Appendix I: Statement on Compliance with the SEA Directive & Regulations

I.1 *An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans:*

- Section 1 of this SA Report sets out the contents and main objectives of the Local Plan Part 1 - Core Strategy. The relationship with other relevant plans is summarised in Section 3 and Appendix IV of this report.

I.2 *The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan:*

- Section 3 of this SA Report summarises the relevant baseline conditions for sustainability (including the state of relevant environmental aspects) in the District. Appendix III sets out this information in more detail. The likely evolution of current conditions ('trends') is detailed in Appendix III where available.

I.3 *The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected:*

- Where relevant and available, information regarding particular areas has been included in Appendix III.

I.4 *Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance:*

- Section 3 of this SA Report summarises existing sustainability problems (including environmental problems) for Winchester City Council's District area.

I.5 *The environmental protection objectives relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation:*

- Appendix IV of this SA Report provides the summary of objectives for sustainability in the Winchester area (including environmental objectives), and the implications of these objectives for the LDF.

I.6 *The likely significant effects on the environment including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. These effects should*

include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects:

- The SA Framework of objectives presented in Section 3 of this SA Report shows which of the issues listed by the SEA Regulations are progressed by which SA Objectives. This assures that all of the issues are considered during the assessment of each part of the Core Strategy DPD, since each policy is assessed against each SA Objective.

- The likely sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan Part 1 -Joint Core Strategy Submission (including environmental effects) are summarised in Sections 5, 6, 8,9 and 11 of this SA Report, and detailed in Appendix V, VI, VIII,IX and X. Where possible, an indication of whether effects are likely to be cumulative, short, medium and long-term etc has been included.

I.7 *The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan:*

- Where significant adverse effects, including environmental effects, have been predicted, the SA has sought where possible to identify means of offsetting these effects. These are detailed in Appendix VII and summarised in section 7 of this SA Report.

I.8 *An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties encountered in compiling the required information:*

- This work is summarised in Section 4 of this report. Details of how the assessment was undertaken are provided in Section 3 of this SA Report (appraisal methodology), and difficulties encountered in compiling information are summarised in Section 4 of this Report. Confirmation of reasons for selection/rejection of overall strategic housing alternative approaches is provided in Section 11 of this SA Report.

I.9 *A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring*:

- Measures envisaged concerning the monitoring of the sustainability effects (including environmental effects) of implementing the Core Strategy are provided in Section12 of this report.

I.10 *A non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings:*

- The non-technical summary is set out at the beginning of this report.

Appendix II:

Summary of Responses to SA Consultation: SA Scoping

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
Southern Water			
		Following careful examination of the Scoping Report we have concluded that we have no comments to make.	Noted
Portsmouth Water Ltd			
		I confirm that we have no comments to make other than those expressed at our meeting on the 14th August.	Noted
Natural England			
		We have considered the information provided in the Scoping Report and given particular attention to the likely effects on biodiversity, flora and fauna. We have also considered the likely effects on soil, water and landscape in so far as these are necessary to support biodiversity, flora and fauna and would like to make the following comments. This opinion is based on the information provided by you, and for the avoidance of doubt does not affect our obligation to advise on, and potentially object to any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the plan or programme which is the subject of this consultation, and which may have adverse effects on the environment.	Noted
Plans &	A.1.1 –	Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy	

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
Programmes Review	Pg. 4	PPS7 – Sustainable Development in Rural Areas 2004 – reference should also be made to Government Policy on best and most versatile agricultural land within "Objectives, Targets and Indicators."	Noted & Amended
	A.1.8 – Pg. 44	Water The implications for the LDF should include maintaining and enhancing the natural habitats and species of the main rivers designated as SAC/SSSI.	Noted & Amended
	A.1.12 – Pg. 64	Communities and Health The implications for the LDF should include recognition of the importance of natural accessible green space in benefiting people's health and quality of life.	Noted & Amended
Proposed SA Framework	Table 6.1 – Pg. 31	Landscape and Soils The SA objective should be "to protect the character and quality of the landscape of Winchester District and to *enhance where possible*", to place greater emphasis on achieving landscape gains where possible.	SA Framework amended accordingly.
		Options/policies should be amended: To include "to protect soil resources and manage in a sustainable way." "Conserve or enhance *the natural beauty* of the AONB, National Park, and locally designated landscapes."	SA Framework amended accordingly.
		With regard to the option/policy to "Prioritise the use of previously developed land to minimise Greenfield development", it should be recognised in the SA that sites will not be targeted for development without prior survey of their biodiversity and recreational potential, so that the impacts of development can be avoided or appropriate mitigation measures incorporated to protect biodiversity resources.	Noted.
		Possible indicators for the protection and management of soil resources are: ▪ Change in land use (ha) (e.g. from agriculture or other Greenfield use to	SA Framework amended accordingly.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		housing, industry, minerals, recreation etc), by Agricultural Land Classification grade/soil type so that some measure of loss or change in soil function by area (ha) or volume (cubic metres) can be estimated; ▪ New homes built on previously developed land; ▪ Changes in area of sealed soils (permanent covering of the soil surface with an impermeable material e.g. concrete or tarmac) ▪ Area of current mineral workings covered by restoration and aftercare conditions; and ▪ Number of agreements/ha covered by ELS (could use number of soil management plans as measure also, or HLS resource protection options adopted).	
Environment Agency			
Plans & Programmes Review		We would suggest the addition of a reference to the policy from the South East Plan, NRM3 on flood risk management.	Noted & Amended
		We would suggest the addition of a reference the Environment Agency's GP3: Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice which replaces the 1998 Policy and Practice for the Protection of Groundwater. Parts 1 - 4 can be found on our external website. Part 4 includes the Policies, while Parts 1 - 3 give more background information on legislation and groundwater in general.	Noted & Amended
		This document should also reference Winchester City Councils Contaminated Land Strategy.	Noted. Document contained within the PP Review. Document
SA Scoping Report	3.17 & 5.5 – Pg. 16 & 21	These sections reference the elements of emissions reduction in view of climate change. However reference should be made to the adaptation and avoidance of these effects. For example locating new development in appropriate locations to	Noted. Adaptation incorporated in SA Framework.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		avoid risks of flooding both now and for the lifetime of development.	
		Most relevant for the Winchester City Council area will be the climate change allowances presented in Annex B of PPS25 relating to sensitivities relating to peak rainfall intensities and Peak River flows. A shift in the seasonal pattern of rainfall is expected, with summer and autumn becoming much drier than at present, with the number of rain-days and average intensity of rainfall expected to increase.	This aspect covered by SFRA.
	Table 6.1 – Pg. 29	Water We would suggest that under possible indicators *per capita consumption of 105 litres per head per day* is added in line with the South East Plan Policy CC4 and NRM1.	Noted – indicator for consumption per household proposed.
		We are pleased with the content of this table and should be mirrored as mentioned above in the text in sections 3.17 and 5.5. It mentions the adaptation element of spatial planning and flood risk. We would also ask that the principle of avoiding increases in flood risk to people and property through the application of PPS25 Development and Flood Risk.	Noted – referred to in SFRA.
	Table 6.1 – Pg. 30	Waste We would suggest that you consider the Waste Hierarchy and not just recycling.	The elements of the waste hierarchy are covered in the decision-aiding questions (reduction, recovery and recycling within the SA framework). The term 'Waste hierarchy' is less well understood by the public, so has been excluded.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		Climate Change We commend the inclusion of adaptation to climate change within this section. Avoidance of inappropriate development in line with advice offered in PPS25 is equally important. This should ensure that spatial planning uses the correct approach to allocating development accounting for flood risk both today and for the lifetime of this development. The local Strategic Flood Risk Assessments completed by Atkins for the area of your authority within the PUSH sub-region, and Halcrow for the rest of your authority area will be important information tools in informing this decision making process.	SA Objective on water has been amended to include consideration of future flood risk under climate change scenarios.
		Sustainable Construction We would recommend that the sentence "ensure the incorporation of energy efficiency measures" is amended to read 'ensure the incorporation of energy and water efficiency measures…'	SA Framework amended accordingly.
		Under the indicators section we would suggest it is stated that *as a minimum all development should obtain the code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 with regard to water efficiency.*	Indicators amended accordingly.
	Table 6.1 – Pg. 31	Biodiversity We would advocate the implementation of green infrastructure.	Agree. Already addressed in Framework, but last bullet point also amended to 'network'.
	Objective 13 – Pg. 31	There should be an indicator to measure the amount of previously developed land bought back into beneficial use.	Indicators amended accordingly.
	Objective 15 – Pg. 32	The indicator only relates to surface water, groundwater should also be considered in this section.	SA Framework Indicator mended to include groundwater quality.
	3.15 –	Please amend *there are surface water storage reservoirs in Hampshire*. Please add that	Noted, correction to

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
	Pg. 15	the River Itchen is designated a Special Area of Conservation under the Habitats Directive.	storage water and identification of the River Itchen as an SAC in this text will be addressed in subsequent SA Reports.
Baseline	B.1.10 – Pg. 38	Rivers Please amend to *there are above ground storage reservoirs in Hampshire*.	 Noted – correction to text will be addressed in SA Report.
Highways Agency			
	Table 6.1 – Pg. 29	The HA support Sustainability Objective 5 'To increase accessibility; reduce car usage and the need to travel', as identified in Table 6.1. Whilst the percentage of passengers who travel on public transport is a good indicator to start measuring this transport objective, we think that additional indicators are added. Many of these indicators build upon the data that you have available as a baseline scenario.	Noted
		Some examples of traffic related indicators which you might consider adding to your SA may include, (but are not limited to): ▪ Percentage of people using sustainable modes of travel to work; ▪ Distances people travel to work; ▪ Percentage of out-commuting; ▪ Percentage of in-commuting; ▪ Percentage using sustainable modes for school trips; ▪ Percentage of development (including dwellings / employment and services) which is served by public transport and cycle / pedestrian routes; ▪ The proportion of new development which is meeting its travel plan objectives;	Noted and SA Framework amended.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		and ▪ Car ownership within Winchester; and ▪ The level of growth of traffic on key A-roads and motorways within Winchester.	
		The HA would also suggest that parking standards within PPG13 are used as a maximum and where possible levels of car parking less than these should be adopted. It is understood that Winchester are proactively reducing the amount of car parking within the City and as I am sure you are aware, reducing the level of parking reduces the attractiveness of travelling by car.	Agreed. This is an issue for the LDF.
English Heritage			
Proposed SA Framework	Table 6.1 – Pg. 31	Inclusion of 'natural' is a distraction given Objective 11 deals with habitats, species etc.	Important to represent separately.
		The 'built' bit has a home under Objective 14 and the non-historic environment parts of culture are represented within Objective 2 under community needs / infrastructure.	Changed to read cultural-heritage under objective 12.
		Would it be clearer if the 'Heritage' section referred to 'To protect and where appropriate enhance the historic environment' with the first bullet question relocated and the second referring to 'protect and where appropriate enhance and increase access to the historic environment including buildings, areas, features and their settings'.	Agreed. Suggested changes included.
		Depending on how other questions pan out, one might make it clear that this is not just about designated sites, but also includes locally important. If townscape was added to landscape under Objective 13 that might be advantageous.	Townscape issues (buildings and settings) incorporated into the first decision aiding question for the Heritage Objectives (No 12) SA Framework.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
Cala Homes			
		While we generally concur with the report, and in particular with the key sustainability issues identified in section 5, we suggest a slight change of emphasis is required in order to more accurately reflect circumstances in the District.	Agreed, where relevant framework refers to local issues.
Key Sustainability Issues, Problems & Opportunities	5.7 – Pg. 21	Affordable Housing Meeting those housing needs that are not met by the market by the provision of accommodation for rent and shared ownership is identified as a major consideration. The issue is in fact a much broader one of a chronic undersupply of all tenure types, of which the need for affordable housing is but a part. Indeed, it is the under-provision of market housing and the resulting mismatch between supply and demand that has contributed directly to soaring property prices and exacerbated the need for affordable housing.	This is a matter for the LDF as informed by the housing market assessment.
		By its exclusion from the scoping report, market housing would appear to be regarded as unimportant or irrelevant to the promotion of sustainable development, with which we strongly disagree. We would urge the council to take a more holistic and balanced approach to the sustainability appraisal of housing provision.	Noted this is a matter for the LDF.
	5.8 – Pg. 21	Local Employment The report rightly identifies the level of commuting both in and out of the District as a key issue and suggests this may be addressed by the provision of more local jobs for local people. However, we advocate that there is a reciprocal solution too, namely the provision of more local homes for the existing workforce, many of whom, due to the housing shortage mentioned above, are forced to live well beyond the district and commute ever longer distances to their places of work.	Noted this is a matter for the LDF.
		Balancing housing and employment is a critical part of SA but there are two sides to	Noted this is a matter for the LDF.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		the equation, and it may be more appropriate to place as much, or more, weight on housing provision as on the local economy. This is particularly the case in Winchester City, which displays an unusually high excess of jobs over local labour supply, where increasing employment further without substantially expanding housing provision will serve only to exacerbate the very imbalance the LDF should be aiming to redress.	
Hampshire County Council			
Proposed SA Framework	Table 6.1 – Pg. 31	Potential other indicators for biodiversity could be (a) the loss/gain of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and/or (b) % SSSIs in favourable condition.	Amended
Appendix A		Under National sub-heading, should also include Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) (which includes S.74 Priority Habitats and Species) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communitites Act 2006, which extends the CROW biodiversity duty to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.	CROW is contained within the PP Review. Noted & Amended
Appendix B		There is no mention of SINCs in the summary – as Winchester has 500 in its district, this is a considerable contribution to biodiversity in the district and merits a mention along with the other designated sites.	Noted & Amended
Parish Council of Denmead			
		Are there any key policies, plans and programmes missing from the Review? The provision of Affordable Housing needs to be fully integrated within any sustainability survey.	Noted. The provision of Affordable housing is a matter for the LDF.
		Communities become unsustainable if nobody can afford to purchase property locally.	Noted. This is a matter for the LDF.
		Are there any additional key sustainability problems, issues or opportunities relevant to spatial planning and the Winchester district area for which sustainability objectives	Noted. This is a matter for the LDF.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		should be developed? Public transport needs to be provided and fully integrated.	
		It is no use identifying areas as suitable for sustainable development and citing available public transport as a qualifier if you then allow HCC to reduce subsidies which lead to the routes being withdrawn later.	Noted. Not a matter for the Sustainability Appraisal.
		Large amounts of concrete and tarmac will inevitably lead to flooding issues. Large areas laid to tarmac must be permeable to some degree.	Site level construction and development issues not relevant for the SA Framework/ Scoping report.
		Is there any further information available that could be used to help measure whether sustainability objectives are being progressed? Housing affordability. Integrated Public Transport.	Noted. Affordable housing and transport issues are incorporated in the SA Framework.
		Which targets and indicators are most useful for future measurement of progress towards each sustainability objective? Affordability.	Yes. Included in indicators under housing objective.
Olivers Battery Parish Council			
		Could find no reference to play, sport, recreation or leisure among the key sustainability problems, issues and opportunities discussed. Surely we must recognise that recreation - from children's play, teenage sport, the great variety of adult cultural and leisure activities, to senior age walking, gardening or allotment holding - is a vital part of health and wellbeing for any sustainable community. Almost all leisure activities require land based facilities which should therefore be factored into the spatial	Agree. Objective 2 amended to include recreational facilities, also refer to SA objective 6.

Section of Scoping Report		Consultee Comments/Responses	Enfusion Comments
		planning system, while many activities are informal which means that provision must also be included in areas which have some other primary purpose, eg. housing.	
		It is fair to say that current provision in the Winchester District is not adequate in many areas. Initiatives such as the current WCC District Play Strategy illustrate identified need in one area, while financial pressures to reduce funding for cultural facilities such as the Theatre Royal and the Tower Arts Centre illustrate that trend is towards poorer provision in other areas. It is therefore imperative that a strategy be developed which ensures that land is made available for leisure activities and that most development includes some element of recreational use, whether that be an extended public realm within town centres, enclosed green space within housing developments, increased leisure access to countryside areas, or formal play and sport facilities. Any plan which does include this cannot be truly sustainable.	Agree. New decision-aiding question: Require design that promotes healthy lifestyles and increased physical activity.
Swanmore Parish Council			
		As this will be in stages we will wait until the next stage when the development and defining options will be clearer.	Noted.
Winchester City Council Members			
SA Scoping Report	Table 6.1 – Pg. 27	SA objective building communities - can the decision aiding question that relates to 'reduce social exclusion of disadvantaged groups' - include specific reference to gypsies and travellers	Not amended, may result in the exclusion of other groups.
		SA objective Housing - where we refer to 'provide a range of housing to meet the needs of specific groups (e.g. the elderly, disabled, young).....can gypsies and travellers be included within the list as they obviously have a very specific housing need?	Agreed. Amended.

Summary of Responses to SA Consultation: Preferred Option SA (2009)

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
John Hayter			
Summary		The SA/SEA is inconsistent with the May 2009 LDF Core Strategy that is itself not consistent with the RSS and thus unsound. In particular the LDF Core Strategy has no Policy to reduce the carbon dioxide emissions per head below 2005 levels as set out at LDF 12.50 to 12.52 and thus to meet RSS CC2 concerning climate change; nor is there a Policy to meet RSS T1 by reducing average journey lengths of residents travelling out and commuters and others travelling in, or to take account of the potential for infrastructure investment to further reduce carbon dioxide emissions per head [RSS CC2 and CC7 ii)]. As a result the Appraisal has failed to consider the option of not just designing but also locating development so as to minimise carbon dioxide emissions per head.	The SA/SEA provides an appraisal of the Winchester City Council preferred options. Noted this is a matter for the LDF. The appraisal considers and provides an assessment of the options presented in the POs document.
Key Relevant SA Objective (0.15) – Positive Effects Transport Climate Change		Provided the LDF options are corrected to correspond to the LDF, amend end to read: "seeking to minimise in and out-commuting"	Noted.
Table 3.1 bullet 2 (Page 10)		Inconsistent with RSS CC2 and LDF Options 12.50 to 12.52 by not including as key issues reducing the carbon dioxide emissions per head below 2005 levels and withRSS T1 by not reducing average journey lengths.	Table presents key issues identified by the appraisal for Winchester City. Issues

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
			identified are not inconsistent with the RSS.
Table 3.2.5 (Page 12)		Provided the LDF options are corrected to correspond to the LDF, amend bullet 4 to read "Locate new development to reduce the distance and number of journeys."	This SA objective forms part of the SA Framework developed through consultation with the statutory bodies and wider stakeholders at the scoping stage of the appraisal process. No change.
Key and Local Hubs (4.4 & 4.8)		These are no longer one of the LDF Core Strategies. In any event no option has been assessed that locates development where carbon dioxide emissions due to travel in and out are minimised.	This section of the SA summarises the assessment undertaken at issues and options stage.
Settlement Heirarchy (4.12)		The option of growth at those settlements where carbon dioxide emissions due to travel in and out are the least and/or have been minimised by investment has not been considered. Option 2 has edit problems.	This section of the SA summarises the assessment undertaken at issues and options stage. Typographical error noted.
Climate Change (4.26 & 4.29)		Inconsistent with RSS CC2 and LDF Options 12.50 to 12.52 by not considering need to reduce carbon dioxide emissions per head below 2005 levels and with RSS T1 by not reducing average journey lengths. It only considers the effect of improved design of development and renewable/CHP etc. It fails to consider improvements by locating development (housing, employment, services) to minimise the total number and distance of trips in and out.	This section of the SA summarises the assessment undertaken at issues and options stage.
5.8 WT1 Strategy for Winchester Town		Policy is unsound. - The Policy and text should remove specific references to 2000 homes and replace it by the Barton Farm site area together with a required average development density of 40dph [RSS H5]. This is because the site is the most	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		sustainable in the non-PUSH part of the District and its initial capacity should therefore be maximised and also leave some flexibility to meet future RSS requirements [RSS 7.7].	
5.14 SH1 Strategy for South Hampshire Urban Areas		Policy is unsound. - The Policy and text should remove specific references to numbers of homes and replace them by respective site areas together with a required average development density of 40dph [RSS H5]. This is because the sites are the most sustainable in the PUSH part of the District and its initial capacity should therefore be maximised and also leave some flexibility to meet future RSS requirements [RSS 7.7].	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
5.21 Strategy for the Market Towns and Rural Area		Policy is unsound. The vision and hierarchy criteria (LDF 7.13 and 7.15) are contrary to RSS CC2, CP14, BE5, H2, NMR5, T1 and 7.7 by: - not taking account of need to locate new development where it minimises the average journey length of residents travelling out and commuters and others travelling in [RSS T1 iv)] - not locating to maximise the proportion of all travel by non-car modes [RSS CC2 ii)] - not taking account that sites need to be released and developed that are of sufficient size to maximize the renewable and decentralised energy potential [CP14] and consequently not minimising the carbon dioxide emissions per head [RSS CC2]	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
5.23 MTRA2 Market Towns & Rural Area Settlement Hierarchy		Policy is unsound. 1. The hierarchy is contrary to the RSS CC2, CC7, CP14, BE5, H2, NMR5, T1 and 7.7 by: - Not taking account of need to locate new development where it	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		minimises the average journey length of residents travelling out and commuters and others travelling in [RSS T1 iv)] - Not locating to maximise the proportion of all travel by non-car modes [RSS CC2 ii)] - Not taking account that sites need to be released and developed that are of sufficient size to maximize the renewable and decentralised energy potential [CP14] and consequently not minimising the carbon dioxide emissions per head [RSS CC2] Using these RSS criteria it is possible that even some level 4 settlements close to Winchester, Eastleigh, Fareham and or Havant and with good public transport connections are more sustainable for housing development than those in Level 1,especially if their facilities, services and transport links were enhanced. 2. The range of criteria takes no account of any constraints including, but not limited to, the impact on habitats and biodiversity [RSS NMR5 & CP6] and the natural, urban and historic environment [RSS BE6] and character; also avoiding housing development close to existing or new significant noise sources [RSS NRM10] and the need to meet and maintain National Air Quality Standards [RSS NRM8 & CC1] 3. The range of criteria takes no account of the potential to upgrade facilities, services and transport links and is thus inconsistent with LDF MTRA1. 4. "Facilities and services should be retained" is only applied to Level 1. It is even more important for a single village shop in the small settlements (LDF 7.14). The requirement should be moved from Level 1 to the part of the policy where it applies to all levels.	

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
5.27 CP1 Open Space, Sport and Recreation		Policy is unsound. - Not withstanding CP8 (Cultural Heritage and Landscape Character), contrary to RSS S5 by failing to consider cultural as well as sporting activity where "cultural" encompasses "the arts, heritage, the museums, libraries and archive sectors" as well as sporting activity. - Contrary to S5 i) by failing to "encourage participation by disadvantaged and socially excluded persons/groups"	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
5.33 CP5 Green Infrastructure		Policy is unsound. This is a policy for ad hoc provision and does not meet the requirement of RSS CC8 "to plan, provide and manage connected and substantial networks of accessible multi-functional green space"	Noted this is a matter for the LDF.
5.35 CP6 Biodiversity		Policy is unsound. The policy is written primarily in terms of avoiding biodiversity impacts to priority habitats and species due to new development. This is only a part of the requirements of RSS NRM5 and the associated Table of biodiversity targets for specific habitats in the District, the need for integration with the changes in agriculture and to protect and enhance woodland [RSS NRM7].	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
5.38 CP8 Cultural Heritage and Landscape Character		Policy is unsound. The policy only considers the impact of new development on the outdoor cultural heritage. RSS S5 i) also requires a strategy "which should cover aspects such as the arts, heritage, the museums, libraries and archive	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		sectors"	
5.39 CP9 South Downs National Park/AONB		Policy is unsound. Emphasis should also be given to proposals which support the economies and social well being of the AONBs and their communities, including affordable housing schemes, provided that they do not conflict with the aim of conserving and enhancing natural beauty. [RSS C3]	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
5.41 CP11 Ensuring High Quality Sustainable Design		Policy should also promote recycling.	Noted this is a matter for the Core Strategy.
Environment Agency			
Table 3.1: Key Sustainability issues / opportunities identified for Winchester City Council		We feel that the 'key sustainability issues' (table 3.1) should make more explicit reference to the protection of the environment from negative impacts of new development. Point 6 should not be limited to infrastructure, since all development should consider environmental constraints such as water quality and resources, and land quality.	Noted. Noted. Comments will be taken forward in subsequent SA Report.
Table 3.2: The SA Framework (Decision-Aiding Questions)		We support the questions in Sections 7 (Water) and 13 (Landscape & Soils). The prioritised use of previously developed land is welcomed, but in appraising the sustainability of options, the potential for improving and restoring soil/land quality should be considered. We also suggest that the decision-aiding question for 7. Water SEA topics: Water, Climatic Factors, Biodiversity, Health be changed to: 'Avoid (whenever possible), manage and minimise risk of flooding including regard to future climate change (promotion of adaptation measures)'	Noted. Decision aiding questions reflect EA comments provided at scoping stage. Comments noted and will be taken forward in future appraisals.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		This would further clarify the correct procedure when trying to follow the Flood Risk Management Hierarchy as detailed in PPS 25 Practice Guide. This would ensure that all new development is sustainable.	
Section 5.4 Policy SS1 Sustainable Development Principles		We support the suggestion that a definition of "environmental assets" and "resource constraints and opportunities" are included in the glossary of the Core Strategy and that the importance of the water environment should be recognised with reference to CP7 which we believe is well written and comprehensive and of particular relevance to Policy SS1.	Noted.
Section 5.7 Policy SS2 Requirements for major large scale developments		We agree that these developments will be subject to CP7 on water, although this is not specifically mentioned in the Policy, whereas some generic issues are.	Noted.
Section 5.12 Policy WT3 Strategic Employment Allocation Bushfield Camp		This section refers to the uncertainty regarding viability of this site and how this relates to infrastructure provision. This supports our comment on the Core Strategy Preferred Option relating to the type of effluent generated by the "knowledge park"and the constraints on the discharge from Morestead wastewater treatment works in relation to the Groundwater Regulations and the Habitats Regulations.	Noted.
Policy SH2 Strategic Housing Allocation – West of Waterlooville		We would like to raise a sustainability issue with regard to water (SA Objective 7) in relation to the capacity at Budds Farm wastewater treatment works to accommodate effluent from this development and those in other Districts (e.g. Portsmouth and Havant). There are potential capacity issues due to constraints on the consented discharge from the works in relation to nitrate levels as a result of the Habitats Directive Review of Consents process. Authorities will need to work together and with Southern Water to ensure all the growth is accommodated within	Noted. This is a matter for the Core Strategy.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		the consented discharge limits.	
Section 5.18 Policy SH3 Strategic Housing Allocation – North Whiteley		Our comments on this Policy are as above for SH2 but in relation to the discharge from Peel Common WWTW. We agree this has the potential for impacts on water in relation to effluent disposal unless steps are taken to limit foul water flows from the developments and more generic measures are supported (e.g. compulsory metering). The potential constraints of Peel Common also apply to Policy SH4 and SH5.	Noted. Comments reflect appraisal findings.
Policy MTRA 2 Market Towns and Rural Area Settlement Hierarchy		Again we would highlight the need to ensure developments proposed can be accommodated within the limits of WWTW consents where there are environmental constraints on the load discharged from works due to designations under a range of environmental legislation. For example, Chickenhall WWTW under Habitats Regulations, Alresford WWTW under Groundwater Regulations. In terms of sustainability compliance with the Water Framework Directive (WFD) aspirations may be an issue in some areas. For example, the Bow Lake Stream has been assessed at risk of failing WFD proposed targets and any development at Lower Upham, which is not served by mains drainage, could compromise measures to improve the quality of this waterbody to "good" status.	Noted. This is a matter for the Core Strategy.
Section 5.37 Policy CP7 Flooding, Flood Risk and the Water Environment		We agree this is a holistic approach and would support the suggestion that the policy would be improved by strengthening the requirement for the criteria listed.	Noted.
Table 6.3 Significant negative effects of the emerging		We welcome reference to pressures on water resources and water quality as a cumulative negative impact of the plan and also the recognition that this can be mitigated against with careful planning.	Support noted.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
Core Strategy			
Section 6.10		We welcome recognition of the negative impact on water quality in combination with other plans. These are particularly relevant for wastewater disposal issues where allocation in other districts will connect to the same WWTW. The Habitat Regulations Site Action Plans, Water Framework Regulations River Basin Management Plan and the Fresh Water Fisheries Regulations Pollution Reduction Plans could also be included in this assessment.	Noted. Additional plans highlighted will be considered iterative appraisals.
Table 6.4 Significant Inter-Plan Cumulative Effects		The focus is on water supply impacts in the water section. The full range of polluting impacts are however included in the biodiversity section. The climate change and pollution section focuses on energy only.	Noted.
Recommendations for mitigation & Enhancement Section 7.2		We welcome the appreciation of the need to further investigate impacts on water environment.	Support noted.
Table 8.1 Potential Indicators		We would recommend compliance with the Freshwater Fish and Dangerous Substance Directives (these will eventually be subsumed into WFD) and WFD compliance within the District to be used as an indicator of water quality where relevant.	Noted to be taken forward in subsequent SA Reports.
English Heritage			
		We note the Sustainability Appraisal Report refers at para. 0.14 to uncertainties in assessing impacts on biodiversity and cultural heritage, requiring more detailed information.	Noted.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		Para. 0.20 refers to meeting housing and community needs and contributing to protecting the District's natural environment, without mention of the historic environment.	Noted.
		We are surprised that Table 3.1 of the Sustainability Report does not include the potential for impact upon the historic environment as a key sustainability issue.	Noted. Future appraisal will consider potential to highlight historic environment issues further.
		Our guidance on sustainability appraisals (enclosed), also suggests a broad range of indicators and sources of information that might be of assistance in monitoring change in the historic environment.	Noted with thanks. Guidance will be considered in the development of indicators and monitoring in future SA Reports.
Winchester City Business Park Ltd and the Church Commissioners (Terence O'Rourke)			
Appendix VI: Policy WT1 Strategy for Winchester Town		We support the assessment under SA Objective 4 that Winchester has a specific knowledge based economy and that this is recognised by the strategic employment allocation at Bushfield Camp. We support the conclusion that the strategic allocations for Winchester Town can maximise the benefits of the existing infrastructure and that Policy WT1 generally performs well against the SA objectives. We support the recommendation that WCC considers preparing guidance to promote appropriate and viable high quality and sustainable design of these strategic site developments.	Noted.
Appendix VI: Policy WT3 Strategic		We support the conclusion that a strategic allocation at Bushfield Camp performs well in terms of location and has the potential to facilitate long term aims of achieving a step-change in the economic performance of the	Noted.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
Employment Allocation Bushfield Camp		town., and would help in the move towards a more low carbon local economy, and that a comprehensive Green Travel Plan would be required to manage the transport impact. We acknowledge and support the fact that further feasibility work is required to confirm the viability of the site and the need to address the potential biodiversity impacts. We are able to assist WCC in further exploring the viability of a strategic allocation here.	
Appendix VI: Policy WT3 Strategic Employment Allocation Bushfield Camp		We do not support the uncertainty expressed regarding the potential requirement for an appropriate assessment in line with the Habitats Regulations. We would welcome the opportunity to view the Council's latest version of the Scoping Report to understand how the Council has come to this initial conclusion. It is our view that the strategic employment allocation at Bushfield Camp (Policy WT3) will not require an appropriate assessment as it is unlikely to have significant effects on a Natura 2000 site. The Bushfield Camp strategic site allocation is key to delivering the preferred spatial strategy for Winchester Town, therefore it is important to clarify the scope for further assessment that is necessary to confirm the allocation in the Core Strategy.	Noted. The HRA Screening Report is available for public view. Noted. The findings of the HRA are required to pass the Waddenzee test. i.e that unless objective information can positively establish the absence of a significant effect then a likely significant effect should be assumed. The role of the strategic plan level HRA is identify avoidance and mitigation measures that will ensure potential likely significant effects are avoided at project level. The strategic HRA

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
			identifies the key effects that should be considered at project level.

Summary of Responses to SA Consultation: Pre-Submission SA (2011)

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
Environment Agency			
		No further comments received on the SA	Noted
Natural England			
		No further comments received on the SA	Noted
English Heritage			
		No further comments received on the SA	Noted
John Hayter			
		The SA (May 2009) has not been updated for the pre-submission consultation… …and in particular, that housing and other policies are not now consistent with subsequent legislation, SE Plan and draft NPPF and new alternatives have not been considered.	The SA was updated and the findings of the 2011appraisal are set out in sections 8-10 of the SA Report December 2011). The WDLP1 and the SA have been updated with consideration of changes to legislation and Government

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
			guidance and were made available on the Council's website as part of the pre-Submission documentation.
City of Winchester Trust			
		The WDLP and its SEA do not consider the harm of extra development in combination. Bushfield WT3: SA of WT3 inadequate; provides alternative appraisal that substantially changes effects predicted for transport (+ to --), biodiversity (? to --), landscape/soils (+? to --), built environment (+? to --).	The cumulative effects of WDLP1 are set out in Table 9.1 (within the plan) and Table 9.4 (with other plans) of the SA Report (December 2011). The SA acknowledges uncertainty and that further studies will be needed to resolve certain issues; the detailed significance of effects and effectiveness of mitigation possibilities are appropriately addressed at the project levels of planning and assessment (EIA)
Save Barton Farm Group			
		SA not carried out in a robust manner.	The SA has been carried out in accordance with the relevant legislation and Government guidance (sections 1 and 3 of the SA Report). Alternatives have been

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
		Quotes EU SEA Directive requirement for reasonable alternatives & quotes recent Broadlands High Court Judgment – suggests that the WDLP1 SA did not explain which reasonable alternatives had been selected and did not examine reasonable alternatives to same depth as the preferred.	appraised by the SA in an iterative and ongoing manner since 2008 with wide and early opportunities for the public to be engaged. Reasons for selection/rejection of alternatives are set out in Table 4.1 of the SA Report (December 2011).
Mr Caesar Slattery for Save Barton Farm Group			
		As above	As above
Winchester Friends of the Earth			
		The SA does not properly address the sustainability issues of Winchester town.	The basis for sustainability appraisal of the WDLP1 was identified and agreed during the SA scoping process during 2007 and which was subject to public consultation.
Edgehill Battersea Ltd			
		Concern with apparent inconsistencies of SA findings for MTRA 3 and 5 re transport implications in rural areas.	Noted.
Byngs Business Development			
		Concern with apparent inconsistencies of SA findings for MTRA 3 and 5 re transport implications in rural areas. Supports major positive effects from the SA for transport on MTRA2.	Noted. Noted.

Section of SA Report		Consultee Comments/ Responses	Enfusion Comments
Church Commissioners for England			
		Endorses SA findings for CP10 and CP21.	Noted

Appendix III
Winchester SEA/SA Baseline Information

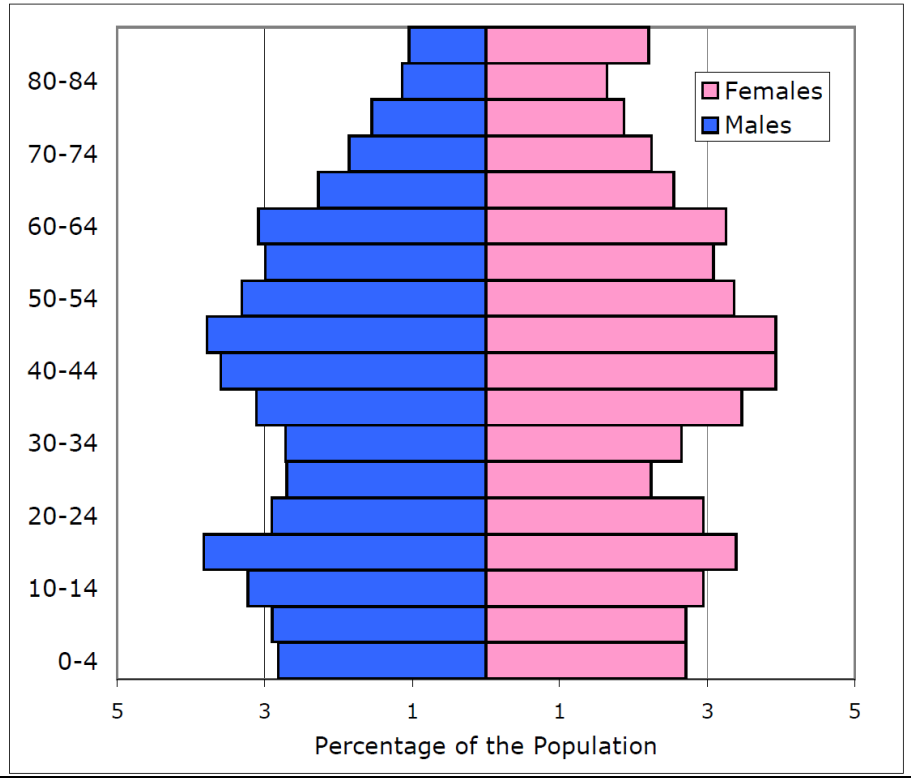
B.1 INTRODUCTION

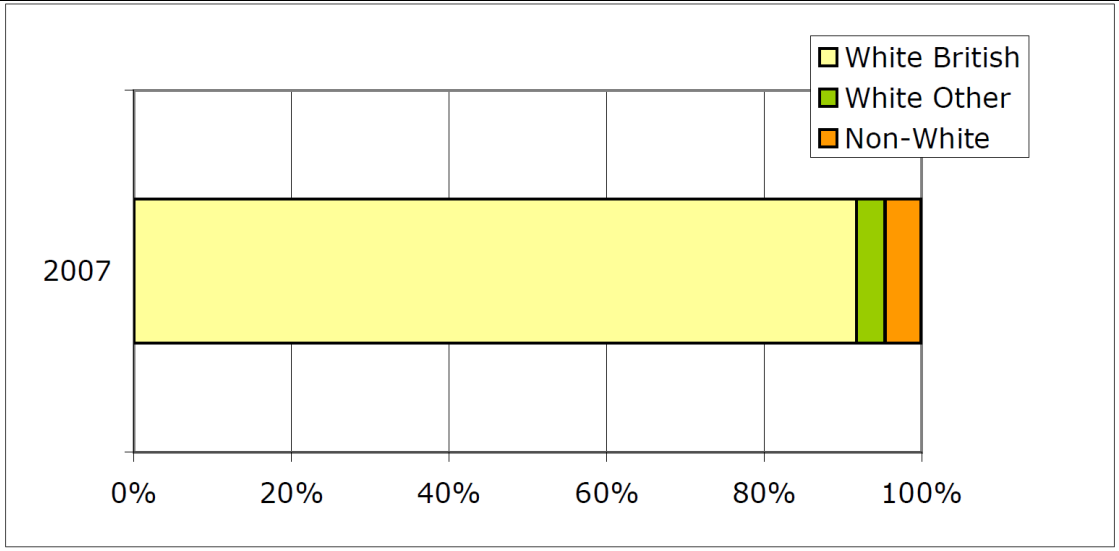
Baseline data has been presented in two formats: in summary text form and a more detailed baseline data table. Sources are shown in the list at the end of the section and refer to the baseline documents used for the LDF SEA/SA.

B.1.1 POPULATION

Summary
The population of Winchester in 2010 is estimated to be 115,800 and is forecast to increase by 5.5% between 2010 and 2017. The area is predominantly rural with 59.1% of the population living in the rural area and the remaining 40.9% living within the City area. By 2026 the predicted total population is expected to grow to about 132,000, an increase of 19% on 2001 (107,222). Winchester is currently one of Hampshire's least densely populated districts at 1.8 persons per hectare and is amongst the top 20 most affluent districts in England. However there are significant contrasts within the district, e.g. the ward of St. John and All Saints is 4237th out of 8414 in the most deprived wards in the UK and there is some evidence of rural deprivation in outlying areas of the district. The break down of the population shows that Winchester has a large working age population, mostly comprised of those in the mid to latter half of their working lives, low numbers of school children and with lower mortality rates overall, it is an ageing population. White Christians are the dominant ethnic and religious group although the population has become more culturally diverse in recent years.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Population						
Total number of people 2001 census	1	107,222	**Hampshire (2007):** 1,650,000 **South East:** 8,000,645	**England:** 49,138,831	Between 1991 and 2001 Winchesters population grew from 96,386 to 107,222, an increase of 11.2%. 35% of the population live within Winchester city and the other 65% in the rural area beyond. Winchester's population has increased through a net gain in migration, the 2001 census showed 7.3% of the population as internal migrants from within	The projected population increase will require an enhanced provision of services, and careful integration with existing communities. The needs of an aging population will have to be catered for and attention should be given to appropriate housing and access to facilities. The increase in population will have impacts on all the

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
					the UK. This may be linked directly to the city's proximity to London, attractive as a major commuting area.	sections covered in this baseline, both environmental and social.
2010 Mid-Year Estimate	49	114,300	**Hampshire:** 1,296,800		The population of Winchester is forecast to increase by 5.5% between 2010 and 2017.	See above.
Age profile at 2010	49					

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">Winchester has a large working age population, mostly made up of those in the mid to latter half of their working lives.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Population Density in 2010</td><td>49</td><td colspan="2">There are 1.8 people per hectare living in Winchester 59.1% of the population live in rural areas</td><td>Winchester is the least densely populated district in Hampshire and sits well below the regional and national average.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Ethnicity</td><td>49</td><td colspan="3"> 

91.7% of Winchester's resident population are estimated to be of the ethnic group - White British.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Religion (stated religion 2001) (%) (top three percentiles</td><td>1</td><td>Christian: 76.16
No Religion: 15.91
Muslim: 0.36</td><td>Christian: 72.78
No Religion: 16.50
Muslim: 1.36</td><td>Christian: 71.74
No Religion: 14.59
Muslim: 3.10</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
excluding religion not stated)						
Country of Birth (2001) (%) (highest 3 percentiles) (nb other countries listed are Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Rep. of Ireland)	1		**South East**	**England**		
		England: 88.50%	England: 88.01%	England: 87.44%		
		Elsewhere: 4.73%	Elsewhere: 5.55%	Elsewhere: 6.91%		
		Scotland: 2.02%	Scotland: 1.91%	Scotland: 1.62%		

B.1.2 HUMAN HEALTH

Summary
Winchester's general health is noticeably better than national and regional averages as highlighted by the low Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR) and high life expectancy. It is also estimated that the District has a lower level of obesity and binge drinking compared to regional and national figures. In line with the overall good standard of health, there are fewer households with one or more persons with a limiting long term illness.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Human Health						
Households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness (%) 2001	1	27.27	**South East:** 29.36	**England:** 33.55		
Households with Limiting Long-term Illness and Dependent Children (%) 2001	1	1.89	**South East:** 3.29	**England:** 4.83		
General health (persons %)	1	**Winchester:**	**South East:**	**England:**	The data shows 74.61(80,0000) of the population to be in good health, higher than the national or regional average.	With predicted rising population numbers, the Local Authority need to ensure the appropriate levels of health care and leisure facilities are provided to maintain the current good state of health experienced by residents.
Good **Fairly Good** **Not Good**		74.61 19.48 5.91	71.50 21.38 7.12	68.76 22.21 9.03		
Standardised	1	83	**Hampshire:** 92		20% lower than national levels	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Mortality Ratios (SMRs) (UK=100)			**South East:** 92		and significantly below regional average.	
Infant Mortality, 2003-2005 **Rate per 1000**	1	**Winchester:** 2.1	**South East:** 4	**England:** 5.1	Winchester has half the rate of infant mortality per 1000 than the south east.	
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2004-2006 **Males** **Females**	1	**Winchester:** 80.1 83.1	**South East:** 78.5 82.4	**England:** 77.32 81.55	Winchester has a higher life expectancy for males and females at birth than the nation.	The ageing population will need appropriate facilities in terms of demands on health care and the provision of suitable housing, including sheltered housing schemes and residential and nursing care homes.
Body Mass Index (BMI) among adults	47		**South East:**	**England:**	The south east mean BMI (kg/m²) is slightly under the national mean. Government predictions have suggested a rise in the levels of obesity in the future, such that by 2015 among 21 to 60 year olds, over a third of men and almost three in ten women are predicted to be obese.	
		Men				
		Mean BMI (kg/m²)	27.1	27.2		
		Women				
		Mean BMI (kg/m²)	26.6	26.8		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets			Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Overweight and obesity prevalence among children, by age and gender, 2006	47	Data Gap	**England:**			Overall, between 1995 and 2006, prevalence of obesity among both boys and girls increased. In 2006, 17.3% of boys and 14.7% of girls were obese compared with 10.9% and 12.0% in 1995.	
			Children aged 2-15 **%**	Children aged 2-10 **%**	Children aged 11-15 %		
		Boys					
		Overweight	13	12	15		
		Obese	17	17	18		
		Overweight including obese	31	29	33		
		Girls					
		Overweight	14	13	16		
		Obese	15	13	17		
		Overweight including obese	29	26	33		
Model-Based Estimates of Obesity for LAs in England, 2003-2005	46	**Winchester** 19.4% of Population	**England** 23.6% of Population **South Central** 22.2% of Population			Winchester is estimated to have one of the lowest obesity rates in the South Central Region.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Model-Based Estimates of Binge Drinking for LAs in England, 2003-2005	46	**Winchester** 16.1% of Population	**England** 18% of Population **South Central** 17% of Population			Winchester is estimated to have a lower level of binge drinking than the national level of 18%.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national

						surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Model-Based Estimates of Current Smoking for LAs in England, 2003-2005	46	**Winchester** 17% of Population	**England** 24.1% of Population **South Central** 20.6% of Population		Winchester is estimated to have a lower percentage of the population smoking compared to the nation.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Prevalence of any Cardiovascular Disease	48		**South East:**	**England:**	CVD death rates in England have been falling but CVD remains the main cause of death, causing 184,000 deaths (up to 88,000 IHD and up to 50,000 stroke deaths) in England and Wales in 2005.1 CVD also caused 28% of premature deaths (deaths in people under 75) in 2005.	
		Men				
		Any CVD	17%	13.6%		
		Women				
		Any CVD	15%	13%		

B.1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Summary
Winchester has a buoyant economy based on the service sector and experiences higher than average fulltime employment (41.55%) and lower than average (1.2%) benefit claimant levels. There is an educated and skilled workforce working in professional roles which amount to over 30% of the population. Winchester is also maintaining employment in agriculture at higher levels than the rest of the country.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th colspan="2">Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="7">Topic: Employment</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Percentage Economically Active –Employed % (2001 as percentage of total population aged 16-74)</td><td rowspan="2">1</td><td>Full time: 41.55</td><td>South East: 43.22</td><td>England: 40.81</td><td>Full time employment levels are above the national averages but perform slightly less well regionally. The part time rate of employment may be a reflection of the service based economy.</td><td>There is good economic base on which to build.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Part Time: 12.22</td><td>12.20</td><td>11.81</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Unemployment</td><td>49</td><td colspan="5"><table>
<tr><th>Claimant Count July 2011</th><th>Male</th><th>Female</th><th>Persons</th></tr>
<tr><td>Claimants</td><td>563</td><td>319</td><td>882</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rate %</td><td>1.6</td><td>0.9</td><td>1.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>UK Rate %</td><td>5.1</td><td>2.5</td><td>3.8</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Employment (employees)</td><td>49</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Sector</th><th>2008 Employee estimate</th><th>2009 Employee estimate</th><th>Absolute Change</th><th>% Change</th><th>LQ against GB</th></tr>
<tr><td>Primary, Energy & Water</td><td>500</td><td>400</td><td>-100</td><td>-20.0</td><td>0.30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Construction</td><td>2,900</td><td>3,100</td><td>200</td><td>6.9</td><td>0.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Engineering</td><td>1,400</td><td>1,500</td><td>100</td><td>7.1</td><td>0.58</td></tr>
<tr><td>Other Manufacturing</td><td>2,100</td><td>1,700</td><td>-400</td><td>-19.0</td><td>0.52</td></tr>
<tr><td>Transport, Information & Communication</td><td>6,100</td><td>6,200</td><td>100</td><td>1.6</td><td>1.12</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wholesale, Retail, Accommodation & Food Services</td><td>14,500</td><td>12,500</td><td>-2,000</td><td>-13.8</td><td>0.82</td></tr>
<tr><td>Business, Financial and Professional Services</td><td>12,900</td><td>13,400</td><td>500</td><td>3.9</td><td>1.00</td></tr>
<tr><td>Public Admin & Defence, Health & Education</td><td>23,000</td><td>24,600</td><td>1,600</td><td>7.0</td><td>1.31</td></tr>
<tr><td>Culture, Recreation & Other services</td><td>3,300</td><td>2,900</td><td>-400</td><td>-12.1</td><td>0.97</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total Employee estimate</td><td>66,700</td><td>66,300</td><td>-400</td><td>-0.6</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Net Commuting (persons)</td><td>34</td><td>In-Commuting Winchester (approx)

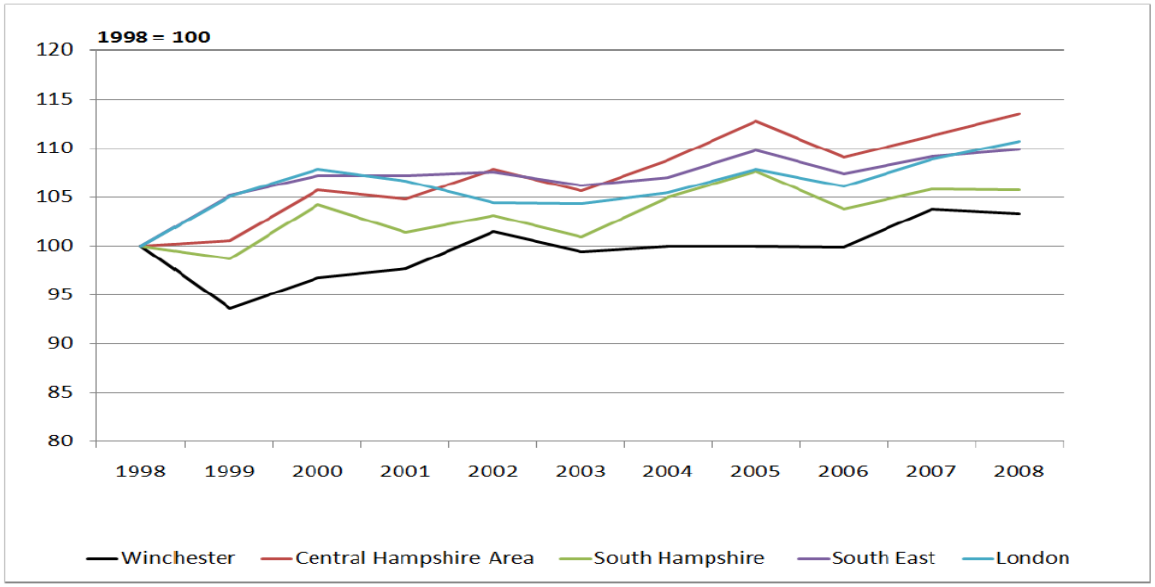
13,000</td><td>Out-Commuting Winchester (approx)

4,500</td><td>50% of all in-commuting to Winchester is from the Solent area.</td><td>If the commuting pattern stays the same, efforts should be made to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport. This could include efficient park and ride schemes and encouraging employers to adopt green transport plans with car sharing, provision of showers, cycle storage etc.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Socio-Economic Classifications 2001 (% Persons aged 16-74)</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>South East</td><td>England</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Large employers and higher managerial occupations		5.90	4.53	3.50		
Higher professional occupations		8.89	6.26	5.11	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
Lower managerial and professional occupations		22.50	21.18	18.73	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
Semi-routine occupations		8.50	10.63	11.65		
Routine occupations		5.76	7.35	9.02		
Never Worked		1.02	1.58	2.72	Significantly lower % of residents who have never worked.	
Full-time students		9.00	6.72	7.03	Indicates a well educated younger population.	Attempts should be made to retain this sector of the population and could be helped through the provision of low cost market housing and building on the wide range of employment opportunities.
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.	1	**Hampshire:** 14,924	**South East:** 16,756		Steady increase since 2001	
Earnings	49					

Average gross weekly (median resident earnings)	Winchester (£)	C.I % +/-	UK (£)	C.I % +/-
Males	670	7.6	500	0.2
Females	320	15.0	320	0.2
All workers	490	8.4	400	0.2
Full time workers	640	6.7	500	0.2

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Average gross weekly (median workplace earnings)</th><th>Winchester (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th><th>UK (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>560</td><td>6.7</td><td>500</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>310</td><td>7.7</td><td>320</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>All workers</td><td>420</td><td>7.9</td><td>400</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full Time workers</td><td>540</td><td>5.7</td><td>500</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
</table>

Resident based earnings are the average earnings of employees who live in the local district and include local resident workers and out-commuters. Workplace based earnings include local resident workers and in-commuters.
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment Growth</td><td>56</td><td colspan="4">Index of Job Growth 1998-2008
 
</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets			Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Total Employment Related to Tourism Spending 2004	44, 45		2000	2002	2004		
		Direct	3,037	3,095	2,762		
		Indirect & Induced	926	591	944		
		Total	**3,964**	**3,685**	**3,757**		

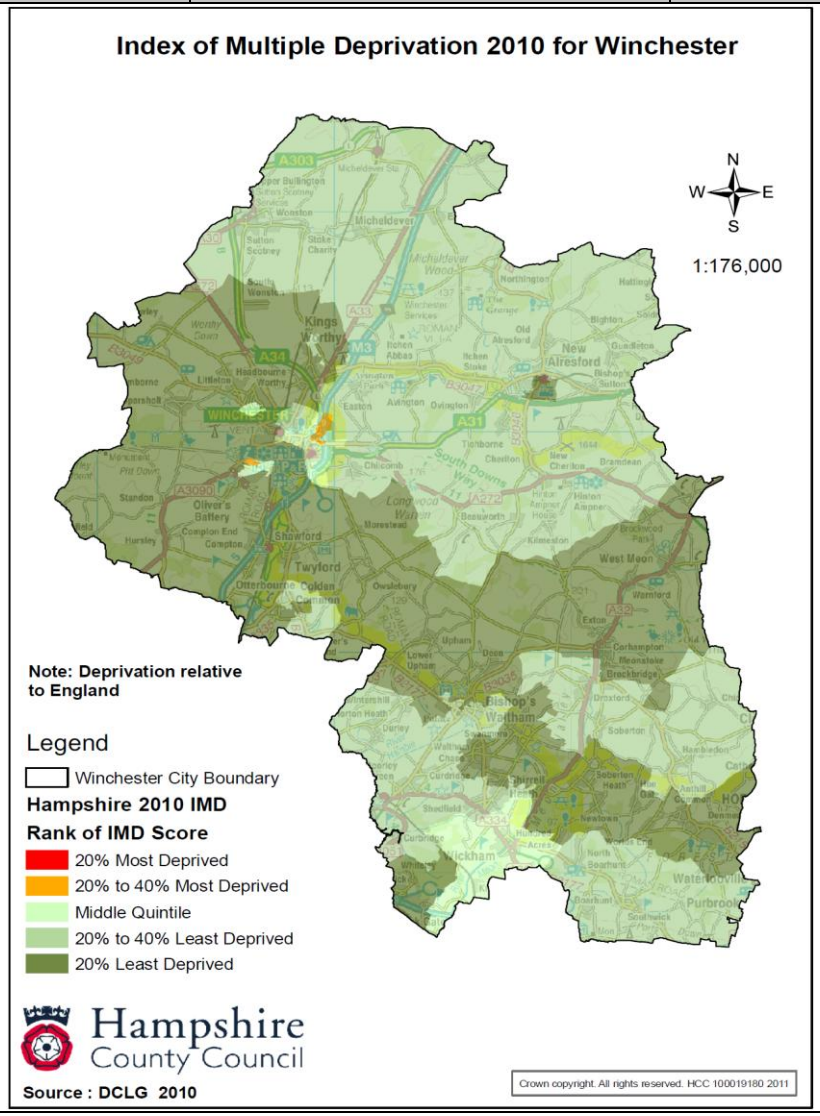
B.1.4 SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Summary
There are a significantly lower number of households with no adults in employment; 1.89% compared to a national average of 4.83%. There is also a decline in the proportion of households with young children. However Winchester has a well educated population with 30.16% being qualified to professional status compared to 19.9% nationally. Generally the area scores well in the Index of Multiple Deprivation with scores consistently in the 300s (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived).

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Social Exclusion						
Households with no adults in employment: with dependent children (%) 2001	1	1.89%	**South East:** 3.29%	**England:** 4.83%	Significantly lower than regional or national averages.	
Households with dependent children (%) 2001	1	27.42%	29.18%	29.45%	Proportion of households with young families has decreased as has the proportion with large families.	The decline in households with young families may be a product of the area's house prices and provision of affordable housing would enable young people and young families to remain in the area. There are currently over 2,000 on the housing needs register and average house prices of £300.000.
Average household size (persons)	1	2.35	2.38	2.36	The proportion of single person households has increased substantially as has the national trend.	This presents specific accommodation needs for both the young and elderly.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Households with central heating and sole use of bath / shower and toilet (%)	1	96.28	93.56	93.56		
Households without central heating; with sole use of bath / shower and toilet (%)	1	3.28	5.96	8.37		
People aged 16-74 with:	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**		
No qualifications (%) 2001		18.76	23.92	28.85	Significantly below the regional and national averages.	Indicates a high skilled population on which to build a modern local economy.
Highest qualification attained level 1 (Level 1 qualifications cover: 1+'o' level passes; 1+CSE/GCSE any grades; NVQ level 1; or foundation level GNVQ)		13.25	17.13	16.63		
Highest qualification attained level 4 / 5 (Level 4/5 Qualifications Cover: First Degree; Higher Degree; NVQ Levels 4 and 5; HNC; HND;		30.16	21.75	19.90		Indicates a high skilled population on which to build a modern local economy.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; or Health Visitor)						

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
IMD 2010 for Winchester	49				

B.1.5 HOUSING

Summary
Average house prices are significantly higher in Winchester when compared with the South East. In response to the Government's Localism Bill and updated evidence, Winchester City Council produced a Housing Technical Paper that recommends a new target for the District - the provision of 11,000 dwellings up to 2031. The provision of affordable homes is likely to increase through a target of 40% provision within the defined built-up area of Winchester and 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the other larger settlements. There is significant diversity in the types and sizes of homes in different parts of the District.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tenure of Homes</td><td>56</td><td colspan="3">Tenure of Homes 2001

<table><tr><th></th><th>Owned</th><th>Social Rented</th><th>Private Rented</th></tr><tr><td>Winchester</td><td>71%</td><td>16%</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>- Winchester City</td><td>57%</td><td>29%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>- Part in Central Hampshire</td><td>66%</td><td>19%</td><td>15%</td></tr><tr><td>- Part in South Hampshire</td><td>80%</td><td>10%</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>Central Hampshire Market Area</td><td>73%</td><td>16%</td><td>11%</td></tr><tr><td>South Hampshire</td><td>72%</td><td>17%</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>South East</td><td>74%</td><td>14%</td><td>12%</td></tr><tr><td>England</td><td>69%</td><td>19%</td><td>12%</td></tr></table></td><td>The affordable housing expected to be provided as part of the general housing requirement should lead to an increase in properties rented from housing associations and shared equity ownership.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Types of Home</td><td>56</td><td colspan="3">The Type of Homes within Winchester and Surrounding Market Areas</td><td>There is significant diversity in the types of home in different parts of the District.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Detached</th><th>Semi-Detached</th><th>Terraced</th><th>Flat/ Maisonette</th><th>Other</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>39%</td><td>26%</td><td>20%</td><td>13%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Winchester City</td><td>19%</td><td>26%</td><td>26%</td><td>28%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Part in Central Hampshire</td><td>35%</td><td>26%</td><td>22%</td><td>17%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Part in South Hampshire</td><td>49%</td><td>27%</td><td>17%</td><td>7%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Hampshire Market Area</td><td>36%</td><td>26%</td><td>25%</td><td>13%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Hampshire (Western Pole)</td><td>28%</td><td>28%</td><td>21%</td><td>22%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South East</td><td>29%</td><td>29%</td><td>23%</td><td>18%</td><td>1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>23%</td><td>32%</td><td>26%</td><td>19%</td><td>0%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Size of Homes</td><td>56</td><td colspan="4">The Size of Homes within Winchester and Market Areas
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1-2 Bedrooms (1-4 room)</th><th>2-3 Bedrooms (5-6 rooms)</th><th>4+ Bedrooms (7+ rooms)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>26%</td><td>40%</td><td>35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Winchester City</td><td>37%</td><td>38%</td><td>25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Part in Central Hampshire</td><td>28%</td><td>39%</td><td>33%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- Part in South Hampshire</td><td>20%</td><td>41%</td><td>39%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Hampshire Market Area</td><td>26%</td><td>44%</td><td>31%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Hampshire</td><td>31%</td><td>49%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South East</td><td>30%</td><td>45%</td><td>25%</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>33%</td><td>48%</td><td>20%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Affordable Housing</td><td>16, 18</td><td colspan="4">Targets:

– 40% provision within the defined built-up area of Winchester; and
– 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the other larger settlements;</td><td>An affordable housing viability study (2010) concluded that the proposed target of 40% affordable housing is generally</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">where 15 or more dwellings are proposed, or the site is 0.5 hectares or more;

(ii) 40% provision within the Major Development Area at Waterlooville and the Strategic Reserve Major Development Areas at Waterlooville and Winchester City (North), if confirmed.

(iii) 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the smaller settlements and elsewhere in the District, where the site can accommodate 5 or more dwellings, or exceeds 0.17 hectares.

(iv) 35% of the housing within the Local Reserve housing sites at:
Pitt Manor, Winchester;
Worthy Road/Francis Gardens, Winchester;
Little Frenchies Field, Denmead;
Spring Gardens, Alresford;
should the need for the release of any of these sites be confirmed.</td><td>achievable and, if there are demonstrable viability issues in specific cases, flexibility in the means of achieving affordable housing or use of available grants may be needed to allow development to proceed. The study recommends that on-site provision of affordable housing is generally achievable but that, for sites of 1-4 units, there should be flexibility to accept commuted payments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Growth</td><td>56</td><td colspan="4">Household Growth 1981 - 2006
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1981</th><th>1991</th><th>2001</th><th>2006</th><th>Household Growth 1981-2006</th><th>% Change 1981-2006</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>31,300</td><td>37,500</td><td>43,100</td><td>45,700</td><td>14,400</td><td>46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Hampshire</td><td>108,700</td><td>136,900</td><td>154,300</td><td>161,500</td><td>52,800</td><td>49%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Hampshire</td><td>321,600</td><td>368,100</td><td>407,000</td><td>423,900</td><td>85,400</td><td>27%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>House Prices</td><td>49</td><td colspan="4"><table>
<tr><th></th><th>Qtr 1 (provisional) 2011 median house price</th><th>Qtr 1 (provisional) 2011 lower quartile house price</th><th>2010 ratio of median house prices to median earnings</th><th>2010 ratio lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>300,000</td><td>215,000</td><td>10.20</td><td>11.70</td></tr>
<tr><td>South East</td><td>217,000</td><td>160,000</td><td>8.23</td><td>8.51</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>175,000</td><td>121,000</td><td>7.01</td><td>6.69</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Target</td><td>42</td><td colspan="3">Recommended Spatial Ares Dwelling Provision

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Winchester Town</th><th>South Hampshire Urban Areas</th><th>Market Towns and Rural Area</th><th>District Total</th></tr>
<tr><td>Total Dwellings</td><td>4,000</td><td>5,500</td><td>1,500</td><td>11,000</td></tr>
</table></td><td>With the recommended housing target for the area and national policy on the provision of affordable housing there is an opportunity achieve significant levels of affordable housing for rent/ shared equity which will in some part address the issue of housing costs for those unable to purchase homes in the private market.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Completions</td><td>49</td><td colspan="4"><table>
<tr><th>Year</th><th>2000/01</th><th>2001/02</th><th>2002/03</th><th>2003/04</th><th>2004/05</th><th>2005/06</th><th>2006/07</th><th>2007/08</th><th>2008/09</th><th>2009/10</th><th>2010/11</th><th>Total 2000-2011</th></tr>
<tr><td>Small</td><td>95</td><td>136</td><td>118</td><td>106</td><td>206</td><td>147</td><td>151</td><td>197</td><td>156</td><td>113</td><td>135</td><td>1560</td></tr>
<tr><td>Large</td><td>146</td><td>230</td><td>388</td><td>497</td><td>488</td><td>343</td><td>345</td><td>365</td><td>203</td><td>173</td><td>368</td><td>3546</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>241</td><td>366</td><td>506</td><td>603</td><td>694</td><td>490</td><td>496</td><td>562</td><td>359</td><td>286</td><td>503</td><td>5106</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

B.1.6 TRANSPORT

Summary
Between 1950 and 1995 car ownership in the UK increased from 2 million vehicles to 21.4 million and it is predicted to further increase by 20% by 2015. Increased ownership translates directly to higher usage and traffic is predicted to increase in Hampshire by 2% on the motorways and 1% on local roads in the next 10 years. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan has identified local peak hour congestion in Winchester which will only be exacerbated, by an increase in car numbers from the level of development proposed by sub-region. A particular issue in Winchester's more rural areas is the accessibility problems to local and sub regional facilities worsened by poor transport infrastructure.

The figures show fewer households with no or one cars in Winchester when compared to national and regional figures, but those households with two, three or more are substantially higher in comparison. This is inline with the affluence of the population within the region and lends weight to the figures showing car and van travel as the most used mode of transport. The data on travel to work distance indicates high numbers travelling less than 2km, i.e. within the city centre area or close to where the bulk of local businesses are located. As a commuter hub the figures show numbers of people travelling 10- 30km and 40-60kms as fairly high and this is indicative of the corresponding distance to Southampton and Portsmouth. Nearly 7% of the population travel 60km plus, relating to the distance to London (109km) and emphasising the importance of location in respect to travel.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Transport						
All cars and vans in area	32	61,868	**England and Wales:** 23,936,250			
Households with no cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	15.69	**South East:** 19.43	**England:** 26.84	There are substantially less households in Winchester with no cars or vans compared to the regional and national average. This is consistent with households	
Households with one cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	39.37	42.62	43.69		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Households with two cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	34.54	29.56	23.56	with one car. The data from households with two cars, shows Winchester having 46.6% more than the national average highlighting the affluence of the area. This is emphasised by households with 3 cars or more also being 71% above the national and 23% above the regional average.	
Households with three cars or vans % (2001)	1, 32	7.74	6.29	4.52		The very high levels of car ownership in Winchester presents a challenge in changing modes of transport. This has implications for climate change and air quality.
Mode of travel to work (%)	1, 31	Winchester	South East	England	**2000:** Biennial surveys of bus passengers on the radial routes round Winchester show an overall increase of 22% since 1993. Pedestrian counts show an increase of 2.9% since 1993. Rail counts show an increase in the number of passengers boarding from 3,170 in 1997 to 3,622 in 2000, a 14% rise.	Although there has been an increase in train and bus use, Winchester still falls behind the national average. Winchester experiences a high level of in commuting and also some out commuting, but 30% of people work at hone or travel less than 2km. There are opportunities to change the current travel pattern through the provision of safe and convenient walking and cycling routes within the town and measures to encourage public transport use such as park and ride.
Train		4.09	5.63	4.23		
Bus		3.23	4.35	7.51		
Motorbike		0.99	1.12	1.11		
Car/Van		58.78	59.18	54.94		
Passenger		4.92	5.65	6.11		
Taxi		0.21	0.41	0.52		
Bike		1.90	3.07	2.83		
Foot		13.11	9.91	9.99		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Distance travelled to work	32		**Winchester (persons)**	**Winchester (%)**	Less than 2km has the highest percentage of people traveling this distance to work. This shows that they live close to work and possibly within close proximity to the city centre. Southampton is 20km from Winchester and could be a factor in the percentage of people traveling 10-20km and 20-30km. Portsmouth is 50km and may also contribute to the figures for 40-60km as commuters traveling. 6.9% of the population travel 60km+, which may represent commuter travel to London (distance = 109km).	
		All persons	53,306	100		
		Works at home	6,837	11.9		
		Less than 2km	11,253	21.1		
		2km – 5km	6,253	11.7		
		5km – 10km	6,379	11.9		
		10km – 20km	9,695	18.2		
		20km – 30km	3,524	6.6		
		30km – 40km	1,579	2.9		
		40km – 60km	1,679	3.1		
		60km +	3,719	6.9		
Usual time taken to travel to work (minutes)	33		**South East (%)**	**UK (%)**		
		10 or less	33.7	31.3		
		11 – 20	29.7	28.5		
		21 – 30	17.5	18.2		
		31 – 40	5.1	5.6		
		41 – 50	5.6	6.3		
		51 – 60	4.2	5.6		
		More than 60	4.2	4.4		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Travel to School	34		**UK Age 5 – 10 (%)**	**UK Age 11 -16 (%)**	**5 – 10** Numbers of children walking to school fell from 62% in 1989/91 to 50% in 2004 whilst those traveling by car rose from 27% to 41%. The average length of journey for 5-10 year olds has increased from 2.1km to 2.7km over the same time period. **11 - 16** The numbers of children walking fell from 48% to 44% between 1989/91 and 2004 whilst those traveling by car increased from 27% to 41%. The average journey distance increased from 4.5km to 4.7km for 11-16 year olds. At peak time, 8.45 on weekdays in term time 1 in 4 car trips by residents in urban areas is generated by school run.	National figures have been provided in the absence of data for Winchester because the congestion caused by car trips to school and the safety implications of these levels of traffic are of national concern. The challenge for Winchester is to make walking or cycling to school an attractive proposition through the provision of safe walking and cycling routes. However the distance to school is increasing which will discourage walking. The proposed development for the area should include schools in walking distance to serve new developments.
		Walk **Car** **Bus**	50 41 9	44 22 24		
Rail	34	Rail passenger journeys in Hampshire increased by 19% between 1991/2000 and 2003/2004.			Most rail journeys in Hampshire are to local destinations within the county. The County Council predict a slowing in the rate of increase	The provision of new park and ride car parks could increase the levels of rail use.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
				between 2003/2004 and 2010/2011 to 6%due to the fact the network is more congested and approaching saturation in the peak hours. Most station car parks in Hampshire full by 9.00am so rail travel constrained by travel options to station.	
Motorway	34	Motorway traffic growth at 2% per year.		Traffic flows over 100,000 vehicles/day regularly recorded on M3 between M27 and Winchester. M3/A34 junction at Winchester – significant delays particularly at the weekend where there is heavy tourist traffic.	
Cycling	34	Hampshire has 750 miles of off-road cycle routes and urban cycle paths.		Cycling in Winchester equates to 4% of the population travelling to work and regionally averages 3.5% of journeys to work.	
Bus	34			Quality Bus Partnerships journeys increased by 20% in	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
				Winchester.	
Car Parks	34	**Car Parks Winchester City**	**Spaces**		The development of Park and Ride facilities should help reduce congestion and City centre parking.
		Upper Brook Street	56		
		Cossack lane	46		
		Middle Brook lane	143		
		Friarsgate	263		
		Colebrook Street	77		
		Jewry lane	95		
		Chesil Multi-Storey	624		
		Chesil Street	87		
		Tower Street Multi-Storey	522		
		Durngate	67		
		Worthy Lane	149		
		Coach park	103		
		Gladstone Street	115		
		St Peters	190		
		Cattle Market	198		
		The Brooks	323		
		Park & Ride St Catherines	785		
		Guildhall Yard	29		
		River Park Leisure Centre	244		
		19	**4116**		

B.1.7 LANDSCAPE & TOWNSCAPE

Summary
Winchester has both a rich architectural heritage and landscape setting. A significant proportion (40%) of Winchester City Council area is part of the East Hampshire AONB with a large proportion now falling within the new South Downs National Park designation. The district is predominantly rural covering 250 square miles of diverse countryside including chalk downs, large arable fields, extensive woodland, river valleys, heath remnants, historic parks and clay lowland. The district has over 50 rural settlements as well as Winchester City, contributing a rich mix of built heritage assets.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Winchester District		The landscape of the district can be broadly divided into three distinct areas. The majority of the district is strongly influenced by the underlying chalk giving rises to two different areas of downland. The 'Hampshire Downs' landscape character area, lying to the north and east of Winchester is a broad belt of strongly rolling chalk downs with scarps, hilltops and valleys with an overall exposed character. The 'South Downs' landscape character area running through the centre of the district is associated with the east-west chalk ridge. This is a more elevated landscape combining rolling arable fields interspersed with scattered settlements, parkland and woodlands. To the south of the district the varied clays and gravels of the 'South Hampshire Basin' provide a contrastingly diverse enclosed and small scale landscape, consisting of lower lying mixed farmland and woodland. Winchester benefits from a large number of scattered areas of ancient woodland and large areas of more recent woodland. It is particularly found in the southern parishes and on the chalk downs. Winchesters hedgerows have a strong influence on the character of the landscape with patterns varying significantly according to age of the landscape. Hedgerows of the 18th and 19th centuries are generally straighter with fewer		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
		species and found on the chalk downland. The more 'ancient' landscapes towards the south of the district were more likely to be enclosed and contain numerous species often being formed from remnant woodland. The well drained chalk geology of the majority of the Winchester district means that surface water features are uncommon. These parts of the district benefit from the clear alkaline springwater rivers of the Meon, Itchen and Dever. To the south where clay predominates springs, ponds and streams are numerous.				
Area of admin geography (m2 thousands) (i.e. areas of boundary)	1	**Winchester** 661,071.11	**South East** 19,412,971.66	**England** 133,037,283.00		
Area of greenspace (m2 thousands)	1	608,279.37	16,442,704.44	115,741,625.40		A Green Space Strategy could ensure no loss of greenspace and improve the current situation. (*Greensapce:* ***Greenspace is any vegetated land or water within or adjoining an urban area Including*** *derelict, vacant and contaminated land which has the potential to be transformed, natural and semi-natural habitats, Green corridors - paths, disused railway lines, rivers and canals)*

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
Area of water (m2 thousands)	1	3,313.97	527,873.24	3,436,199.04		
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	14	**East Hampshire AONB** – covers 40% of Winchester City Council district. 2 landscapes characterise this area, in the south and west rolling chalk downland with dry valleys and in the east and north steep heavily wooded scarp slopes. The area contains the rich Meon and Rother valleys, 4 NNRs, many SSSIs and part of the South Downs Environmentally Sensitive Area. It is also and important archaeological area. The AONB covers 31% of the South East.				The objectives of the AONB Management Plan should be supported by, and reflected in, the LDF. AONBs are recognised to be of the same importance, and have the same protection, as National Parks.
National Parks	14	South Downs National Park Winchester City Council and South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) will be working in partnership from 1 April 2011, providing planning services in the National Park. The South Downs National Park Authority becomes a fully operational planning authority on 1 April 2011, and from this date will be responsible for all planning in the National Park.				
Environmentally Sensitive Areas	14	South Downs & Test Valley extends into Winchester district along the River Dever.				Should be protected from development.
Landscape Character Areas	14 43	23 1. Hursley Scarplands 2. Sparsholt Woodlands 3. Crawley Downs 4. Wonston Downs 5. Dever Valley			The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) study Tracking Change in the Character of the English Landscape 1999-2003, provides evidence about the ways the English countryside is changing and	Landscape Character Assessment is a useful tool to guide development and ensure that local character is not eroded.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
		6. North Dever Downs 7. Stratton Woodlands 8. North Itchen Downs 9. Upper Itchen Valley 10. Bighton Woodlands 11. Bramdean Woodlands 12. East Winchester Downs 13. Lower Itchen Valley 14. Cranbury Woodlands 15. South Winchester Downs 16. Upper Meon Valley 17. Hambledon Downs 18. Forest of Bere Lowlands 19. Portsdown Hill 20. Lower Meon Valley 21. Whiteley Woodlands 22. Shedfield Heathlands 23. Durley Claylands		what implications this might have for achieving sustainable development. The Hampshire and South Downs are identified as Maintained areas. Maintained: if the character of an area is already strong and largely intact, and the changes observed for the key themes served to sustain it, or simply because the lack of change meant that the important qualities are likely to be retained I the long term. The study identifies the South Hampshire Lowlands as an area that is Diverging. Diverging: if the change in the key themes appeared to be transforming the character of the area so that either its distinctive qualities are being lost, or significant new patterns are emerging.	
Character areas	41	8 in Winchester City			Winchester City is of

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
		▪ The Walled Town (including the Barracks area and Cathedral Close as distinct areas within the Walled Town); ▪ Winchester College and Kingsgate; ▪ The Riverside; ▪ St Giles' Hill—the Eastern Suburb; ▪ Christchurch Road; ▪ St Cross; ▪ Hyde—the Northern Suburb; and ▪ Oram's Arbour and the Western Suburb				considerable historic and architectural interest and the definition of character areas will help guide development to ensure that the character is not eroded.
Land currently in use and allocated in a local plan for any use or with planning permission for any use: estimated dwellings	1	Winchester	South East	England		Potential to maximise use of previously developed land.
		80	67,840	357,490		
Land that is unused or could be available for redevelopment; estimated dwellings	1	410	160,190	986,050		Potential to maximise use of previously developed land.

B.1.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Summary
The District has a rich archaeological resource, including remains from prehistory to the military history of the last century and has an extensive amount of listed buildings. The City Council has designated 37 Conservation Areas in the District to date and has 109 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Cultural Heritage						
World Heritage Sites	2	0	**South East:** 2	**UK:** 27		
Historic Buildings at Risk	3, 19	49	**South East:** 233		Figures fluctuate depending on levels of funding for repair and the characteristics of buildings (age, location, use).	Historic towns struggle with impacts of tourism unless carefully managed. Tourism is estimated to be worth approximately £135 annually to Winchesters economy. However adverse consequences such as erosion, congestion, pollution and intrusion can harm the preservation of protected sites. Fortunately the Tourism Strategy is aware of these issues and focuses on sustainable tourism to preserve
English Heritage Register of Buildings at Risk (2006)	41	Total – 5 Grade I (a) - 1 Grade II* - 2 Grade II Scheduled Monuments – 1	**Test Valley – 0** **Gosport - 7**			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Number of listed buildings	3	2,780 (2,561 Grade II) (149 Grade II*) 70 Grade I	**Hampshire:** 10,766 (93.4% Grade II) (4.6% Grade II*) (2% Grade I) **UK:** 442,000 (94% Grade II) (4.1% Grade II*) (1.4% Grade I)	Winchesters high percentage of Grade 1 buildings, reflect the historic nature of the town and the requirement for preservation.	historical culture and ensure the quality of life of residents who may also be affected. The extensive stock of historic buildings in the District represents a major asset and should continue to enjoy a high level of protection. However, it should be accepted that sometimes alternative uses and alterations may be needed to ensure their continuing conservation. Whilst Conservation areas should not be seen as a barrier to development, good quality development should be sought to ensure their integrity is not undermined.
Number of archaeological sites of interest	12	103	**UK:** 95,000		
Registered Historic Battlefields	4	1	**Hampshire:** 1 **England:** 43		
Conservation Areas	7	37	**Test Valley:** 36 **Hampshire:** 281 **England:** 8,000		
Historic Parks and Gardens	4	10	**Hampshire:** 57		
Church of England Statistics	41	**Winchester Diocese**	**Canterbury Diocese**		
		Total number of Churches	413	329	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		% listed grade I or II*	48	67		
		Total % of listed churches	77	78		
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	41	109		**Hampshire:** 626		

B.1.9 **BIODIVERSITY** (and see also accompanying HRA Report)

Summary
The District is rich in biodiversity and contains a number of designated Special Areas for Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. There are seventeen Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which nine are in favourable condition but the others are unfavourable and vary from recovering to declining. There are also 500 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the District as well as two nationally designated nature reserves and ten local nature reserves. Biodiversity Action Plans are in place for both habitats and species.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Biodiversity					
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	12	**Hampshire:** Salisbury Plain – 2.38% in Hampshire (21438.1 ha) The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Butser Hill (238.66 ha) River Itchen (309.26 ha) East Hampshire Hangers (569.68 ha) Emer Bog (37.5 ha) Mottisfont Bats (196.8 ha) Within the District, the Itchen Valley is a designated SAC, as is part of the Hamble Valley within the District.			Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	15	**Hampshire:** Salisbury Plain (21438.1 ha) The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Ramsar Sites	15	**Hampshire:** The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	29	Alresford Pond – unfavourable no change Beacon Hill, Warnford – favourable Botley Wood and Everett's and Mushes Copses – favourable Cheesefoot Head – unfavourable recovering Crab Wood – favourable Galley Down Wood – favourable Hook Heath Meadows – unfavourable no change Lye Heath Marsh – favourable Micheldever Spoil Heaps – unfavourable declining Old Winchester Hill – favourable Peake Wood – favourable River Itchen – Unfavourable decline, areas of favourable St. Catherines Hill – unfavourable recovering The Moors, Bishop's Waltham – unfavourable declining, part recovering Upper Hamble Estuary and Woods (in part) – favourable Waltham Chase Meadows – favourable		17 in 2006	Nine of the seventeen SSSIs are in favourable condition whilst the others are unfavourable with some declining or recovering. Monitoring is necessary to ensure the continued favourable condition of the sites of the former sites. Management plans should be put in place to improve the condition of unfavourable sites.
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	14	2 Beacon Hill Old	**Hampshire:** 11 **England:** 215		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Winchester Hill			
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	12	10	**Hampshire:** 40 **England:** 1050		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.
EN Natural Areas	17	3 Hampshire Downs, South Downs and South Coast Plain, Hampshire Lowlands.	21 - South East 29 - South West		
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)	14	500			These sites should have protection as in the current adopted local plan.
Biodiversity Action Plan Species	16	Amphibians	Natterjack Toad (*Bufo calamita*) Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)		Protection from development of all protected species should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Beetles	Noble chafer (*Gnorimus nobilis*) Gilkicker weevil (*Pachytychius haematocephalus*)		
		Crustaceans	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)		
		Damsel/ dragonflies	Southern Damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*)		
		Flies	Hornet robberfly (*Asilus crabroniformis*)		
		Local species	Birds of Wet Meadows (inc. UK priority species) Branta bernicla		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
			bernicla, Dark-bellied brent goose, Bumblebees Butterflies and Moths (inc. UK priority species), Coronella austricaca, Smooth snake, Eptesicus serotinus, Serotine bat, Seed Eating Farmland Birds (inc. UK priority species), Shorebirds (inc. UK priority species), Tooth Fungi (inc.UK priority species), Valvata macrostoma, large-mouthed valve snail, Woodland Lichens (inc. UK priority species)		
		Mammals	Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), Bechstein`s Bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), Pipistrelle Bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)		
		Worms	Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*)		
Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats	16	Local habitat	Ancient semi-natural Woodland, Arable land, Canals, Ephemeral Ponds, Fen, Carr, Marsh, Swamp, Reed beds, Heathland, Acid Grassland and Bog, Lowland wet Grassland, Neutral Grassland, Open Standing Water		Protection from development of all identified habitats should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Priority Habitats	Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows, Cereal field margins, chalk rivers, Eutrophic standing waters, fens, Lowland beech and yew woodland, Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland dry acid grassland, Lowland heathland, Lowland meadows, Lowland wood-pasture and parkland, Mudflats, Purple moor grass and rush pastures, Reedbeds, Saline lagoons, Seagrass beds, Wet woodland,		

B.1.10 WATER RESOURCES

Summary

Winchester is in the Hampshire South Water Resource Zone (WRZ) as identified within Southern Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP). The WRZ is situated within the Western Area, which covers part of the county of Hampshire and the whole of the Isle of Wight. It comprises the Water Resource Zones (WRZs) of Hampshire South, Hampshire Kingsclere, Hampshire Andover and the Isle of Wight. The Hampshire South WRZ supplies the cities of Southampton and Winchester and towns such as Romsey and Eastleigh, in addition to the surrounding rural areas. The Western Area is supplied by both surface and groundwater sources. There are three surface water sources and over 30 groundwater sources. The groundwater sources abstract almost exclusively from the Chalk aquifer. The surface water sources comprise the abstractions on the Rivers Test and Itchen in the Hampshire South WRZ. A significant proportion of the supply in Hampshire South WRZ is provided by abstractions from the River Test and the River Itchen.

There has been a 12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990 but the Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification. In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area there are over 3,000 properties at risk of flooding.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
Rivers	24	River Itchen Upper stretch of the Hamble River Meon The site condition is substantially affected by low river flow and high soluble phosphorus concentrations. Hampshire has 15 major rivers, all heavily dependent on groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers.			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Hampshire has above ground storage reservoirs.			
Chemical river water quality	8, 9	**Itchen:** Good	In the South East River Basin District 19 per cent of surface waters meet good ecological status or better and 19 per cent meet good overall status; 81 per cent do not meet good ecological status (334 water bodies) or good overall status. 33 per cent of groundwater bodies are at good overall status with the rest being poor status. Adding surface waters and groundwater bodies together, 20 per cent of waters meet good status or potential. The majority of surface water bodies that fail to meet good status fail because of phosphate, fish or invertebrate elements of classification. Phosphates help to assess the impact of diffuse and point source pollution to water bodies, Fish helps to assess the impact of abstraction of water and morphological alterations to water bodies; invertebrates help to assess the impact of organic enrichment, pollution by toxic chemicals, and abstraction of water. 12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990. The Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification.		Increases in population have resulted in large sewage treatment works discharging directly to the lower reaches of the river. Effluent at Winchester and Alresford is discharged to the river and ground using the capacity of the Chalk to treat it to a high standard. The Environment Agency sets stringent conditions on the quality and quantity of discharged effluents however this must be maintained to ensure the river and groundwater quality are preserved to high standards. Furthermore planned development in the south and climate change pose uncertainties in the future
Biological river water quality	8, 9	**Itchen:** Good			
River water phosphate levels	8, 9	**Itchen:** Very High phosphate levels			
River water nitrate levels	8, 9	**Itchen:** Fair			
Water Supply	52	Winchester is in the Hampshire South Water Resource Zone (WRZ) as identified within Southern Water's Water Resource Management Plan (WRMP). The WRZ is situated within the Western Area, which covers part of the county of Hampshire and the whole of the Isle of Wight. It comprises the Water Resource Zones (WRZs) of Hampshire South, Hampshire Kingsclere, Hampshire Andover and the Isle of Wight. The Hampshire South			The population of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton is projected to increase by 11% between 2001 and 2021 this is likely, coupled with the effects

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		WRZ is located in the southern part of Hampshire, extending from the boundaries of the New Forest in the west towards the River Meon in the east. The Hampshire South WRZ supplies the cities of Southampton and Winchester and towns such as Romsey and Eastleigh, in addition to the surrounding rural areas. The Western Area is supplied by both surface and groundwater sources. There are three surface water sources and over 30 groundwater sources. The groundwater sources abstract almost exclusively from the Chalk aquifer. The surface water sources comprise the abstractions on the Rivers Test and Itchen in the Hampshire South WRZ. A significant proportion of the supply in Hampshire South WRZ is provided by abstractions from the River Test and the River Itchen. Conclusions of the WRMP for the Western Area: The Habitats Directive Stage 4 Review of Consents undertaken by the Environment Agency concluded that Sustainability Reductions were required to mitigate the effect of current abstractions (including Habitat Directive sites) which have been "investigated and identified" as having a detrimental effect on the environment. The outcome of the Stage 4 Review of Consents was that the Environment Agency has advised Southern Water that significant changes to the Southern Water Lower Itchen abstraction licences are required. The proposed Sustainability Reductions have a significant impact on the baseline supply demand balance, and therefore the Water Resources Strategy for the area. Following submission of the draft WRMP Southern Water met with Ofwat, EA, Natural England and Portsmouth Water to explore alternative options for allowing the Sustainability Reductions to be implemented without compromising security of supply. Southern Water prepared a draft Memorandum of Understanding that set out the roles and responsibilities of each party and the schemes that would need to be implemented before the Lower Itchen abstraction licences would be voluntarily		of climate change, to increase demands on water supplies. Any new planned development may worsen the deficit if not managed in a sustainable manner.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		changed. Southern Water is not able to confirm its commitment to implementation of the full Sustainability Reductions at the end of AMP6 unless the following options are implemented in the Hampshire South and Isle of Wight WRZs, so that the security of supplies is maintained throughout the planning period : • Universal metering; • Leakage reduction; • Asset improvement schemes for groundwater sources; • Increase of Testwood WSW to licence limit; • Development of the enabling Testwood to Otterbourne transfer and associated distribution infrastructure; and • Optimisation of inter-zonal transfers (cross-Solent main).		
Drought	37	No public water supply restrictions since 1977 in Winchester or Hampshire			
Properties at risk from flooding	10	In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area economic damages due to flooding average £7million per year, with over 3,000	**South East:** 310,000 properties at risk from coastal and river flooding	The risk has increased due to changes in the catchment (urbanisation, field drainage), houses built on inappropriate land encroaching on flood plains and the possible effects of climate change (increased flood generating rainfall more frequent).	Risks to people, property and infrastructure are concentrated predominately in Winchester, with further dispersed flood risks through rural villages. A flood warning system is in place, and being improved, with about half of known flood risk properties presently receiving a warning.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		properties at risk.			

B.1.11 AIR QUALITY

Summary
Winchester City has one Air Quality Management Area which is improving. The most recent review of air quality within the District did not identify any new or significantly altered road traffic, industrial, commercial or domestic sources that need to be the subject of a detailed air quality assessment. Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Air Quality					
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	15	1 – Winchester Town Centre (Nitrogen Dioxide and Particles)		The extent of the AQMA is considerably smaller when compared to the 2005 area of exceedence. However the results show that additional measures may be required to bring about the necessary reductions in traffic emissions in the city centre to comply with the 2010 EU Limit Values.	Unless the high levels of traffic in Winchester City centre can be reduced the AQMA will remain. However it can be used as incentive to increase the numbers of commuters using alternative sustainable transport to reduce emissions.
Automatic air monitoring sites	15	Two real time air quality monitoring stations in Winchester town centre. These consist of a background site at Lawn Street near Friarsgate (Nitrogen dioxide and Particles) and a roadside site in St Georges Street (Nitrogen dioxide, Carbon monoxide and particles). Over forty nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes monitoring air quality across both the town centre and the district.			

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Recently installed several lamppost mounted devices measuring particle levels at three other locations within the town centre.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Exceedance of Short Term Air Quality Objectives 2010</td><td>15</td><td colspan="2">
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="3">Year</th><th colspan="6">Exceedances of Air Quality Objective</th></tr>
<tr><th colspan="2">PM_{10}
50ug/m^3 (24 Hr Mean)</th><th colspan="2">NO_2
200ug/m^3 (1 Hr Mean)</th><th colspan="2">CO
10mg/m^3 (8hr running mean)</th></tr>
<tr><th>Background</th><th>Roadside</th><th>Background</th><th>Roadside</th><th>Background</th><th>Roadside</th></tr>
<tr><td>1997</td><td>8</td><td>22</td><td>0</td><td>299</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1998</td><td>5</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>1999</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2000</td><td>2</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2001</td><td>3</td><td>16</td><td>0</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2002</td><td>2</td><td>21</td><td>0</td><td>161</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2003</td><td>21</td><td>20*</td><td>0</td><td>70</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2004</td><td>Not enough data</td><td>17</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2005</td><td>8</td><td>13</td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>NA</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2006</td><td>8</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>NA</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2007</td><td>10</td><td>15</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>NA</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2008</td><td>5</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>NA</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2009</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td>2010</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>N/A</td><td>N/A</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Pass = less than 35 failures/year</td><td colspan="2">Pass = less than 18 failures/year</td><td colspan="2">Pass = No failures of objective</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Numbers in red FAILED the short term mean air quality objectives</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>The situation is improving and the measures undertaken to achieve this should be continued and built upon.</td></tr>
</table>

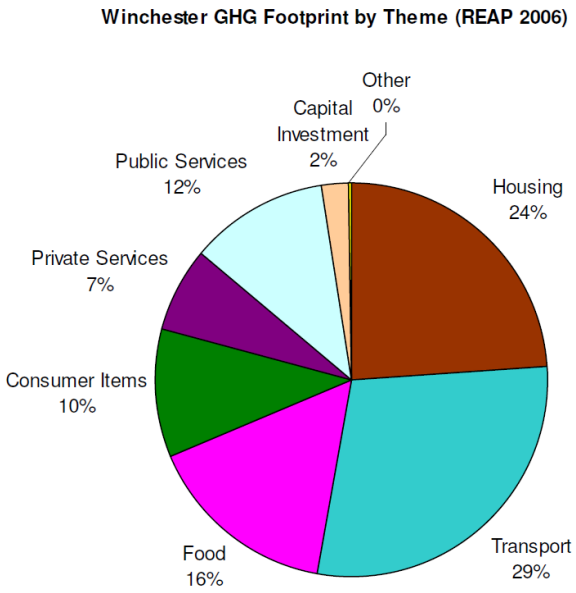
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Exceedance of Long Term Air Quality Objectives 2010	15				

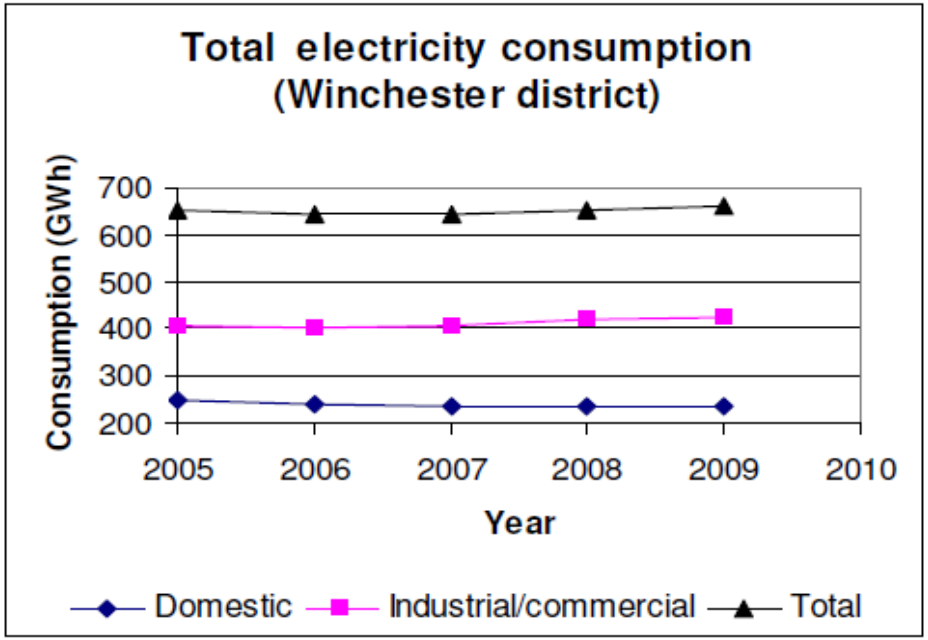
Year	Compliance with Annual Mean Air Quality Objectives					
	Mean PM_{10} in ug/m^3 40ug/m^3 (Annual Mean)		Mean NO_2 in ug/m^3 40ug/m^3 (Annual Mean)		Mean CO in mg/m^3 No annual objective	
	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside
1997	18.4	26.5	35.30	**82.7**	0.7	1.3
1998	17.2	21.9	39.7	**58.1**	0.5	1.3
1999	17.6	21.1	31.1	**60.2**	0.5	1.2
2000	16.4	21.2	33.0	**68.6**	0.5	1.2
2001	14.8	27.3	33.4	**50.8**	0.3	1.2
2002	19.8	28.9	27.3	**65.5**	0.3	1.0
2003	25.7	31.6	**41.1**	**55.8**	0.3	1.0
2004	Not enough data	29.8	29.4	**52.1**	0.3	0.8
2005	21.3	28.1	26.2	**53.5**	NA	0.5
2006	20.0	27.0	28.0	**51.0**	NA	0.5
2007	19.0	25.0	27.0	**51.0**	NA	0.5
2008	18.0	22.0	27.0	**48.0**	NA	0.4
2009	18.0	21.0	26.0	**48.0**	NA	NA
2010	17.0	22.0	27.0	**50.0**	NA	NA

Numbers in red FAILED the annual mean objective

B.1.12 CLIMATIC FACTORS

Summary
Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in Winchester are decreasing; however they will not reach the district's targets of a 20% cut by 2012 and a 33% cut by 2015. To meet both targets a 6.25% reduction in emissions is required for the next five years (from January 2011). Transport is the main source of GHG emissions in the District. There is a significant gap between current installed renewable capacity and the target set for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
Winchester GHG Footprint by Theme	50				

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity Consumption and Emissions in 2007</td><td>50</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><td>Electricity</td><td></td><td></td><td>Year 2007</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Energy used</td><td colspan="2">Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO_2-eq)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(GWh)</td><td>Total</td><td>Per meter</td></tr>
<tr><td>'Domestic'</td><td>234.4</td><td>128,501</td><td>2.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>'Comm/industr'</td><td>406.4</td><td>222,800</td><td>41.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>640.8</td><td>351,300</td><td></td></tr>
</table>


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</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gas Consumption and Emissions in 2007</td><td>50</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><td>Gas</td><td></td><td></td><td>Year 2007</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Energy used</td><td colspan="2">Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO_2-eq)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>(GWh)</td><td>Total</td><td>Per meter</td></tr>
<tr><td>'Domestic'</td><td>670.9</td><td>137,924</td><td>3.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>'Comm/industr'</td><td>256.6</td><td>52,752</td><td>66.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>927.5</td><td>190,676</td><td></td></tr>
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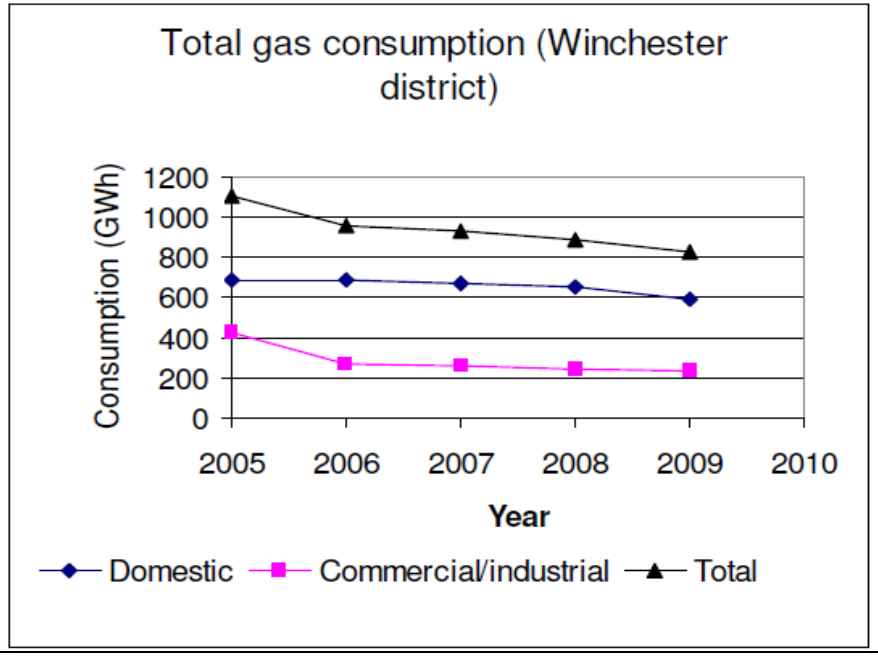


</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

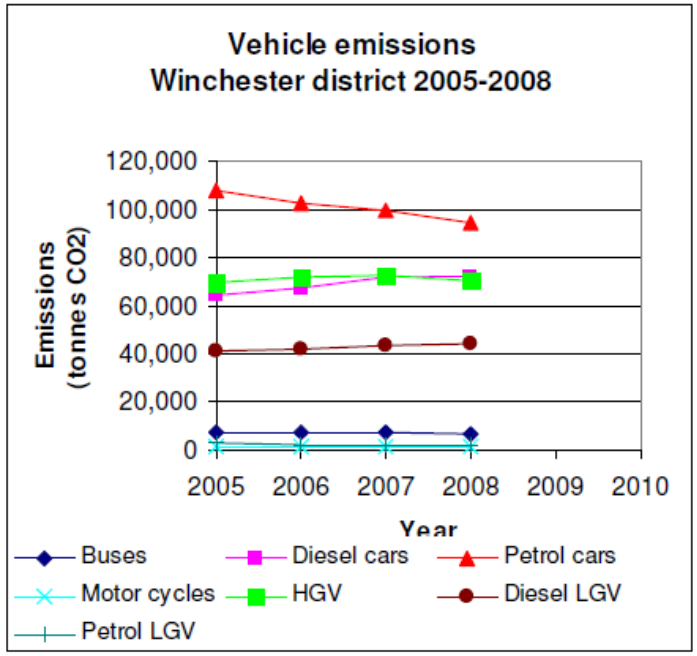
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities

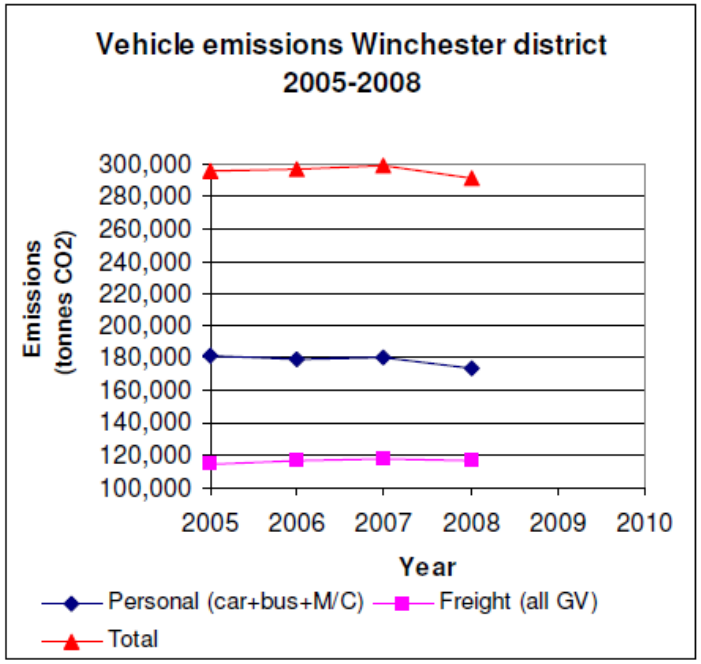
Vehicle Fuel Consumption and Estimated Emissions in Winchester District for 2007.

50

	Buses *	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor-cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Total
Fuel consumption (1000 tonnes)	3.5	32.6	57.8	0.8	33.0	19.7	1.3	148.7
Emissions (tonnes CO_2)	7,606	71,778	99,829	1,350	72,632	43,425	2,330	298,950
Percentage of total emissions	2.5	24.0	33.4	0.5	24.3	14.5	0.8	100.0

* assumed to run on diesel

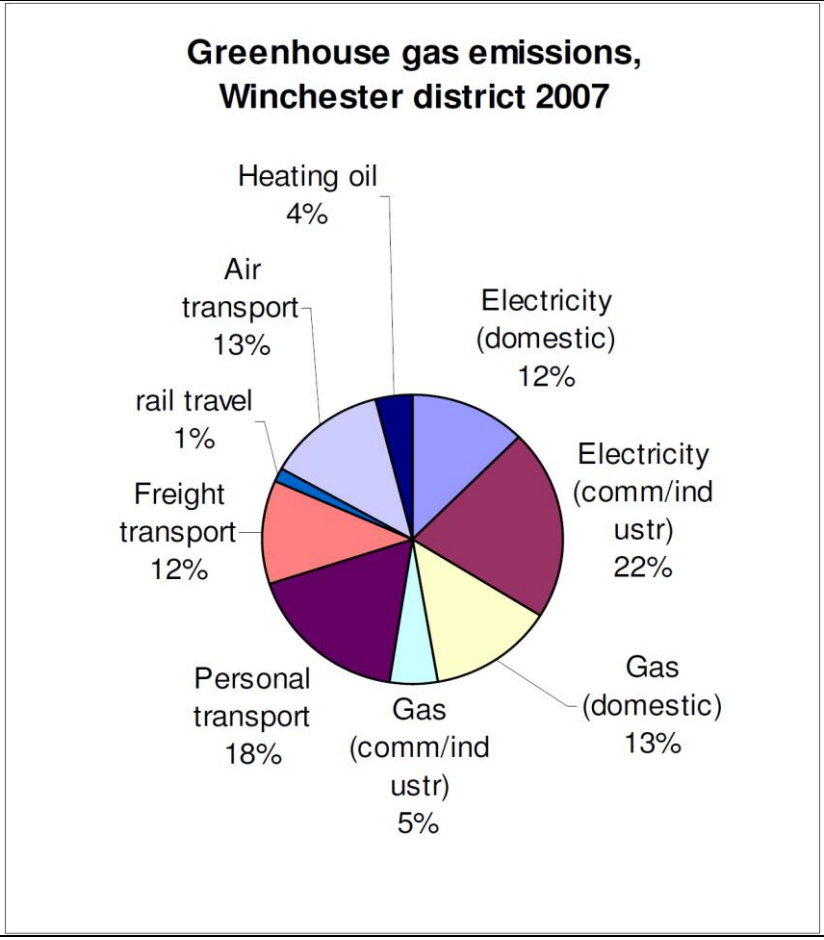


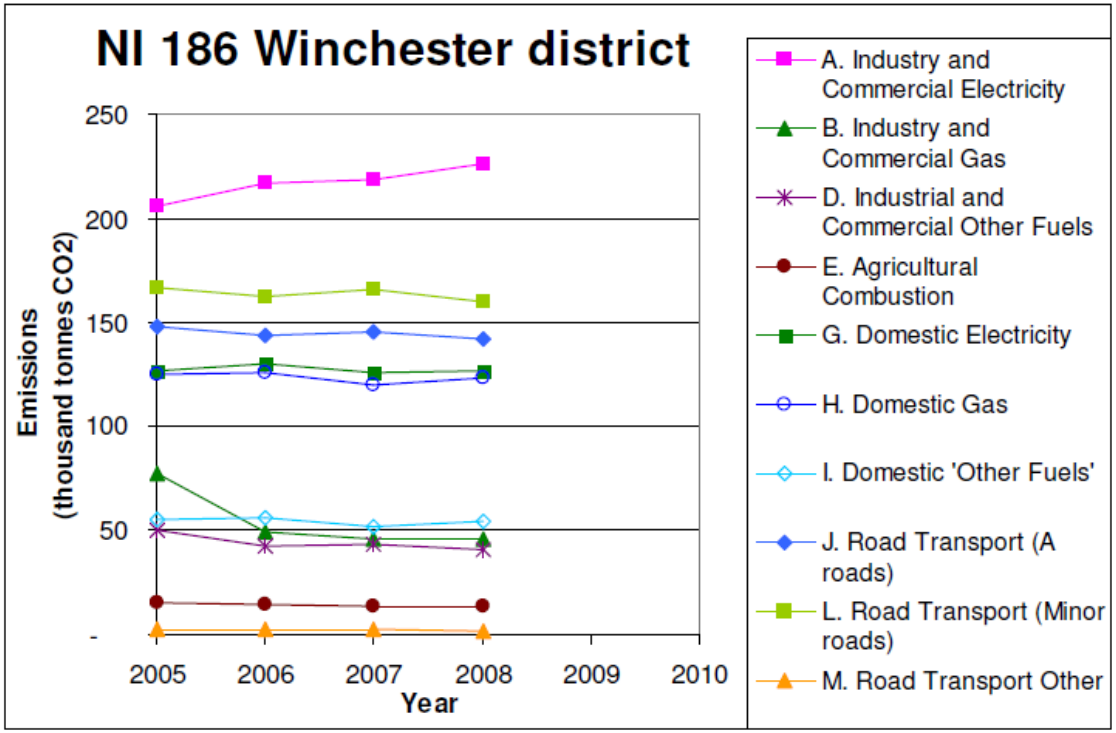


<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated Emissions in Winchester District in 2007</td><td>50</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th>Source of emissions</th><th>Emissions (thousand tonnes CO_2-eq)</th><th>Percentage of total REAP emissions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity ('domestic')</td><td>129</td><td>6.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity ('comm/industr')</td><td>223</td><td>10.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas ('domestic')</td><td>138</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas ('comm/industr')</td><td>53</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal transport*</td><td>182</td><td>8.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freight transport*</td><td>120</td><td>5.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rail transport**</td><td>15</td><td>0.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Air transport**</td><td>136</td><td>6.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heating oil</td><td>39</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1,034</td><td>49.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>REAP (2006)</td><td>2,081</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

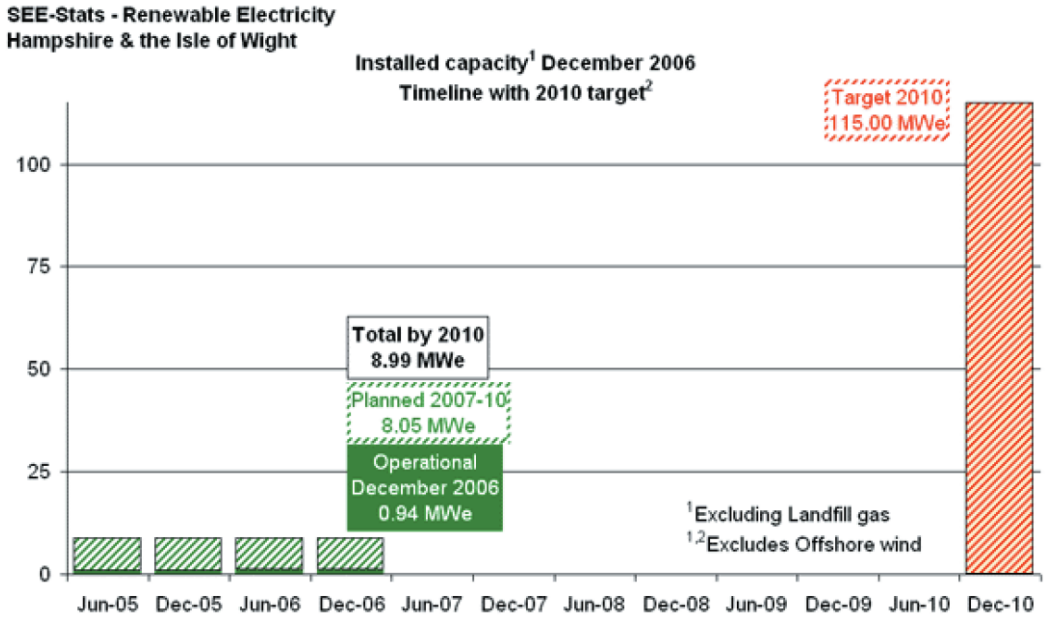
REAP
The Resources and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP) of the Stockholm Environment Institute based in York is more ambitious and realistic in its estimates of carbon emissions.

It uses 63 household consumption categories plus 73 services and infrastructure categories from Environmental Accounts of the Office of National Statistics (ONS). Whereas NI 186 is analogous to a measure of production emissions, REAP estimates consumption emissions including those from the manufacture and transport of imports and from international aviation and shipping. REAP covers the three sectors of government, private households (34 activities) and transport (39 capital investment sectors including civil aviation and air travel). Business activity is attributed either to one
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		of the three main sectors or to exports from UK. Waste is included in Life Cycle Analyses. Food, consumables and services are also included.			
GHG emissions Winchester District 2007	50				

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
CO_2 Emissions in Winchester District (2005-2008) from NI 186 data	50	 ***National Indicator 186*** National Indicator 186 (NI 186) is one of a number of indicators produced annually by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)8. NI 186 measures the 'Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in a Local Authority area' and by implication, knowing the population of the area, the total emissions of that area. It is based on the UNFCCC guidelines, mostly 'end-user' statistics. It covers the commercial/industrial sectors (electricity, gas, oil and solid fuel, waste, agricultural processes & fuel, off-road			**Greenhouse gas emissions in Winchester district (2007-2009): Estimates and trends recommends:** • flying, and flying for leisure purposes in particular, should be strongly discouraged. • the use of electricity and gas should be reduced, particularly in the sector that includes large organisations such as supermarkets, hotels, big offices (private and public), schools, university campuses, Winchester prison and the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. • the use of road vehicles that directly emit greenhouse gases should be reduced. The goods vehicle sector should be encouraged to reduce its emissions even more than has been achieved in recent years.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		machinery), the domestic housing sector (electricity, gas, oil and solid fuel, home and garden machinery) and road and rail transport. However the emissions from motorways, diesel railways, EU Emissions Trading Scheme sites, land use change, land use, forestry and international aviation and shipping are excluded.			• rail travel is to be encouraged particularly where it reduces journeys made by road. • Winchester district needs to cut its emissions by 6.25% each year from 2011 until 2015 inclusive to achieve the targets it has set itself. This figure is based on an analysis that excludes the mostly harder-to-quantify sectors of food, consumerism and services and may in fact be an underestimate.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Renewable Electricity Installed Capacity with 2010 Targets	25	 There is a significant gap between current installed capacity and the target set for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.			New development offers opportunities to incorporate energy from renewable sources. The LDF can now set targets for the use of renew able energy in new development and also policies to facilitate provision of macro generation for existing dwellings.

B.1.13 SOILS & MINERALS

Summary
The district has three major soil groups; - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk, freely draining lime-rich loamy soils and freely draining acid loamy soils. There district maintains an agricultural economy and there are 777 agricultural holdings. Previous regional requirements for minerals specified that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.

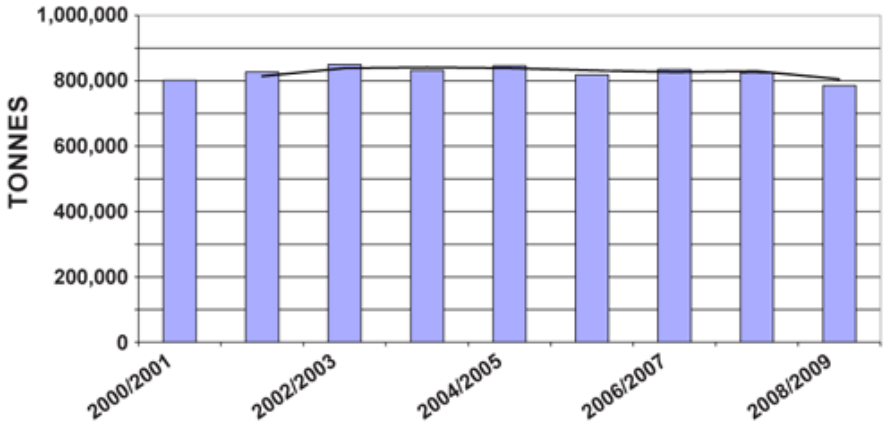
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Soil and Minerals					
Winchester	26	The geological range is sedimentary and the deposits are generally younger towards the south of the district. The northern part of the district is dominated by the chalk series of the Cretaceous period and forms part of the Hampshire Downlands. Upper chalk is the youngest of the series and is the most common outcrop. Middle and lower chalk emerge to the south east of Winchester, the other main area occurs to the east of the district around Meonstoke, Warnford and Old Winchester Hill. Many areas of the chalk are thinly covered by clay.			
Major Soil groups	26	- Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid loamy soils	**South East:** - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid loamy soils - Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils - Naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils		The best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected from development.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Agricultural Holdings 2003 Agricultural Census	26	777	Hampshire: 4,204 New Forest: 1,045 Basingstoke & Dean: 544 Fareham: 80 Southampton: 25		The area still has a reasonable agricultural economy and support should be provided for this to continue.
Plan area's permitted reserves: Sand and Gravel	27	Data Gap	The estimated land bank of permitted reserves of sand and gravel in Hampshire at the beginning of 2005 was sufficient for only 4.15 years supply at current planned extraction rates - 2.7 million tonnes a year.		
Targets: Sand and Gravel	27		The emerging South East Plan requires that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.		Mineral workings can erode landscape value and restoration conditions should be in place for remediation when sites are worked out.

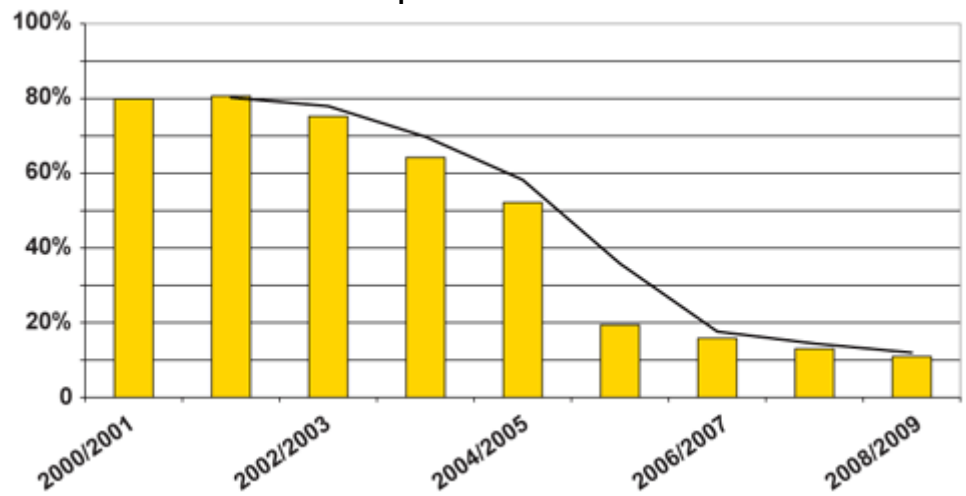
B.1.14 WASTE

Summary
Winchester has experienced both an increase in household waste arisings and a recent gradual improvement in recycling rates. There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in Winchester which may be addressed by Project Integra. Project Integra will seek to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. Specifically, the partners will seek to divert the following amounts of municipal waste from landfill disposal: 71% by 2010; 79% by 2015; and 84% by 2020. The project also aims to positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste: 50% by 2010; 55% by 2015; and 60% by 2020.

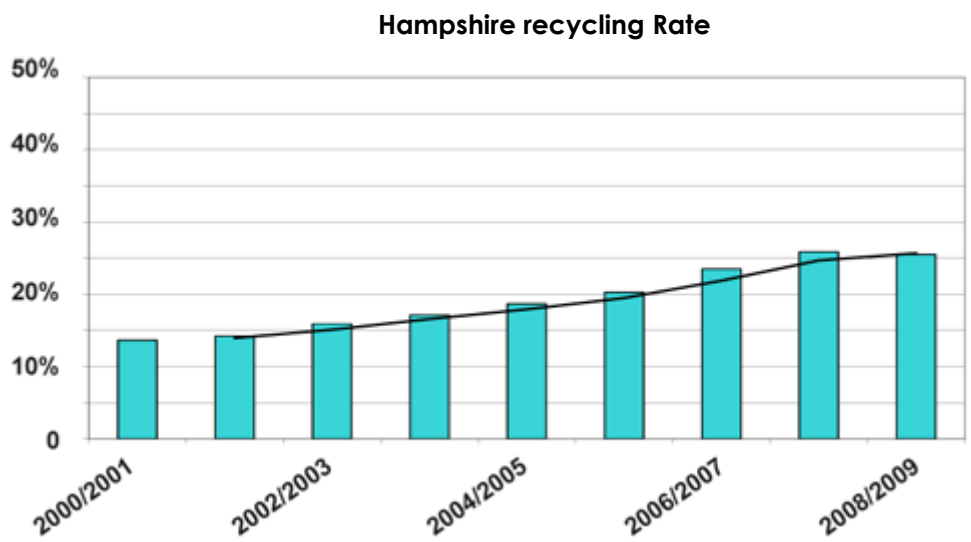
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Waste					
Total Municipal Arisings 2003/04 to 2004/05 (tonnes) Figures in brackets and italics relate to household waste arisings only	22	**Winchester City Council** **2003/04:** 48 358 *(43 761)* **2004/05 (provisional):** 49 313 *(44 622)*	**Hampshire Waste Volumes**		In line with the average for Hampshire, Winchester has seen a rise in household waste arisings. This is probably a product of an increasing population. As the County aims to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill this will have to be addressed. New development should have adequate space for storage of materials for recycling and composting where practical.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
					

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated Tonnage of Household Waste by Material (2003/04):</td><td></td><td>Data Gap</td><td colspan="2">HAMPSHIRE
<table><tr><th>Material Stream</th><th>Estimated tonnage (2003/04)</th><th>% Composition</th></tr><tr><td>Paper and Card</td><td>284 422</td><td>33.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Putrescible</td><td>258 565</td><td>30.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Plastics</td><td>112 045</td><td>13.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Metals</td><td>43 094</td><td>5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Textiles</td><td>43 094</td><td>5.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Glass Bottles/Jars</td><td>34 475</td><td>4.0%</td></tr><tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>86 188</td><td>10.0%</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>861 885</td><td>100.0%</td></tr></table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfill</td><td>22</td><td colspan="3">Project Integra will seek to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. Specifically, the partners will seek to divert the following amounts of municipal waste from landfill disposal:
• 79% by 2015
• 84% by 2020</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
		Hampshire Waste sent to Landfill  Hampshire send a lower proportion of waste to landfill than any other county in the UK.			
Waste Handled in Hampshire 2002/03 (including Portsmouth and Southampton)	26	Inert: 2,148,057 Special (hazardous): 91,610 Municipal (MSW): 932.326 Commercial/Industrial: 1,468,375 **Total: 4,640,368**		There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in the districts of Southampton, Eastleigh, Havant, Rushmoor, Winchester, Fareham, Gosport and East Hampshire.	This should be noted in the LDF and sites identified if necessary.
Imports and Exports	27	2002/3 approximately 18% of waste produced in			

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Hampshire was exported, whilst 13% of waste disposed of in Hampshire was imported from elsewhere. Target date for achieving net self-sufficiency by 2016</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual rates of Recycling/ Composting 1998/99 - 2004/05 versus Statutory Standards for 2005/06</td><td>22</td><td colspan="2"><table>
<tr><th></th><th>1998/99 (actual %)</th><th>2000/01 (actual %)</th><th>2001/02 (actual %)</th><th>2002/03 (actual %)</th><th>2003/04 (actual %)</th><th>2004/05 (actual %)</th><th>2005/06 statutory target %)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hamp-shire</td><td>23</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>26</td><td>27.02</td><td>30.28</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>East Hamp-shire</td><td>8</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>23</td><td>31.83</td><td>31.99</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eastleigh</td><td>26</td><td>39</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29.99</td><td>31.52</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fareham</td><td>19</td><td>16</td><td>17</td><td>22</td><td>22.09</td><td>22.16</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Havant</td><td>17</td><td>17</td><td>18</td><td>16</td><td>18.50</td><td>21.20</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>New Forest</td><td>22</td><td>23</td><td>24</td><td>23</td><td>24.47</td><td>24.79</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Test Valley</td><td>22</td><td>19</td><td>22</td><td>13</td><td>13.75</td><td>19.36</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winch-ester</td><td>21</td><td>22</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>17.33</td><td>17.48</td><td>30</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td><td>Winchester has experienced a steady reduction in recycling rates and is a long way from the 2005/6 statutory target. However Project Integra does appear to be addressing this through trial recycling collections and setting targets for future reduction.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
					
Recycling Targets for Hampshire	22	The partners of Project Integra will seek to positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste: • 55% by 2015 • 60% by 2020 The Project Integra business plan also sets an overall target of 50% recycling for municipal waste by 2010 and an individual target of 40% for Waste Collection Authorities.			

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Collection Arrangements</td><td>22</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Authority</th><th>Residual</th><th>Dry Mixed Recyclables</th><th>Green</th></tr>
<tr><td>Test Valley</td><td>Weekly wheeled bin (AWC from early 2007)</td><td>Fortnightly DMR wheeled bin</td><td>Chargeable sack collected fortnightly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>Weekly wheeled bin (AWC in trial area)</td><td>Fortnightly DMR wheeled bin</td><td>Free reusable sack fortnightly in trial area</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling Sites 2007</td><td>23</td><td>Glass:
61 Green,
46 Brown,
50 Clear
4 Glass Skip Banks.
Paper: 26
Cans: 12
Books: 12
Textiles: 12</td><td>Hampshire: 26 sites accepting metals, glass, paper and card, cans, textiles, engine oil and car batteries, some sites also accept plastic bottles and garden waste for composting.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Key to Data Sources

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23	http://www.integra.org.uk/about/ywys.html#Winchester
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