 2022
Winchester Town	11	5%	6%
Winchester Rural North	5	8%	-24%
Winchester Rural South	5	1%	13%
Bishops Waltham	9	3%	-5%
Alresford	6	15%	19%

Table 3.13: Capacity at Winchester Secondary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7 % surplus October 2017	Year 7 % surplus October 2022
Winchester	4	-4%	1%
Bishop Waltham	1	9%	2%
Alresford	1	-7%	4%

Health

3.65 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.

3.66 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.

3.67 At the time of writing, the UK including Winchester, is in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic. While the South East region as a whole has been less badly affected than some other areas of the UK (at the time of writing), the medium and long-term impacts of the public health crisis will take time to become known. As new data emerges, the SA baseline will be updated to reflect this.

Life expectancy

3.68 Life expectancy at birth in 2019 in Winchester was 82.0 years for males and 85.2 years for females, which is higher than the regional value of 80.7 years and 84.1 years, respectively. Life expectancy at birth in Winchester was 5.8 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Winchester when compared to the least deprived areas⁵⁶. 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 9.5 years for males and 7.5 years for females⁵⁷.

Obesity

3.69 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.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

⁵⁷ ONS (2020) Health state life expectancies by national deprivation deciles, England: 2016 to 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthinequalities/bulletins/healthstatelifeexpectanciesbyindexofmultipledeprivationimd/2016to2018>

⁵⁸ Obesity Health Alliance (2017) OHA Briefing Paper: Costs of Obesity [online] Available at: <http://obesityhealthalliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/OHA-briefing-paper-Costs-of-Obesity-.pdf>

3.70 While the proportion of South East residents who are classified as overweight or obese has increased only slightly from 59.7% in 2015/16 to 60.9% in 2018/19, the proportion of Winchester residents who fall into this classification has increased more substantially from 50.7% in 2015/16 to 57.4% in 2018/19. 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 (62.3%)⁵⁹.

3.71 The number of hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of obesity is not reported at local authority level, however, in 2017/18 Hampshire reported 17 persons per 100,000 finishing admissions episodes during this period. This figure is slightly lower than the regional figure of 19 and the national figure of 20. The figure for Hampshire was split between males and females at 7 persons per 100,000 and 27 persons per 100,000⁶⁰. Across England the number of reported hospital admissions directly attributed to obesity in 2017/18 was 10,660 which is similar to the previously reporting period. However, the number of admissions where obesity was a factor in 2017/18 (711,000) increased by 15% on the 2016/17 figure⁶¹.

Perception of well-being

3.72 Residents of the District reported having higher levels of life satisfaction (8.08 out of 10.00) than the average for UK (7.71) in the 2018/19 period. This was an increase for the District from 7.93 in the previous year. Average figures recorded relating to 'feeling the things done in life are worthwhile' and 'happiness' also increased in the District (at 8.20 and 7.87, respectively) in the 2018/19 period and were higher than the averages for UK (at 7.89 and 7.56, respectively). While average levels of anxiety recorded for the District fell in this period (from 3.38 to 2.94), they were slightly higher than the average for the UK (2.87)⁶².

3.73 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.

3.74 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.

3.75 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 Hampshire⁶³.

Social isolation

3.76 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 Winchester⁶⁴.

Overview of health indicators for the District

3.77 Health indicators in which the figures for Winchester are significantly worse than national average are numbers of serious injuries and deaths on the road; estimated diabetes diagnosis rate; and estimated dementia diagnosis 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 and prevalence of obesity among Year 6 students⁶⁵.

Open spaces, sports and recreation

3.78 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

⁵⁹ Public Health England (2020) Public Health Outcomes Framework [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

⁶⁰ ONS for NHS (2019) Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet, England, 2019 [online] Available at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-obesity-physical-activity-and-diet/statistics-on-obesity-physical-activity-and-diet-england-2019>

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² ONS (2019) Personal well-being in the UK: April 2018 to March 2019 [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/april2018tomarch2019>

⁶³ Hampshire County Council (accessed 2020) Winchester mental health and wellbeing index summary [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/mentalhealthwellbeing/winchester>

⁶⁴ Hampshire County Council (2017) Social Isolation and Loneliness in Hampshire [online] Available at:

<https://documents.hants.gov.uk/corprhantsweb/2017-07-04SocialIsolationandLonelinessinHampshireHF000014384094.pdf>

⁶⁵ Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

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 activity⁶⁶.

3.79 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 stress⁶⁷.

3.80 The 2015 Winchester Open Space Strategy assessed 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 settlements of Bishops Sutton, Boarhunt, Colden Common, Crawley, Denmead, Durley, Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Northington, Old Alresford, South Wonston, Waltham Chase, Wickham 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: Harestock, Oliver's Battery, St Barnabus Ward, St Luke's Ward, and St Paul's Ward⁶⁸.

3.81 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)⁶⁹.

3.82 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.

3.83 The National Park also contains approximately 3,300km of footpaths, bridleways and byways⁷⁰. 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.

3.84 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^{71,72,73}.

3.85 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 are for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities to be delivered at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park which is now due to open in 2021.

3.86 Other areas in which there is potential for additional provision to be required by 2037 include addressing a shortfall in pool facilities, artificial turf pitches, indoor tennis courts (dependent on affordability and long term financial viability being demonstrated) and dedicated gymnastics facilities (subject to funding and affordability). It is anticipated that the

⁶⁶ UK Chief Medical Officers (2019) UK Chief Medical Officers' Physical Activity Guidelines

⁶⁷ Houses of Parliament Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (2016) Green Space and Health

⁶⁸ Winchester City Council (2015) Open Space Strategy September 2015 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/open-space-strategy>

⁶⁹ Winchester City Council (2020) Parks and Open Spaces Survey [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/parks-and-open-spaces-survey>

⁷⁰ South Downs National Park Authority (2019) South Downs National Park Local Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning-policy/south-downs-local-plan/local-plan/>

⁷¹ South Downs National Park Authority (accessed 2020) South Downs Way [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/south-downs-way/>

⁷² Sustrans (accessed 2020) Route 23 [online] Available at: <https://www.sustrans.org.uk/find-a-route-on-the-national-cycle-network/route-23>

⁷³ Hampshire County Council (Accessed 2020) Map of Public Rights of Way [online] Available at: <https://maps.hants.gov.uk/rightsofwaydefinitivemap/>

new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park will help to meet some of these requirements⁷⁴.

3.87 At present GIS data is not available to map the main open spaces and recreational facilities as well as the active transport network in the District. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

Levels of physical activity

3.88 The most recent Active Lives Survey (reporting for the period May 2018/19) estimated that 15.0% 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 21.8% for this period. In Winchester it is reported that 73.0% 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 66.2%⁷⁵.

3.89 Between 76 – 87% of adults from the District walk at least once a week and between 12 – 17% cycle. The walking average was higher than the national average which was 60%. In terms of bicycle travel Winchester does not stand out from the national statistic which reports that almost all authorities have less than 20% of their adult population cycling at least once a week⁷⁶.

Crime

3.90 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 live⁷⁷.

3.91 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%⁷⁸.

3.92 Total recorded crime in Hampshire saw an increase of 0.86% from December 2018 to December 2019. This period saw increases in the total level of recorded crime in the South East (2.97%) and England (3.74%) also. In Hampshire, the overall increase in crime included increases in violence against the person (6.76%), robbery (18.72%), drug offences (15.07%) and possession of weapons offences (10.50%). During the same period, instances of theft (5.40%) and criminal damage and arson (5.45%) fell⁷⁹.

Equalities

3.93 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.

3.94 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.

3.95 While socio-economic status is not a characteristic protected by the Equality Act 2010, the Council is committed

⁷⁴ Winchester City Council (2017) Sports Facility Needs Assessment [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/sport/facilities/sports-facility-needs-assessment-report>

⁷⁵ Sport England (2020) Levels of Activity - Inactive: Less Than 30 Minutes A Week - Active Lives Survey May 18/19 [online] Available at: <https://activelives.sportengland.org/Result?viewStatId=2>

⁷⁶ Department for Transport (2019) Walking and cycling statistics, England 2018 [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/821842/walking-and-cycling-statistics-2018-accessible.pdf

⁷⁷ Winchester City Council (2019) Residents & Chatterbox Survey 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/about/residents-survey-2019>

⁷⁸ Hampshire Constabulary (2019) Force Management Statement [online] Available at: <https://www.hampshire.police.uk/police-forces/hampshire-constabulary/areas/sd/stats-and-data/>

⁷⁹ ONS (2020) Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/dataset/spoliceforceareadata>

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.

3.96 The population of Winchester in mid-2019⁸⁰ was 124,859 compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households⁸¹. The population in 2019, was split between 63,937 females and 60,922 males.

Age

3.97 The median age for the plan area based on mid-2019 figures was 43.7 years. For the 10-year period starting in mid-2009 there was an increase of 2.9 years from 41.8 years. The median age for Winchester for mid-2019 was higher than the median age for both the UK (40.3 years) and for the South East (41.7 years)⁸². 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 population⁸³. A more detailed breakdown of the estimated age make up of the population for Winchester in 2018 is provided in **Table 3.14** below.

Table 3.14: Estimated breakdown of Winchester's 2018 population by age group⁸⁴

Age group	Male	Female	Total
19 and younger	15,353	14,585	29,938
20-34	9,721	10,378	20,099

Age group	Male	Female	Total
35-49	11,227	11,982	23,209
50-64	12,286	12,475	24,761
65 and older	11,981	14,307	26,288

3.98 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 groups⁸⁵. 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 time⁸⁶. 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

3.99 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

3.100 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 Wales⁸⁷.

⁸⁰ ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

⁸¹ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

⁸² ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

⁸³ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

⁸⁴ ONS (2020) Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

⁸⁵ Hampshire County Council (2019) Winchester: Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) 2019 based [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

⁸⁶ ONS (2020) Population of State Pension age and working age, and old age dependency ratios, for local authorities and regions in England [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/populationofstatepensionageandworkingageandoldagedependencyratiosforlocalauthoritiesandregionsinengland>

⁸⁷ Hampshire County Council (2013) 2011 Census: Equality and Diversity Profile Winchester [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/equality-diversity>

Pregnancy and maternity

3.101 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 3.15** presents the percentage of births Winchester occurring to mothers aged 35 or over, occurring outside of marriage and occurring to non-British mothers.

Table 3.15: 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

3.102 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 population⁸⁸.

3.103 Migration figures for Winchester show that area has experienced a small net inflow of both internal and international migration during most years from 2008 to 2018 (the exception being international migration for the period mid-

2009 to mid-2010 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-2017 to mid-2018) the inflow of long-term international migration was recorded as 894 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 716 individuals. During the same period the inflow of internal migration was recorded as 10,675 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 10,191 individuals⁸⁹.

Religion

3.104 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)⁹⁰.

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

Deprivation

3.106 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^{91,92}. 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.

⁸⁹ ONS (2019) Local area migration indicators, UK [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/localareamigrationindicatorsunitedkingdom>

⁹⁰ ONS (2019) Religion by Local Authority, Great Britain, 2011 to 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/adhocs/009830religionbylocalauthoritygreatbritain2011to2018>

⁹¹ It should be noted that the number of Local Authorities in England ranked in terms of IMD decreased from 326 to 317 from 2015 and 2019

⁹² Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) Indices of Deprivation 2019 Dashboard [online] Available at: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoiTjYyZlYyNjM0MTcxNi00YmQ2LWl1YzgtMTUyYzZmOWQ3NzQ2liwidCI6ImJmMzQ2ODEwLTIjN2Q2tNDkZS1hODcyLTI0YTJlZjM5OTVhOCJ9>

⁸⁸ Winchester City Council (2017) Ethnicity and religion [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/ethnicity-amp-religion>

3.107 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) uses Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) to measure deprivation at local authority and county level. **Figure 3.6** 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 3.7** to **Figure 3.13** which are also below.

3.108 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 3.16**.

Table 3.16: Number of LSOAs in Winchester and surrounding local authority areas in 10% most deprived and 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England⁹³

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
Havant (78)	6	17
Portsmouth (125)	15	15
Test Valley (71)	0	1
Winchester (70)	0	0

3.109 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 England⁹⁴.

3.110 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.

3.111 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.

3.112 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 also within the 20% or 30% most deprived in terms of the housing domain^{95,96}.

3.113 According to Public Health England, while Winchester is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, around 7.7% (1,500) children live in low income

⁹³ Hampshire County Council (2019) The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation

⁹⁴ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015 [online] Available at: http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/ioid_index.html

⁹⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard – Local Authority Focus [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

⁹⁶ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

families⁹⁷. It was estimated that 3,906 out of 50,226 households were fuel poor in 2018, which equates to 7.8% of all households in the District. This is slightly lower than the figure for South East of England which is 7.9%⁹⁸. The fuel poverty levels for the South East are the lowest in England⁹⁹.

3.114 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%¹⁰⁰.

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

Educational attainment

3.116 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'.

3.117 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.

3.118 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 period¹⁰¹.

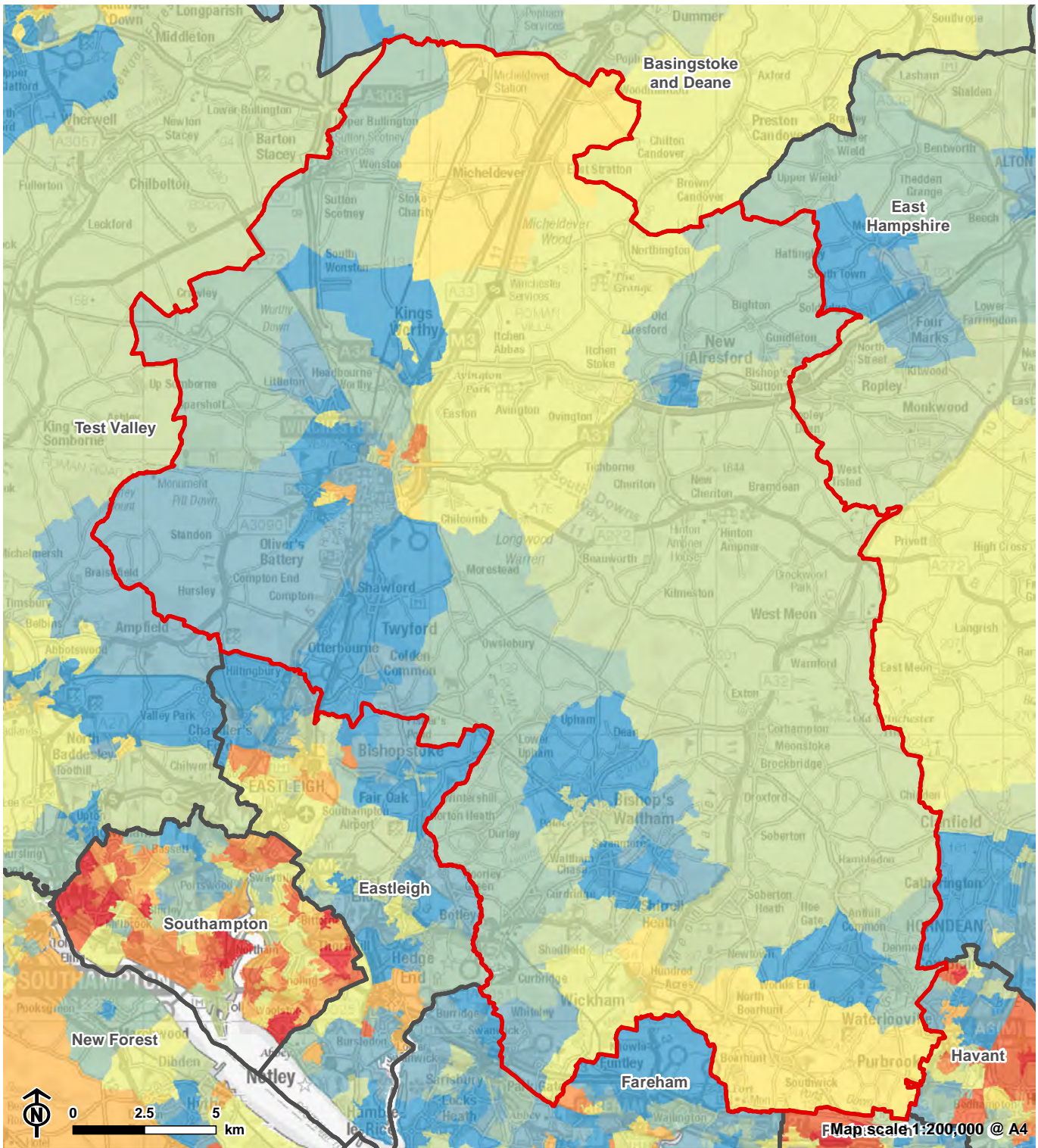
⁹⁷ Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

⁹⁸ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics#2018-statistics>

⁹⁹ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) Sub-regional Fuel Poverty in England, 2020 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2020>

¹⁰⁰ Winchester City Council (2017) Health and wellbeing [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/health-amp-wellbeing>

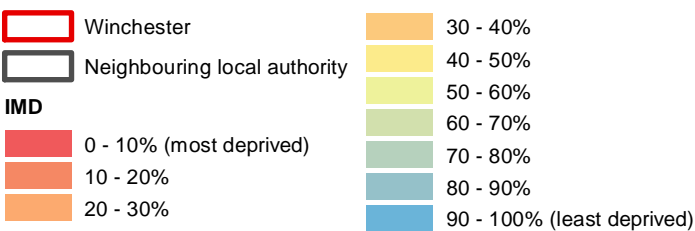
¹⁰¹ Department for Education (2017) Education statistics by LA district and pupil disadvantage [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-statistics-by-la-district-and-pupil-disadvantage>

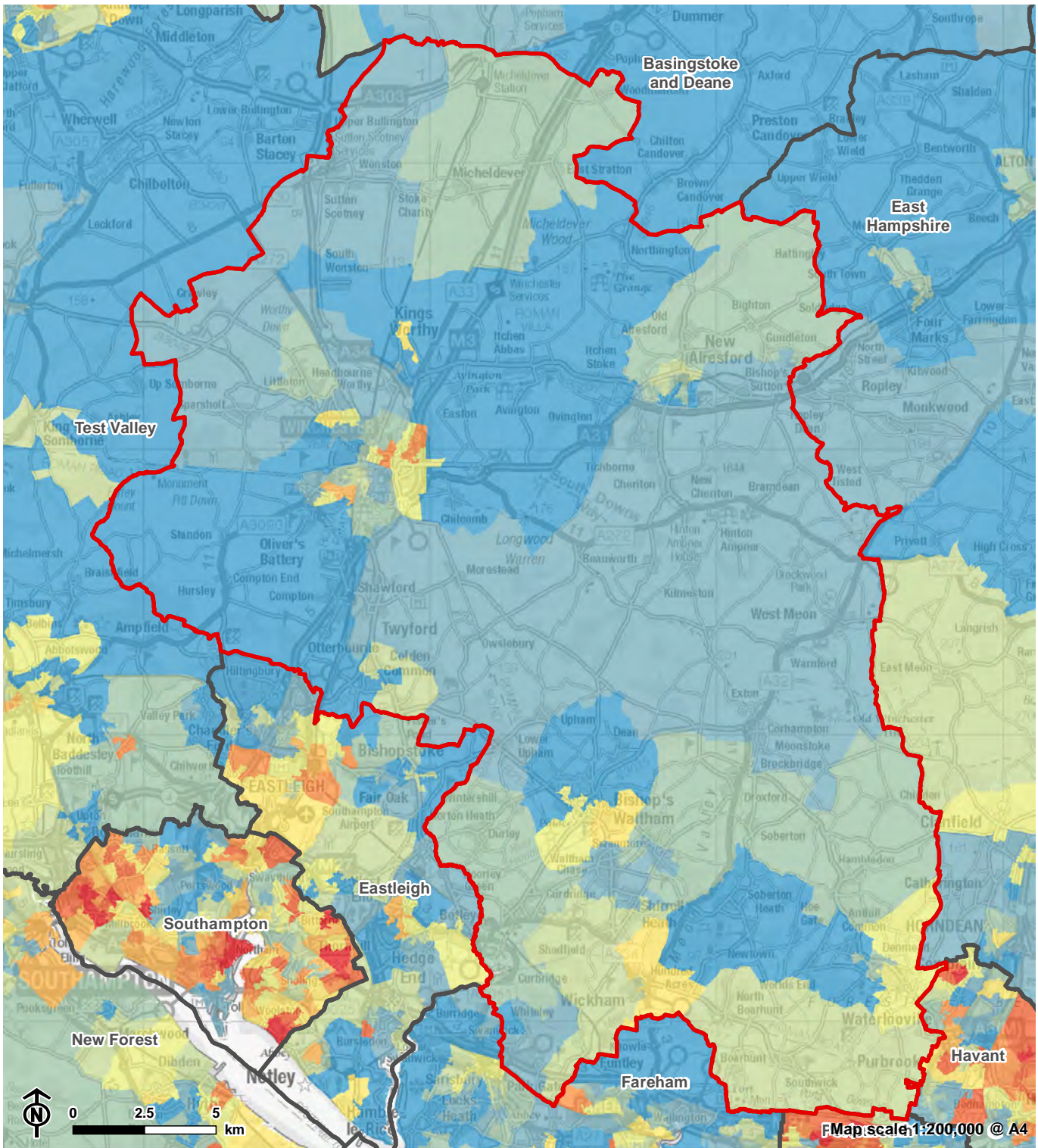


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.6: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Overall)

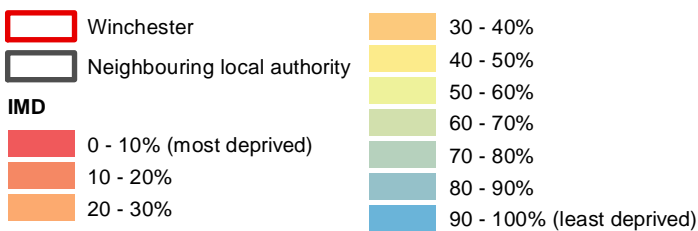


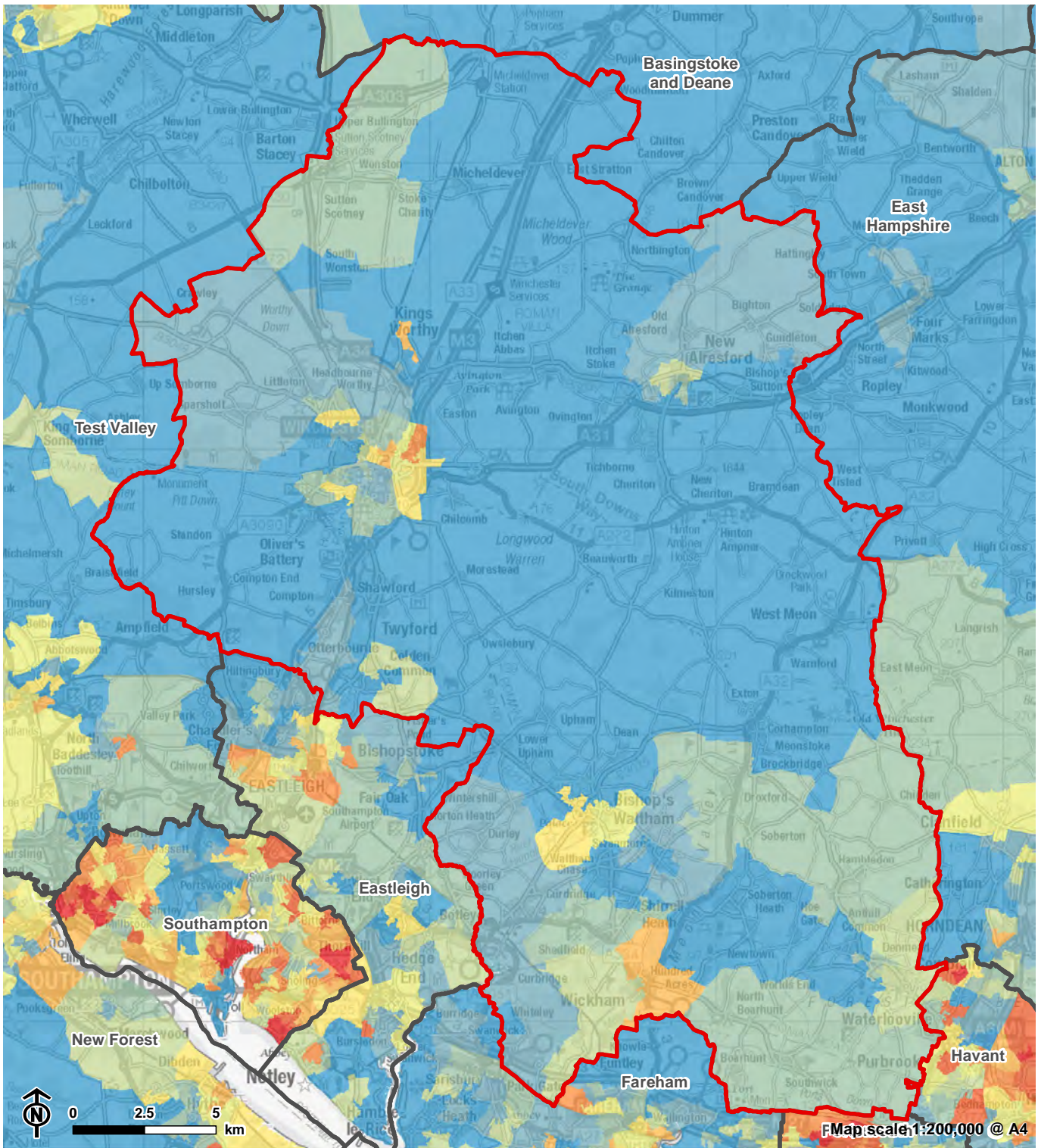


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.7: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Income Domain)

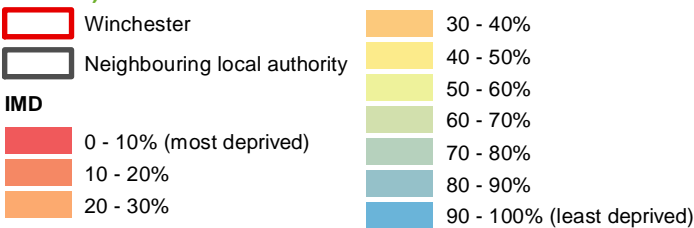


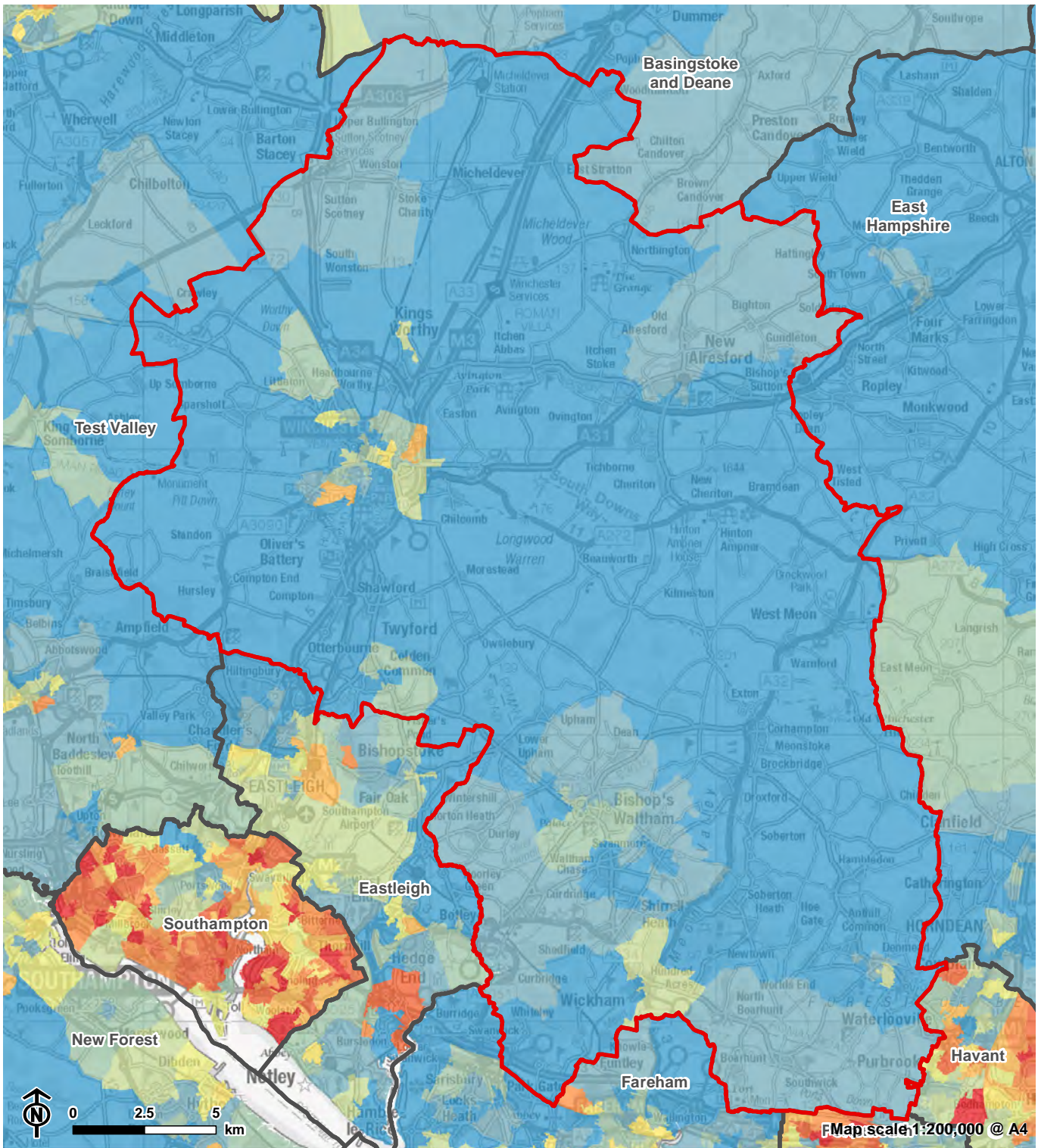


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.8: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Employment Domain)

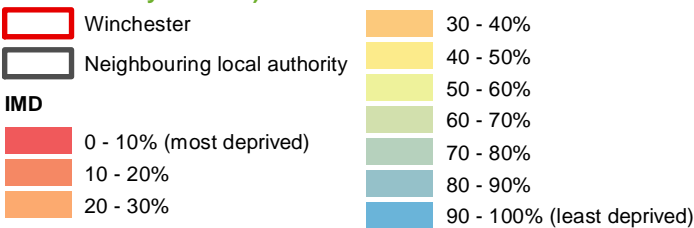


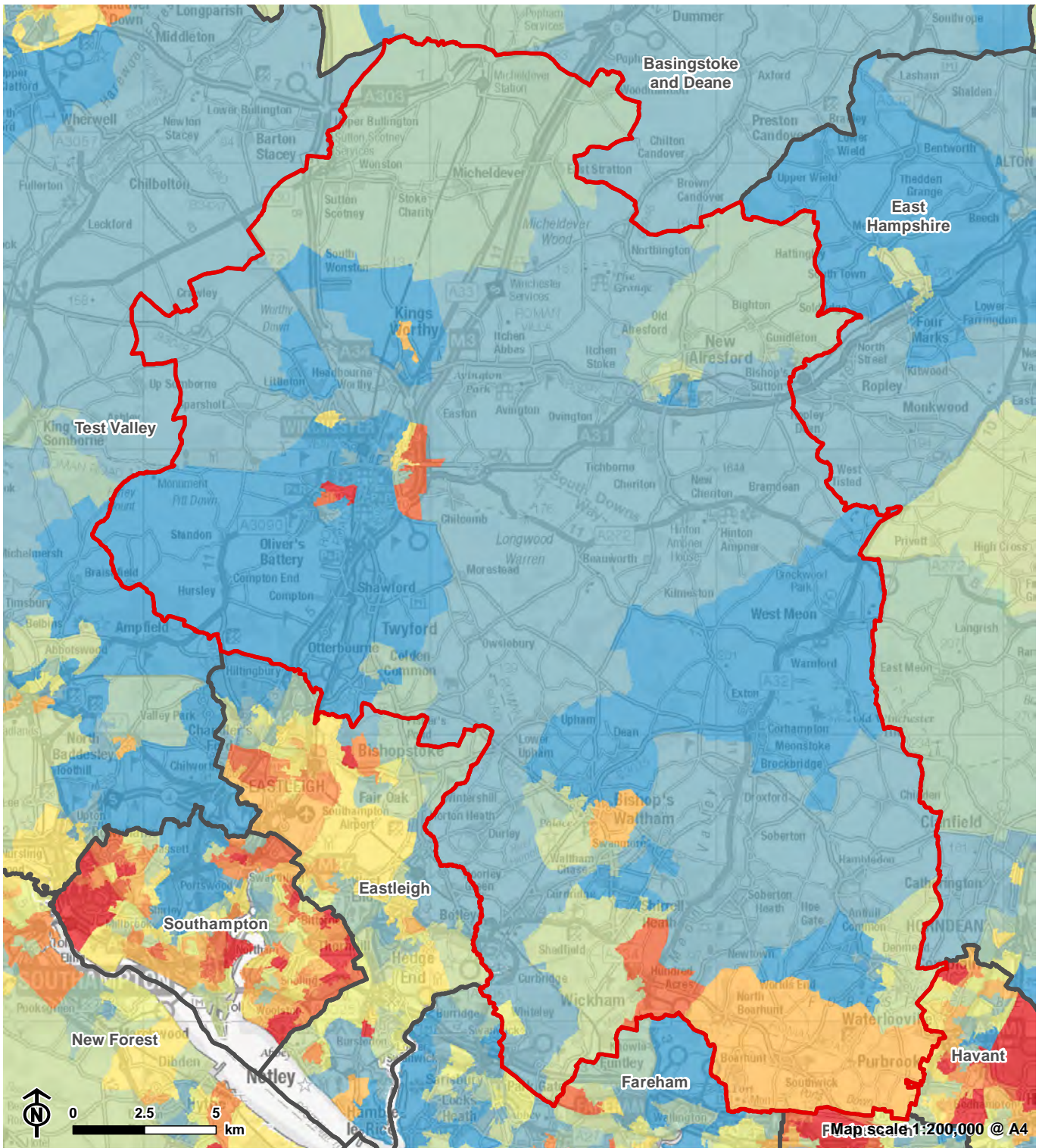


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.9: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain)

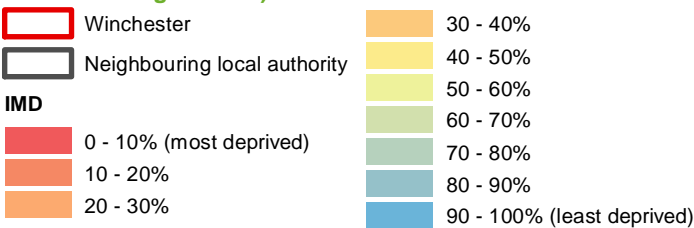


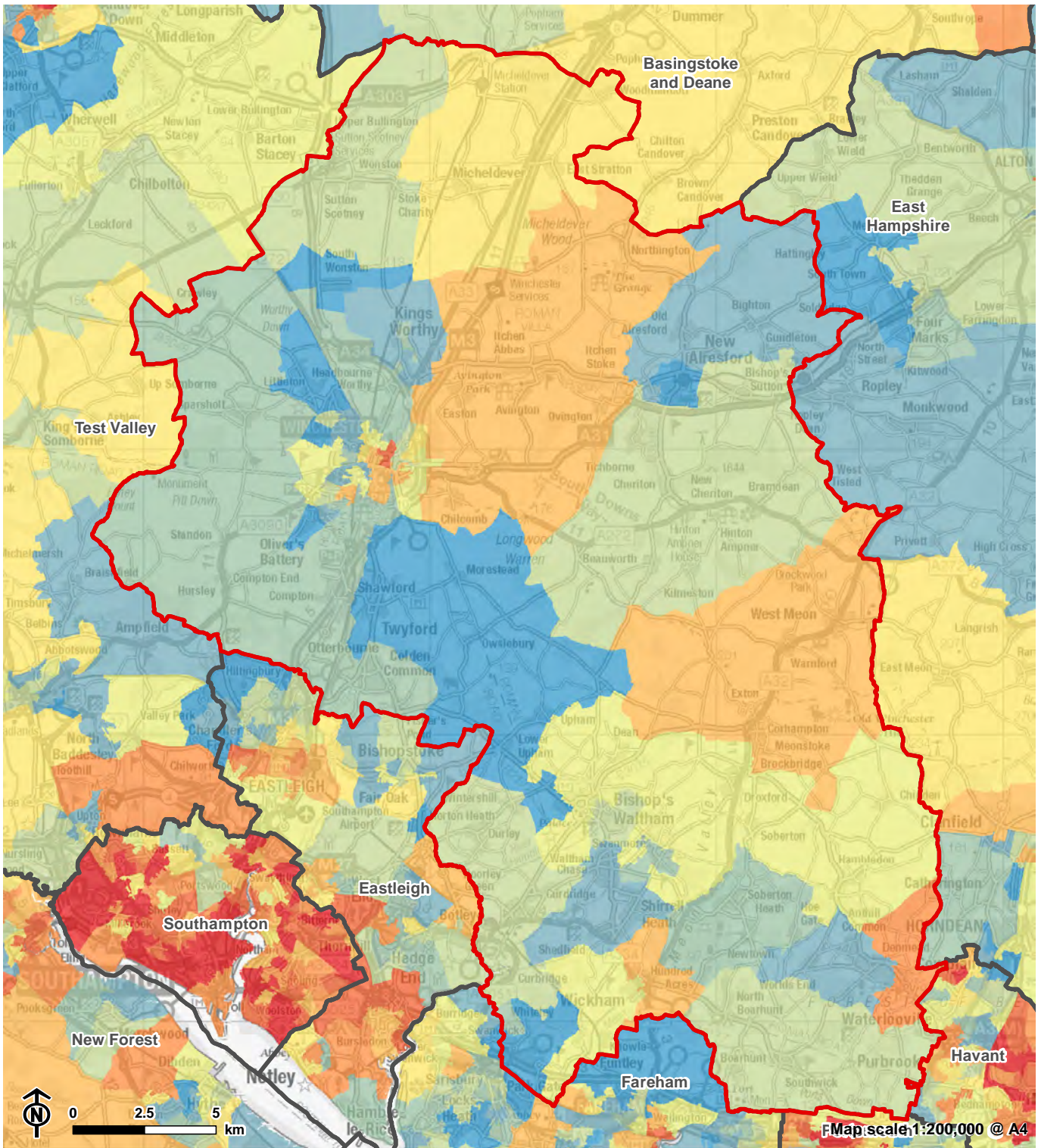


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.10: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Education and Skills Training Domain)

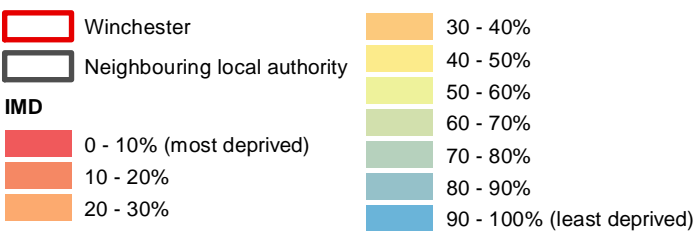


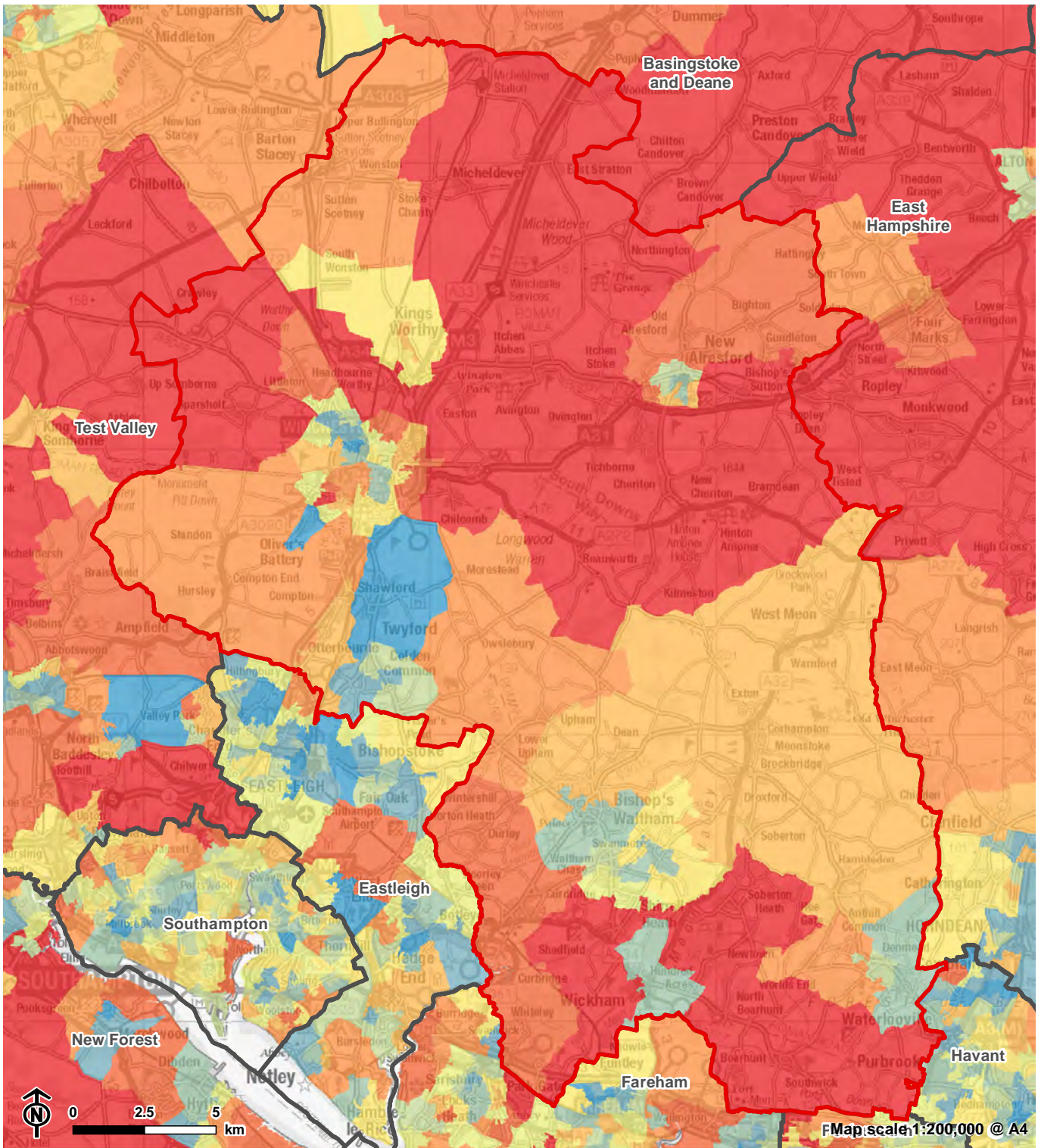


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.11: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Crime Domain)

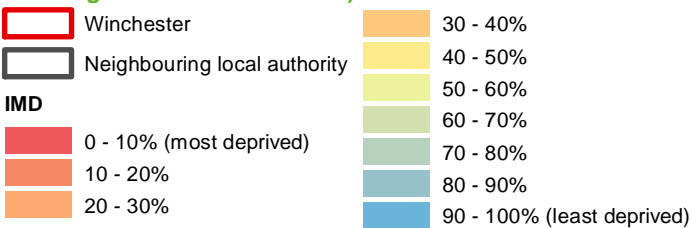


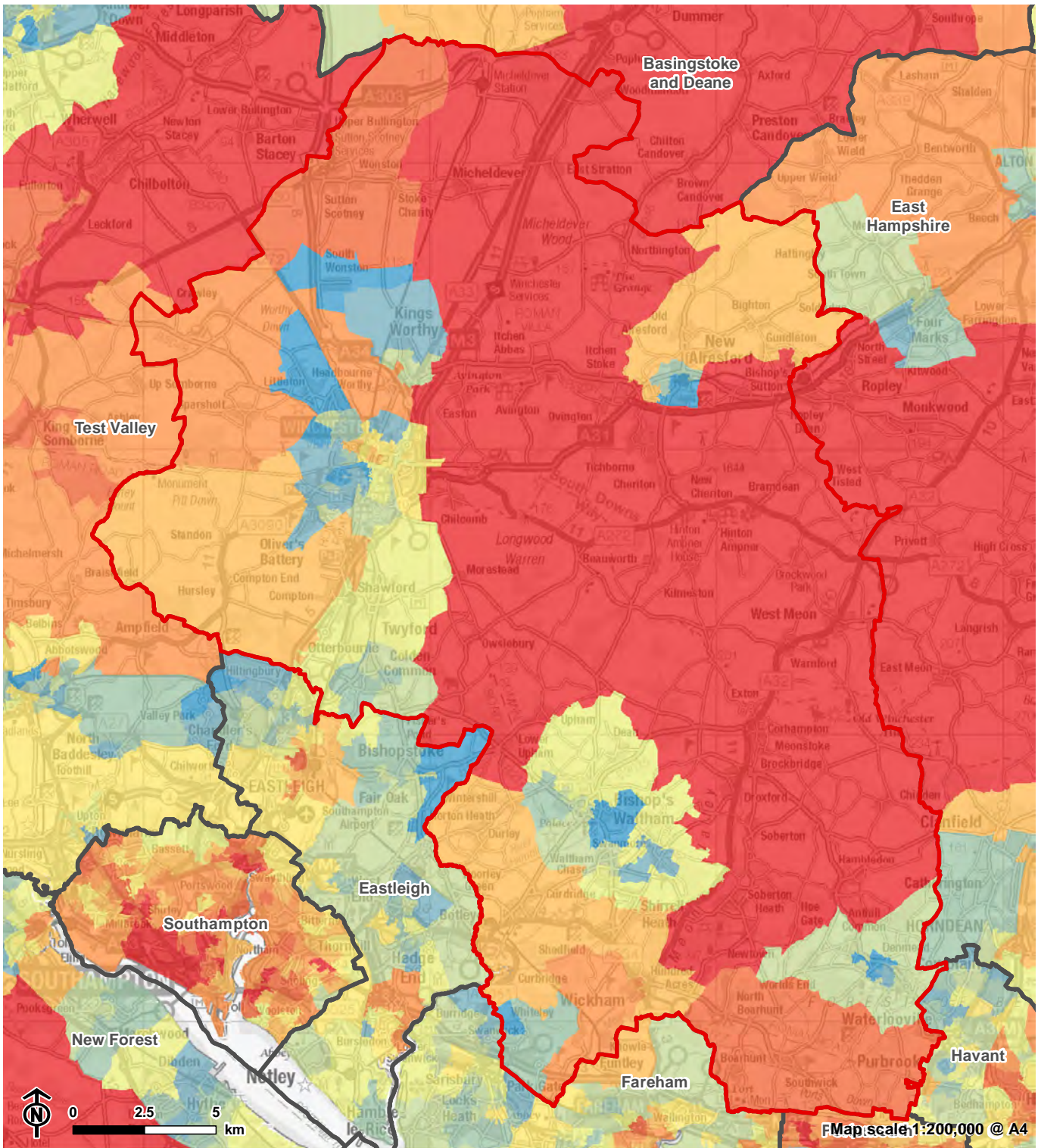


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.12: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)

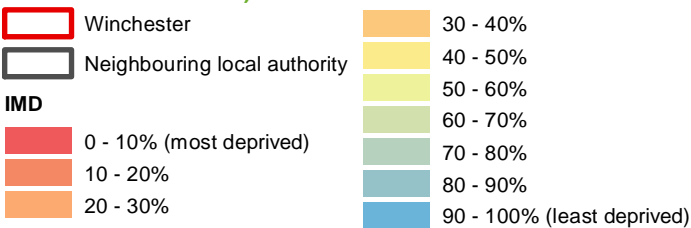




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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_13_11113_r0_IMD_Living_Env_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure 3.13: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Living Environment Domain)



Economy

3.119 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 businesses¹⁰².

3.120 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 Area¹⁰³. 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 billion¹⁰⁴. 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 2016¹⁰⁵.

3.121 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.

3.122 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)¹⁰⁶.

Business sectors and employment rates

3.123 The Office for National Statistics reported a growth rate of 5.1% in 2018 for businesses in the South East of England, which is the second highest for a region in the UK¹⁰⁷.

3.124 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 3.17** below shows the breakdown of business stock in the District, which is predominantly dominated by professional, scientific and technical services¹⁰⁸. Additionally, the Solent LEP Growth Strategy¹⁰⁹ and M3 LEP Local Industrial Strategy¹¹⁰ 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 3.17: 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%
ICT	608	3.1%
Health	385	3.1%

¹⁰² Hampshire County Council (2012) Winchester District Transport Statement [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/transport/WCCTransportStatementDecember2013.pdf>

¹⁰³ Winchester City Council (2018) Portfolio holder decision note: strengthened local enterprise partnerships [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/16875/PHD837%20STRENGTHENED%20LOCAL%20ENTERPRISE%20PARTNERSHIPS%20FINAL.pdf>

¹⁰⁴ Office for National Statistics (2017) Regional gross value added 9balanced0 by local authority in the UK [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/datasets/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedbylocalauthorityintheuk>

¹⁰⁵ Office for National Statistics (2018) Regional economic activity by gross value added (balanced) for 1998 – 2017 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/grossvalueaddedgva/bulletins/regionalgrossvalueaddedbalancedduk/1998to2017>

¹⁰⁶ Winchester City Council (2018) Portfolio holder decision note: strengthened local enterprise partnerships [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/16875/PHD837%20STRENGTHENED%20LOCAL%20ENTERPRISE%20PARTNERSHIPS%20FINAL.pdf>

¹⁰⁷ Office for National Statistics (2018) Business Demography UK 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/business/activitysizeandlocation/bulletins/businessdemography/2018#which-regions-have-the-highest-business-births-and-deaths>

¹⁰⁸ Winchester city Council (2020) Economic Development [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/business/economic-development>

¹⁰⁹ Solent LEP (2014) Transforming Solent – Solent Strategic Economic Plan 2014 – 2020 [online] Available at: https://solentlep.org.uk/media/1121/solent_strategic_economic_plan.pdf

¹¹⁰ Enterprise M3 (2020) Local Industrial Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/local-industrial-strategy>

3.125 In 2019 the rate of economically active residents in Hampshire was 82.1%. During the same period the figure for Winchester District was 73.5%, while the regional average for the South East was 82%¹¹¹. Furthermore, in Hampshire 10.3% were self-employed, and 2.7% unemployed, with the remaining either full-or part-time employed. In Winchester, the unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2020 was 2.8%, which is comparable to Hampshire's unemployment rate. Youth (16 – 24 years old) unemployment has increased from 1.4% in 2019 to 1.8% in 2020¹¹². Furthermore, 11.1% of economically active were self-employed, and in terms of the ratio of labour demand there was 64% of full time and 35.5% part-time jobs¹¹³.

3.126 In 2019, gross weekly pay in Winchester was around £669. The regional average during that year was £636 and the national average was £587, demonstrating that Winchester has higher average pay than the regional and national averages¹¹⁴.

3.127 Table 3.18 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 professional¹¹⁵.

Table 3.18: 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 & prof.	8,000	2.7%

Business stock and employment locations

3.128 In 2016, there were around 8,200 local business units in Winchester. This accounts for approximately one in eight businesses in the Hampshire County Council area.

3.129 Almost half of all businesses in Winchester are found in the Market Town and Rural sub-area (4,000 or 48.8%). With more than a quarter of all businesses (2,255 or 27.5%), Winchester Town sub-area has the second largest concentration. This is followed by South Winchester which accounts for 1,940 or nearly a quarter of all businesses located in the District.

3.130 The period from 2010 to 2016 saw the number of Winchester businesses increase by nearly 1,200 or 2.6% per annum which is comparable with the national average. South Winchester experienced the fastest annual average growth in business stock amongst the Hampshire's sub-areas (4.2% or double the Hampshire average). In the wider South East region of England, in 2019 there were 1,274 businesses per 10,000 residents. The region saw an increase of 8% in the number in comparison to the previous year¹¹⁶.

3.131 Business growth in the Winchester Town sub-area (2.8%) was above the Winchester district average, while the slowest growth was found in the Market Town and Rural sub-area (1.8%).

3.132 With 425 additional businesses since 2010 South Winchester accounted for about 36% of the overall increase in total business stock in Winchester District. The Market Towns and Rural sub-area gained 415 additional businesses or about 35% of the increase in Winchester District between 2010 and 2016. Winchester Town accounted for about 29.1% or 345 businesses during the same period.

3.133 By 2016, the Market Town and Rural sub-area saw its share of business stock reduced to 48.8%, from 51.1% but the share of South Winchester increased to 23.7%. The share of Winchester Town in the overall stock of Winchester District remained broadly unchanged at about 27.5%¹¹⁷.

3.134 The key office employment sites in Winchester District include:

- Solent 1 and 2 Business Parks in Whiteley;
- Winchester Town centre;
- Royal Court, Kingsworthy.

¹¹¹ Office for National Statistics (2016) Regional labour market statistics in the UK: Sep 2016 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/regionallabourmarket/sep2016>

¹¹² Hampshire County Council (2020) Hampshire Quarterly Labour Market [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/Economy/table-appendix-april2020.pdf>

¹¹³ Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics (2019) Labour Market Profile – Winchester parliamentary Constituency [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/reports/lmp/wpc/1929380352/printable.aspx>

¹¹⁴ Ibid.

¹¹⁵ Winchester city Council (2020) Economic Development [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/business/economic-development>

¹¹⁶ House of Commons (2019) Business statistics [online] Available at: <https://www.merchantsavvy.co.uk/uk-sme-data-stats-charts/>

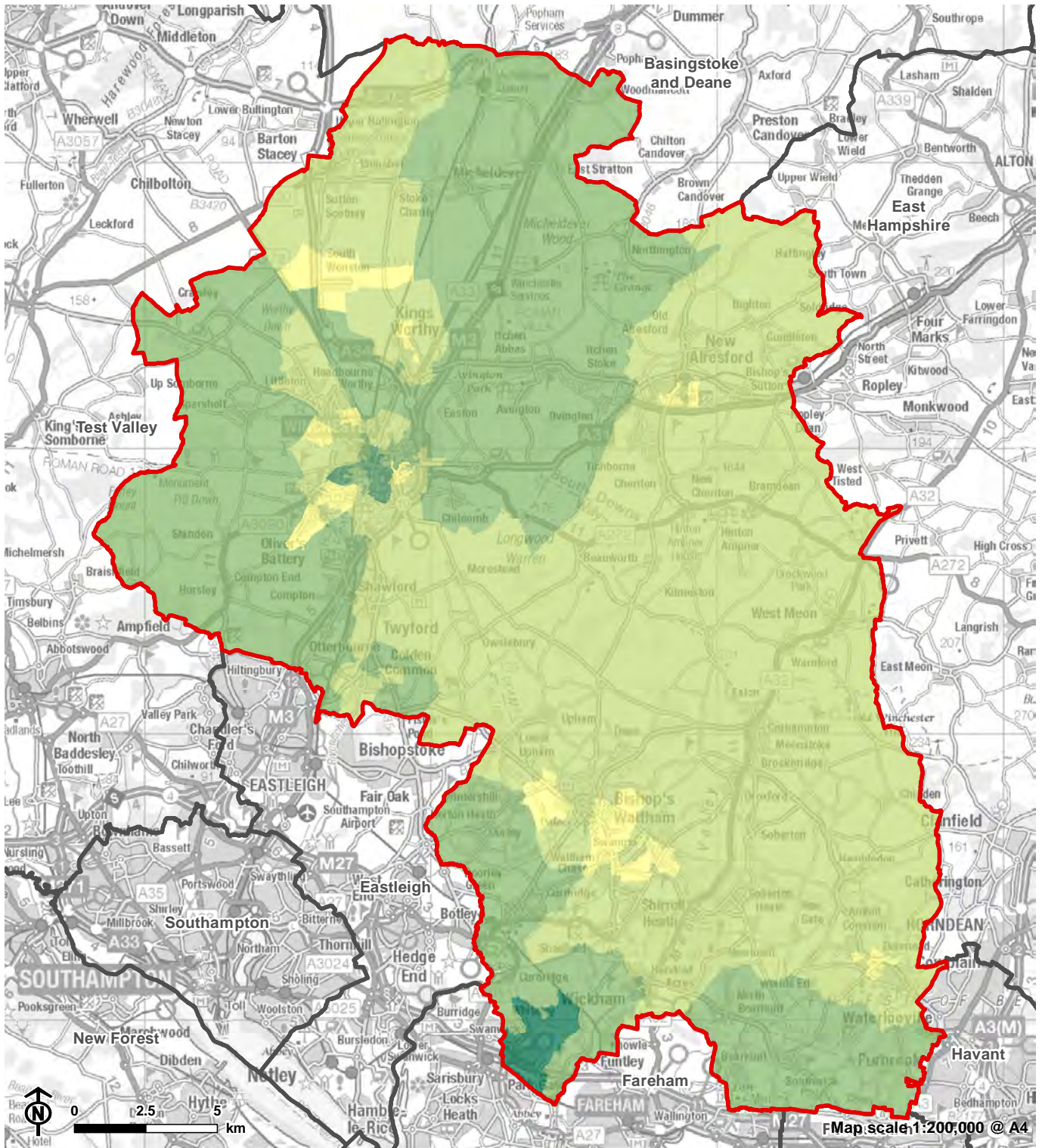
¹¹⁷ Winchester city Council (2020) Economic Development: Winchester Sub-area economic profile (ppt) [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/business/economic-development>

3.135 The main industrial estates include:

- Bar End Industrial Estate in Winchester;
- Easton Lane/Moorside Road in Winchester; and
- Fulcrum, Solent Business Park in Fareham¹¹⁸.

3.136 The number of jobs by LSOA in the District is shown in **Figure 3.14** overleaf. At present GIS data is not available to map the main employment sites in the District. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

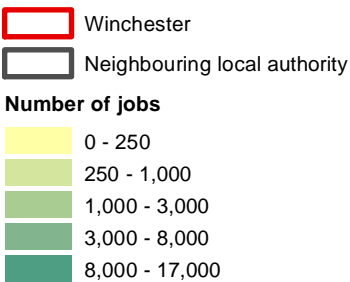
¹¹⁸ Lamberth Smith Hampton (2016) Employment Land Study [online] Available at: [https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/14702/1_EmploymentLandStudyReport_Final\(Winchester\).pdf](https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/14702/1_EmploymentLandStudyReport_Final(Winchester).pdf)



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_14_11113_r0_Number_of_Jobs_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: ONS

Figure 3.14: Number of jobs by LSOA in the District



Town centres and retail

3.137 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 District¹¹⁹.

3.138 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.

3.139 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 shopping¹²⁰.

3.140 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%).

3.141 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.

3.142 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 sustainability¹²¹.

Shop occupancy and vacancy

3.143 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 70,569 sqm of floorspace. Of this total floorspace, comparison shopping accounts for the highest proportion at 27,945 sqm 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 9,653 sqm or 13.7%. This is higher than the national average of 6.9%¹²².

3.144 The Winchester Authority Monitoring Report shows that between 2018 and 2019, there was a loss of 1,332 m² 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 classes¹²³.

Transport, Air Quality and Noise

3.145 The transport network in Winchester District is shown below in **Figure 3.17**.

Public Transport Network

3.146 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 timetables¹²⁴. There are frequent bus services between Winchester and Southampton, Winchester and Harestock, and Winchester and Springvale.

¹²¹ Ibid.

¹²² Ibid.

¹²³ Winchester City Council (2020) Authorities' Monitoring Report 2018 – 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

¹²⁴ Hampshire County Council (2020) Public Transport Guide [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/passenger-transport/WinchesterTravelGuide.pdf>

¹¹⁹ Winchester City Council (2020) Authorities' Monitoring Report 2018 – 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

¹²⁰ Lambert Smith Hampton on behalf of Winchester City Council (2020) Winchester District Retail, Leisure & Town Centre Uses Study

3.147 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.

3.148 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 itself¹²⁵.

3.149 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 Salisbury¹²⁶. Coach services offered by National Express provide connections to Basingstoke, Heathrow and London¹²⁷.

3.150 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 3.15** and **Figure 3.16**, 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)¹²⁸.

Figure 3.15: Flows of commuters in and out of the District (total)



Figure 3.16: Flows of commuters in and out of the District (by train)



3.151 Winchester City Council supports community transport initiatives such as "Dial-A-Ride", Voluntary Car Share schemes and "Wheels to Work"¹²⁹. "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.

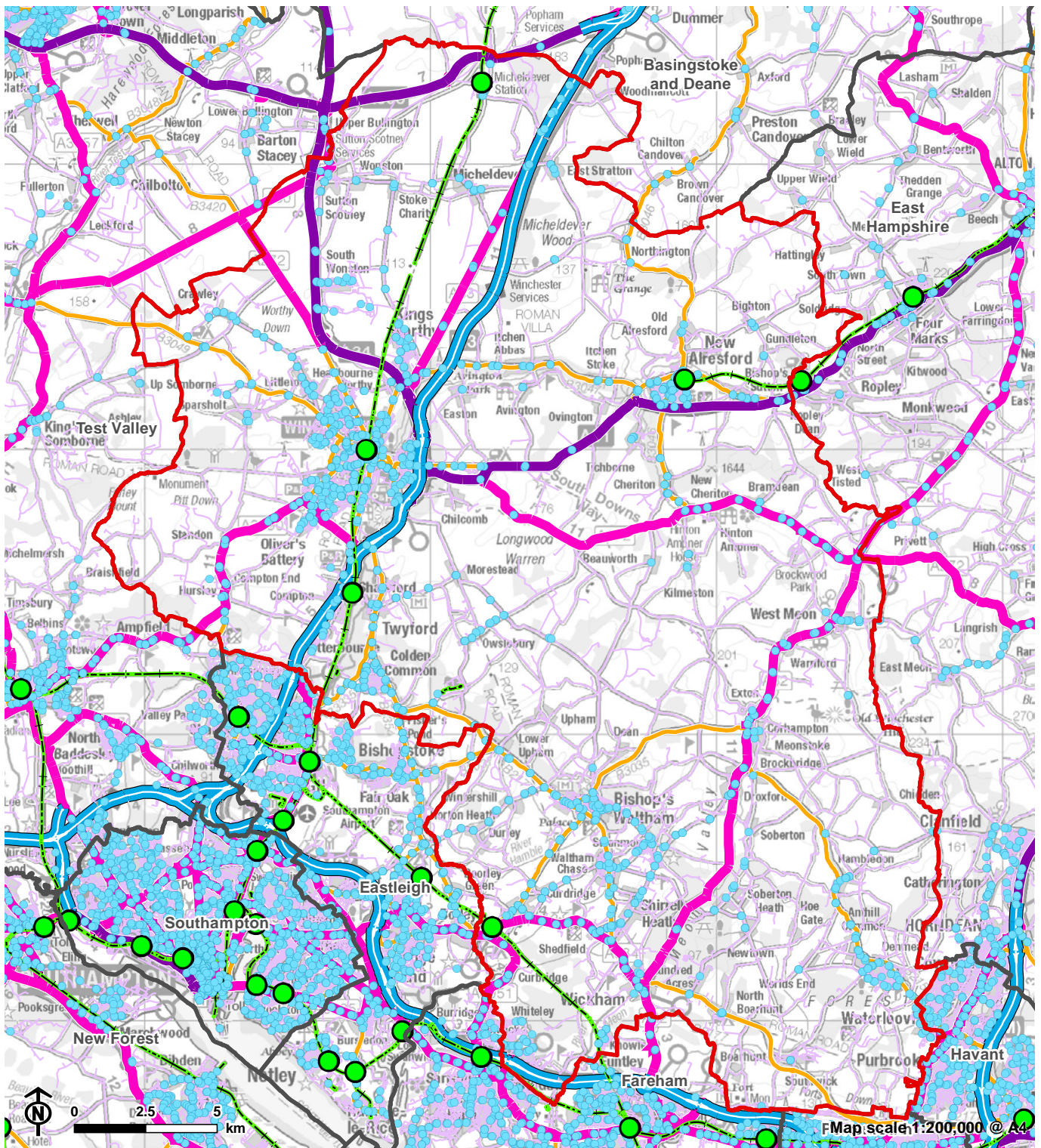
¹²⁵ Hampshire County Council (2018) City of Winchester Movement Strategy [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/consultation/CityofWinchesterMovementStrategyEvidenceBasesummary.pdf>

¹²⁶ South Western (2020) Train / rail map [online] Available at: <http://www.projectmapping.co.uk/Reviews/Resources/SWR%20NetworkMap.pdf>

¹²⁷ National Express (2020) Route Map [online] Available at: <https://routemap.nationalexpress.com/search/from/900065576>

¹²⁸ ONS and Nomis (2011) 2011 Census Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work [online] Available at: <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/WU03UK/chart/1132462206>

¹²⁹ Winchester City Council (2020) Public and community transport [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/roads-highways/public-and-community-transport>



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_17_11113_r0_Transport_Network_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: NaPTAN

Figure 3.17: Transport Network

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Railway station
- Bus stop
- Railway
- Motorway
- Primary road
- A road
- B road
- Other road

Road network

3.152 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.
- The A3090 connects Hursley with Winchester.

3.153 The remainder of the road network in the District comprises primarily B roads and rural roads.

Traffic growth and road projects

3.154 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 a peak congestion on the northbound approach to the B3043 junction at the Potter's Heron Pub and the A3090 Pitt Roundabout; and
- B3040 Romsey Road corridor in Winchester, from its junction with A3090 Pitt Roundabout to the mini-roundabout at Upper High Street¹³⁰;
- 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 9¹³¹.

3.155 Currently there are plans to redesign the Winchester junction, where the M3 interchanges with the A34. Improvements to the junction 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 roundabout¹³².

3.156 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

3.157 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 prevalent¹³³. 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.

3.158 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.

3.159 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.

3.160 Between 2013 and 2018, 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

¹³⁰ Hampshire County Council (2012) Winchester District Transport Statement [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/3859/SUB7-Infrastructure-Delivery-Plan-March-2016.pdf> <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/transport/WCCTransportStatementDecember2013.pdf>

¹³¹ Winchester City Council (2016) Infrastructure Delivery Plan [online] Available at:

¹³² UK Government (2019) Upgrade to busy Winchester junction takes major step forward [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/upgrade-to-busy-winchester-junction-takes-major-step-forward>

¹³³ UK Air (2003) AQMA Details Winchester [online] Available at: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/details?aqma_ref=220

10 by installing a continuous monitor (AQMesh) at Romsey Road.

3.161 The Council's 2019 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. Additionally, in Kings Worthy, outside the AQMA, there tends to be exceeding concentrations which are marginal and highly localised. The report concludes that Winchester is not declaring additional AQMAs immediately, but if the exceedance continues in 2019 such actions will be taken¹³⁴,

3.162 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 Botley¹³⁵.

3.163 **Figure 3.18** to **Figure 3.20** (overleaf) show air quality (including concentrations of NO₂, PM2.5 and PM10) in the District. **Figure 3.21** 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

3.164 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.

3.165 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 - 2019¹³⁶. Noise pollution in the wider District is mostly associated with the main transport corridors, as shown in

Figure 3.22, and also with the Southampton Airport, which is located in Eastleigh District (south of Winchester District).

3.166 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 be of a larger extent and intensity and may impact settlements in the southern part of Winchester District. **Figure 3.23** and **Figure 3.24** show the existing (2016) aircraft noise contours and those predicted under airport expansion in 2037.

3.167 The planning application for airport expansion has gone through the first consultation stage and objections to the proposal included potential increases in noise from aircraft.

3.168 In January 2020, Southampton Council lodged an objection to the proposal¹³⁷, asserting that it did not sufficiently assess the expanded runway's impact on the social, economic, and environmental objectives set out in the National Planning Policy Framework. In particular, a peer review of the noise assessment commissioned by Southampton Council considered the data used to prepare the Environmental Statement to underestimate the noise impact, although this is over Southampton District and the potential implications for Winchester District are unclear. The peer review also highlighted the limitations of the proposed mitigation in the form of acoustic insulation of properties in the receptor areas, notably that residents would need to keep windows closed (with potential ventilation and overheating issues) and that it would be of no benefit to external amenity areas. The overall conclusion of Southampton Council's objection was that without further information, *"the Council cannot be satisfied that this airport scheme maintains an appropriate balance between the benefits of aviation and its costs, particularly in relation to its contribution to climate change and noise."*¹³⁸.

3.169 Winchester District Council has also objected to the proposal on the grounds of noise impacts on residents' amenity and increased carbon dioxide emissions both of

¹³⁴ Winchester City Council (2019) Air Quality Annual Status Report [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/environment/air-quality/historical-air-quality-reports-for-government>

¹³⁵ DEFRA (2020) Local Authority Details: Eastleigh Borough Council: AQMAs declared by Eastleigh Borough Council [online] Available at: https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/aqma/local-authorities?la_id=95

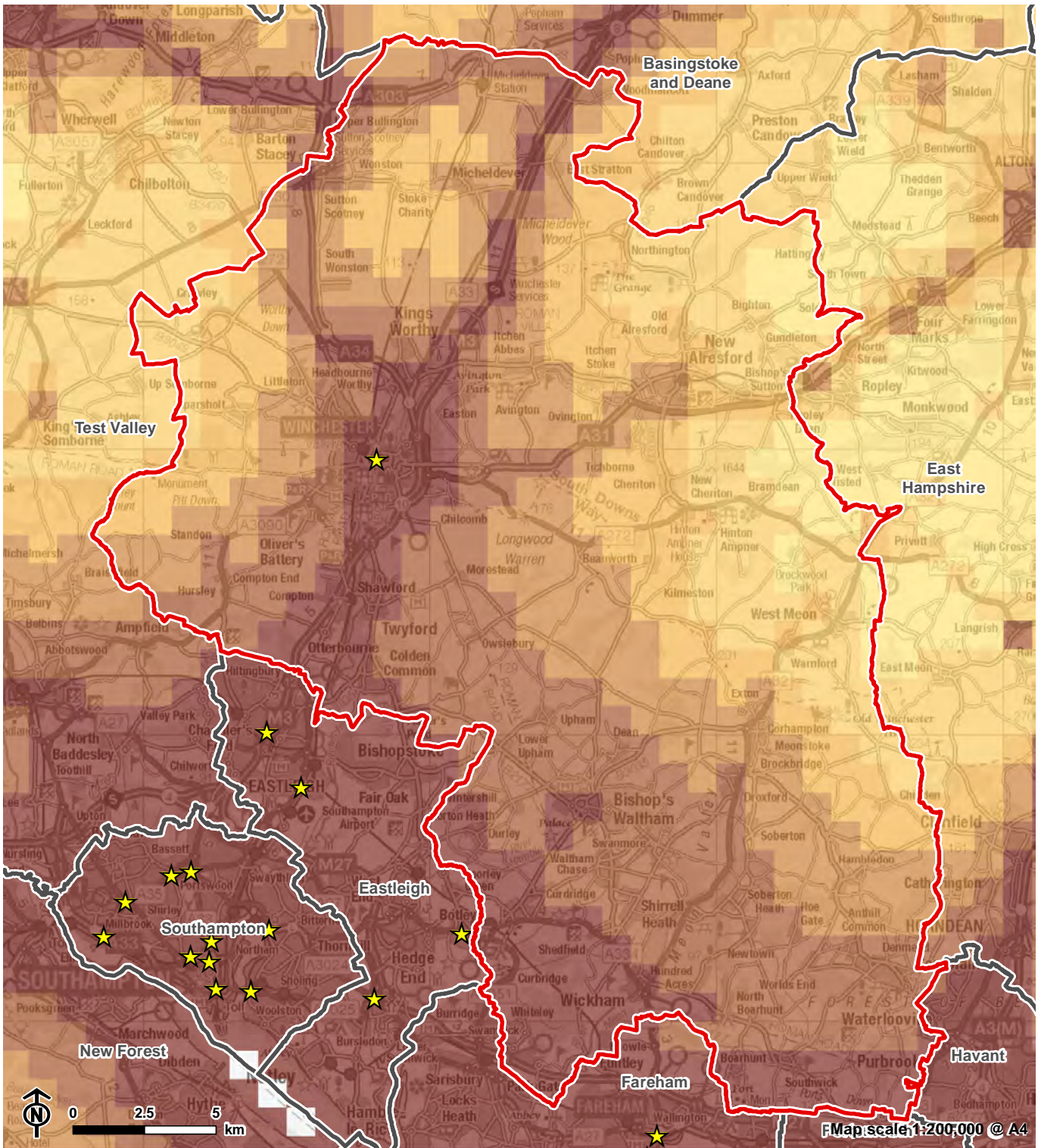
¹³⁶ Winchester City Council (2020) Authorities' Monitoring Report 2018 – 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

¹³⁷ Southampton Council (2020) Planning and Rights of Way Panel 28 January 2020 on Southampton International Airport expansion [online] Available at: <https://www.southampton.gov.uk/modernGov/documents/s43586/Southampton%20International%20Airport.pdf>

¹³⁸ Southampton Council (2020) Planning and Rights of Way Panel 28 January 2020 on Southampton International Airport expansion [online] Available at: <https://www.southampton.gov.uk/modernGov/documents/s43586/Southampton%20International%20Airport.pdf>

which the objection states would not be adequately mitigated by the development. It was concluded in the Council's objection that the positive effect on the economic prosperity of Winchester District is outweighed by the adverse impacts of the expansion in the District's environment¹³⁹.

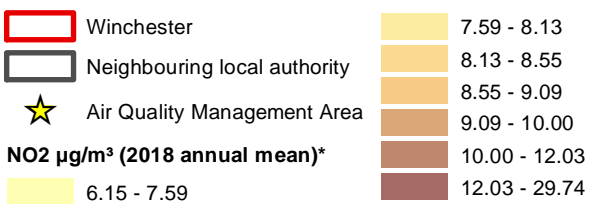
¹³⁹ Winchester District Council (2020) Cabinet Minutes 22nd January 2020
[online] Available at:
<https://democracy.winchester.gov.uk/documents/g1883/Public%20reports%20pack%2022nd-Jan-2020%2009.30%20Cabinet.pdf?T=10>



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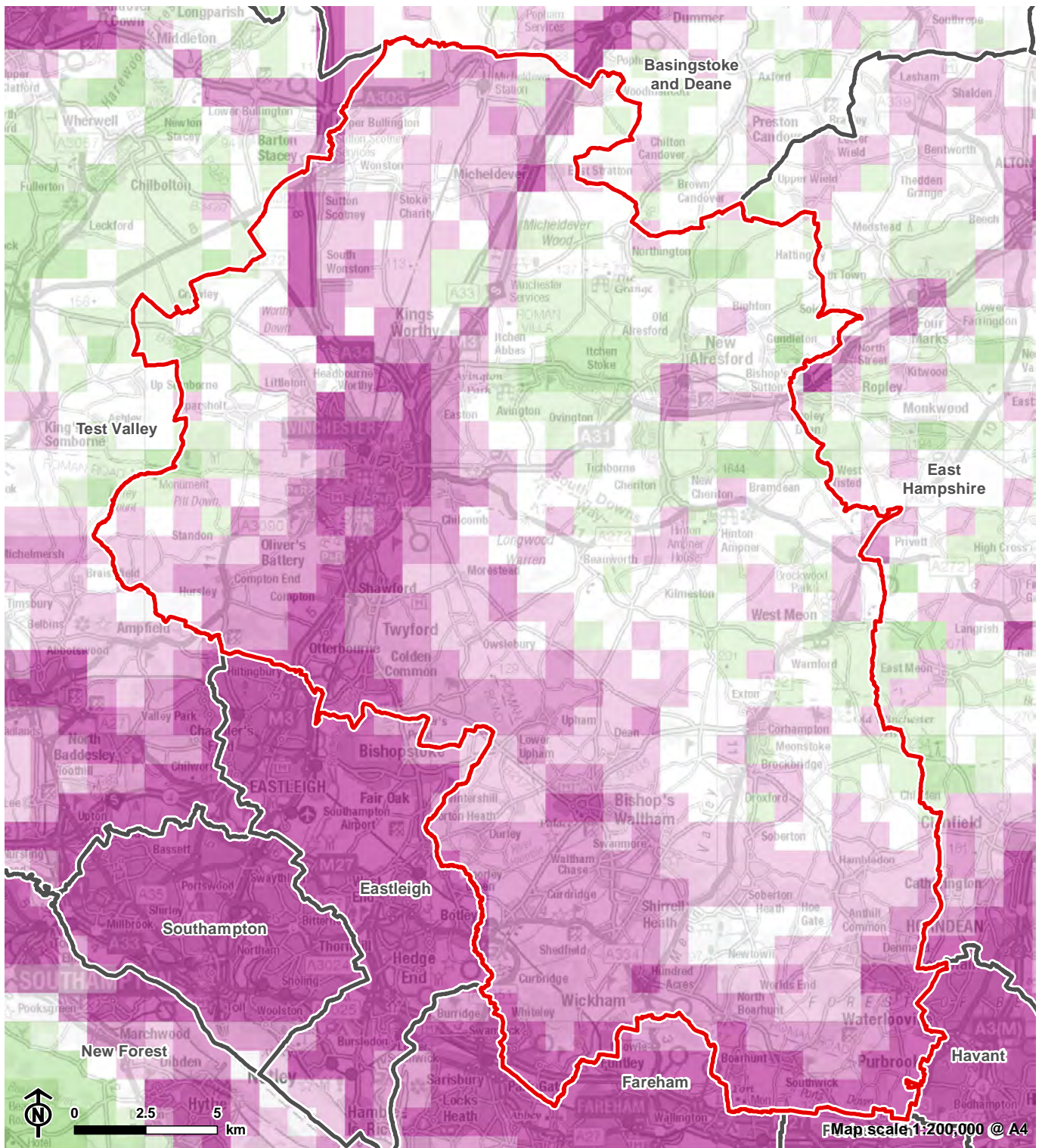
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Source: DEFRA

Figure 3.18: Air Quality (NO₂)



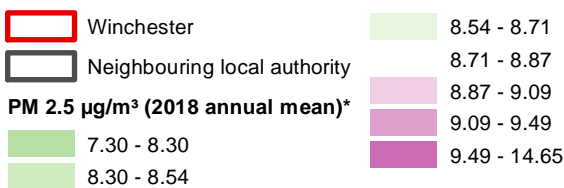
*Notes:
European Directive annual mean not to exceed 40 µg/m³.
Estimated 2018 background air pollution maps (base year 2017).
Total annual mean concentrations based on 1 km x 1 km grid squares are provided.

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



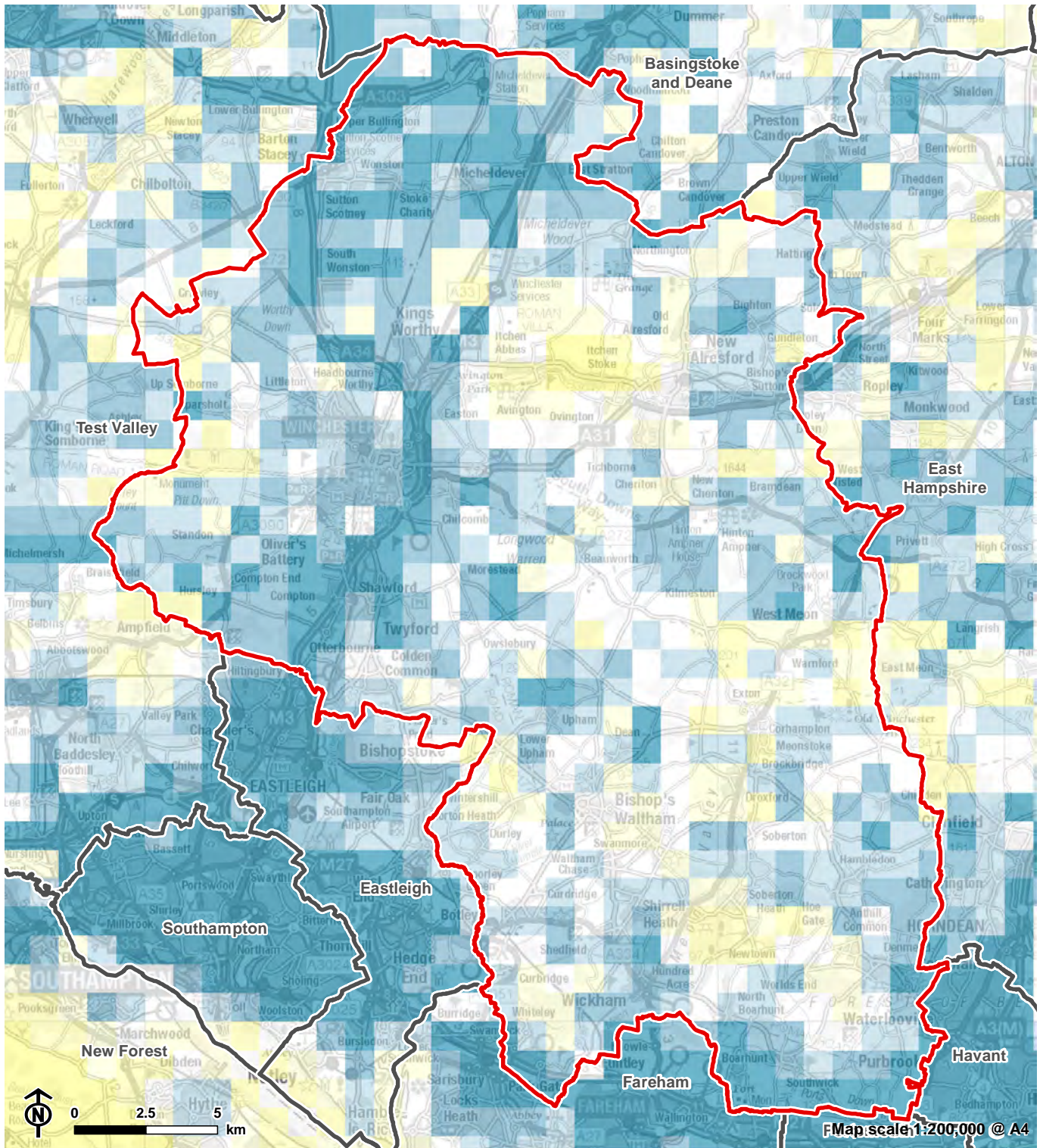
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Figure 3.19: Air Quality (PM2.5)



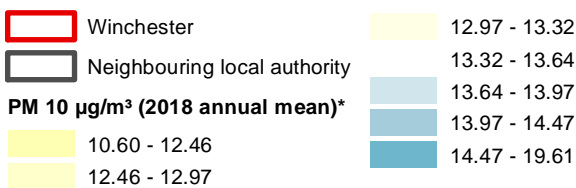
*Notes:
PM2.5 concentrations in gravimetric units. European Directive annual mean not to exceed $25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Estimated 2018 background air pollution maps (base year 2017). Total annual mean concentrations based on 1 km x 1 km grid squares are provided.

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



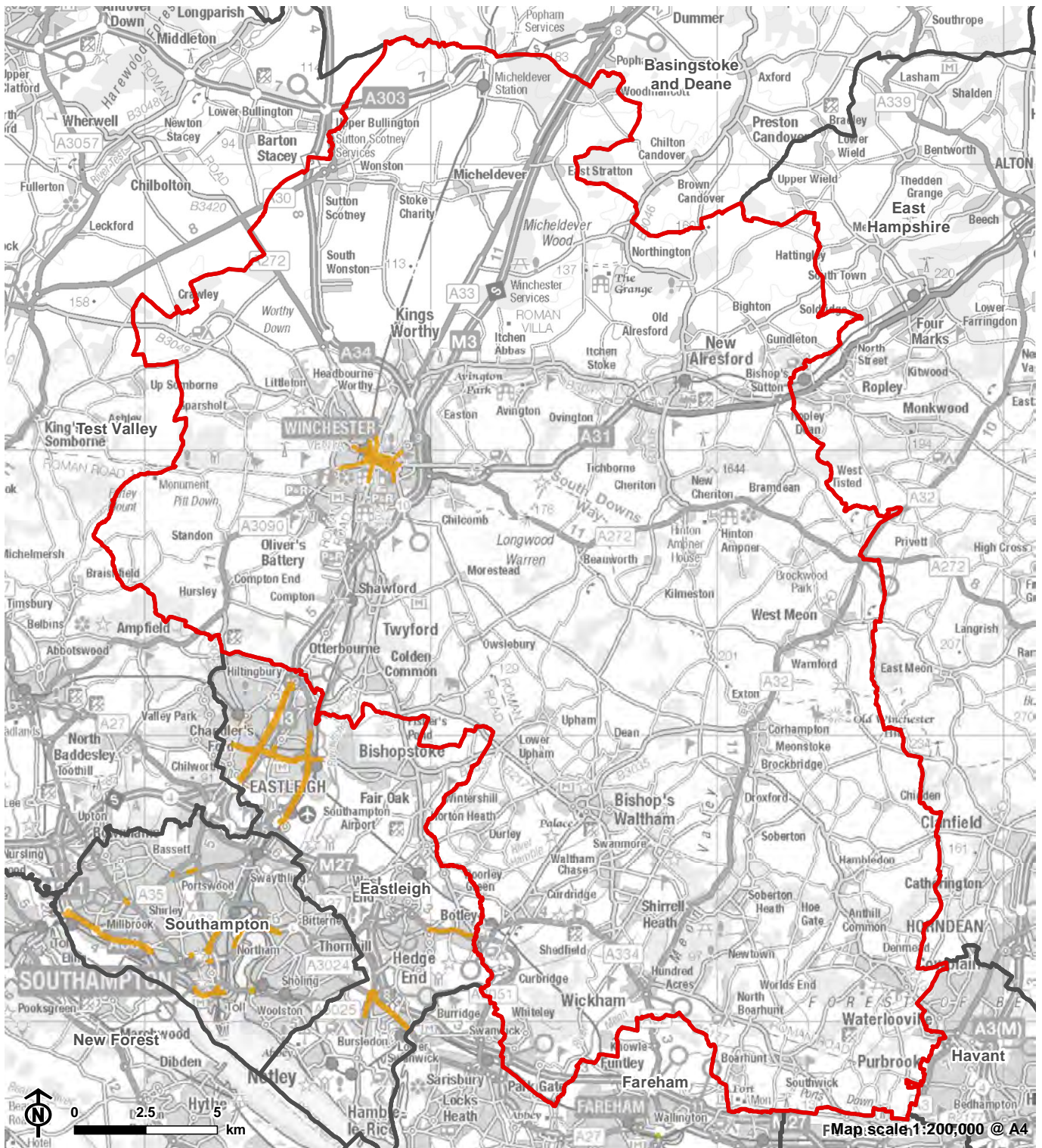
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Figure 3.20: Air Quality (PM10)



*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.

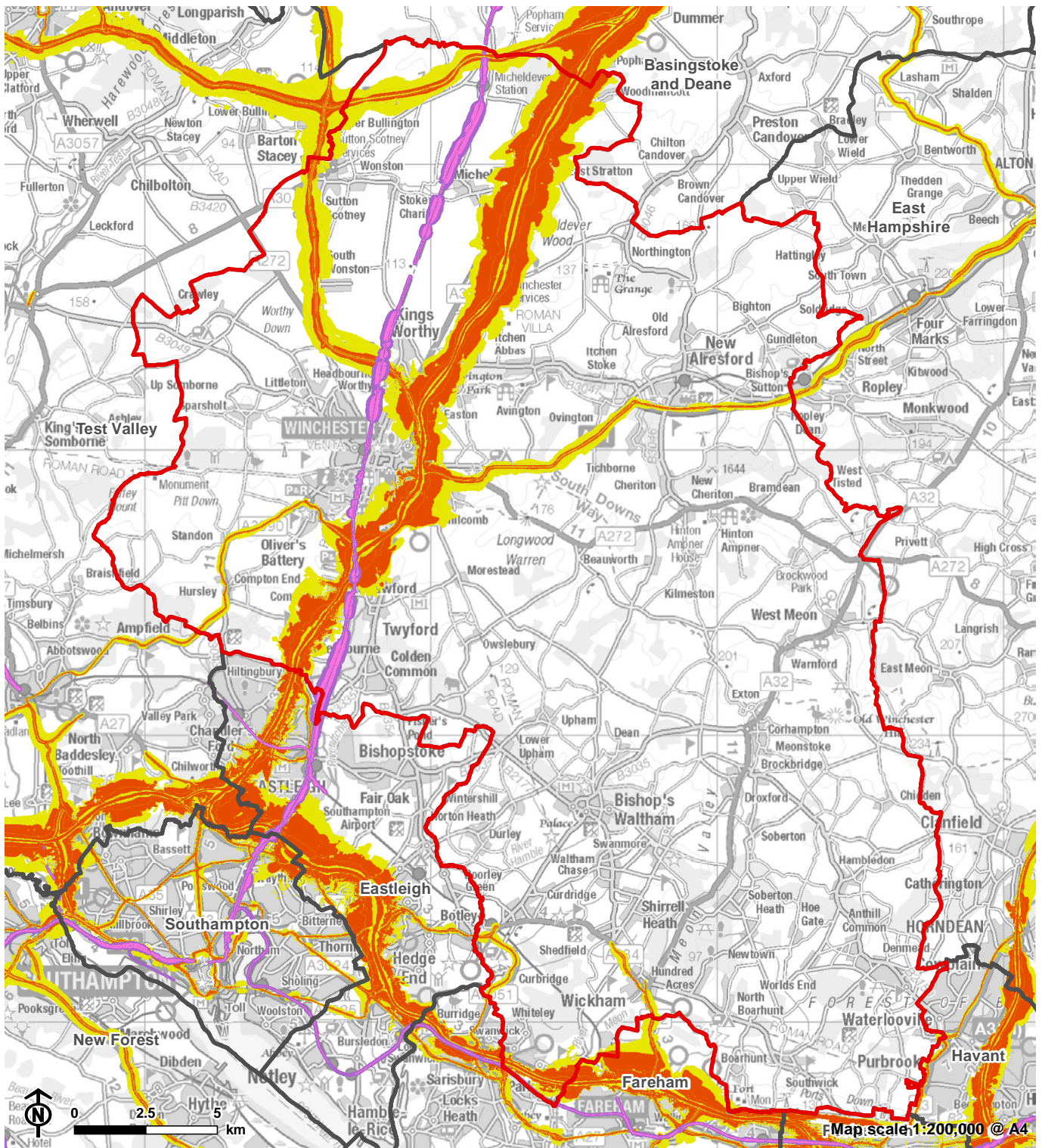


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Source: DEFRA

Figure 3.21: Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA)

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- AQMA



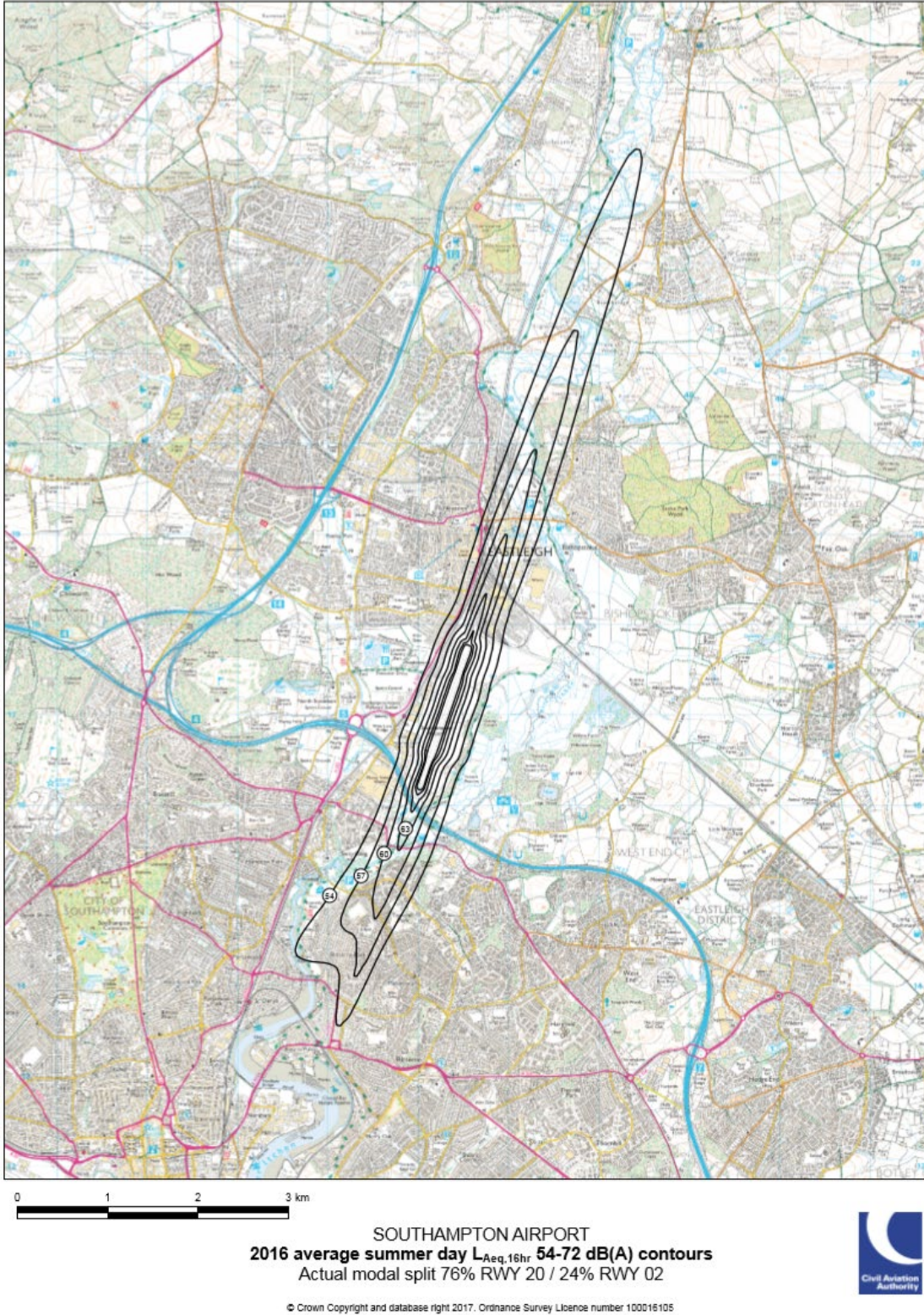
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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_22_11113_r0_Noise_Pollution_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: DEFRA

Figure 3.22: Noise Pollution

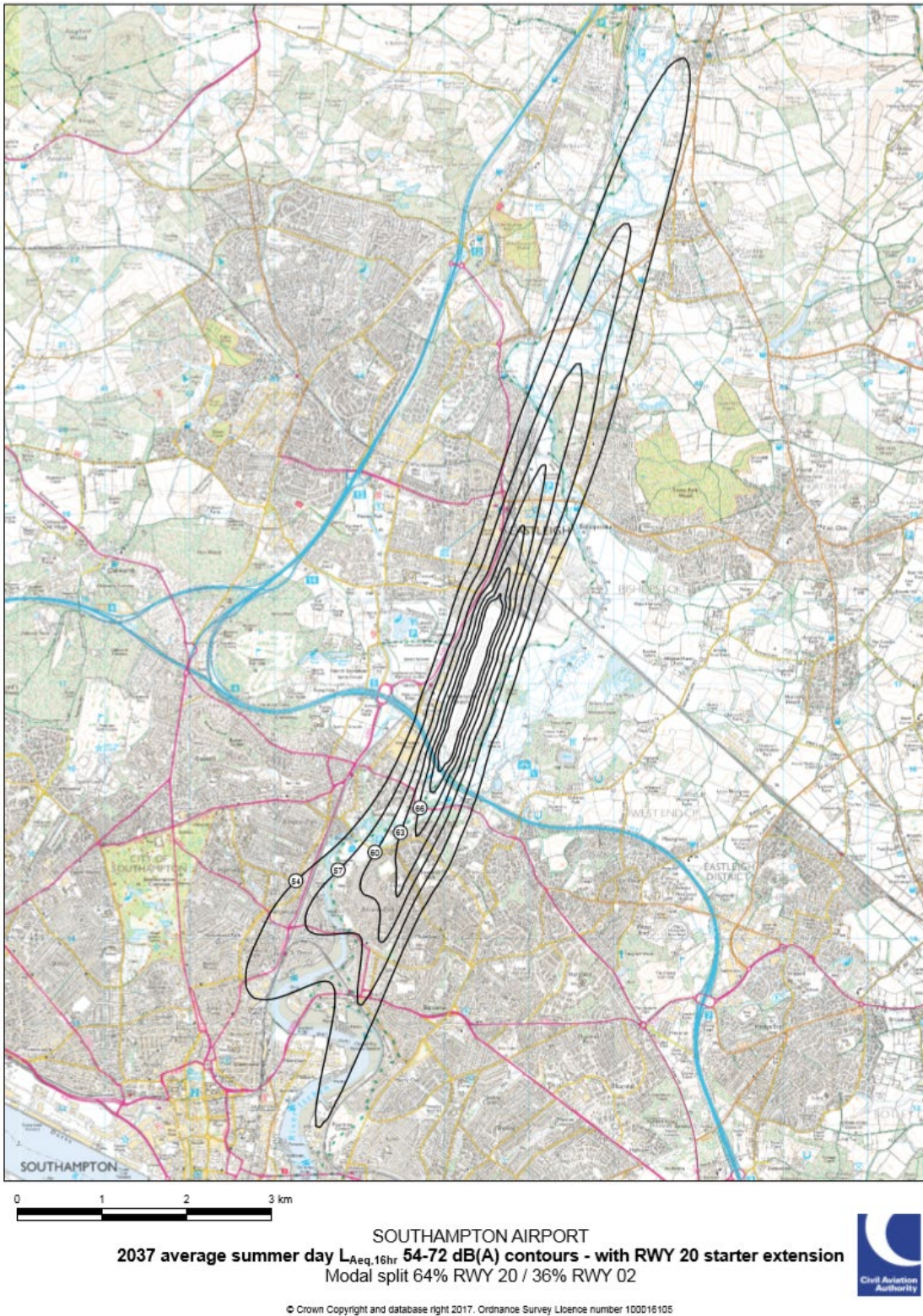
- | | |
|---|---|
| Winchester | Road noise |
| Neighbouring local authority | A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level at night (2300-0700) exceeding 54.9dB |
| Rail noise | A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level daytime - 16 hour (0700-2300) exceeding 59.9dB |
| A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level at night (2300-0700) exceeding 54.9dB | |
| A-weighted equivalent continuous sound level daytime - 16 hour (0700-2300) exceeding 59.9dB | |

Figure 3.23: Southampton Airport aircraft noise contour (2016)¹⁴⁰



¹⁴⁰ Savills (2019) Environmental Statement, available from: <https://planning.eastleigh.gov.uk/s/papplication/a1M4J00000d3ql/f1986707>

Figure 3.24: Southampton Airport aircraft noise contour (2037)¹⁴¹



¹⁴¹ Savills (2019) Environmental Statement, available from: <https://planning.eastleigh.gov.uk/s/papplication/a1M4J00000d3ql/f1986707>

Land and Water Resources

Geology and minerals

3.170 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.

3.171 Significant parts of Hampshire's landscape are considered to be of high quality and are covered by nature conservation and landscape designations¹⁴².

3.172 Principal mineral sources in Winchester District include sharp and soft sand, gravel, and some deposits of bedrock deposits, chalk and brick making clay¹⁴³.

3.173 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 met¹⁴⁴.

3.174 According to the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan¹⁴⁵, 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 identifies within the Plan, including extensions and new sites – 11.57mt; and
- Unallocated opportunities – 3.08mt.

3.175 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 border¹⁴⁶. 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

3.176 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 activities¹⁴⁷.

3.177 **Figure 3.25** below shows the range of agricultural land grades within the District.

¹⁴² Hampshire County Council (2013) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf>

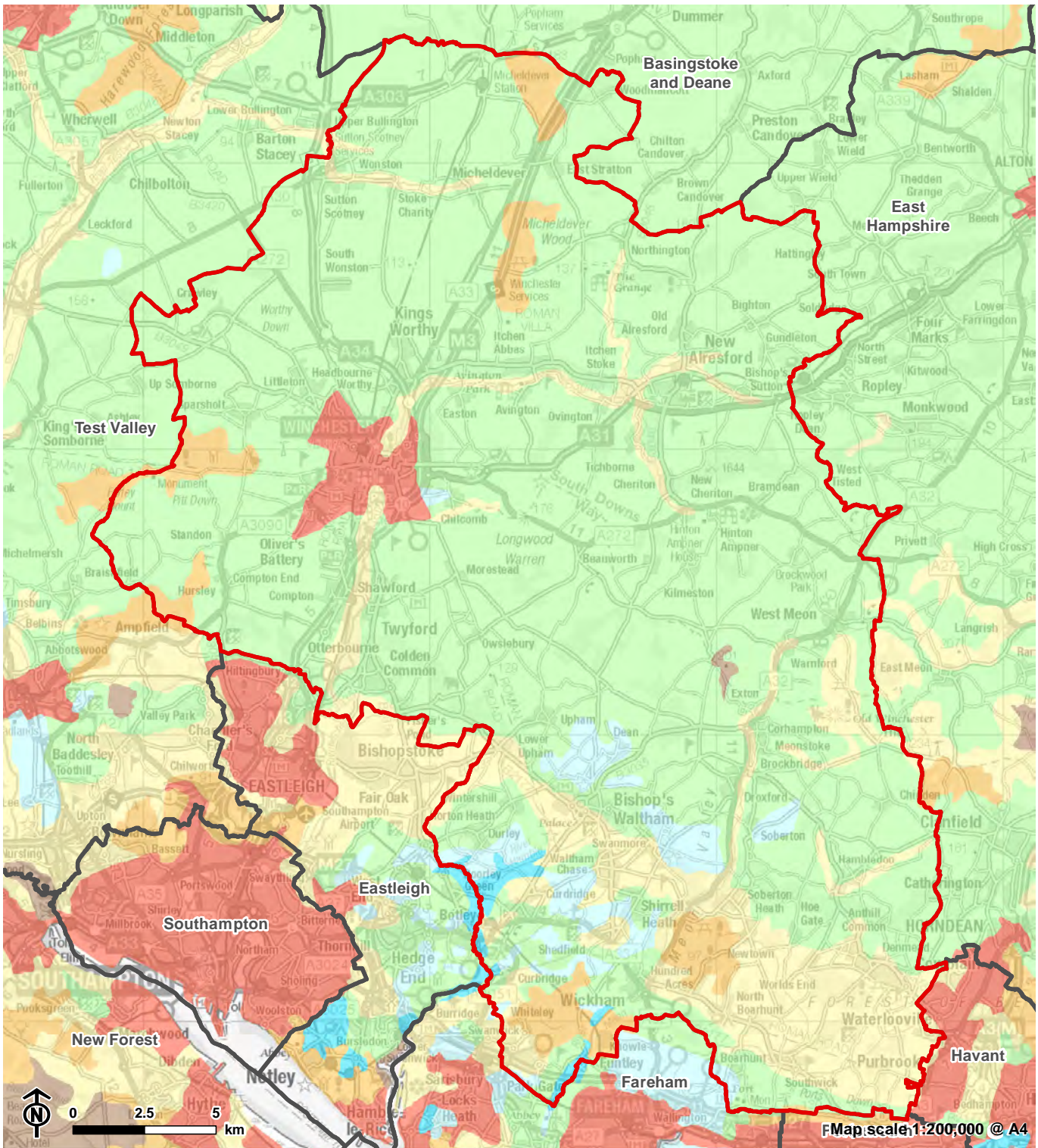
¹⁴³ British Geological survey (2003) Mineral resources map for Hampshire [online] Available at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/downloads/start.cfm?id=2596>

¹⁴⁴ Hampshire County Council (2019) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan: Local Aggregate Assessment 2019 [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/2019LocalAggregateAssessment.pdf>

¹⁴⁵ Hampshire County Council (2013) Minerals and Waste Plan [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf>

¹⁴⁶ Hampshire county Council (2013) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan Policies Map [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlan-PoliciesMap.pdf>

¹⁴⁷ Winchester City council (2004) Landscape Character Assessment [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/evidence-base/environment/landscape-character-assessment>



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 CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_25_11113_r0_ALC_A4P_07/07/2020
 Source: Natural England

Figure 3.25: Agricultural Land Classification

Winchester	Grade 3
Neighbouring local authority	Grade 4
Agricultural Land Classification	Grade 5
Grade 1	Non Agricultural
Grade 2	Urban

Contaminated land

3.178 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.

3.179 Currently, there are no areas of contaminated land identified within the District¹⁴⁸.

Waste

3.180 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 landfill¹⁴⁹. The growing population in the plan area will place pressure on existing resources and there will be a requirement to meet growing needs.

3.181 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%¹⁵⁰.

Water

3.182 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 importance¹⁵¹. 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 Trust¹⁵².

3.183 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 wildlife¹⁵³.

3.184 Natural England has recently published guidance (updated in June 2020)¹⁵⁴ 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.

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).

3.185 Southern Water provides for Winchester District's water supply and wastewater treatment. In Winchester 100% of

¹⁴⁸ Winchester City Council (2019) Contaminated land [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/environment/contaminated-land>

¹⁴⁹ Hampshire County Council (2013) Minerals and Waste Plan [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf>

¹⁵⁰ Winchester City Council (2017) Household waste recycled [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/about/access-to-data/performance-measures/environment/household-waste-recycled-percentage>

¹⁵¹ The Wildlife Trust (2020) Chalk rivers [online] Available at: <https://www.wildlifetrusts.org/habitats/freshwater/chalk-rivers>

¹⁵² <http://www.ticp.org.uk/>

¹⁵³ Natural England (undated) Designated Sites View [online] Available at: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/Marine/MarineSiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK0017073&SiteName=solent&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=&SeaArea=&IFCAArea=&HasCA=1&NumMarineSeasonality=0&SiteNameDisplay=Solent%20and%20Isle%20of%20Wight%20Lagoons%20SAC>

¹⁵⁴ Natural England guidance on achieving nutrient neutrality in the Solent Region (June 2020): <https://www.push.gov.uk/2020/06/11/natural-england-published-nutrient-calculator-and-updated-guidance-on-achieving-nutrient-neutral-housing-development/>

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 droughts¹⁵⁵.

3.186 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 Eastleigh¹⁵⁶. 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.

3.187 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 Zones¹⁵⁷.

3.188 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 water¹⁵⁸. 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 Alresford¹⁵⁹.

3.189 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'.

3.190 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 overall¹⁶⁰.

3.191 The location of SPZs and the main watercourses in the District are shown in **Figure 3.26**, below.

¹⁵⁵ Southern Water (2019) Water Resource Management Plan 2020 – 2070 [online] Available at: <https://www.southernwater.co.uk/our-story/water-resources-planning/water-resources-management-plan-2020-70>

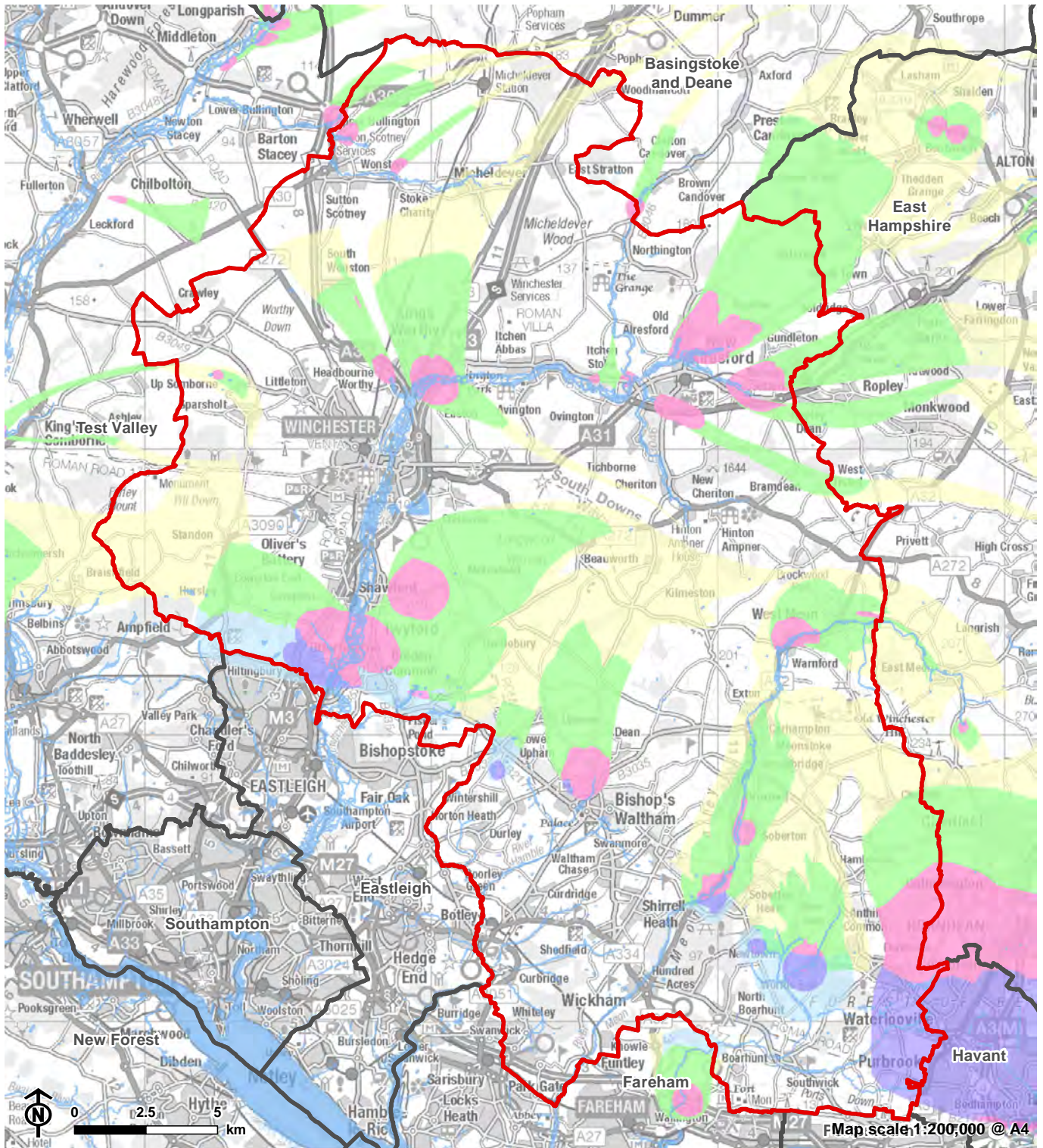
¹⁵⁶ Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2018) Integrated Water Management Study. Available at: <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/WMS-Appendix-1.pdf>

¹⁵⁷ Winchester City Council and South Downs National Park Authority (2013) Winchester District Local Plan Part 1 – Joint Core Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/local-plan-part-1-joint-core-strategy-adopted-march-2013-local-plan-review-2006>

¹⁵⁸ Environmental Agency (2020) Source Protection Zones [online] Available at: <https://data.gov.uk/dataset/09889a48-0439-4bbe-8f2a-87bba26fbf5/source-protection-zones-merged>

¹⁵⁹ DEFRA (2020) Magic Maps [online] Available at: <https://magic.defra.gov.uk/MagicMap.aspx>

¹⁶⁰ Environment Agency (2016) South East River Basin District [online] Available at: <https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/RiverBasinDistrict/7>



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_26_11113_r0_Watercourses_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Environment Agency

Figure 3.26: Watercourses and Source Protection Zones

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority
- Watercourse
- Source protection zone**
- Zone 1
- Zone 1c
- Zone 2
- Zone 2c
- Zone 3

Biodiversity

3.192 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.

3.193 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 3.27** and **Figure 3.28**, 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 3.27 or Figure 3.28. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

3.194 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.
- **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.

3.195 The latest Winchester Authority Monitoring Report states that many Winchester Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species lie outside designated sites. Therefore, the full extent of priority habitats and species is yet unknown¹⁶¹. However, non-statutory designated sites such as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Winchester are subject to significant loss recently and are just as important to protect.

3.196 Winchester City Council is in the process mapping its ecosystem services including areas of importance for pollination¹⁶², mitigation heat island effect¹⁶³ and for regulating surface water runoff¹⁶⁴. 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:

- Green spaces along River Itchen and River Meon;
- Farley Mount Country Park;
- Blackwood Forest;
- Forest areas along the M3 road in the north East 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.

3.197 Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust, Natural England and Hampshire Biodiversity Information Centre have

¹⁶¹ Winchester City Council (2020) Authorities' Monitoring Report 2018 – 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

¹⁶² Winchester City Council (2017) Pollinators map [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4788/Pollination.pdf>

¹⁶³ Winchester City Council (2017) Urban heat map [online] Available at:

<https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4789/Urban-heat-island-effects.pdf>

¹⁶⁴ Winchester City Council (2017) Water run off map [online] Available at:

<https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4790/Water-runoff-regulation.pdf>

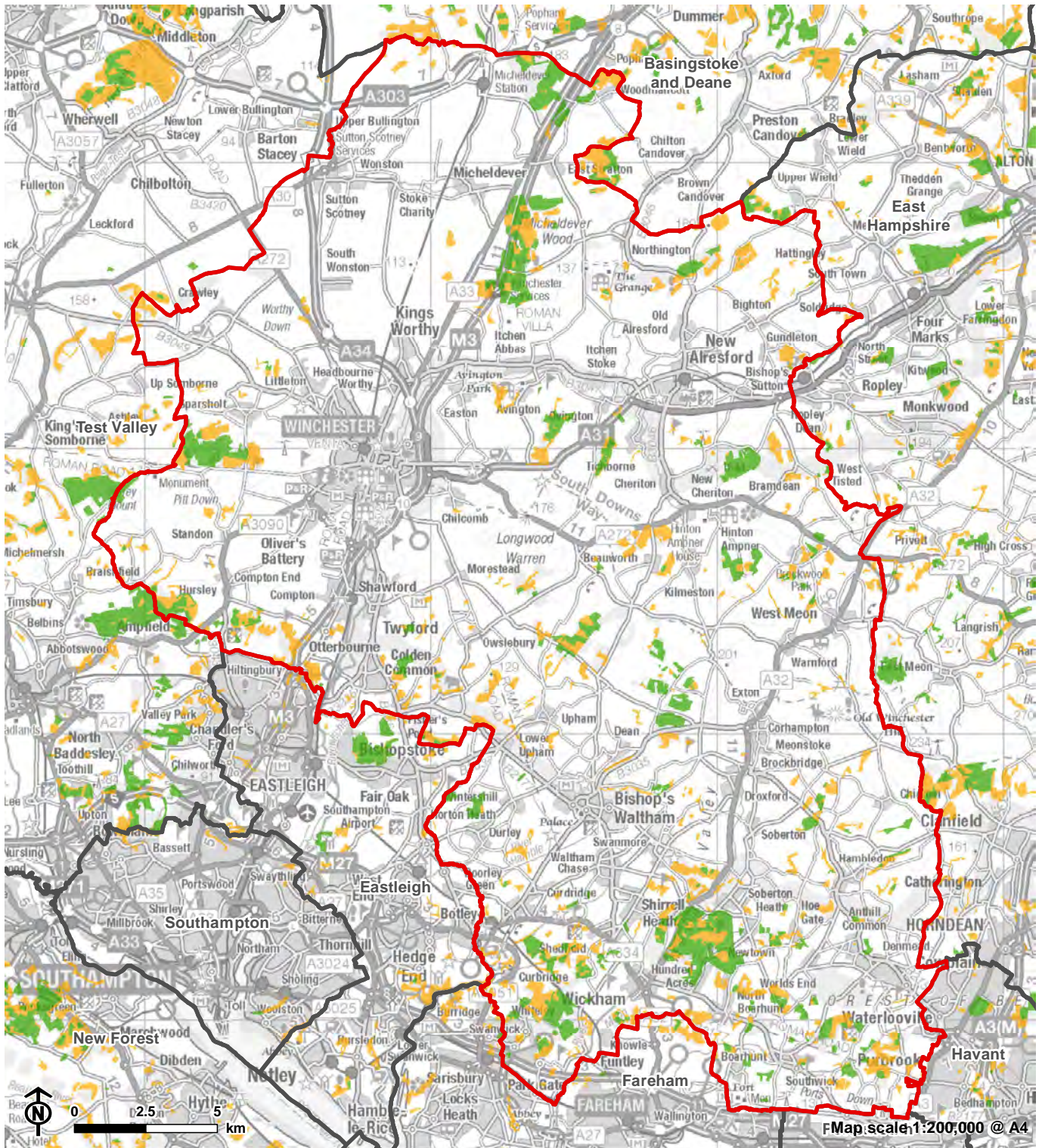
created a Nature Recovery Network map for Hampshire and Isle of Wight Counties. Mapping has identified the absolute no-go areas for development that include places such as nature reserves and the internationally protected areas, and it also identified areas which can deliver greatest benefits for wildlife. This ecological network map presents a bigger picture that allows for larger perspective to evaluate cumulative effects of individual planning and land use decisions¹⁶⁵.

3.198 As of summer 2020, the Council is in the process of commissioning a new Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) for the District which will replace the 2005 document. The new BAP will extend beyond the designated sites in the District and will prioritise and direct resources and work relating to biodiversity.

3.199 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 Plan¹⁶⁶ to "leave the environment in a better 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.

¹⁶⁵ Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust (2020) Nature Recovery Network [online] Available at: <https://www.hiwwt.org.uk/nature-recovery-network>

¹⁶⁶ Defra (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment



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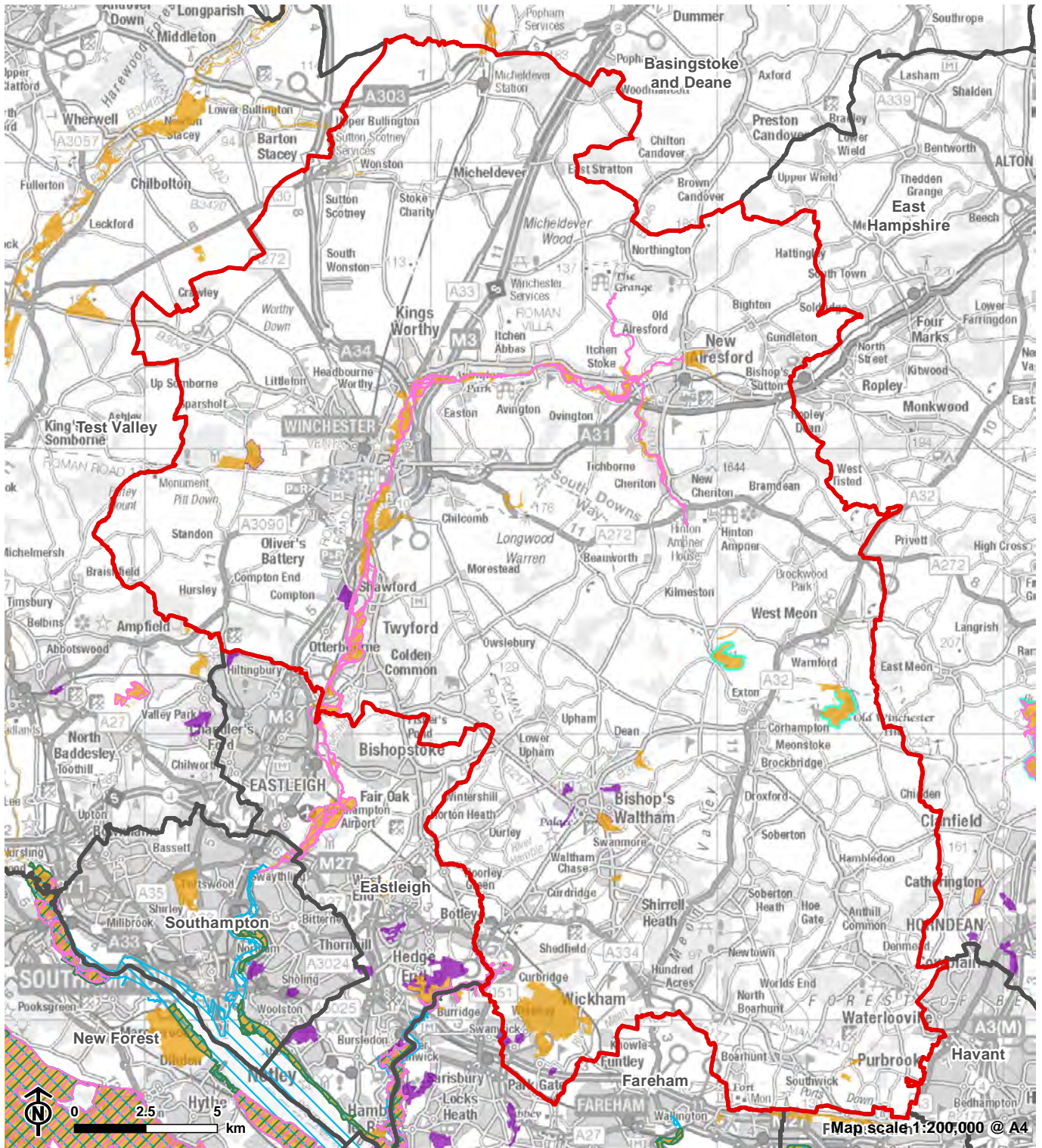
CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_27_11113_r0_AWL_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure 3.27: Ancient Woodland

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority

Ancient woodland

- Ancient and semi-natural woodland
- Ancient replanted woodland



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Figure 3.28: Designated Biodiversity Assets

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

Historic Environment

Heritage Assets

3.200 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 3.29** and **Figure 3.30**, below.

3.201 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 England¹⁶⁷.

3.202 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 completion¹⁶⁸.

3.203 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.

3.204 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 century¹⁶⁹.

3.205 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 areas¹⁷⁰.

3.206 During the most recent reporting year (2018/19) two 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 development¹⁷¹.

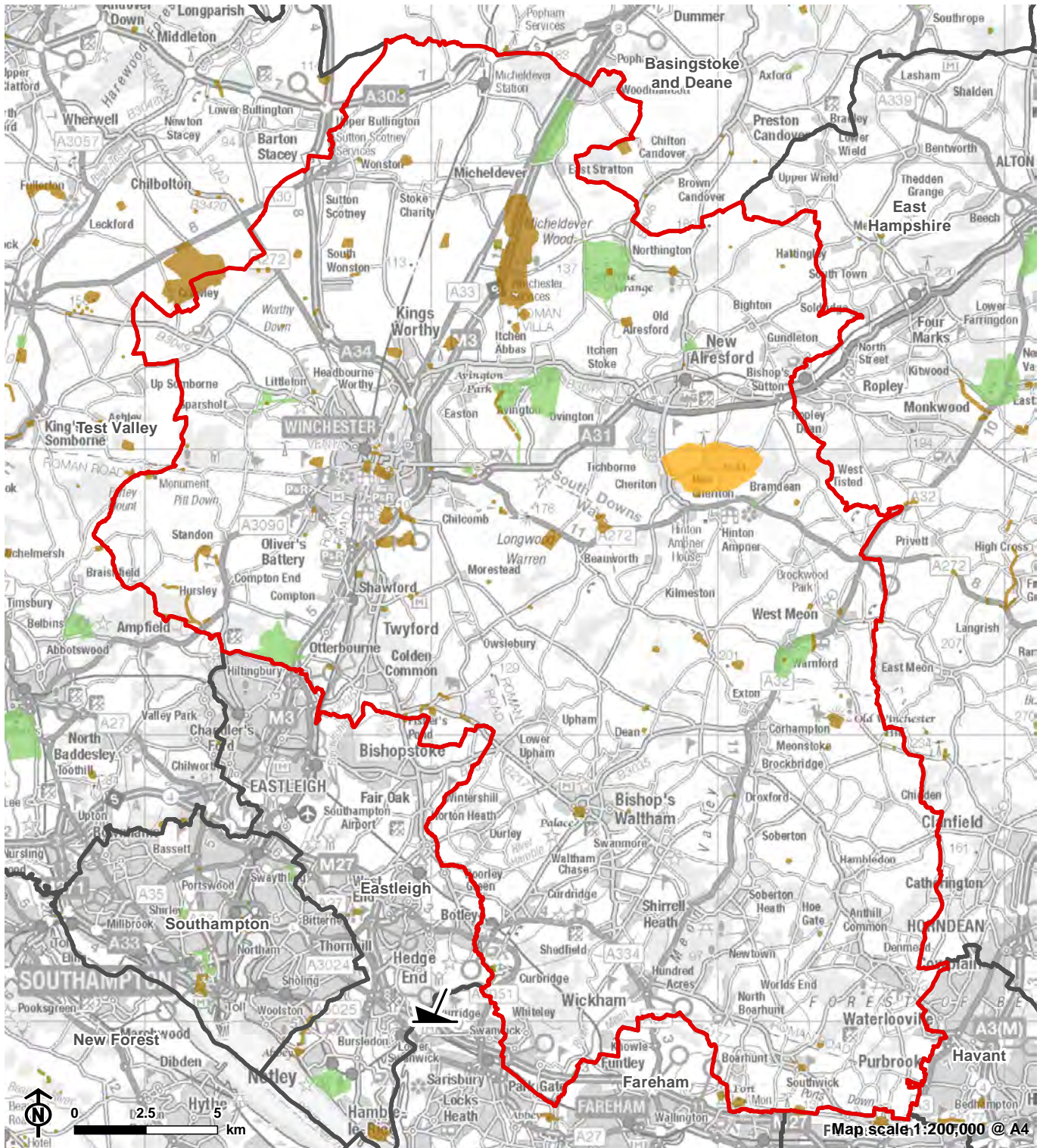
¹⁶⁷Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Governments (2019 update) National Planning Policy Framework (footnote 63) [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/810197/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf

¹⁶⁸ Winchester City Council (2020) Non-Designated Heritage Assets [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/historic-environment/non-designated-heritage-assets-and-locally-listed-heritage-assets/non-designated-heritage-assets>

¹⁶⁹ Ibid.

¹⁷⁰ <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/historic-environment/conservation-areas/technical-assessments>

¹⁷¹ Winchester City Council (2020) Authorities' Monitoring Report 2018 – 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/annual-monitoring-report-amr>

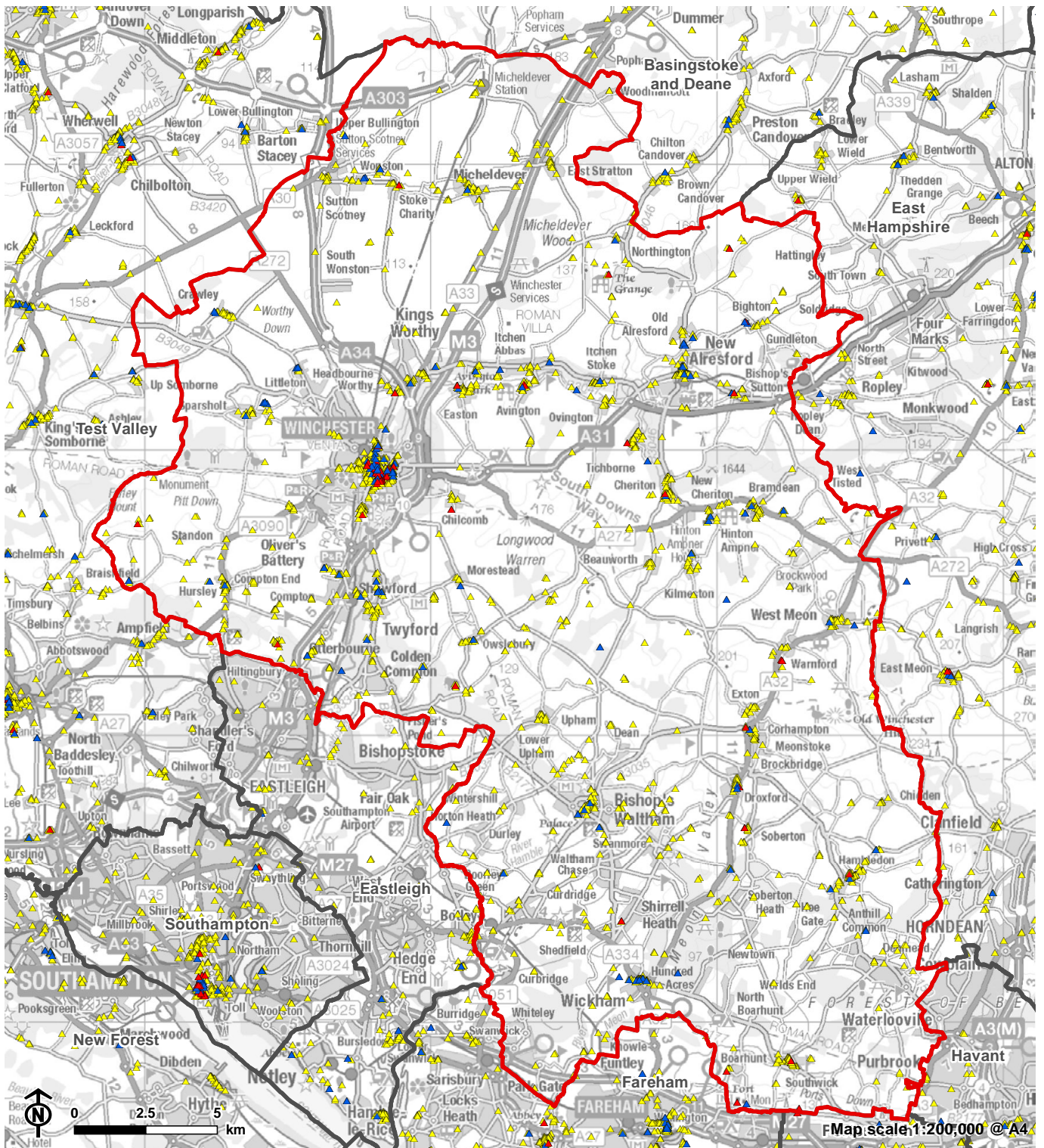


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Source: Historic England

Figure 3.29: Heritage Assets

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



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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_30_11113_r0_Listed_Buildings_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Historic England

Figure 3.30: Listed Buildings

- Winchester
 - Neighbouring local authority
- Listed Building**
- ▲ Grade I
 - ▲ Grade II*
 - ▲ Grade II

Heritage at Risk

3.207 Historic England has a Heritage at Risk Register¹⁷² 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.

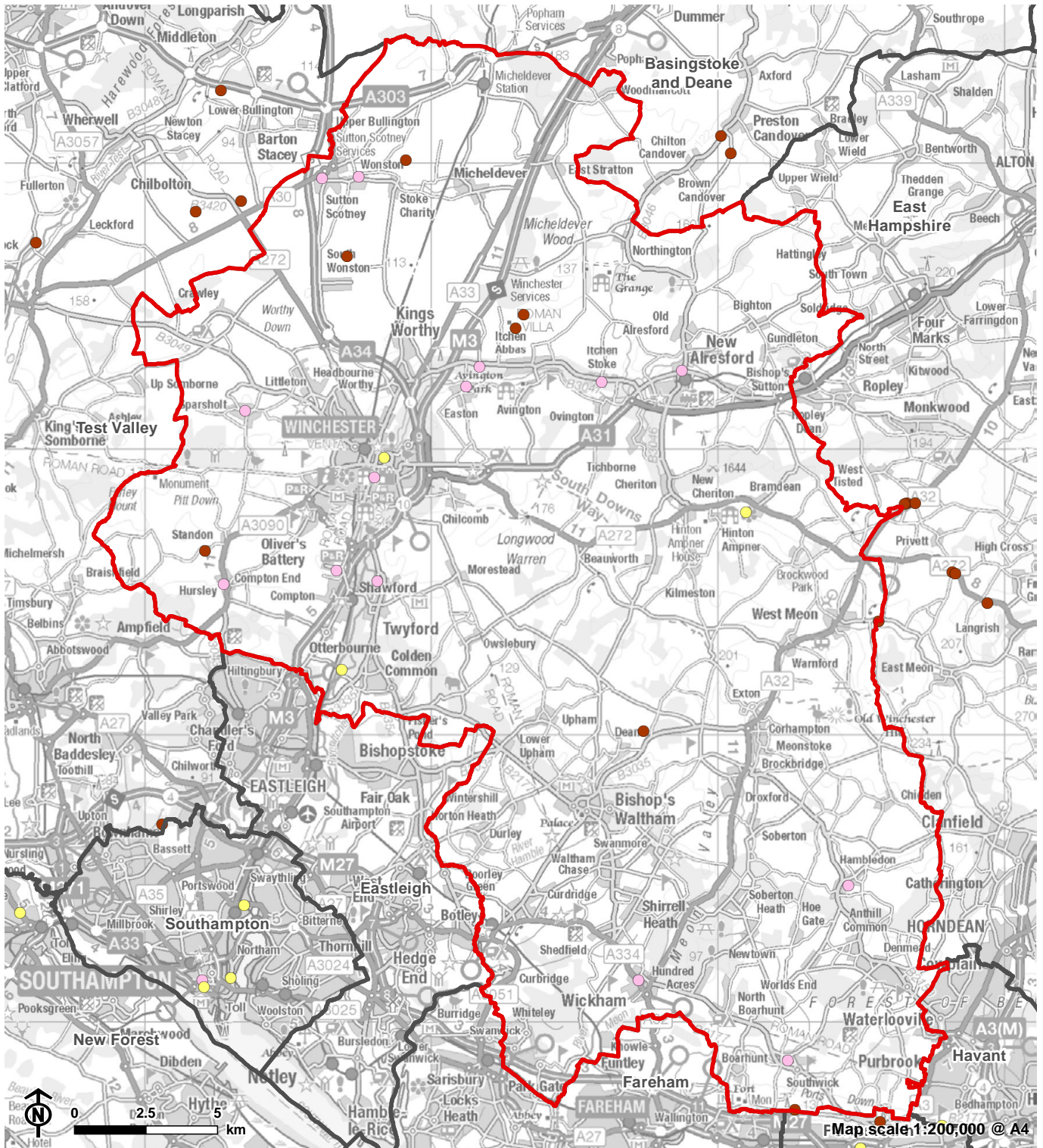
3.208 The heritage assets (including Conservation Areas) identified on the Historic England Heritage at Risk Register as being at risk in the District are shown in **Figure 3.31** below, and information about their heritage category and condition¹⁷³ are provided in **Table 3.19** below. The Council presently does not have a local Heritage at Risk Register.

¹⁷² Historic England (2019) Risk Register [online] Available at: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2019-registers/ee-har-register2019/>.

¹⁷³ Historic England classifies building conditions as 'very bad', 'poor', 'fair' or 'good'. The condition of buildings or structures on the Heritage at Risk Register typically ranges from 'very bad' to 'poor', 'fair' and (occasionally) 'good' reflecting the fact that some buildings or structures capable of use are vulnerable to becoming at risk because they are empty, under-used or face redundancy without a new use to secure their future. Assessing vulnerability in the case of buildings in fair condition necessarily involves judgement and discretion. A few buildings on the Register are in good condition, having been repaired or mothballed, but a new use or owner is still to be secured. Buildings or structures are removed from the Register when they are fully repaired/consolidated, and their future secured through either occupation and use, or through the adoption of appropriate management.

Table 3.19: 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
Winchester	Conservation Area	At risk
Wonston	Conservation Area	At risk
Church of the Holy Trinity, North Walls, Winchester	Listed Building grade II*	Poor
Church of St Simon and St Jude, Church Lane, Bramdean, Bramdean and Hinton Ampner	Listed Building grade II*	Very bad
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	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Roman villa and earlier prehistoric settlement 400m west of Lone Farm, Itchen	Scheduled Monument	Extensive significant problems
Merdon Castle	Scheduled Monument	Poor



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Source: Historic England

Figure 3.31: Heritage Assets at Risk

- Winchester
- Neighbouring local authority

Heritage at risk

- Conservation Area
- Listed Building
- Registered Park and Garden
- Scheduled Monument

Landscape

3.209 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 boundaries¹⁷⁴. The National Character Areas are shown in **Figure 3.32**, below.

3.210 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 shelterbelts¹⁷⁵.
- 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 woodland¹⁷⁶.
- 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 grassland¹⁷⁷.
- 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 waders¹⁷⁸.

3.211 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 improvements¹⁷⁹. Currently, the Landscape Character Assessment for the District is being updated.

3.212 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.

3.213 A Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal¹⁸⁰ 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 will be superseded by a landscape sensitivity appraisal of the SHELAA sites. This is currently underway by the Council, using an assessment method based on the revised Natural England Methodology published in March 2019.

3.214 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 3.33** below.

3.215 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.

¹⁷⁴ HM Government (2014) Natural characteristic Areas [online] <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-character-area-profiles-data-for-local-decision-making/national-character-area-profiles>
¹⁷⁵ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 130 Hampshire Downs [online] Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/6738147345956864?category=587130>
¹⁷⁶ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 128 South Hampshire Lowlands [online] Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5925881990086656?category=587130>
¹⁷⁷ Natural England (2015) NCA Profile: 125 South Downs [online] Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/7433354?category=587130>

¹⁷⁸ Natural England (2014) NCA Profile: 126 South Coast Plain [online] Available at: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4923911250640896?category=587130>
¹⁷⁹ Winchester City Council (2004) Winchester District Landscape Character Assessment [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/landscape---countryside/landscape-character-assessment/>
¹⁸⁰ Winchester City Council (2014) Landscape Sensitivity Appraisal [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4030/Winchester-ALL-landscape-sensitivity-appraisal-FINAL-21.10.-2014-for-web-low-res.pdf>

3.216 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 skies¹⁸¹. 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 Ampner¹⁸².

3.217 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 features¹⁸³.

Difficulties and Data Limitations

3.218 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.”

3.219 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.

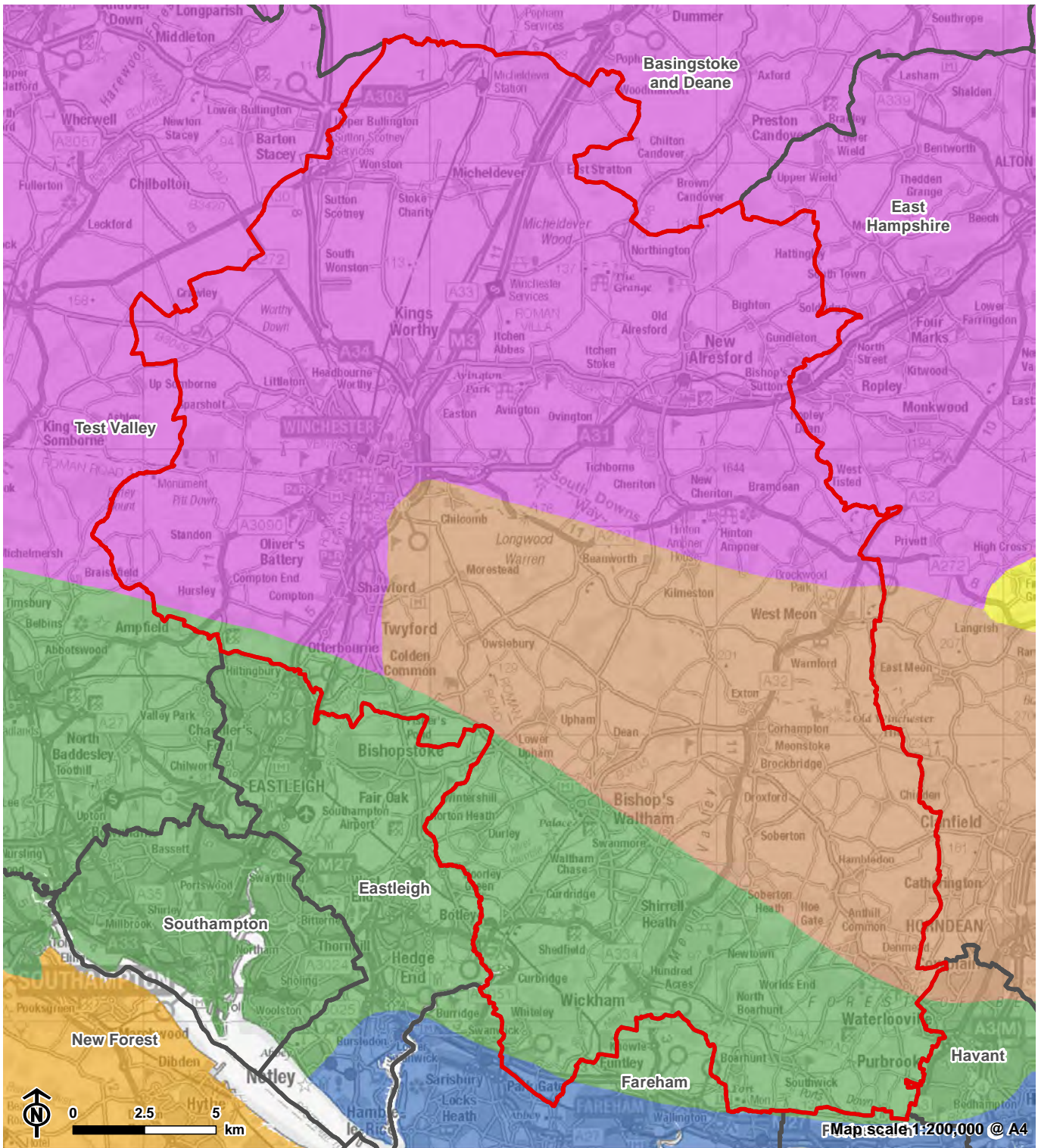
- Data on non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest does not exist for the District at present. These assets can often only be confirmed following further, more detailed assessment involving surveys / investigations. The initial identification of development site options which might have 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.

3.220 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.

¹⁸¹ South Downs National Park (2017) SDNP Tranquillity Study [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/13-04-17-South-Downs-National-Park-Tranquillity-Study.pdf>

¹⁸² South Downs Council (2019) South Downs National Park Local Plan [online] Available at: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SD_LocalPlan_2019_17Wb.pdf

¹⁸³ South Downs Council (2019) South Downs National Park Local Plan [online] Available at: https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/SD_LocalPlan_2019_17Wb.pdf

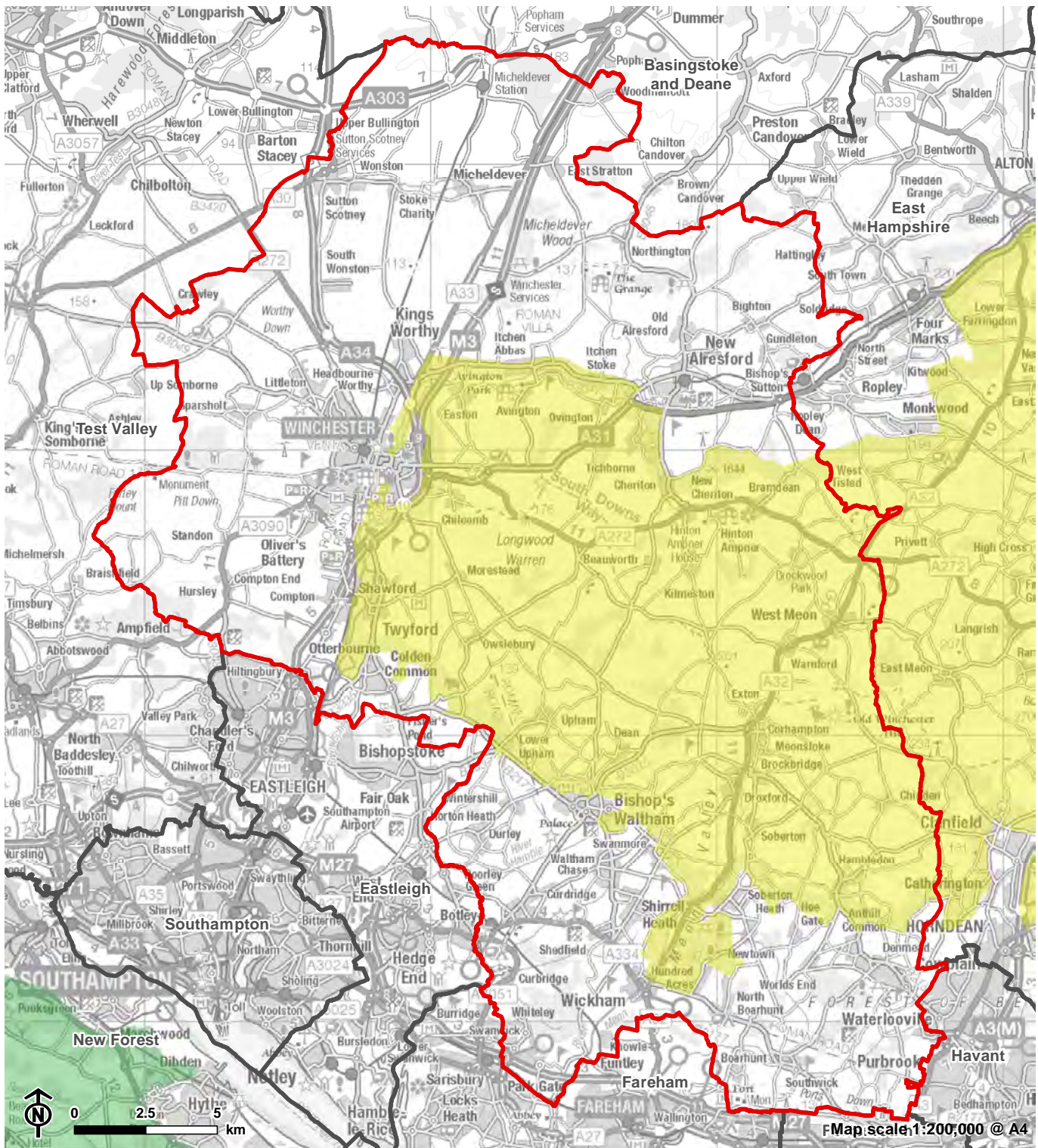


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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_32_11113_r0_NCA_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Natural England

Figure 3.32: 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 3.33: National Parks

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

Chapter 4

Key Sustainability Issues and Likely Evolution without the Plan

4.1 Analysis of the baseline information has enabled a number of key sustainability issues facing Winchester to be identified. Identification of the key sustainability issues and consideration of how these issues might develop over time if the Local Plan is not implemented help to meet the requirements of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive to provide information on:

“the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan; and any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan.”

4.2 Key sustainability issues for Winchester were originally identified through a scoping process in 2007 for the adopted Winchester District Local Plan Part 1. These issues were reviewed as part of the SA Report for the Local Plan Part 2. These issues have been reviewed again and revised in light of the updated policy review and baseline information and to reflect views obtained from stakeholders at the Scoping Workshop held virtually on 17th June 2020. The updated set of key sustainability issues for Winchester District is presented in **Table 4.1** overleaf.

4.3 It is also a requirement of the SEA Directive that consideration is given to the likely evolution of the environment in the plan area (in this case Winchester District) if the new Local Plan was not to be implemented. This analysis is also presented in the second column of **Table 4.1** in relation to each of the key sustainability issues.

4.4 The information in **Table 4.1** shows that, in general, the current trends in relation to the various social, economic and environmental issues affecting Winchester would be more likely to continue without the implementation of the new Local Plan, although the policies in the adopted Winchester Local Plan would still go some way towards addressing many of the issues. In most cases, the new Local Plan offers opportunities to directly and strongly affect existing trends in a positive way, through an up-to-date plan which reflects the requirements of the NPPF.

Table 4.1: Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester and Likely Evolution without the new Local Plan

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	
<p>There is a need to significantly reduce the District's carbon dioxide emissions (to help meet the Climate Emergency targets and the Paris Climate Change Agreement), by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Reducing journeys by private car. Transport is the largest contributor to carbon dioxide emissions in Winchester. However, this will be challenging given the rural nature of the majority of the District and current levels of in and out commuting by car between the larger settlements to the south of the District (Eastleigh, Southampton, Fareham, Portsmouth). ■ Increasing use of renewable energy sources. There is an opportunity to focus on the 29% of the District that is not already connected to mains gas. 	<p>Carbon emissions arise from a number of sources and the general decreasing trend is likely to continue due to the priority being placed on this at a national level and through Climate Emergency declarations by local authorities. The adopted Local Plan Part 1 already contains a number of policies that seek to encourage reductions in carbon emissions associated with the new residential and commercial development required to meet growth in the District. Policy CP11 requires new residential developments to achieve Code Level 5 of the Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) for energy, where practical and viable. Following the adoption of the Local Plan in April 2013, the Government limited the ability for Councils to set energy performance standards higher than the equivalent of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4. Policy CP11 is now being applied in compliance with the maximum standards set out in Government policy.</p> <p>Further policies in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 which are likely to help mitigate climate change include Policy CP10 which states development should be located and designed to reduce the need to travel; Policy CP12 which encourages the development of renewable and decentralised energy schemes; and Policy CP10 which requires a high quality of design at new developments including measures to reduce impact on climate change. Furthermore, Policy DM16 in the Local Plan Part 2 is supportive of new design which utilises principles of energy efficient design, including through layout, orientation and passive solar gain.</p> <p>The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to update these policies to meet the current circumstances of the District in light of new development and updated growth requirements. It also provides the opportunity to incorporate new policies to help achieve the aims of the recently declared climate change emergency. Policies should contribute to the achievement of carbon neutrality in the District by 2030. In addition, the new Local Plan can help to deliver the aims of the Winchester Movement Strategy which include increased capacity of Park and Ride facilities, bus priority on key radial routes into the city centre, and improved pedestrian and cycling provisions through reallocation of road space.</p>
<p>The effects of climate change in the District are likely to result in extreme weather events (e.g. intense rainfall and flooding, prolonged high temperatures and drought) becoming more common and more intense. Climate change is therefore likely to affect habitats and species and how people live, work and play. Opportunities exist for nature-based solutions such as carbon sequestration, flood retention, shading etc.</p>	<p>The adopted Local Plan Part 1 through Policy CP15 is supportive of development that incorporates a net gain in green infrastructure which allows for adaptation to climate change. In addition to linking areas of biodiversity which the policy is directly supportive of, promoting green infrastructure can contribute to flood alleviation, improved water quality, reduced soil erosion and temperature regulation including through shading. Policy CP17 seeks to reduce the potential for increases in flood risk as a result of the location of new development and requires the use of SuDS.</p> <p>Whilst the Local Plan Review will not directly influence extreme weather events, it can build upon the approach of current planning policy to ensure adaptation through design and better respond to current circumstances. This is likely to include shading from tree planting, protection against extreme weather events in the public realm including public transport facilities. It will also be important to promote the</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	<p>principles of green infrastructure as well as promotion of water conservation and recycling at new development. The new Local Plan also presents the opportunity, alongside national measures, to mitigate the effects of potential future flooding and locate development in sustainable locations that would not be significantly impacted by flooding. It can also strengthen an approach which ensures development incorporates design measure which promote flood resilience. This may include the use of flood resilient materials and permeable surfaces where appropriate as well as encouraging the provision of green and blue? roofs at new development</p>
Population, Health and Wellbeing	
<p>Like all parts of the South East, new homes are needed in the District to meet forecast population growth. Winchester has significantly higher unaffordability in its house prices than the average for England and Wales, reflecting the high number of residents who commute to London for work. Rental prices in the District are the most expensive outside London. High house sale and rental prices will make it increasingly difficult for younger people and people with lower incomes to enter the property market, and continue the trend for workers in lower paid jobs in Winchester City commuting in from Southampton, Eastleigh, Fareham and other settlements to the south of the District. Housing stock in the District is generally very good across all sectors, although there are instances of poor property energy efficiency in some types of housing, for instance those without mains gas in rural areas. There is continued need in the District for housing of different types and tenure suitable for older people, families and the Gypsy and Traveller community.</p>	<p>Trends in house prices will be influenced by a number of factors, many of which are outside of the control of the Local Plan. Policy CP1, Policy CP2, Policy CP3, Policy CP4 and Policy CP5 in adopted Local Plan Part 1 seek to address the delivery of new homes in Winchester. This includes affordable homes, accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and housing to the specific needs of the District, such as housing for older people and people with disabilities.</p> <p>The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to facilitate and expedite the delivery of affordable housing. The new Local Plan can also be used to respond to the evolving evidence relating to the housing needs of the District, including that relating to housing mix.</p>
<p>While Winchester's population is generally healthier and happier than the regional and national averages, issues of social isolation have been identified for parts of the District, in particular the urban rather than rural areas. There is also health disparity between the most and least deprived areas of the District. The percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese and prevalence of obesity among Year 6 students is significantly better than the national and regional averages. Levels of hospital admissions directly relating to obesity are lower than the national average, and levels of physical activity are higher, therefore this trend should be encouraged to continue.</p>	<p>The topic of health is intertwined with many policies throughout the adopted Local Plan Part 1 and the adopted Local Plan Part 2. This includes Policy CP6, Policy CP7 and Policy CP15 in the Local Plan Part 1 which seek to provide new or improved community facilities, recreational facilities, open spaces and green infrastructure. Policy CP10 of the Local Plan Part 1 is supportive of development that encourages active travel in the District. Further protection for open spaces and requirements for new open space provision is provided through Policy DM5 and Policy DM6 in the Local Plan Part 2.</p> <p>The new Local Plan could further contribute to tackling issues of isolation, health and well being and general health disparities through policies that strongly support uptake of active modes of transport. access to green space, community facilities, improved public realm and other recreation opportunities, an in particular in more deprived areas.</p>
<p>The settlements of Bishops Sutton, Boarhunt, Colden Common, Crawley, Denmead, Durley, Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Northington, Old Alresford, South Wonston, Waltham Chase, Wickham 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 City: Harestock, Oliver's Battery, St Barnabus Ward, St Luke's Ward, and St Paul's Ward.</p>	<p>Policy CP7 of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 supports the improvement and extension of open space and recreation facilities in the plan area. This policy also sets out a presumption against the loss of open space, sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents an opportunity to help address any existing deficiencies in terms of access to open space in the plan area as new development occurs. This may be achieved by ensuring that large scale development delivers new high-quality open spaces where applicable. The new Local Plan should also continue an approach which helps to resist the loss of viable open spaces through development,</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	unless alternative facilities would be provided or the community benefit of the development outweighs the harm of loss of that facility.
<p>While there is a good walking/cycling/bridleway network within the District and South Downs National Park a number of important routes between Winchester City and the National Park, including the South Downs National Trail, as well as Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way. However, walkers have to cross the M3, which presents a barrier to accessing these routes from the City.</p>	<p>Policies CP13 and CP15 of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 seek to ensure that the public realm is designed to be safe and accessible and includes walking and cycling routes. New development should be integrated well with the green network/grid, including rights of way.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents an opportunity to consider the multi-functionality of green infrastructure network in way that ensures connectivity between the walking, cycling and bridleway network as well as the safety and attractiveness of these routes for users. Routes should continue to be linked to the wider green infrastructure network as development occurs in the plan area. Where development is set out in the plan to occur in proximity to the M3 there may be opportunities to address the issue of connectivity for rights of way across this route.</p>
Equalities	
<p>The population in Winchester is expected to see the highest levels of growth amongst older age groups. This will have implications for the economy, service provision, accommodation and health.</p>	<p>Without the new Local Plan it is likely that services and facilities will still be delivered. Population growth and demographic change is accounted for through many policies within the Local Plan Part 1. This includes Policy CP6 which supports new and improved community facilities and services. Furthermore, Policy CP2 addresses housing mix, including the needs of an ageing population and people with disabilities.</p> <p>However, it is less likely that provision supported through these policies will be in appropriate locations, or of sufficient quality and quantity to keep pace with the updated demands of particular groups. The new Local Plan offers an opportunity to deliver the required services and facilities in a coherent, sustainable manner alongside new development. It is also an opportunity to refresh the approach of addressing housing needs of specific groups in the District, including older people.</p>
<p>While Winchester is one of the 20% least deprived districts in England, there are two wards in Winchester City that are within the 30% most deprived areas in England, including being within the 20% most deprived in terms of educational attainment, and the 30% most deprived in terms of low income and the proportion of the working age population involuntarily excluded from the labour market including those affected by sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities. Nevertheless, for the District as a whole only around 7.7% (1,500) children live in low income families, and 7.8% of all households in the District were fuel poor in 2018, slightly lower than the figure for South East of England (7.9%), which has the lowest fuel poverty levels in England. Therefore, inequalities exist that need to be addressed.</p>	<p>Policy CP1, Policy CP2, Policy CP3, Policy CP4 and Policy CP5 in adopted Local Plan Part 1 seek to address the delivery of new homes in Winchester. This includes affordable homes, accommodation for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople and housing to the specific needs of the District, such housing for older people and people with disabilities. Policies in adopted Local Plan Part 1 and Local Plan Part 2 (most notably Policies CP8, CP9 and DM7) will help to ensure an appropriate level of economic development occurs in the District, with particular support for identified key local sectors. They also seek to support the viability and vitality of the town centres. It is likely to that approach of these policies will help to ensure accessibility to a wide range of employment opportunities for residents which will help to address deprivation. The protection of services and facilities of importance to the community is provided through Policy CP6 in the adopted Local Plan Part 1. Furthermore, Policy CP12 of the adopted Local Plan Part 1 is supportive of the generation of renewable and decentralised energy in the District to include combined heat and power (CHP) and district heating which are identified to have a strong degree of community benefit and/or community ownership. It is expected that such an approach could help to</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	<p>address fuel poverty in the plan area.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents the opportunity to facilitate and expedite the delivery of housing including affordable housing to help address the issue of affordability and other barriers to housing in the plan area. The new Local Plan will also provide opportunities to incorporate policy which can better address the economic needs of the plan area considering the evolving situation in the District. Policies can also be drafted to meet the changing needs of the plan area in terms of access to services and facilities and more efficient energy sources which benefit the wider community.</p>
Economy	
<p>Winchester is generally seen to be an economically affluent area and the area has a higher average wage than the regional and national average. Winchester City is particularly important to the District's economic growth and provides employment opportunities for the surrounding areas. The plan area needs to ensure a future supply of jobs and continued investment to maintain these trends, as well as meeting the Enterprise M3 and Solent Strategic Economic Plans which aim to deliver economic growth through focussing on high value sectors, such as digital and data technologies and a clean growth economy, but also to tackle the pockets of deprivation, particularly within Winchester Town.</p>	<p>Changes to the job market without the implementation of the Local Plan Review are difficult to predict. Some degree of change is inevitable, particularly given the uncertainties posed by Brexit and the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic. Policy CP8 and Policy CP9 of the Local Plan Part 1 seek to ensure economic development and diversification in Winchester particularly within the five key economic sectors of public administration and business services, land based industries, tourism and recreation, knowledge and creative industries and retail. Support is provided for working from home and the loss of existing or allocated employment land and floorspace is to be resisted. The Local Plan Part 2 through Policy DM7 addressed the viability and vitality of town centres.</p> <p>The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to create new high value jobs and safeguard local jobs through the allocation and promotion of new employment land and employment generating uses. There is also an opportunity to achieve the promotion of and further sustainable diversification of the rural economy. The new Local Plan presents a further opportunity to the trend of increased home working. As part of its approach to addressing disparity in the District, the new Local Plan should seek to promote access and opportunity to employment for all.</p>
Transport, Air Quality and Noise	
<p>There are issues of traffic congestion and air quality, particularly in Winchester City, where an AQMA has been designated. An additional AQMA also lies adjacent to the District to the south within Eastleigh. The rural character of much of the District and the importance of Winchester and urban areas outside of the District for local employment opportunities means that it will be challenging to reduce air pollution from vehicular sources.</p>	<p>Impacts on air quality in the absence of the new Local Plan Review is in part unknown. The presence of the M3 through the District means that it accommodates a high volume of through traffic. This route passes into the AQMA almost adjacent to Winchester's southern boundary within Eastleigh. Policy CP10 of the Local Plan Part 1 seeks to reduce demands on the transport network, manage existing capacity efficiently and secure investment to make necessary improvements. This policy and Policy DM19 in the Local Plan Part 2 seek to minimise air pollution and protect air quality as well as reduce the need to travel in the District.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents the opportunity to locate new development in more sustainable locations that limit the potential for reliance on private vehicles, to the benefit of local air quality. Recent national policies and the emergence of new technologies (such as improved electric vehicles, e-bikes and cleaner fuels/energy sources) are likely to help reduce the release of air pollutants. Nonetheless, the new Local Plan provides additional opportunity to contribute to improved air quality in the District through the</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	<p>promotion of alternative travel modes to the motorised vehicle, in line with national policy aspirations. The Local Plan can also support the uptake of electric vehicles and e-bikes by supporting the incorporation of required infrastructure at new development.</p>
Land and Water Resources	
<p>Although the District has very little of the highest grades of agricultural land, the large areas of Grade 3 agricultural land are a significant asset to the District, and new development and climate change put pressure on the availability and productivity of such soils.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Part 1 sets out the development strategy and principles for the District. This includes making efficient use of land within existing settlements and prioritising the use of previously developed land in accessible locations. Furthermore the NPPF supports the re-use of brownfield land and states that planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by <i>“recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land”</i>.</p> <p>The new Local Plan provides an opportunity to strengthen the approach and to ensure that these natural assets are not lost or compromised. This may involve the prioritisation of use of brownfield sites and lower quality agricultural</p>
<p>The District contains safeguarded mineral resources which, where possible, should not be lost or compromised as new development occurs.</p>	<p>Policies and proposals for the development of mineral resources and sustainable waste management across Hampshire including Winchester District are included in the Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013).</p> <p>However, without the new Local Plan it is possible that development could result in unnecessary sterilisation of mineral resources thereby preventing their use for future generations.</p>
<p>Some waterbodies in the District are not achieving ‘good’ overall status under the Water Framework Directive (Candover Brook, Monks Brook, the Moen, Upper Hamble and Upper Wallington have ‘moderate’ status while Bow Lake is ‘bad’), and the most important groundwater resources in the District are at ‘poor’ status. Ground water resources in the District are amongst the most sensitive in the region and are highly vulnerable to pollution. Pollution from surface water runoff from both agricultural and urban areas can occur during extreme weather events which are more likely to occur with climate change. Increased levels of nitrogen and phosphorus input to rivers in Winchester from agricultural sources or from wastewater from existing housing and other development are reaching the Solent and causing eutrophication at these designated sites, which is adversely impacting the Solent’s protected habitats and bird species. The requirement for all new housing development to achieve ‘nutrient neutrality’ is constraining housing delivery.</p> <p>Water resources are limited and the District is in serious water stress, which is predicted to get worse under climate change.</p>	<p>Without the Local Plan Review it is possible that unplanned development could be located in areas that could lead to further water quality issues. However, existing safeguards, such as the EU Water Framework Directive, would help to reduce the potential for this to occur. Development which occurs within Source Protection Zones presents the risk of contamination from any activities that might cause pollution in those areas. Policy CP17 of the Local Plan Part 1 and Policy DM19 of the Local Plan Part 2 seek to prevent development which would cause deterioration to water quality or unacceptable impact on water quantity as well as that which results in unacceptable levels of water pollution and Policy CP17 seeks to reduce the potential for increases in flood risk as a result of the location of new development and requires the use of SuDS. In terms of surface water runoff and flood alleviation, the NPPF only requires the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) for developments of ten or more dwellings.</p> <p>The new Local Plan will provide the opportunity to ensure that development is located and designed to take into account the sensitivity of the water environment, promote water efficiency and grey water recycling. It will also provide further certainty in terms of planning for adequate wastewater infrastructure to address development requirements over the plan period, for example by preferring development connected to mains sewers, and where this is not possible ensuring that package treatment works are required. The new Local Plan could also go further than the NPPF requirement for SuDS and require all</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	residential developments to incorporate SuDS. The new Local Plan also presents an opportunity to include policy that would address the specific issue of nutrient enrichment at the Solent as new development is delivered over the plan period. The policy should be considerate of Natural England's latest guidance on achieving nutrient neutrality for new housing development in the Solent Region. The policy approach might include the incorporation of a green infrastructure at new development to help address this issue.
Biodiversity	
<p>Winchester District contains many areas of high ecological value including sites of international and national importance. As well as the potential for loss of functionally linked habitat, development puts pressure on these sites including through disturbance and damage from recreational use, air pollution, water supply and treatment. In particular, development in Winchester has already been identified to contribute to nutrient enrichment of the Solent marine SACs/SPAs (via Rivers Itchen and Hamble), and the south of the District lies within the zone of influence for recreation pressure on the Solent and Southampton Water SPA.</p>	<p>Pressures on designated biodiversity sites in Winchester are likely to continue regardless of the Local Plan Review as more development and supporting infrastructure results in land take to support projected population increases. The Local Plan contains policies which seek to address these pressures, including Policy CP15 and Policy CP16 which provide support for the existing green infrastructure network as well as sites and habitats identified for their specific importance.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents the opportunity for new development to come forward at the most appropriate locations as to limit detrimental impacts on biodiversity assets. There is also an opportunity to update planning policy to strengthen support for the provision of net biodiversity gain, for example by identifying land that could contribute to achieving that aim. There will also be a need to consider the impacts of climate change impacts on the ecological network. A strengthened approach to support for the green infrastructure network may also be incorporated in the new Local Plan. The Local Plan may also adopt an ecosystems services approach where biodiversity net gain is linked with carbon neutrality, nitrate neutrality, health and well-being, pollination, flood prevention and agriculture. There is also an opportunity to update planning policy in relation to the designated and undesignated sites which are of importance in terms of their biodiversity and geodiversity value. The findings of HRA will be incorporated into the SA and will provide further insight into biodiversity impacts specifically at European sites presenting opportunities to limit adverse impacts at these locations.</p>
<p>Although designated sites represent the most valued habitats in the District, the overall ecological network is important for biodiversity as a whole. The network supports the health of designated sites and allows species to migrate in response to climate change. The incorporation of green infrastructure as growth occurs is important to help preserve these functions. Fragmentation and erosion of habitats and the wider ecological network is an ongoing threat to biodiversity.</p>	<p>Pressures on the wider natural environment in Winchester are also likely to continue regardless of the Local Plan Review. The delivery of development and supporting infrastructure is likely to result in habitat loss beyond that which is experienced at designated site in the District. The Local Plan contains policies which seek to address these pressures, including Policy CP15 and Policy CP16 which provide support for the existing green infrastructure network as well as corridors to support the integrity of the biodiversity network with specific reference to the impacts of climate change. Policy CP16 is also supportive of the achievement of development which achieves net gain in biodiversity.</p> <p>The new Local Plan presents the opportunity for new development to come forward at the most appropriate locations as to limit detrimental impacts on biodiversity assets. There is also an opportunity to update planning policy to strengthen support for the provision of net biodiversity gain, for example by identifying land that could contribute to achieving biodiversity net gain, and the need to consider the impacts of climate change impacts on the ecological network. Opportunities will include a strengthened</p>

Key Sustainability Issues for Winchester	Likely Evolution without the Local Plan Review
	approach to support for the green infrastructure network.
Historic Environment	
<p>The District contains numerous designated heritage assets and some of these have been identified on the Heritage at Risk Register. Further non-designated assets exist and local heritage assets are also at risk, but these have not yet been identified. Development which is poorly located or designed may be a particular threat to these features. Heritage assets in the District are an irreplaceable and once lost or irreparably harmed or damaged by either partial or wholesale demolition, or by inappropriate development to the asset or affecting its setting, they cannot be replaced.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Part 1 includes policies contribute to the protection and enhancement of local character and the historic environment. These include Policy CP13 which requires development to be of the highest standards of design and should make a positive contribution to the local environment. Furthermore, Policy CP20 addresses development in relation to the historic environment in the District. The Local Plan Part 2 sets out specific protection for historic parks and gardens, archaeology, conservation areas, heritage assets, listed buildings, locally listed heritage assets and undesignated rural and industrial heritage assets through Policy DM25, Policy DM26, Policy DM27, Policy DM28, Policy DM29, Policy DM30, Policy DM31 and Policy DM32.</p> <p>The new Local Plan Review presents the opportunity to guide new development to locations which are less sensitive in terms of their impact on heritage assets (with consideration for other sustainability issues) through the site assessment and SA process applied to potential site allocations. The new Local Plan will also provide the opportunity to update the planning policy position with regards to impacts on heritage assets and their settings and the potential for bringing disused heritage assets back into suitable sustainable uses.</p>
Landscape	
<p>The District has significant areas of landscape importance, with 40% of District falling within the South Downs National Park, which includes some of the most valued lowland landscapes in England. Parts of the National Park within Winchester District contain some of the most tranquil areas and darkest night skies of the Park. While the South Downs Local Plan has now been adopted to cover planning decisions within the entire National Park, development guided by the Winchester Local Plan could impact the setting of the National Park and other important areas of countryside.</p>	<p>The Local Plan Part 1 seeks to protect and enhance the District's distinctive landscape through Policy CP20. Policy CP19 requires that development has particular regard for the context and the setting of the landscape and settlements of the South Downs National Park. The South Downs Local Plan 2019-2033 has been adopted to cover the entirety of the National Park and sets out policies address the conservation and enhancement of its nationally important landscapes. Topics covered include important views, tranquillity, dark night skies and the protection of important features such as hedgerows and trees.</p> <p>The new Local Plan offers the opportunity to update the current policy position in response to the updated circumstances of the District since the preparation of the adopted Local Plan and development pressures it currently faces. Specific development management policies and site allocations may be selected with consideration for their impacts on landscape character through site assessment work and the Landscape Sensitivity Assessment which the Council is undertaking for its SHELAA sites, as well as the SA. The South Downs Local Plan 2019-2033 provides further context to the development to be set out through the new Local Plan and should allow the updated pressures which the National Park is now facing to be appropriately considered. The policies of the new Local Plan should act to complement those in the South Downs Local Plan 2019-2033 to protect and enhance the National Park's setting.</p>

Chapter 5

Sustainability Appraisal Framework

5.1 The development of a set of SA objectives (known as the SA framework) is a recognised way in which the likely environmental and sustainability effects of a plan can be described, analysed and compared.

5.2 The proposed SA framework for the new Local Plan is presented in **Table 5.1**. The framework has been developed from the analysis of international, national and local policy objectives, the baseline information, and the sustainability issues identified for the District.

5.3 It comprises a series of SA objectives against which the sustainability of the Local Plan will be appraised. The appraisal of the Local Plan policies and alternative spatial strategies against these SA objectives will be guided in part by the appraisal questions accompanying each objective. The questions included in the framework are not exhaustive, and some may be more relevant to certain Plan elements than others.

5.4 All of the topics specifically required by the SEA Regulations (set out in Schedule 2 of the SEA Regulations) are clearly addressed by the headline SA objectives, as shown in the final column of the table.

5.5 The SA objectives and accompanying questions set out in the SA Framework have evolved to reflect views obtained from stakeholders at the Scoping Workshop held virtually on 17th June 2020. The SA framework will be subject to further change to address formal consultation responses submitted during consultation on this SA Scoping Report with the three statutory consultation bodies (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) under Regulation 12(5) of the SEA Regulations.

Site assessment criteria

5.6 A set of detailed site assessment criteria will be developed for each SA objective in the SA framework, based on a variety of stated assumptions. The site assessment criteria will be used to assess the potential effects of development site options being considered for allocation by the Council. The performance of the sites against the site assessment criteria will be used, alongside other technical assessments, to inform the Council's selection of individual site allocations.

Table 5.1: SA Framework for the Winchester District Local Plan

SA Objective	Appraisal questions – <i>Does/is the Local Plan/policy...?</i>	Relevant SEA Topics covered
SA 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 2030.	SA 1.1: Promote energy efficient and water efficient design? SA 1.2: Encourage the provision and use of renewable energy infrastructure (particularly in areas not connected to mains gas supply)? <i>Greenhouse gas emissions associated with travel are covered under SA 2.</i>	Climatic Factors and Air
SA 2: To reduce the need to travel by private vehicle in the District and improve air quality.	SA 2.1: Provide easy access to public transport provision and active travel networks, including those for walking and cycling? SA 2.2: Support development which is able to access Town/District/Local Centres, services and facilities (e.g. shops, post offices, GPs, schools) and/or key employment areas via active travel networks and/or public transport? SA 2.3: Minimise increases in traffic in the Air Quality Management Areas within and adjoining the District?	Air, Human Health and Climatic factors
SA 3: To support the District's adaptation to unavoidable climate change.	SA 3.1: Promote design which will help to mitigate the effects of climate change (for example through appropriate building orientation and appropriate incorporation of SuDS)? SA 3.2: Support the protection, restoration, creation, enhancement and the multi-functionality of the green/blue infrastructure network?	Climatic Factors and Air
SA 4: To improve public health and wellbeing and reduce health inequalities in the District.	SA 4.1: Make provision for new, or replacement healthcare facilities to ensure there is capacity to meet the level of development planned for and access for all? SA 4.2: Promote health and wellbeing by providing access to and maintaining, enhancing, connecting and creating multifunctional open spaces, green/blue infrastructure, recreation and sports facilities? SA 4.3: Prevent, avoid and/or mitigate adverse health effects associated with potentially inappropriate neighbouring uses which could detrimentally impact residents (for example noise and light pollution)? SA 4.4: Avoid directing sensitive development (e.g. housing, schools, offices and health facilities) to areas of poor air quality (e.g. major roads and/or industrial areas)?	Population and Human Health and Air

SA Objective	Appraisal questions – <i>Does/is the Local Plan/policy...?</i>	Relevant SEA Topics covered
	SA 4.5: Make provision for personal private outdoor space within new developments?	
SA 5: To support community cohesion and safety in the District.	<p>SA 5.1: Facilitate the integration of new neighbourhoods with existing neighbourhoods?</p> <p>SA 5.2: Meet the needs of specific groups in the District including those with protected characteristics and those in more deprived areas? <i>(Note this will be informed by the more detailed Equalities Impact Assessment that will be carried out as part of the IIA.)</i></p> <p>SA 5.3: Promote developments that will benefit and will be used by both existing and new residents in the District, particularly within the District's most deprived areas?</p> <p>SA 5.4: Help to deliver cohesive neighbourhoods with high levels of pedestrian activity/outdoor interaction, which will allow for informal interaction between residents?</p> <p>SA 5.5: Help to reduce levels of crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime?</p>	Population and Human Health
SA 6: To provide housing of a decent standard to meet needs in the District.	<p>SA 6.1: Deliver the range of types, tenures and affordable homes the District needs over the Plan Period?</p> <p>SA 6.2: Address the housing needs of more specialist groups, including older people and people with disabilities?</p>	Population, Human Health and Material Assets
SA 7: To ensure essential services and facilities and jobs in the District are accessible.	<p>SA 7.1: Provide for development that is well linked to existing services and facilities (e.g. shops, post offices, GPs, schools, broadband) and employment areas?</p> <p>SA 7.2: Provide for additional services and facilities and higher paid employment opportunities to support new and growing communities and address areas of deprivation?</p> <p><i>The different transport modes for accessing services, facilities and jobs are covered under SA 2 above.</i></p>	Population, Human Health and Material Assets
SA 8: To support the sustainable growth of the District's economy.	<p>SA 8.1: Allow for the delivery of land and infrastructure to meet the District's projected economic needs?</p> <p>SA 8.2: Support the prosperity and diversification of the District's rural economy?</p> <p>SA 8.3: Support stronger links to the wider economy, including aligning with the Enterprise M3 and Solent LEPs?</p>	Population and Material Assets

SA Objective	Appraisal questions – <i>Does/is the Local Plan/policy...?</i>	Relevant SEA Topics covered
	SA 8.4: Support the vitality and viability of Winchester’s Town, District and Local Centres? SA 8.5: Promote the achievement of a circular ¹⁸⁴ , low carbon economy?	
SA 9: To support the District’s biodiversity and geodiversity.	SA 9.1: Conserve and enhance designated and undesignated ecological assets within and outside the District, including measurable biodiversity net gain? SA 9.2: Conserve and enhance ecological networks, including not compromising future improvements in habitat connectivity?	Biodiversity, Flora, Fauna and Human Health
SA 10: To conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the District’s landscapes.	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: Conserve and enhance the character and distinctiveness of the District’s non-designated landscapes and settlements? SA 10.3: Promote visually attractive development with high quality design, layout and appropriate and effective landscaping?	Landscape
SA 11: To conserve and enhance the District’s historic environment including its setting.	SA 11.1: Conserve and enhance the District’s designated heritage assets, including their setting and their contribution to wider local character and distinctiveness? SA 11.2: Conserve and enhance the District’s non-designated heritage assets, including their setting and their contribution to wider local character and distinctiveness? SA 11.3: Ensure the management and enhancement of the District’s heritage assets, including bringing assets back into appropriate use, with particular consideration for heritage at risk? SA 11.4: Promote access to, enjoyment and understanding of the historic environment for residents and visitors of the District? SA 11.5: Sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape	Cultural Heritage, Architectural and Archaeological Heritage

¹⁸⁴ A circular economy (often referred to simply as "circularity") is an economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources. Circular systems employ reuse, sharing, repair, refurbishment, remanufacturing and recycling to create a close-loop system, minimising the use of resource inputs and the creation of waste, pollution and carbon emissions.

SA Objective	Appraisal questions – <i>Does/is the Local Plan/policy...?</i>	Relevant SEA Topics covered
	setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change?	
SA 12: To support the efficient use of the District's resources, including land and minerals.	SA 12.1: Promote the re-use of previously development land? SA 12.2: Avoid development on the District's higher quality agricultural land? SA 12.3: Promote the achievement of the waste hierarchy? SA 12.4: Ensure that sterilisation of mineral resources is prevented unless development can be justified at locations where this would result?	Soil and Material Assets
SA 13: To protect the quality and quantity of the District's water resource.	SA 13.1: Improve the water quality and achieve nutrient neutrality of the District's rivers and inland water? SA 13.2: Minimise inappropriate development in Source Protection Zones? SA 13.3: Support efficient use of water, including greywater recycling in new developments?	Water, Biodiversity, Fauna and Flora
SA 14: To manage and reduce flood risk from all sources.	SA 14.1: Limit the amount of development in areas of high flood risk and areas which may increase flood risk elsewhere, taking into account the impacts of climate change? SA 14.2: Promote the use of SuDS and other flood resilient design?	Water, Material Assets, Climatic Factors and Human Health

Use of the SA Framework

5.7 The SA will be undertaken in close collaboration with the Winchester City Council officers responsible for drafting the new Local Plan in order to fully integrate the SA process with the production of the plan.

5.8 The findings of the SA will be presented as a colour coded symbol showing a score for the option against each of the SA objectives along with a concise justification for the score given, where appropriate. It may be possible to group the appraisal of strategic and development management policies by theme.

5.9 The use of colour coding in the matrices will allow for likely significant effects (both positive and negative) to be easily identified, as shown in **Table 5.2** below.

Table 5.2: Key to symbols and colour coding used in the SA of the Winchester District Local Plan

++	Significant positive effect likely
++/-	Mixed significant positive and minor negative effects likely
+	Minor positive effect likely
+/- or +/-	Mixed minor or significant effects likely
-	Minor negative effect likely
-/+	Mixed significant negative and minor positive effects likely
--	Significant negative effect likely
0	Negligible effect likely
?	Likely effect uncertain

5.10 The dividing line between sustainability scores is often quite small. Where significant effects are distinguished from more minor effects this is because, using the appraisal questions and criteria and applying professional judgement, the effect of the option on the SA objective will be of such magnitude that it will have a noticeable and measurable effect compared with other factors that may influence the achievement of that objective.

5.11 In determining the significance of the effects of the options for potential inclusion in the Local Plan it will be important to bear in mind the Local Plan's relationship with the other documents in the planning system such as the NPPF

and other national policy approaches, and regulatory requirements, as these may provide additional safeguards or mitigation of potentially significant adverse effects.

Reasonable alternatives

5.12 The SA must appraise not only the preferred options for inclusion in the Local Plan but also 'reasonable alternatives' to these options. This implies that alternatives that are not reasonable do not need to be subject to appraisal. Part (b) of Regulation 12(2) notes that reasonable alternatives will take into account the objectives of the plan, as well as its geographical scope. Therefore, alternatives that do not meet the objectives of national policy, or are outside the Plan area are unlikely to be reasonable.

5.13 The objectives, policies and site allocations to be considered for inclusion within the Local Plan are in the process of being identified and reviewed. The Council's reasons for selecting the alternatives to be included in the Local Plan will be reported at a later stage in the SA process.

Health Impact Assessment

5.14 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) aims to ensure that health-related issues are integrated into the plan-making process. As described in Chapter 1, the HIA will be incorporated into the SA. SA objective 3 directly addresses health issues, while achievement of SA objectives 4, 5, 6, 15 and 16 would also indirectly benefit people's health. The site and policy options for the Local Plan will all be assessed against these objectives as part of the SA. The SA Report will make recommendations for how the health-related impacts of the Local Plan can be optimised as the options are developed into detailed policies.

Equalities Impact Assessment

5.15 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.

5.16 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. Socio-economic status (people on low incomes, young and adult

carers, people living in deprived areas/rural areas, groups suffering multiple disadvantages etc.) is not a characteristic protected by the Equality Act 2010. However, the Council is committed to also considering the impact that new policies changes will have on these groups.

5.17 The new Local Plan will therefore be assessed to consider the likely impacts of the site and policy options on each of the nine protected characteristics from the Equality Act 2010 as well the socio-economic groups considered to be of relevance to the assessment by the Council. The groups against which the Local Plan options will be considered are presented in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Protected characteristics and socio-economic groups of relevance for consideration through the Equalities Impact Assessment

Protected characteristics identified in the Equality Act 2010	Age
	Disability
	Gender reassignment
	Marriage and civil partnership
	Pregnancy and maternity
	Race
	Religion or belief
	Sex
	Sexual orientation
Socio-economic status groups highlighted for consideration by Winchester City Council	People on low incomes, young and adult carers, people living in deprived areas/rural areas, groups suffering multiple disadvantages.

Chapter 6

Next Steps

6.1 In order to meet the requirements of the SEA Regulations, the views of the three statutory consultees (Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England) are being sought in relation to the scope and level of detail to be included in the SA Report.

6.2 This SA Scoping Report is being published for consultation for a five week period from 8th July 2020.

6.3 Consultees are in particular requested to consider the following:

- Whether the scope of the SA is appropriate as set out considering the role of the new Winchester District Local Plan to help meet and manage Winchester's needs.
- Whether there are any additional plans, policies or programmes that are relevant to the SA that should be included.
- Whether the baseline information provided is robust and comprehensive and provides a suitable baseline for the SA of the Local Plan.
- Whether there are any additional key sustainability issues relevant to the Local Plan Review that should be included.
- Whether the SA Framework (**Chapter 5**) is appropriate and includes a suitable set of SA objectives for assessing the effects of the options included within the Local Plan as well as reasonable alternatives.
- Whether the consultee would be interested in being consulted on site assessment criteria, once these have been drafted and agreed with the Council.

6.4 Responses from consultees will be reviewed and appropriate amendments made to the detail contained in the Scoping Report, including the baseline, policy context and SA Framework where necessary. Any updates to this detail will be presented in the SA Report for the Local Plan Strategic Issues & Options Document.

6.5 As the Local Plan is drafted, it will be subject to SA using the SA Framework presented in **Chapter 5**. A full SA Report (incorporating the later stages of the SA process) will then be produced and made available to other stakeholders and the

Chapter 6

Next Steps

Winchester District Local Plan IIA Scoping Report
July 2020

general public for wider consultation alongside the emerging Local Plan.

Appendix A

Review of Plans, Policies and Programmes

International plans and programmes of most relevance for the Local Plan

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

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

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

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

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

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

A.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).

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

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.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.

A.23 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.

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

Climate change adaption and mitigation

A.24 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.

A.25 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 strategies¹⁸⁵ 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.

A.26 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.

A.27 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.

A.28 Defra, Waste Management Plan for England (2013) – sets out the measures for England to work towards a zero waste economy.

A.29 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.

Health and well-being

A.30 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.

A.31 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.

A.32 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.

Environment (biodiversity/geodiversity, landscape and soils)

A.33 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).

A.34 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.

A.35 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.

A.36 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.

¹⁸⁵ These have not been summarised in this Scoping Report, since the upcoming TDP will supersede them to some extent: the Road to Zero strategy, Maritime 2050 and the Clean Maritime Plan, the Aviation 2050 Green Paper and forthcoming net zero aviation consultation and Aviation Strategy, the Cycling and Walking Investment Strategy, Future of Mobility: Urban Strategy, the 2018 amendments to the Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation, Freight Carbon Review, the Rail Industry Decarbonisation Taskforce and the Carbon Offsetting for Transport Call for Evidence.

Historic environment

A.37 The Heritage Alliance, Heritage 2020 – sets out the historic environment sector’s plan for its priorities between 2015 and 2020.

A.38 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.

A.39 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.

Water and air

A.40 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.

A.41 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.

A.42 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.

Economic growth

A.43 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).

A.44 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.

A.45 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.

Transport

A.46 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.

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

A.47 Enterprise M3 Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategic Economic Plan (SEP) 2018 – 2030 (2018)¹⁸⁶: 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.

A.48 These priorities are underpinned by two major stimulants of growth for the area: digital and data technologies and the clean growth economy.

¹⁸⁶ Enterprise M3 LEP (2018) A Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018 – 2030 [online] Available at: <https://www.enterprisem3.org.uk/sites/default/files/2020-02/Strategic%20Economic%20Plan%202018.pdf>

A.49 The Solent LEP SEP 2014-20 (2014)¹⁸⁷: 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.

A.50 Hampshire Local Transport Plan (2013)¹⁸⁸: 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.

A.51 Hampshire County Council Walking Strategy (2016)¹⁸⁹: 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.

A.52 Hampshire County Council Cycling Strategy (2015)¹⁹⁰: 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.

A.53 Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015–2025 (2015)¹⁹¹: The countryside access plan seeks to improve access to and within the countryside.

A.54 Hampshire's Highway Asset Management Strategy (2018)¹⁹²: 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.

A.55 Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (PUSH) Spatial Position Statement (2016)¹⁹³: 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.

A.56 Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan (2013)¹⁹⁴: 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:

¹⁸⁷ Solent LEP: Solent Strategic Economic Strategy (2014) Transforming Solent [online] Available at:

https://solentlep.org.uk/media/1332/solent_strategic_economic_plan.pdf

¹⁸⁸ Hampshire County Council (2013) Hampshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2031 [pdf] Available at:

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/transport/HampshireLTPPartALongTermStrategy2011-2031RevisedApril2013.pdf>

¹⁸⁹ Hampshire County Council (2016) Hampshire County Council Walking Strategy [pdf] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/get-decision-document?documentId=16315&file=Hampshire%20Walking%20Strategy%20-%20Appendix%202.pdf&type=pdf>

¹⁹⁰ Hampshire County Council (2015) Hampshire County Council Cycling Strategy [pdf] Available at: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/transport-strategy-documents/HampshireCyclingStrategy.pdf>

¹⁹¹ Hampshire County Council (2015) Hampshire Countryside Access Plan 2015-2025 [pdf] Available at:

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/countryside/HampshireCountrysideAccessPlan2015-2025.pdf>

¹⁹² Hampshire County Council (2018) Hampshire's Highway Asset Management Strategy [online] Available at:

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/highways/ManagementStrategy.pdf>

¹⁹³ Partnership for Urban South Hampshire (2016) PUSH Spatial Position Statement [online] Available at: <https://www.push.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/PUSH-Spatial-Position-Statement-2016.pdf>

¹⁹⁴ Hampshire County Council (2013) Hampshire Minerals and Waste Plan [online] Available at:

<http://documents.hants.gov.uk/mineralsandwaste/HampshireMineralsWastePlanADOPTED.pdf>

- 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.
- Protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.

A.57 Hampshire Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013)¹⁹⁵: 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.

A.58 Hampshire Public Health Strategy 2016-2021 (2016)¹⁹⁶: 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.

A.59 Draft Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024 (2019)¹⁹⁷: Hampshire County Council consulted upon the draft strategy up to February 2019. 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.

A.60 South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan (2015)¹⁹⁸: The management plan provides a framework for protecting and enhancing the benefits provided by the water environment

A.61 Test and Itchen: Catchment Flood Management Plan (2009)¹⁹⁹: The management plan aims to promote more sustainable approaches to managing flood risk.

A.62 Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire (1998)²⁰⁰: 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.

A.63 South Downs National Park Management Plan 2020-2025 (²⁰¹: 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.

A.64 Winchester District Economic Strategy 2010 – 2020 (2010)²⁰²: 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.

A.65 Winchester High Quality Places Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) (2015)²⁰³: 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.

¹⁹⁵ Hampshire County Council (2013) Local Flood Risk Management Strategy [online] Available at: <http://documents.hants.gov.uk/flood-water-management/LFRMSdocument.pdf>

¹⁹⁶ Hampshire County Council (2016) Hampshire Public Health Strategy 2016-2021 [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/public-health/TowardsahealthierHampshireastrategyforimprovingthepublichealth2016-2021.pdf>

¹⁹⁷ Hampshire County Council (2019) Draft Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024 [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/consultation/draftstrategy-hwb-hampshire-2019-24.pdf>

¹⁹⁸ Environment Agency (2015) South East River Basin District River Basin Management Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan>

¹⁹⁹ Environment Agency (2009) Test and Itchen: Catchment Flood Management Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/test-and-itchen-catchment-flood-management-plan>

²⁰⁰ Hampshire Biodiversity Partnership (1998) Biodiversity Action Plan for Hampshire [online] Available at: <http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/action.html>

²⁰¹ South Downs Partnership (2019) 2020-2025 South Downs Partnership Management Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/partnership-management-plan/>

²⁰² Winchester City Council (2010) Winchester District Economic Strategy 2010 – 2020 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/1692/Economic-Strategy-FINAL-17-5-11web.pdf>

²⁰³ Winchester City Council (2015) Winchester High Quality Places Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning-policy/winchester-district-local-plan-2011-2036-adopted/supplementary-planning-documents-spds/high-quality-places-spd-adopted>

A.66 Winchester Movement Strategy (2019)²⁰⁴: 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.

A.67 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.

A.68 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

A.69 Winchester Climate Emergency Carbon Neutrality Action Plan: 2020 - 2030²⁰⁵ 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

A.70 Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 (2016)²⁰⁶: 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).

A.71 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.

A.72 Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 to 2029 (2016)²⁰⁷: 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.

²⁰⁵ Winchester City Council (2020) Winchester Climate Emergency Carbon Neutrality Action Plan: 2020 – 2030 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/20539/Carbon%20Neutrality%20Plan.pdf>

²⁰⁶ Test Valley Borough Council (2016) Test Valley Borough Local Plan 2011-2029 [online] Available at:

<https://www.testvalley.gov.uk/assets/attach/2446/Adopted-Local-Plan-2011-2029.pdf>

²⁰⁷ Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council (2016) Basingstoke and Deane Local Plan 2011 to 2029 [online] Available at:

<https://www.basingstoke.gov.uk/content/doclib/1592.pdf>

²⁰⁴ Winchester City Council (2019) Winchester movement Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/aboutthecouncil/haveyoursay/consultations/winchester-movementstrategy>

A.73 The Borough Council has taken the decision to update the current adopted Local Plan and the Issues and Options consultation is due to take place in Autumn 2020.

A.74 East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (2014)²⁰⁸: 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 Allocations²⁰⁹ to identify specific sites to meet the individual housing and employment targets set out in the Joint Core Strategy.

A.75 Preparation of the new Local Plan for East Hampshire has begun which cover the period up to 2016. Consultation on the Draft Local Plan²¹⁰ 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 2036.

A.76 South Downs National Park Local Plan (2019)²¹¹: The South Downs National covers land within the local authority areas of Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the west. 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.

A.77 Havant Borough Core Strategy (2011)²¹²: To the south east, the adopted Local Plan for Havant District comprises the Core Strategy and Allocation Plan²¹³. The Core Strategy seeks to achieve the delivery of a net total of 6,300 new dwellings, as well as 162,000 sqm 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.

A.78 Preparation of the new Havant Local Plan started in 2016. The Pre-Submission Havant Borough Local Plan 2036²¹⁴ was consulted on between February and March 2019. The new Local Plan makes provision for the delivery of about 10,231 net new homes and 96,759 net sqm of employment floorspace over the new plan period (2016 and 2036).

A.79 The Portsmouth Plan (2012)²¹⁵: 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 243,000 sqm of employment and employment generating uses is to be promoted to allow for sustainable economic growth up to 2027.

A.80 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.

A.81 Fareham Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy (2011)²¹⁶: 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 41,000 sqm for this period. The Local Plan Part 2²¹⁷ sets out the Council's approach to managing and delivering development

²⁰⁸East Hampshire District Council (2014) East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

²⁰⁹ East Hampshire District Council (2016) East Hampshire District Local Plan (Part 2): Housing and Employment Allocations [online] available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/adopted-local-plan>

²¹⁰ East Hampshire District Council (2019) Draft Local Plan 2017-2036 [online] Available at: <https://www.easthants.gov.uk/draft-local-plan>

²¹¹ South Downs National Park Authority (2019) South Downs National Park Local Plan

²¹² Havant Borough Council (2011) Havant Borough Core Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-core-strategy>

²¹³ Havant Borough Council (2014) Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations) [online] Available at: <https://www.havant.gov.uk/local-plan-core-strategy>

²¹⁴ Havant Borough Council (2019) Pre-Submission Draft Havant Borough Local Plan 2036 [online] Available at: <https://www.havant.gov.uk/pre-submission-havant-borough-local-plan-2036-pdf-118-mb>

²¹⁵ Portsmouth City Council (2012) The Portsmouth Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.portsmouth.gov.uk/ext/documents-external/pln-portsmouth-plan-post-adoption.pdf>

²¹⁶ Fareham Borough Council (2011) Fareham Local Plan Part 1: Core Strategy [online] Available at: <https://www.fareham.gov.uk/pdf/planning/CoreStrategyAdopted.pdf>

²¹⁷ Fareham Borough Council (2015) Fareham Local Plan Part 2: Development Sites and Policies [online] Available at: <https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/LP2DSPAAdopted.pdf>

identified in the Core Strategy up to 2026, except for the area covered by The Welborne Plan²¹⁸. 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.

A.82 The Borough Council has started the process of producing the Fareham Draft Local Plan 2036²¹⁹ and consultation on the Draft Local Plan was undertaken between January to March 2020. The housing requirement for Fareham set out in the document stands at a minimum of 520 dwellings per annum, however, this is subject to change as the plan progresses.

A.83 Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 (2018)²²⁰: 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. Once adopted the new Local Plan will replace the currently adopted Eastleigh Borough Local Plan Review (2001-2011). For the new plan period between 2016 and 2036 the Borough Council is to promote a minimum of 14,580 new dwellings and 144,050 sqm (net) of new employment development for delivery.

Partnership for South Hampshire (PfSH)

A.84 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), which is developing a strategy and producing a Statement of Common Ground aimed at meeting the needs of the sub-region. The work being carried out to develop this strategy includes assessments of potential areas for strategic-scale development, economic studies and transport assessments. Therefore, it is expected that the PfSH will develop a strategy to meet the needs of southern Hampshire as a whole.

²¹⁸ Fareham Borough Council (2015) Local Plan Part 3: The Welborne Plan [online] Available at:

<https://www.fareham.gov.uk/PDF/planning/LP3WelborneAdopted.pdf>

²¹⁹ Fareham Borough Council (2020) Draft Fareham Local Plan 2036 [online] Available at:

https://www.fareham.gov.uk/planning/local_plan/localplansupplementconsultation.aspx

²²⁰ Eastleigh Borough Council (2018) Eastleigh Borough Local Plan 2016-2036 [online] Available at: <https://www.eastleigh.gov.uk/media/3484/final-local-plan-document-june-2018-print.pdf>