



Meeting	Local Plan Advisory Group
Date and Time	Monday, 13th December, 2021 at 6.00 pm.
Venue	This meeting will be held virtually and a live audio stream can be listened to via www.winchester.gov.uk .

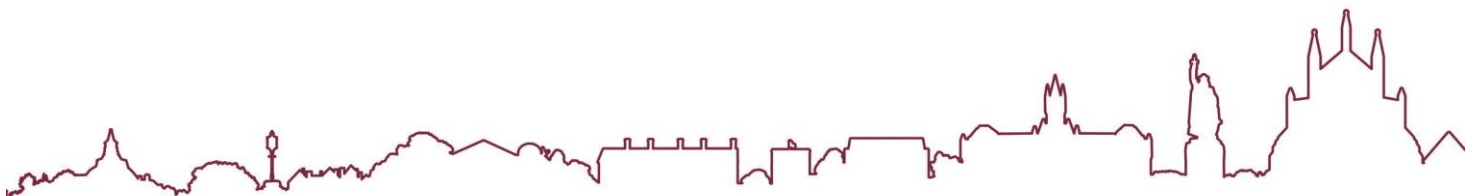
Note: Members of the public should note that a live audio feed of the meeting will be available from the council's website (<http://www.winchester.gov.uk>) and the video recording will be publicly available on the council's YouTube channel shortly after the meeting.

AGENDA

- 1. Apologies**
To record the names of apologies given.
- 2. Disclosure of Interests**
To receive any disclosure of interests from Members and Officers in matters to be discussed.
Note: Councillors are reminded of their obligations to declare disclosable pecuniary interests, personal and/or prejudicial interests in accordance with legislation and the Council's Code of Conduct.
- 3. Minutes of the previous meeting held on 24 November 2021 (Minutes to follow)**
That the minutes of the meeting be signed as a correct record.
- 4. Public and Member Participation**
To receive and note questions asked and statements made from members of the public and members of the council on issues relating to the responsibility of this Advisory Group.

Members of the public and visiting councillors may speak at the meeting provided they have registered to speak three working days in advance.

Please contact Democratic Services by 5pm 7 December 2021 via democracy@winchester.gov.uk or (01962) 848 264 to register to speak and for further details.



5. **Responses to the Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation (Pages 5 - 202)**

This agenda item consists of:

Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation Powerpoint Presentation

And the following supporting documents:

- 1.Sustainable Development Objectives
- 2.Carbon Neutrality
- 3.Biodiversity and the Natural Environment
- 4.Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment
- 5.General Response
- 6.Homes for All - specialised housing (To Follow 6/12/2021)
- 7.Creating a Vibrant Economy (To Follow 6/12/2021)

Lisa Kirkman
Strategic Director

All of the Council's publicly available agendas, reports and minutes are available to view and download from the Council's [Website](#) and are also open to inspection at the offices of the council. As part of our drive to minimise our use of paper we do not provide paper copies of the full agenda pack at meetings. We do however, provide a number of copies of the agenda front sheet at the meeting which contains the QR Code opposite. Scanning this code enables members of the public to easily access all of the meeting papers on their own electronic device. Please hold your device's camera or QR code App over the QR Code so that it's clearly visible within your screen and you will be redirected to the agenda pack.



3 December 2021

Agenda Contact: Matthew Watson, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 01962 848 317, email: mwatson@winchester.gov.uk

MEMBERSHIP

Local Plan Advisory Group

Councillor Gordon-Smith (Chairperson)

Cllr Brook

Cllr Clear

Cllr Edwards

Cllr Evans

Cllr Horrill

Cllr Thompson

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The purpose of the Advisory Group is to receive updates and discuss matters relating to the preparation of the Council's Local Plan and to assist the Cabinet and Council in their decision making so as to ensure:

- that the preparation of the Local Plan is integrated with the wider aims and objectives of the Council on behalf of its communities
- that Members are actively informed on progress on the Local Plan and provided with appropriate opportunities to participate in policy development
- that there is a shared understanding of issues relating the preparation of the evidence base, arrangements for community involvement, duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, preparation and publication of documents and associated public consultation.
- that there are high levels of public engagement with the preparation of the Local Plan

Whilst noting that decision making is a matter for Cabinet and Council, the Advisory Group may be expected to comment upon:

- the implications of the emerging evidence base and arrangements for community involvement; publication of preparatory draft documents and associated public consultation.
- any Local Plan document for initial consultation;
- any Proposed Submission Local Plan Document prior to submission to the Secretary of State.
- the Inspector's report and recommended modifications after the Examination.

Whilst it will normally meet in public the Advisory Group may meet privately to discuss matters which are confidential, or policy related at the discretion of the Chairperson. As a non-decision-making body the format of information and advice to the Advisory Group will primarily be by presentation and oral update rather than written report. A brief minute of the Advisory Group will be taken.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

To receive and note questions asked and statements made from members of the public on matters which fall within the remit of the Advisory Group.

NB members of the public are required to register with Democratic Services three clear working days before the meeting (see above for further details).

FILMING AND BROADCAST NOTIFICATION

This meeting will be recorded and broadcast live on the Council's website. The meeting may also be recorded and broadcast by the press and members of the public – please see the Access to Information Procedure Rules within the Council's Constitution for further information, which is available to view on the [Council's website](#).

Responses to the Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation

Local Plan

Local Plan Objectives, Carbon Neutrality, Biodiversity & Natural Env, Conserving & Enhancing the Historic Environment, Homes for All (Housing Needs), Creating a Vibrant Economy and General Comments)



Where we are with the Local Plan.

Page 6



Winchester
City Council

**YOUR PLACE
YOUR PLAN.**
Winchester District Local Plan

RESPONDENT BREAKDOWN

2202

TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONSES, INCLUDING:

603

CITIZENSPACE
RESPONSES:
'C' NUMBERS

1183

EMAIL RESPONSES:
'E' NUMBERS

50

RESPONSE
LETTERS:
'L' NUMBERS

366

SOCIAL MEDIA
RESPONSES:
'H' NUMBERS



Sustainable Development Objectives – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

Summary of the key points raised:

- There are currently 23 objectives which is considered to be too many objectives
- Many of the factors are out of council control
- Having a target of being carbon neutral by 2030 is unrealistic
- There is too much focus on sustainable development and achieving carbon neutrality/ carbon zero and this may overshadowing a number of other issues that need to be addressed
- The targets are very general and specific targets and performance measures would be required to ensure they are achieved

Sustainable Development Objectives – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

General comments on environmental objectives:

- Emphasis should be on building on brownfield sites
- Consideration needs to be given to sustainable design and zero carbon constructions
- Need to make recycling easier
- There is support for renewable energy but it needs to be in keeping with building and surrounding environment

Sustainable Development Objectives – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

General comments on economic objectives:

- Disagreed with the objective of discouraging out of town retail development. Good for certain retailers
- Retail is likely to change and unlikely to thrive without other uses
- The objective should place less emphasis on office accommodation due to change in working from pandemic
- Concern about public transport for travelling to work, dependent on where live and work
- Concern about attracting high quality, well paid employment. We should be attracting a wide range of jobs and shouldn't limit the sectors we aim to attract
- The objective should promote the reuse of existing empty shops and offices and the need to consider existing infrastructure before adding more
- Concern were raised regarding encouraging more tourist to the area due to the impact it has on local residents and carbon neutrality

Sustainable Development Objectives – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

General comments on social objectives:

- Concerned about the objective about moving away from the reliance on private car due to inadequate public transport in areas
- There is too much focus in the objectives on walking and cycling.
- Too many students within the area who do not integrate with local population. University source of traffic and pollution, loss of local housing to students
- Emphasis needed on type of housing that was required and a key emphasis on affordable and housing for younger people.
- No more housing needed

Sustainable Development Objectives – WAY FORWARD

- The number of objectives needs to be simplified and pulled back to potentially 10 -12 key overarching objectives
- The objectives need to be measurable and be less wordy
- The current objectives are trying to do or say something for everyone which loses the whole purpose of what they should be doing

CARON NEUTRALITY– ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

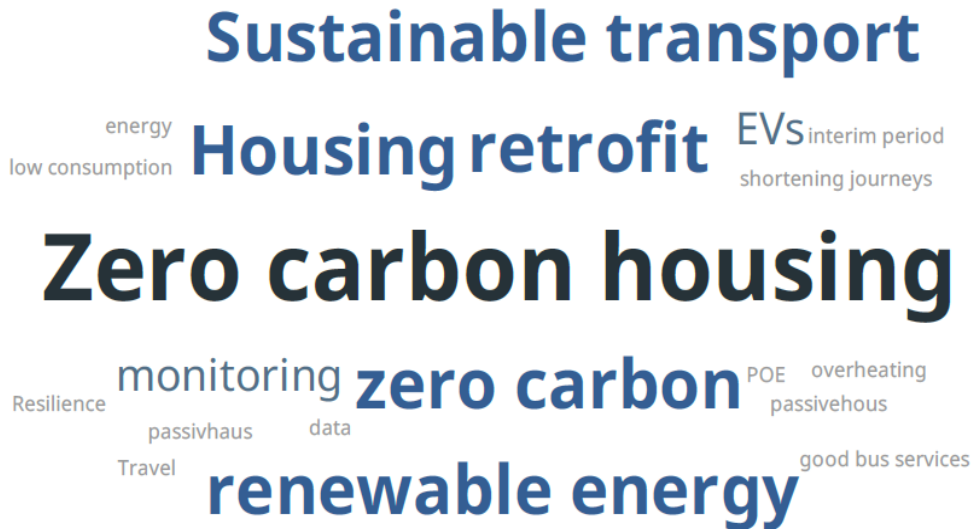
If the Local Plan included a strategic policy on climate change what should be the key components?

0 4 5

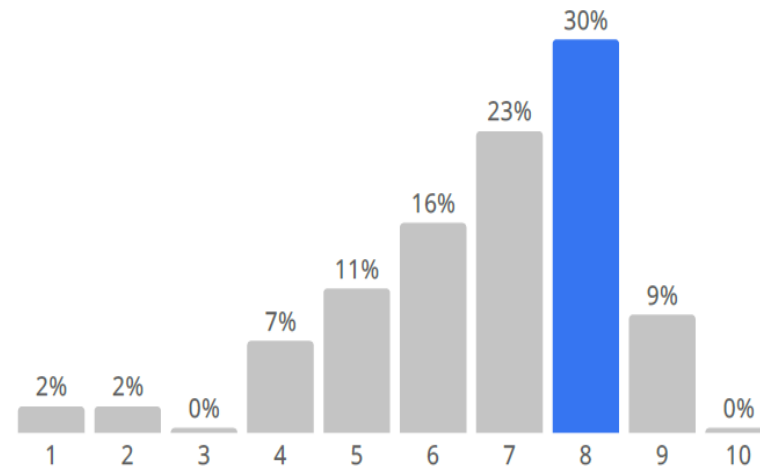
How ambitious are the ideas that have been currently included in the SIP about addressing carbon neutrality on a scale of 1-10?

0 4 4

Page 13



Score: 6.6



Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

Summary of the key points raised:

Page 14

- General support that carbon neutrality should be at the heart of the new LP but there was a mixture of different views whether the LP policy approaches in the SIP were ambitious enough
- General support for the inclusion of an overarching strategic policy but it will be important that a policy is realistic but also resilient for the future as the LP covers the period up to 2039
- Comments were made that a strategic policy should consider lifetime and environmental costs of a building in terms of CO2 / use of local raw materials / costs to run, replace / recycle and embodied carbon in a holistic way
- The strategic policy would need to address the impacts of climate change in a realistic, viable and precise way (where possible) so that the policy can be easily understood, assessed and monitored

Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

Summary of the key points raised:

- In terms of measuring energy efficiency standards comments were made they would need to be specific, measurable and include heat loss standards
- There was support for the need to consider standards on embodied carbon, life-cycle emissions and for developers to consider overheating as part of the application process
- Any policy in the new LP would need to be carefully worded so that it did not make development unviable/unattractive, align with Government policy, focus on reduce, reuse, recycle, renewables, use local evidence, sustainability appraisal and promote the use of brownfield over greenfield land
- The cost of carbon neutral is not insignificant and higher costs may have an impact on the delivery of homes, open space, affordable housing and contributions towards infrastructure
- Whilst there were some comments that there was no evidence to go beyond the national 2025 Building Regulations standards some people commented that the LP policies were not ambitious enough in this regard and the LP should go higher than the Building Regs

Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

Summary of the key points raised:

- Page 16
- It must be acknowledged that the Local Plan has a key role to play but it is only one of the ‘tools’ that we have to address this pressing issue
 - There was support for SUDS, increasing water efficiency and integrating the ability for people to grow their own food
 - There were mixed views on the use of a carbon offsetting fund - principle, whether it could be monitored/enforced

Analysis & Way Forward:

- A cost of introducing any additional requirements that go beyond the existing Building Regulations would need to be fully considered and assessed through the LP Viability Assessment
- A strategic policy needs to not only clearly sets out the council’s expectations for how developers consider and respond to climate change and adaptation measures but it also the process that we want developers to follow so that this is at the forefront and a key priority in their minds when considering the development of a site or a building

Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

Analysis & Way Forward:

- The LP policy needs to make it clear about the implications of climate change for development in terms of design/layout/runoff etc very early on in the planning process and promote low carbon design approaches
- As carbon neutrality crosses over a number of topics the principles will need to be incorporated into a number of other policies/topics in the LP
- A strategic policy may need to be accompanied by further guidance on the interpretation and expectation of how this priority needs to be translated into practice as part of the planning application process
- The council should refer to a growing number of examples of best practice that are already out there and Officers are really keen to continue to work with WinAcc to ensure that climate change is at the heart of the new Local Plan

Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

2. If you agree with the establishment of a carbon offsetting fund, how should this money be used?

Summary of key points made:

Page 18

The majority stated they disagreed with the statement, arguing that there should be no carbon offsetting.

- If a carbon offsetting fund was set up, it should only be used as a last resort.
- Planting trees, improving energy efficiency in public buildings as well as investing in public transport were all suggested as ways in which a carbon offsetting fund could be spent.
- Others stated that considerations would need to be met if a carbon offsetting fund was to be established.
- There were many individual responses which suggested ways in which this fund could be spent.

Carbon Neutrality – ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

1: If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

Analysis & Way Forward:

- The TCPA and RTPI has just updated its guidance on ‘The Climate Crisis – A Guide for Local Authorities on Planning for Climate Change’ <https://www.tcpa.org.uk/planning-for-climate-change>
- Key message is that in order to be effective policies on climate change and adaptation should be embedded and integrated throughout the LP
- We are awaiting the Government’s Future Homes Standard and whether will be any further changes as a result of COP26

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

1: Is there any need for any additional heritage policies over and above those that are already included in the existing Local Plan?

2: Do you have any suggestions for how the Local Plan can be used to support energy efficiency improvements to Listed Buildings?

Page 20

Summary of the key points raised:

- One of the key points was that when you are dealing with a LB it is more complicated in terms of what you can / cannot do to the structure/fabric and the setting of a building when compared to other housing stock
- Need to think very carefully so that any proposal does not have an impact of the very reason why a building has been listed
- Whilst the energy use of LB may be high, the embodied carbon calculated over the whole lifetime of the LB building will be low and the number of LB's in the district only a represent a very small proportion of the total housing stock (4%)

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- Historic England, in their role as a statutory consultee, made a number of points about the need for:
- A strategic policy for the historic environment and a suite of development management policies for individual cases
- Clarification needed on non designated heritage assets
- A policy of battlefields
- Local list of heritage at risk register
- Link between design and the heritage environment and supportive policies towards energy efficiency
- Acknowledge that LB's make up a small proportion of the buildings in Winchester (not all will be dwellings), only around 4% are dwelling stock
- Acknowledged that energy usage and carbon emissions are emitted when a building is constructed – important to consider this over the lifetime of a home
- Develop a similar policy to the SDNPA (Policy SD14)

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

- LP policies must be in accordance with the NPPF which requires a positive strategy towards the historic environment and a complete list of non-designated heritage assets is essential
 - Expect references to the historic environment in a range of other LP policies, throughout the Plan and in the vision for new Local Plan
- Develop Local Plan policy that addresses potential listing over the plan period of as yet unidentified historic assets, importance of retaining or restoring historic shopfronts, specific policy on the inclusion of renewable energy technologies within Conservation Areas and the wider historic environment.

Page 22

Key issues:

- There were a cross section of different and sometimes conflicting views, on how you can use technology to improve the energy efficiency measures of a LB (air source heat pumps/underfloor heating, solar panels etc) but the key message was that in the case of LB you may need to think about wider solutions

CONSERVING AND ENHANCING THE HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Key issues:

- There was support for the LP being used in a positive way to signpost people to existing best practice / guidance that is already out there on energy efficiency improvements to Listed Buildings
- There was also support for the LP promoting the need to update Conservation Area Appraisals, build on the work of the Winchester Future Fifty project, update and extended design guidance for shopfronts, signs and advertisements and create an addendum document to the adopted High Quality Places SPD so that they are more energy efficient and able to accommodate new uses without compromising the historic character of the area

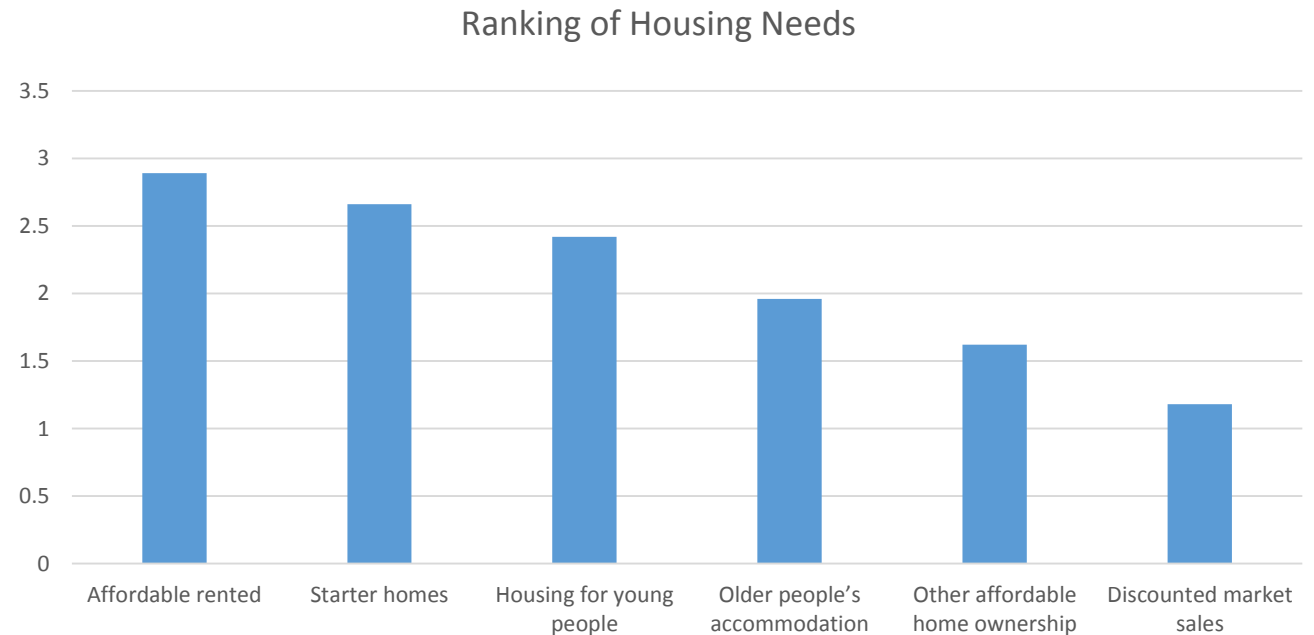
ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

- It is important to not solely focus on for example, one dimensional measures such as 'double glazed windows' but we need to think about the use and operation of the whole building and its surrounding environment and what positive measures you could do without damaging the integrity of a LB.
- Develop a permissive policy in the new LP that sets out the detailed criteria for development proposals that seek to adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change and review the existing development management policies for LB's and consider the need for any additional policies
- Ensure that there is a clear link between design and the heritage environment
- Signpost people in the Heritage Topic to any best practice / where they can go for information and/or have this information on the WCC website
- Overall, there was a clear message that the LP must think in a more rounded way about energy efficiency and how to adapt or mitigate the effects of climate change in relation to LBs.

HOMES FOR ALL - Question 2: Housing Needs

We must try to meet all housing needs but, if this is not viable, which needs are the most pressing? Please score in order (1 being the most important and 4 the least)

- Affordable rented housing (at least 20% below market rents)
- Starter homes (shared ownership, equity loans, low cost homes for sale)
- Discounted market sales (sold at least 20% below market values)
- Other affordable home ownership (see Glossary for definitions)
- Housing for young people
- Older people's accommodation



HOMES FOR ALL - Question 2: Housing Needs

Have we identified all of the possible approaches – are there any missing that we have not considered?

Summary of the key points raised :

- The Local Plan must meet all housing needs, social rented housing should be mentioned / provided
- Housing needs to be genuinely affordable
- Some comments on affordable housing delivery and viability
- Some support for allocating sites for older person's housing or the needs of particular communities

Analysis & Way Forward:

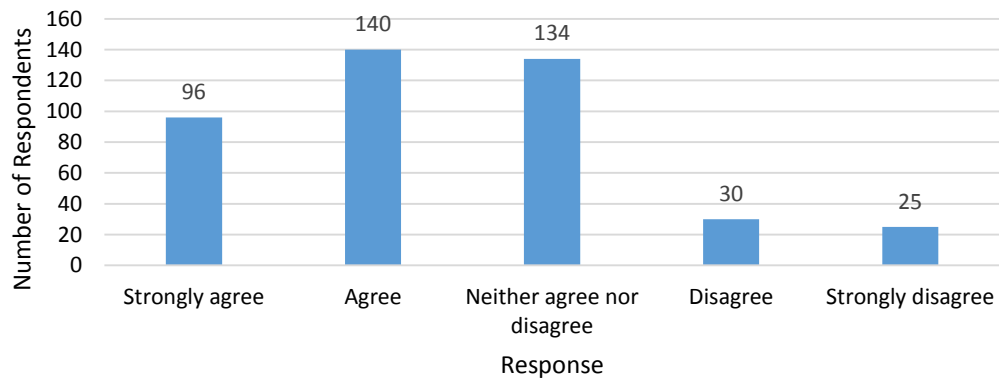
- Affordable Rented Housing (including social rented) was identified as the most pressing housing need, then Starter Homes and Housing for Young People.
- The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) looks in detail at the quantity of housing of various types that is needed , but this will need updating
- The Local Plan viability assessment will test different percentages of affordable housing provision

HOMES FOR ALL - Question 3: Student Accommodation

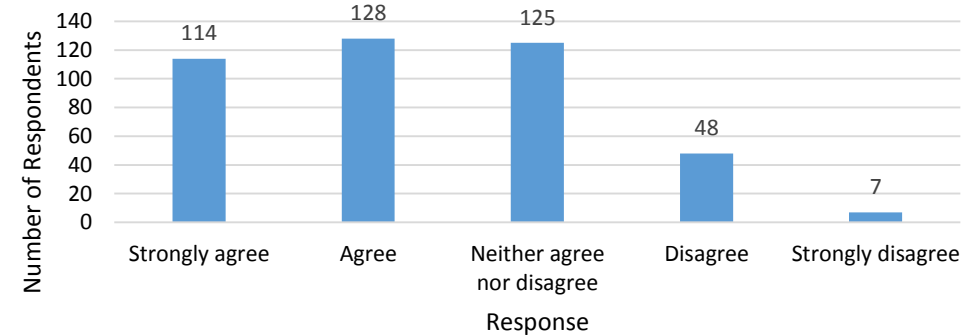
“Policies on student housing and houses in multiple ownership in Winchester need to...

...make more provision for students in terms of purpose built accommodation
...control new student accommodation more within existing residential neighbourhoods in Winchester?”

Policies need to... make more provision for students in terms of purpose built accommodation



Policies need to... control new student accommodation more within existing residential neighbourhoods in Winchester



HOMES FOR ALL - Question 3: Student Accommodation

Summary of the key points raised :

- Many respondents agreed / strongly agreed that there should be more provision for student accommodation and more controls over it within residential areas
- A few individual comments promoting specially designated areas, a strategy for student housing, giving priority to affordable housing, or pointing out that HMOs don't provide only for students

Analysis & Way Forward:

- There is currently a combination of Article 4 Directions and a Local Plan policy controlling HMO development. Directions can be made / updated outside the Local Plan process
- The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) identified no notable plans to expand student numbers, with existing plans (2020) able to make the provision required – but this needs updating
- There was a significant 'pipeline' of purpose built student accommodation – 300+ current / recent
- Need to get updates on the plans of the Universities, which may require further provision
- Subject to the outcome of the updates, a criteria-based policy approach is likely to be most appropriate, possibly identifying suitable areas for development or allocating sites

HOMES FOR ALL - Question 4: Specialised Housing

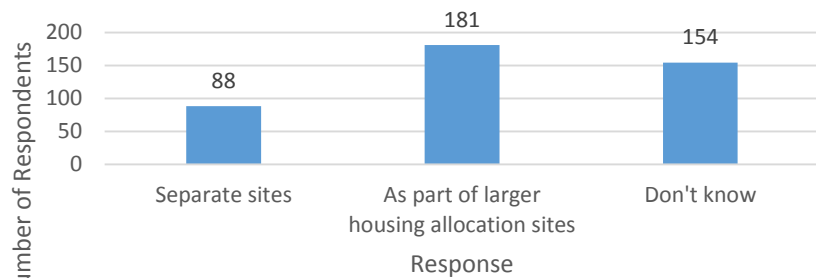
Where specialised types of housing (such as for self-build, the elderly, or travellers) are required, should these be provided on...

...separate sites;

...as part of larger housing allocation sites?

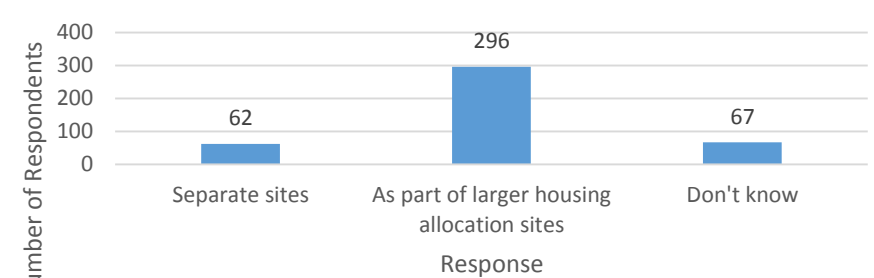
Where specialised types of housing for **self-build** are required should these be provided

on...

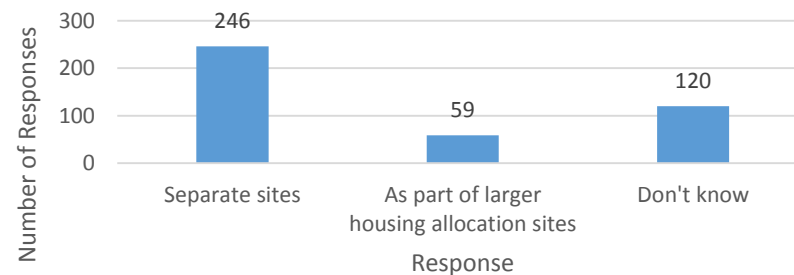


Where specialist types of housing for **the elderly** are required should these be provided

on...



Where specialised types of housing for **gypsies and travellers** are required should these be provided on...



HOMES FOR ALL - Question 4: Specialised Housing

Summary of the key points raised :

- Support for providing elderly persons' housing as part of larger housing developments, also self-build to a lesser extent, but not traveller accommodation
- Some comments on the challenges of integrating self-build or promoting policies on self-build, strong support for integrating older persons' housing within communities and close to facilities

Analysis & Way Forward:

- The SHMA recommends a Local Plan policy to encourage delivery of self and custom build, to provide for serviced plots to be delivered in larger schemes as well as on suitable smaller sites. But self-build does not constitute affordable housing provision and should satisfy other planning policies
- The SHMA identified a large need for housing for the elderly (e.g. dementia care, extra care, retirement villages, etc) so more proactive Local Plan policies needed - seek a proportion of housing for older / disabled people on larger housing sites, or allocate specific sites
- An updated Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and pitch deliverability study have been commissioned as traveller needs must be identified and met – most needs likely to be for existing traveller families, but provision as part of larger allocations could be needed
- Comment that MOD service personnel accommodation may be needed – if so, Sir John Moore Barracks

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY— ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

Q1: What types of economic development do we need to consider?

Please add industries and professions that should be supported throughout the district

Summary of the key points raised:

- Start up/small businesses across all industries; require suitable and affordable accommodation
- key sectors of the district's economy highlighted were:
 - IT, digital & media
 - Hi tech/research & development industries (life sciences & biomedical - build on local university links)
 - Arts & creative industries
 - Agriculture and food processing etc activities
- Support for development of a circular green economy. Links with R&D, high tech industries, local food production. Support for new industries eg sustainable building techniques and materials, renewable energy equipment etc

How can the LP support these industries?

- Working locally – the LP should give support to measures that enable local working (good broadband, community hubs with shareable spaces and digital facilities) and supporting services (eg cafes, local shops, post offices meeting places)

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY— ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

2a: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

“The town centre policies should be flexible in order to reflect changes that are taking place to the retail and leisure sector, people’s shopping habits and the decline in the number of office based jobs that are located in town centres”

Summary of the key points raised:

- Flexibility of key importance. Uncertainty over future direction of town centre economy. Mixture of uses best
- Reuse/redevelopment - boosts local economy (variety, customers etc) sustainable use of brownfield, reduces commuting, preserves countryside from development
- Importance of vibrant, attractive town centres
 - More residential
 - More mixture of uses include leisure and food and beverage
 - Outdoor events and entertainment
 - High quality built environment
 - Green spaces in towns for visitors and new residents
 - Indoor markets/emporium in redundant buildings

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY— ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

Q2b: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement?

“The Local Plan should be more encouraging and supportive of the use of vacant upper floors in town centres above shops for other uses?” If you agree what uses would be acceptable?

Summary of the key points raised:

- Greater variety of uses would add to vitality and viability of the centre
- Any use is better than a vacant building, so long as site is suitable

Preferred uses:

- Residential was the most common suggested use, including specialist forms such as student accommodation, elderly, homeless, temporary accommodation
- Offices/business and shared workspace facilities
- Art studios, exhibition spaces
- Pop up shops, Indoor markets/emporium in redundant buildings
- Variety of supporting uses –
 - Food and drink
 - Gyms and leisure space
 - Professional supporting services – eg beauty and personal care, healthcare
 - Spaces for community activities

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY– ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

**Q3: Should the rural employment policies in the Local Plan be:
less restrictive allowing for a wider range of employment options in the rural areas and provide a wider range
of uses;**

and how does this fit with moving towards carbon neutrality?

Summary of the key points raised:

Answers	Comments
Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would allow people to work nearer to/from home and so reduce carbon footprint from commuting• Need supporting structure – Broadband, Better buses, local facilities• Shared workspaces/community hubs for business and meeting spaces• Reuse of existing buildings better use of embodied carbon than building new• Use of rural brownfield sites preferable to new greenfield development
No	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect rural environment.• Utilise cityspace more effectively
Don't know	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Depends on environmental impact/amenity issues

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY— ANALYSIS & WAY FORWARD

Q4: How can the Local Plan support home working and move towards a green economy?

Summary of the key points raised:

- High speed broadband and optimum mobile signal
- Sustainable transport (Better/cheaper bus services, use of electric vehicles – electric vehicle charge points, vehicle sharing, safe and comprehensive walking/cycling networks)
- Hubs, shared workspaces etc
- Facilities near to dwellings or workplaces - eg meeting places, cafes, shops etc
- Access to greenspace
- Home offices/extensions to dwellings - sufficient garden space, dwelling sizes large enough to accommodate workspace
- Positive planning policies – fast track for home offices and annexes, flexible uses in rural areas, greater mix of uses generally
- More dwellings on brownfield land/in town centres
- Affordable dwellings in rural settlements
- Energy efficient buildings, small scale local renewable energy generation
- Working from home will not suit all and the need to ensure the vitality and viability in town centres

CREATING A VIBRANT ECONOMY— WAY FORWARD

- Develop strategies that link with WCC’s Carbon Neutrality Plan and the Green Economic Strategy – consider policies and possible site allocations in association with this
- Review existing employment and rural policies of the plan to consider increasing flexibility whilst protecting countryside and the local amenity
- Develop strategy for Winchester town centre to encourage residential and greater mix of uses.
 - Review existing town centre uses policies to update in view of changes in government guidance (increased PD rights, new Class E) and changes in economy (retail and office accommodation requirement) (Consider existing/potential site allocations/design coding)
- Need to consider the need and timing of, any updated Employment Land Review and Retail & Town Centre Uses studies
- Consider need for a home working policy to take account of requirements for larger dwellings and gardens and local amenity issues
- Wider issues of broadband provision, sustainable travel, affordable housing, facilities and services in settlements to be considered as part of overall local plan strategy.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment Q1.

Question 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - Where biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, it should be allowable to offset this by enhancing biodiversity off site

Summary of key point raised:

- The responses were evenly split between those who thought it should be provided onsite and those who thought that offsetting should be an option.
- It was clear that offsetting should not become the “easy option”.
- Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) offsetting should be provided before existing biodiversity is damaged by development.
- Offsetting could allow for a flexible approach to be taken where needed, it could allow acceptable sites to be brought forward where there is a genuine reason why BNG cannot be provided on site.
- Providing BNG on site could lead to lower density development which might not be appropriate in certain circumstances particularly on highly sustainable sites where best use of land approach is needed.
- BNG could take years or never recover if it is relocated offsite. Existing networks are particularly vulnerable.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment Q1b

- **Question 1b:** Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - We should allocate land specifically for open space or for biodiversity net gain, to provide opportunities for off-site mitigation of the effects of new development?
- Summary of key point raised:
- 60% of the respondents agreed that land should be allocated specifically for open space or BNG. This approach was also supported by Natural England (statutory consultee) who are particularly supportive of land to mitigate the impacts of nutrients from new development on the River Itchen SAC and Solent marine designated sites.
- Even those respondents who agreed with the approach of allocating land were clear that this should be a last resort.
- It was also commented that some flexibility needs to be retained with options to offset on other land as well as sites allocated for the purpose.
- The provision of more multi functional green space is needed and supported.
- Providing the potential to offset will weaken the case for trying to get developers to provide BNG on site which should be the preferred option.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Q2

- Question 2: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate.
- Summary of points raised:
- The majority of respondents (77%) disagreed with this statement and said that the current policies did not protect the countryside adequately.
- In their view the current policies have allowed for too much greenfield and countryside development with the resulting loss of habitats and conversely that the policies had not achieved sufficient brownfield development or protected gaps between settlements.
- There was a feeling that developers “get away” with damaging biodiversity and not providing properly sustainable development with the right infrastructure. Some sites have been overdeveloped with damage to environmentally sensitive areas.
- There are too many proposals for development of new towns on greenfield sites and development of farmland and golf courses.
- 33% of respondents said they did think the policies were good and had protected the countryside.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Q2b

- Question 2b: Please explain your view on what new policy measures should be adopted:
- Summary of key point raised
- Most of the respondents identified that they considered that a Green Belt policy was needed to provide adequate protection for the countryside.
- It was suggested that Local Green Spaces should be identified, allocated and protected.
- Countryside protection policies should recognise the importance of landscape character and valued landscapes and the links to good health and wellbeing as well as the environment.
- There should be a brownfield first development strategy with no or restricted development on any green field sites.
- Policy should require all new developments to have open space and biodiversity included in them.
- There was a suggestion that a policy is needed for MOD sites in the countryside.
- A Nature Recovery Network policy was suggested.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Q3

- **Question 3:** Do you think a new Green Belt is needed in the south or north of the district?
- Summary of key point raised:
- 84% of respondents said that they thought a new Green Belt designation was needed.
- Natural England (statutory consultee) advises that work on establishing a Green Belt in the south of the district should ensure it considers the value of green belt land for the provision of multifunctional greenspace in close proximity to existing development. This should include opportunities for providing publicly accessible natural greenspace, enhanced wildlife value and ecological connectivity, reduced nutrient runoff including treatment wetlands and carbon sequestration.
- It was also pointed out that a new Green Belt would limit the amount of land available for development which could effectively price people out of the district.
- Some questioned if a Green Belt is needed as 40% of the district is already in the National Park.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Q3b

- **Question 3b** If so (a Green Belt is considered necessary), what changes in circumstances make this 'exceptional measure' necessary?
- Summary of key points raised:
- The majority of respondents said that they thought the change in circumstances that warranted designation of a green belt were concerned with the need to protect land from development, stop urban sprawl, protect gaps between settlements, protect the countryside from aggressive developers and retain agricultural land for food growing
- The second highest stated reason was that green belts are needed to protect biodiversity and provide connectivity.
- The next most stated reason was to preserve the setting of Winchester and protect it from further development
- A number of respondents noted that designation of a green belt would aid urban regeneration and encourage a brownfield first approach to development therefore making best and most efficient use of the land available.
- Another popular reason was that green belts are needed to protect green space and to protect the natural environment and countryside which has become all the more important after the covid pandemic.
- Several respondents indicated that a green belt designation could help stop the formation of new towns in the countryside and take away the incentive for developers to keep promoting land for development in the countryside.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Q3c

- Question 3c: How would a Green Belt designation contribute to achieving sustainable development in the district and adjoining areas?
- Summary of key points raised:
- green belt designation would force developers to build in a sustainable, brownfield first manner with urban regeneration focus and the landscape respected.
- Several respondents considered that a green belt could lead to higher density mixed use developments with more imaginative housing solutions which could enhance a sense of community and result in sustainable development.
- Respondents also considered that it could protect green space and countryside close to communities which would be a benefit for health and wellbeing, maintain the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and work and increase the quality of life for residents.
- Several respondents made the point that the green belt needs to be sustainably managed for biodiversity, carbon capture, recreation in order to be successful.
- Conversely some commented that a Green Belt designation will not necessarily achieve sustainable development, can have unintended consequences and can put pressure on land outside the designation.

Biodiversity and the Natural Environment – Conclusions and Way Forward.

- Consider introducing a policy in respect of BNG.
- Consider allocation of sites to provide an opportunity for offsetting BNG where it is not possible to provide it on site.
- Review the existing countryside policies and ensure they are up to date with legislation, NPPF etc.
- Look at the potential for allocating Local Green Spaces to protect them.
- Adopt a clear brownfield first development strategy policy.
- Further investigation into whether or not a new Green Belt designation is needed. The Partnership for South Hampshire is currently investigating this for the wider area and it is hoped the conclusions will be available next year.

General Responses

If you would like to make any general comments about local plan strategic issues and priorities, please do so in the space provided below.

Summary of the key points raised:

- There were comments which stated South Winchester needs a greenbelt
- Many commented on the complexity of the consultation process/survey
- Brownfield development should be prioritised before any greenfield development
- Many supported option 5 and but opposed options 2 & 3 for housing development
- Oppose Royal Down development
- Transport is an important issue for many
- Others made suggestions for the Local Plan and process

Analysis and way forward:

As many of the comments made in this section of the consultation are covered within other topics such as homes for all, biodiversity, carbon neutrality and transport this analysis will focus on comments made about the consultation process and suggestions for the Local plan process going forward.

- Comments were made in reference to the survey stated that it was too complex and time consuming to complete. When designing future Local Plan consultations we will be using all the suggestions for improvements and understanding what didn't work in order to optimise the survey to ensure it is easier for all to understand and complete.

THANK YOU –
QUESTIONS?

**YOUR PLACE
YOUR PLAN.**

Winchester District Local Plan



Your Place, Your Plan

**‘Sustainable Development
Objectives’**

**Summary of Comments and
Issues Raised**

Winchester City Council Local Plan - Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation

<https://winchester.citizenspace.com/policy-and-planning/wcc-local-plan-sip>

The consultation ran from 15/02/2021 to 12/04/2021

Introduction

It is important to have achievable objectives for the future of the district over the plan period. The 'sustainable development objectives' are classified under the headings of environment, economic or social objectives as together these underpin 'sustainable development'. Carbon Neutrality is a fundamental overarching objective with which the other sustainable development objectives must align.

The SIP Consultation questions regarding the sustainable development objectives were:

Question 1 – Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? There are 8 sustainable environmental objectives these are:

- Positively contribute to achieving a carbon neutral district by 2030 through appropriately located development, good connectivity and sustainable design
- Reduce the number of places that experience poor air and water quality. Reduce waste and exceed current recycling targets
- Enable communities to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change ensuing that development is appropriately designed and located and can be adapted
- Ensure that development provides biodiversity net gain, and does not increase the loss of habitats or the risk of flooding and overheating
- Require development to be resilient to climate change challenges, innovative, energy efficient, sustainably constructed and designed and meet health and well-being needs
- Promote and encourage use of renewable energy sources to power new developments
- Strengthen and create healthy communities that are connected, with easily accessible open spaces and green / blue infrastructure, and support sustainable travel choices including walking and cycling
- Promote development that is innovative, energy efficient and appropriate to the local surroundings

Question 1 also asked - If you disagree with the sustainable environmental development objectives, please explain why:

Question 2 - Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? There are 8 sustainable economic development objectives these are:

- Grow opportunities for a range of high-quality, well-paid employment across the district including opportunities for graduates and younger workers.
- Aim to provide for new offices and workspace in easily accessible locations and to protect existing offices and workspaces which are located in areas with sustainable transport links or where they reduce the need to travel to work and which reflect the on-going changes in the way people work.
- Support development which is designed in a manner that actively encourages people to live, work and spend locally and supports a sustainable tourism economy
- Actively encourage development which supports the needs of new businesses and entrepreneurs of the future, particularly within the creative sectors including IT, Digital, Architecture, and emerging green growth sectors.
- Support long term sustainable employment opportunities in the market towns and rural communities.
- Support and ensure that new development is served by the appropriate infrastructure including cycling and walking, public transport, access to support superfast broadband and good mobile phone connectivity.
- Ensure that the city, market towns and rural communities across our district are attractive to visitors and are competitive and attractive to new inward investment.
- Support the long-term development of our high streets by promoting active shop fronts and actively managing the change in the mix of uses, whilst discouraging out of town retail developments.

Question 2 also asked if you disagree with the sustainable economic development objectives, please explain why.

Question 3 - Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives?

There are 7 sustainable social development objectives they are:

- Achieve a transport system that is balanced and is focused on sustainable transport modes that provides everyone with a real choice whilst supporting walking and cycling and tackles in and out commuting
- Provide and broaden the choice of homes to meet the identified need of our communities and to support long term economic growth
- Develop a built environment that is focussed more on people than private cars and respects and responds to local character so that we create communities and places where people want to live, work, study and play
- Promote active participation that supports an individual's right to participate in the activities and relationships of everyday life as independently as possible and support those individuals that are not able to do this

- Aim to create communities that are focussed on green spaces, reduces health inequalities and creates a healthy environment in the district by having good access to services, schools and facilities within walking distance
- Protect and enhance open space and community facilities as spaces for social engagement and community building/empowering neighbourhoods; ensure new developments provide spaces for social interaction and the building of new community networks
- Support the district's role as a thriving centre for education which integrates with the resident population

Question 3 also asked - If you disagree with the sustainable social development objectives, please explain why:

Question 4: Do you have any other comments about the sustainable development objectives?

A summary of the responses received us set out below.

1: Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? Please tick all that apply.

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Positively contribute to achieving a carbon neutral district by 2030 through appropriately located development, good connectivity and sustainable design

There were the following responses to this part of the question from Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	261
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	150
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	149
Not Answered	291

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Reduce the number of places that experience poor air and water quality. Reduce waste and exceed current recycling targets

There were responses to this part of the question from Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	291
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	151
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to	135

achieve carbon neutrality?	
Not Answered	270

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Enable communities to respond and adapt to the effects of climate change ensuing that development is appropriately designed and located and can be adapted

There were the following responses to this part of the question from Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	275
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	142
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	132
Not Answered	283

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Ensure that development provides biodiversity net gain, and does not increase the loss of habitats or the risk of flooding and overheating

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	296
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	151
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	129
Not Answered	268

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Require development to be resilient to climate change challenges, innovative, energy efficient, sustainably constructed and designed and meet health and well-being needs

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	290

Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	138
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	141
Not Answered	282

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Promote and encourage use of renewable energy sources to power new developments

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	281
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	142
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	147
Not Answered	279

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Strengthen and create healthy communities that are connected, with easily accessible open spaces and green / blue infrastructure, and support sustainable travel choices including walking and cycling

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	285
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	139
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	141
Not Answered	282

Do you agree with the sustainable environmental development objectives? - Promote development that is innovative, energy efficient and appropriate to the local surroundings

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	286
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	140
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	129
Not Answered	275

If you disagree with the sustainable environmental development objectives, please explain why:

There were the following responses to this part of the question.

Summary of responses

32 (minus 3 who don't want their comments published) respondents commented in relation to residential development. Concerns were made that there is a conflict between building new houses and sustainable development especially due to the number of houses proposed to be built. Others believe that development needs to be built on existing brownfield sites and not on greenfield land or existing structure and developments should be looked at before looking at new housing sites. Respondents raised that consideration needs to be given to sustainable design and zero carbon construction for the new houses that is being built. Concerns were also raised that sustainable design shouldn't be a reason to promote a new development or use it as justification for being on greenfield sites. (C31, C36, C54, C59, C95, C125, C136, C149, C163, C246, C248, C260, C274, C290, C375, C388, C394, C398, C429, C463, C469, C475, C479, C491, C498, C555, C561, C590, C283, E932)

18 (minus 1 who didn't want their comments published) Respondents made general comments (C40, C170, C189, C190, C191, C224, C273, C316, C336, C356, C461, C482, C514, C579, C586, C597, C600)

17 respondents believe that the target to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 is unrealistic especially due to the timeframe to achieve it within. (C5, C17, C101, C187, C228, C241, C248, C315, C352, C382, C439, C445, C464, C480, C494, C540, C554)

14 respondents raised concerns regarding the level of detailed provided on the sustainable objectives. Concerns are raised that the targets are very general and that specific targets and performance measures would be required to ensure they are achieved. Respondents considered that more details were required on the each target and how these were going to be achieved (C23, C54, C186, C198, C234, C255, C306, C329, C416, C542, C574, C584, C321, C336)

14 respondents raised concerns that there was too much focus on sustainable development and achieving carbon neutrality/ carbon zero and this may overshadowing a number of other issues that need to be addressed. (C2, C7, C23, C207, C236, C378, C428, C559, C238, C293, C347, C348, C528, C539)

13 respondents commented on the transport objective. Concerns were raised that we need to ensure that sustainable transport is made by choice and not a requirement. Concerns were raised that the elderly population or disabled are not able to use walking and cycling as promoted as part of the objective or it's not always a viable option due to the weather or place of work. Concerns were raised that smaller villages and rural areas do not always have public transport and improvements were required. Suggestions were made that new developments should always include cycle lanes, workplaces should be located in areas with good travel links and commerce near major roads. One respondent supported the objectives creating sustainable travel choices for communities. The responded said that we need to ensure that the design for any development scheme is appropriate to its location and designing for walking, and separately for cycle traffic, particularly on commuter routes through provision of segregated facilities, can achieve higher levels of modal shift from driving. (C259, C299, C313, C355, C378, C437, C469, C543, C566, C578, C216, C10, C299, E1238, C283)

11 (minus 1 who didn't want their comments published) respondents agreed with the objectives but wished to add other comments. (C7, C36, C58, C103, C117, C149, C163, C170, C461, C603)

9 (Minus 2 who don't want their comments published) respondents commented on renewable energy. Whilst the comments generally agreed with the renewable energy objective some wished to see more included within the objective. Others raised concern that renewable energy sources needed to be in keeping with its surroundings, that it should cover all housing and not just new housing, but all new developments should have a form of renewable energy. One respondent raised that the method of creating energy was more important than the energy efficiency of a building or business. (C146, C308, C326, C343, C365, C392, C549)

7 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents commented in relation to the biodiversity objective. The respondents considered that more needs to be done for biodiversity, by concentrating on biodiversity net gain, rewilding schemes, increase in green spaces and by ensuring that environments and habitats are not destroyed or polluted. (C343, C321, C336, C342, C437, C342)

5 respondents raised concerns that there were too many objectives and should be simplified to ensure they are measurable and achievable. One respondent considered that they need to focus on fewer specific issues. (C144, C347, C348, C580, E1232)

5 respondents commented on the health and well being objective. The two main points raised were that people should have access to green open space and they

should have access to good and sustainable food and the ability to grow their own food. (C343, C516, C532, C535, C342)

4 respondents raised the issue of sustainable development in relation to reducing waste and exceeding recycling targets. Respondents considered that there should be a national policy for waste and that more should be able to be recycled and easier access to skips/recycling centres. (C57, C117, C290, C321)

3 respondents raised concerns of whether the objectives could be achieved and were realistic, especially due to many factors being out of the Council's control. (C60, C353, C471)

2 respondents believe there is no climate emergency. (C8, C523)

1 responded agreed with the objective and carbon neutrality. They think the local Plan should acknowledge nutrient neutrality and establish a detailed policy and objectives which seeks to achieve the aim of ensuring that new housing development enables a nutrient and nitrate neutral future (E739).

1 respondent considered the objectives are not complete, no reference to land use or protection and enhancement of landscape and cultural heritage (E1182).

1 response from a developer – The new North Whiteley extension will balance the achievement of economic, social and environmental objectives (E1128).

**2: Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives?
Please tick all that apply.**

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Grow opportunities for a range of high-quality, well-paid employment across the district including opportunities for graduates and younger workers.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	271
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	129
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	75
Not Answered	299

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Aim to provide for new offices and workspace in easily accessible locations and to protect existing offices and workspaces which are located in areas with sustainable transport links or where they reduce the need to travel to work and which reflect the on-going changes in the way people work.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	237
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	118
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	106
Not Answered	325

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Support development which is designed in a manner that actively encourages people to live, work and spend locally and supports a sustainable tourism economy.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	268
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	139
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	118
Not Answered	292

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Actively encourage development which supports the needs of new businesses and entrepreneurs of the future, particularly within the creative sectors including IT, Digital, Architecture, and emerging green growth sectors.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	239
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	122
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	93
Not Answered	321

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Support long term sustainable employment opportunities in the market towns and rural communities.

There were the following responses to this part of the question.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	268
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	151
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	111
Not Answered	293

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Support and ensure that new development is served by the appropriate infrastructure including cycling and walking, public transport, access to support superfast broadband and good mobile phone connectivity.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	279
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	141
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	133
Not Answered	288

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Ensure that the city, market towns and rural communities across our district are attractive to visitors and are competitive and attractive to new inward investment.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	257
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	125
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to	77

achieve carbon neutrality?	
Not Answered	310

Do you agree with the sustainable economic development objectives? - Support the long-term development of our high streets by promoting active shop fronts and actively managing the change in the mix of uses, whilst discouraging out of town retail developments.

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	250
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	135
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	101
Not Answered	316

If you disagree with the sustainable economic development objectives, please explain why:

31 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the '*Support the long-term development of our high streets by promoting active shop fronts and actively managing the change in the mix of uses, whilst discouraging out of town retail developments*' objective. A number of the respondents disagree with discouraging out of town retail developments. These respondents considered that out of town retail developments were good for certain retailers like large supermarkets, larger shops, DIY and trade shops especially retail that needs a car as they were easier to get to and parking was generally easier. The respondents also considered that it reduced the traffic within the town centre.

A number of respondents considered that retail is likely to change due to change in habits with online shopping and that retail is unlikely to thrive on its own without other uses. One respondent suggested using the high street for more innovative and beneficial means. Another respondent disagreed with the development of high streets in small rural villages.

2 respondents considered that people need to live closer to the high street to encourage the use of its.

Whereas 2 respondents considered that the development of the high streets wasn't sustainable and that low carbon should be added to all objectives and we should support a more sustainable and circular economy with less retail therapy.

(C20, C22, C60, C75, C84, C95, C124, C208, C243, C244, C245, C248, C259, C290, C305, C343, C355, C385, C413, C429, C437, C445, C494, C543, C549, C574, C586, C590, C601)

26 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents commented on the '*aim to provide for new offices and workspace in easily accessible locations and to protect existing offices and workspaces which are located in areas with sustainable transport links or where they reduce the need to travel to work and which reflect the on-going changes in the way people work*' objective. Most of the respondents considered that there should be less emphasis on office accommodation, due to the changes in working from the pandemic and the likelihood that more people will be working from home. Others considered that there was a number of existing unlet offices and that existing buildings could be converted into offices to prevent more development. It was suggested that the need for office space should be reviewed following the pandemic. However, one respondent raised concern about existing office space that had been lost. One respondent considered we should avoid talking about growth and talk about quality of life and fairness of distribution.

Concerns were also raised about the use of public transport for travelling to work. Concerns were raised that public transport is out of the Councils control, others commented that they had no choice but to use the car, dependent on where they live and work. One respondent considered that we need to support new offices and workspace near existing services and facilities, accessed by walking, cycling and public transport or facilities. They considered that new development should be based on 15 minute neighbourhood. One respondent considered that there too much focus on the environment and not enough on growth. One respondent considered that the economic vision needed to be considered as a wider sub region.

(C1, C5, C10, C17, C23, C31, C37, C58, C61, C101, C124, C150, C156, C164, C167, C215, C276, C379, C388, C471, C509, C514, C528, C593, E1182, E1238)

20 respondents made general comments (C40, C103, C136, C163, C165, C166, C177, C189, C191, C313, C273, C317, C342, C416, C475, C482, C523, C542, C584, C597)

12 respondents commented on the objective *regarding growth opportunities for a range of high-quality, well-paid employment across the district including opportunities for graduates and younger workers*. Concerns were raised regarding the need to attract high-quality, well paid employment. Respondents considered that we should try to attract a wide range of jobs and skills and shouldn't limit the sectors we aim to attract and that everyone should have access to high paid jobs. One respondent considered that remote working would be happening and therefore this aim wasn't necessary, another suggested looking beyond Winchester when trying to attract high paid workers or graduates. One respondent highlighted that due to high house prices it is hard to attract graduates who are then unable to afford to live in the area. One

respondent also queries the link between high-quality jobs and carbon neutrality. (C15, C23, C36, C136, C150, C323, C329, C334, C356, C453, C479, C566)

8 respondents referred to the '*Support and ensure that new development is served by the appropriate infrastructure including cycling and walking, public transport, access to support superfast broadband and good mobile phone connectivity*' objective. One respondent considered that cycling should not be considered as a mode of transport, another considered that other outdoor sports should be protected. One respondents noted that mass public transit hubs (like rail) had not been included and considered that new development should be built around these transit hubs. Whilst other respondents considered that we shouldn't promote new development due to existing empty shops and offices and the need to consider existing infrastructure before adding more. One respondent suggested creating joined up footpaths and also safe cycling routes to encourage people to walk and cycle. (C27, C43, C57, C77, C214, C246, C429, C594)

8 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the '*Support development which is designed in a manner that actively encourages people to live, work and spend locally and supports a sustainable tourism economy*' objective. Concerns were raised regarding encouraging more tourist to the area due to the impact it has on local residents and carbon neutrality. Comments were also raised about house prices and therefore it was difficult for people to live and work in the same area. Other considered that economic growth should be encourage in another area of the borough. One respondent agreed with the objective and considered that new development is served by appropriate infrastructure as these link with the environmental objectives (C2, C8, C60, C198, C346, C491, E739)

7 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents raised concerns about new development and the impact on green spaces and considered that any development should be carried out on brownfield sites first. (C81, C100, C264, C278, C326, C529)

7 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents disagreed with the objectives. The respondents raised concerns that the objectives focus on growth within the area and they did not feel this was necessary.(C274, C220, C224, C299, C425, C539)

6 respondents referred to the '*Ensure that the city, market towns and rural communities across our district are attractive to visitors and are competitive and attractive to new inward investment*' objective. One respondent suggested case studies to use to improve the high street and also suggested considering air bnbs and pop up shops in the high street. Other respondents agreed with the objectives but raised the issue that we need to ensure it doesn't result in excessive traffic or over-development and this was supported by another respondent who raised that we need to ensure that not all visitors arrive by car. One respondent however raised concerns that attracting more visitor may not make it attractive to inward investors.

One respondent raised the concern that any growth needs to be carbon neutral. (C4, C321, C360, C394, C441, C561)

6 respondents considered that the objectives were very generally and more specific targets were required. Respondents also raised concerns of how the objectives were going to be implemented. (C23, C186, C239, C365, C336, C452)

5 respondents considered that there were too many objectives and that they should be simplified so the targets could be met. (C144, C306, C347, C348, C580)

4 respondents raised concerns of the lack of reference to affordable housing within the objectives and believe it is an issue as workers in the lower paid jobs are unable to afford accommodation within the area. (C61, C63, C336, C353)

4 respondents said that they agree with the objectives. (C117, C461, C469, C600)

4 respondents referred to the '*actively encourage development which supports the needs of new businesses and entrepreneurs of the future, particularly within the creative sectors including IT, Digital, Architecture, and emerging green growth sectors*' objective. The respondents raised concerns regarding the sectors of businesses that were suggested to be supported, they considered that they were too niche and should be encouraged as part of wider businesses. One respondent considered that we should attract more inward investment and be an attractive location for companies to locate to. (C46, C123, C198, E739)

3 respondents considered that sustainable food infrastructure was required to serve any new development. (C516, C532, C535)

2 respondents raised the need for high quality broadband and digital infrastructure especially in rural locations. (E1238, E1232)

1 respondent referred to the '*support long term sustainable employment opportunities in the market towns and rural communities*' commenting that the areas are irrelevant due to remote working and larger enterprises are hiring from market and rural towns without demanding the need to be in another location. (C150)

1 respondent considered that there should be more emphasis on carbon neutral and low impact.

1 respondent considered that the objectives are too general and need greater definition and some are unclear.

3: Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? Please tick all that apply.

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Achieve a transport system that is balanced and is focused on sustainable transport

modes that provides everyone with a real choice whilst supporting walking and cycling and tackles in and out commuting

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizens Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	264
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	144
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	132
Not Answered	298

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Provide and broaden the choice of homes to meet the identified need of our communities and to support long term economic growth

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	235
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	119
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	80
Not Answered	334

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Develop a built environment that is focussed more on people than private cars and respects and responds to local character so that we create communities and places where people want to live, work, study and play

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizens Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	223
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	128
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	107
Not Answered	344

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Promote

active participation that supports an individual’s right to participate in the activities and relationships of everyday life as independently as possible and support those individuals that are not able to do this

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizen Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	254
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	126
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	74
Not Answered	314

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Aim to create communities that are focussed on green spaces, reduces health inequalities and creates a healthy environment in the district by having good access to services, schools and facilities within walking distance

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizens Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	271
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	142
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	127
Not Answered	292

Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Protect and enhance open space and community facilities as spaces for social engagement and community building/empowering neighbourhoods; ensure new developments provide spaces for social interaction and the building of new community networks

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizens Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	267
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	124
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	92

Not Answered	302
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Do you agree with the sustainable social development objectives? - Support the district’s role as a thriving centre for education which integrates with the resident population

There were the following responses to this part of the question on Citizens Space.

Option	Citizenspace
Agree with the objective?	240
Agree that the objective reflects the key issues that are facing the district?	114
Agree that the objective supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality?	73
Not Answered	332

If you disagree with the sustainable social development objectives, please explain why:

33 (minus 1 who don’t want their comments published) respondents referred to the ‘*Develop a built environment that is focussed more on people than private cars and respects and responds to local character so that we create communities and places where people want to live, work, study and play*’ objective.

A number of the respondents raised concerns regarding moving away from the use of private cars. They considered that the private cars is essential for rural residents due to inadequate public transport, is needed for many for a good quality of life, needed by older people and due to the lack of schools and facilities in villages the car is needed to access facilities. A number of respondents raised that public transport was inadequate and expensive and that more would need to be provided including park and ride or dial a ride facilities. Others raised that many areas lack suitable paths, cycle ways and bridle ways so people aren’t able to walk or cycle. One respondent considered that people should be able to choose their method of transport and space should be provided to put them. Others considered that all cars would soon be electric which would address the issue. Respondents considered that if enough parking isn’t provided then streets become hazardous due to on street parking. One respondent highlight that an integrated and joined up transport network provides a number of challenges and you need to invest and develop local transport services.

Other respondents considered that we do not need vast new housing estates or developments and that any new developments should be on brownfield sites. Others raised that development should be built around existing infrastructure to avoid the need to travel.

One respondent questioned the need to focus on growth and one suggested improving broadband access so that people are able to work from home.

(C2, C5, C57, C84, C95, C117, C124, C140, C146, C150, C170, C208, C215, C216, C245, C267, C274, C276, C278, C290, C305, C317, C352, C356, C394, C413, C437, C493, C542, C576, E739, E1238)

20 respondents commented on the '*Achieve a transport system that is balanced and is focused on sustainable transport modes that provides everyone with a real choice whilst supporting walking and cycling and tackles in and out commuting*' objective.

A number of the respondents raised concerns that there was too much focus on walking and cycling and that using the car was necessary when travelling further distances or travelling to work. One respondent raised that some businesses need a car to operate. The respondents raised that public transport is limited within the rural villages and countryside and therefore not a suitable alternative to the car. Concerns were raised that the objectives was too much 'anti-car'. Two respondents raised concerns that the car was important for elderly, disabled or infirm who are unable to use public transport, walking or cycling. One respondent highlighted that there is no reference to electric charging points and considered that electric vehicles would become mainstream.

Whilst three other respondents agreed that we should be prioritising pedestrians and cyclists and the objective should go further. One considered that the objective doesn't reflect the urgency of achieving radical changes.

1 respondent considered that the wording of the objective should be changed to including prioritising sustainable transport modes, tackle unnecessary car travel and ensure everyone has a choice.

(C17, C23, C43, C76, C77, C190, C198, C214, C248, C259, C299, C313, C378, C462, C566, C578, C584, E1218, E1232)

17 respondents commented on the number and wording of the objectives. The respondents considered that there were too many objectives and questioned the wording of the objectives. It was considered that there were too many items in each statement and they need to be simplified to help them be achieved and prioritise the objectives. Others raised concerns that there are no performance indicators, so it is unclear how the objectives would be achieved. (C136, C144, C165, C177, C186, C234, C241, C255, C306, C336, C347, C348, C379, C452, C463, C574, C580)

14 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the '*Support the district's role as a thriving centre for education which integrates with the resident population*' objective. The respondents disagreed with the objective and considered that there were too many students within the area. It was considered that the students do not integrate with the local populations, and bring a huge influx of cars. It was considered that the university is a source of pollution, traffic and

parking. Concerns were raised that the housing was used for students and therefore resulted in a loss of local housing, affordable and council housing for local residents. Respondents considered that students should not take priority over local residents and that the university was destroying the community socially and environmentally.

Other considered that learning could be done online rather than travelling to the university and one residents considered that the objective needed a zero carbon focus. (C8, C197, C215, C257, C282, C316, C329, C346, C365, C375, C491, C514, C516)

14 respondents had general comments (C40, C58, C101, C103, C191, C220, C256, C273, C482, C494, C523, C532, C586, C593)

13 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the *'Provide and broaden the choice of homes to meet the identified need of our communities and to support long term economic growth'* objective.

The respondents considered that emphasis was needed on the type of housing that was required and that there should be a key emphasis on affordable housing and housing for younger people in the local area. It was considered that we needed to ensure that we boost the housing supply and a choice of homes was required to meet the need.

While other respondents disagreed with the objective. They considered that no more housing was needed and that existing developments like Barton Farm already provided the housing required and no further housing should be built until they were sold.

1 respondent raised a query of how it related to carbon neutrality and one respondent raised concern with long term economic growth and considered that it should be sustainable and organic growth.

(C1, C4, C61, C150, C342, C375, C469, C475, C514, C556, C597, E1238)

10 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the *'Aim to create communities that are focussed on green spaces, reduces health inequalities and creates a healthy environment in the district by having good access to services, schools and facilities within walking distance'* objective. The respondents considered that there should be no out of town developments or development on green spaces and that the 'green spaces' should be on brownfield sites.

1 respondent considered that residents should be encouraged to take an active role in creating green spaces. Two respondents considered they should have access to good food and be encouraged to grow their own food. One respondent considered that people with learning disabilities liked to live together rather than in communities.

In contrast one respondents considered that not all people like green spaces and they like urban living and do not care about community living. (C15, C53, C164, C156, C343, C416, C514, C516, C535)

7 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to the '*Protect and enhance open space and community facilities as spaces for social engagement and community building/empowering neighbourhoods; ensure new developments provide spaces for social interaction and the building of new community networks*' objective. The respondents considered that we need to ensure we don't over develop as this can lead to social problems.

Others considered that there are limited facilities in some areas for people to socialise and this should be focused on, two respondents considered that local community groups need to be empowered to help achieve the objective and one respondent considered that too much money is spent on community vanity projects that have little use for the community. (C31, C326, C371, C410, C514, C594)

5 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents stated that they agreed with the objectives and they should be used to assess new housing developments. (C36, C100, C388, C461)

3 respondents considered that additional objectives were required to address all issues. Respondents considered that development need to be sensitive to existing communities and building upon the communities that are already in place, and should enhance existing communities. Another respondent highlighted the importance the countryside has on people's health and wellbeing. (C236, C428, C429)

2 respondents commented on the '*Promote active participation that supports an individual's right to participate in the activities and relationships of everyday life as independently as possible and support those individuals that are not able to do this*' objective. One respondents considered that 'provide infrastructure such as allotments, meeting spaces, and activity areas to support this' should be added to the objective. The other respondent considered the objective was meaningless. (C343, C590)

2 respondents stated they disagreed with the objectives. (C10, C224)

4: Do you have any other comments about the sustainable development objectives?

Do you have any other comments about the Sustainable Development Objectives?

There were the following responses to this part of the question.

11 respondents answered 'no' to this question

24 respondents referred to transport in their responses.

One respondent questioned the meaning of sustainable transport.

A number of respondents raised concerns regarding encouraging cycling and walking as sustainable modes of transport. The respondents considered that due to the distance and the hills within the borough cycling and walking is not a reasonable alternative to the car. One respondent raised that cycling and walking is not possible for all people due to mobility issues. One respondent highlighted that there isn't space for footpaths and cycle paths in some areas. Others considered that there needed to be more cycle routes, the roads should be wider so cars and cycles can share the road and it needs to be safer for cyclists.

Other respondents considered that there needed to be a more integrated public transport system and the number and frequency of the buses needed to be increased especially to rural villages. One respondent highlighted that people aren't able to use public transport because of the nature of their jobs and other respondents highlighted that public transport was being reduced in some areas which is contrary to the objective.

30 respondents referred to green spaces within their comments. The respondents considered that existing green spaces should be protected and housing developments should not be built on these areas. It was considered that brownfield sites and previously developed land should be used. The respondents considered that we need to protect the existing green spaces, ensure there is a rural gap between sites/villages, ensure we preserve the character of the district and have a green belt to protect the area. It was also considered that green spaces are required to protect the landscape and habitats within them.

29 (minus 2 who don't want their comments published) respondents also considered that agricultural land should be protected to grow food and reduce imports from other countries. (C15, C19, C21, C31, C33, C88, C108, C114, C155, C156, C164, C177, C229, C351, C352, C376, C379, C406, C407, C414, C455, C511, C512, C529, C542, C336, C455, C561)

A number of respondents referred to the issue of traffic. One respondent highlight that they would like to see a reduction of city traffic and cars and commercial vehicles (non electric) restricted from the city centre at certain times. One respondent suggested a northern by-pass to reduce traffic. One respondent highlighted the traffic issues that Winchester is often used to avoid M3 and A34 congestions. Other suggested making better pedestrian links within the city to avoid the use of cars, provide access and parking for elderly and disabled and make the access by rail more attractive. (C8, C304, C305, C321, C396, C554, C46, C160, C168, C192, C299, C323, C63, C75, C127, C197, C208, C243, C244, C293, C425, C480, C494, C514)

21 respondents referred to major developments within their comments. One respondent considered that sustainability must not be the only criteria for consideration when allowing major developments. One considered that the objectives were ignored when development is considered. A number of respondents objected to proposed developments including Royaldown and Micheldever station whilst another respondent considered that should be no more developments like Barton Farm. One respondent raised concerns about the changes to the hospital.

18 (minus 2 who don't want their comments published) respondents made general comments (C40, C139, C163, C189, C191, C220, C224, C248, C278, C299, C316, C323, C325, C542, C574, C600)

12 respondents commented on the deliverability of the objectives. The respondents raised concerns of whether the objectives could be delivered within the proposed timescale. Others considered that they could not be delivered and this has not been considered within the objectives. Others considered that sustainable development need to be defined and that within the objectives it needs to be made clear of how they will be achieved and goals should be set. Others considered that we need to be realistic on what we can achieve and that the objectives should be made clearer. (C17, C26, C36, C234, C353, C372, C388, C394, C429, C453, C513, C316)

7 respondents commented on community within their responses. The respondents considered that we need to create community hubs that support elderly and poorer members. Others suggested enhancing the community facilities including, arts and cultural facilities, community centres and village halls for clubs and classes, large spaces for adult exercising and more community leisure spaces to allow communities to socialise. One respondents considered that we need to create communities that are focused on green spaces, reduce health inequalities, healthy environment and have good access to services. One respondent considered that leisure amenities should be built in conjunction with new housing developments. (C20, C407, C526, C602, C371, C439, C563)

6 respondents commented on affordable homes. The respondents considered that housing affordability is a key issue for the Local Plan. It was considered that affordable housing should be provided for less well paid workers so they did not have to travel to the city for work, affordable living for younger people to help the next generation move into the city and more social/council housing and less large houses. (C11, C352, C437, C548, C559, C597)

5 respondents commented on the wording of the objectives. They considered that the objectives were too broad and need more details and a measurement of how they are to be achieved and how they are to be delivered. It was considered that the objectives should be simplified and have more direct language with an aim for zero greenhouse gas emissions. (C54, C78, C341, C469, C487)

The respondents considered that the green spaces should be protected for future generations, for well-being and good health for people to use them. Others suggested that residents should be given an active role in creating green spaces for vegetable growing or creating wildlife habitats. Another suggested using green spaces to provide space for adult exercise.

3 respondents considered that the heritage of Winchester, the historic environment and conservation areas needed to be considered within the objectives. (C462, C548, C239)

3 respondents raised concerns regarding the impact on the environment. The respondents considered that population growth conflicts within environmental sustainability, biodiversity concerns and carbon neutrality. Rivers are at risk of being depleted and contaminated with nitrates. One respondents considered that we need to preserve wildlife and vegetation in the small areas that area provided. (C491, C149, C439)

2 respondents commented on infrastructure. The respondents considered that there is a lack of recognition of the role of supporting infrastructure to meet the existing and future needs of the community and population. They considered that the infrastructure cannot cope and is already on the limits of capacity. (C23, C43)

2 respondents highlight that we need to considered the changes that have happened due to covid especially the way we work. (C32, C150)

Respondents considered that there is too much emphasis on development and that further development is not justified. Respondents raised concern about the impact on the environment and traffic from large developments.

1 respondent highlighted that communities are car dependent due to the dispersal of developments and there their proximity to facilities.

1 respondent considered that you need to allow people the choice to park within the city or use the park and ride facilities.

1 respondent considered that the objective focused on a short term goal or carbon gain rather than long term goals.

Others highlighted that the objectives could only be achieved on new developments due to the requirements.

1 comment was received from a developer highlighting that their proposed site could meet the requirements of the objectives and minimize reliance on private car.

1 respondent considered that we needed smaller developments, although another respondent raised concerns about piecemeal development. Respondents considered that we should restrict large greenfield projects and protect villages from urban

spread. Respondents considered that we should build small scale development on brownfield sites.

1 respondent considered that the design of large developments should be reconsidered following covid and another believed that large private garden space allocation should also be reconsidered.

1 response from a developer considered that the objectives align perfectly with site opportunities for sustainable village extensions. (C81, C95, C100, C125, C256, C267, C272, C282, C290, C317, C318, C326, C335, C398, C487, C493, C596, C58, C59, C113, C192)

2 respondents referred to the city centre in their responses and considered that we should concentrate on redeveloping the city centre to take account of changes in working pattern/commuting, changes in retails and promote more residential living in city centre. The other respondent also considered that we should focus on rejuvenating urban centres. (C87, C259)

43 respondents referred to carbon neutrality or sustainable development within their response.

The majority of the respondents considered that there is too much emphasis on carbon neutrality. They considered that carbon neutrality should not be the lead and that it's not the role of the local plan. It is considered that the Local Plan should deliver sustainable new development. The respondents also raised concerns that the target cannot be achieved and were unrealistic with many questioning why the target is ahead of the national target. Others considered that there were too many objectives and that they should be simplified. Others also questioned how the objectives and carbon neutrality target were going to be implemented and considered that they need goals and should be monitored.

Respondents also considered under this heading:

- We should take action on methane gas not just carbon
- We should encourage development with the most sustainability benefits to come forward first
- Questioned where our energy and electricity would come from with this approach.
- Sustainability should be defined
- Balance all environmental objectives
- Support sustainable development and acknowledged a balance between growth, supporting local communities and protect the environment.
- Sustainable food
- Limits to growth
- Sustainable development is restrictive and expensive for houses and offices
- Should mention UN sustainability goals

(C136, C144, C226, C227, C231, C236, C252, C253, C262, C274, C282, C292, C309, C314, C327, C331, C343, C347, C348, C361, C364, C365, C397, C399, C408, C416, C428, C464, C482, C487, C515, C516, C535, C567, C568, C569, C584, C119, C149, C336, C356, C461, C532)

2 respondents commented on climate change. One respondent considered that there should be more emphasis on climate change, whilst the other respondent considered there is no climate emergency. (C523, C342)

2 (minus 1 who don't want their comments published) respondents referred to renewable energy in their response. They considered that the current infrastructure grants are a waste of money, contractors take all the grants up in their pricing. The other respondent considered that existing housing stock needs renewable energy. (C543)

4 respondents referred to Economic objectives. The respondents considered that we need dynamic businesses and to create a supportive environments for businesses. That we need to develop more workspace and accommodation to bring young people and the generation growing up more opportunity to afford to buy. They also consider that sustainable development was best achieved by enhancing performance of market towns and villages by supporting localized economies and that there should be more synergy with small and large businesses. (C194, C439, C557, C603)

1 response from a developer considered that Mill Mead would provide space for dwellings and biodiversity (C583)

1 respondent referred to waste in their comments. They raised that there is no mention of waste, reduction in council generated waste and reduction in waste in the community both homes and businesses (C542)

34 Email responses relating to Sustainable Development Objectives

Social sustainable development objective (8)

These have been incorporated into the social sustainable development objectives above. (E739, C342, E1128, E1182, E1232, E1238, E1218, E1230)

Economic sustainable development objective (8)

These have been incorporated into the economic sustainable development objectives above. (E739, C342, E1128, E1182, E1232, E1238, E1218, E1230)

Environmental sustainable development objective (10)

These have been incorporated into the environmental sustainable development objectives above. (E739, C1238, C342, C283, E1128, E932, E1182, E1232, E1218, E1230)

Agree with objectives

4 respondents stated that they agreed with the objective to provide and broaden choices of homes. One of the respondents considered it should be in line with the NPPF, the overall quantum of housing growth has not taken into account unmet need from neighbouring districts and the standard methodology should be seen as a minimum. One respondent considered that the social objectives needed to be updated to reflect the need to broaden the choice of homes and improve availability of affordable homes. They considered that new housing is needed to support local services and facilities. One respondent considered that we needed to boost housing supply and that housing affordability is a key issue.

2 respondents stated that they agreed with the objectives and did not provide any further comment.

2 respondents agreed with the sustainable employment opportunities. They considered that the right level of provision of new homes in market towns/villages was needed with the right homes in the right places. They also supported community facilities and employment opportunities in existing villages.

1 respondent considered that the environmental objectives were not complete and needed to include a land use objective.

1 respondent considered that the economic objectives were incoherent and mixed up objectives and policies for achieving them.

1 respondent considered that there needed to be a robust approach to addressing needs of the district, help towards WCC being carbon neutral, address climate change and a high standard of biodiversity achieved.

1 respondent considered that the objectives should be worded flexibly to help ensure high quality and bespoke approaches towards energy and sustainability and seek to accommodate emerging pace of change.

1 respondent agreed with the objectives but considered they need to conform with the current and emerging national planning guidance including the planning reform.

1 respondent considered that there was too much emphasis on carbon neutrality and that the new plan focus should be on building sustainable homes.

1 respondent considered that aiming to make the whole district carbon neutral by 2030 is unrealistic.

1 respondent had no problems with the objectives overall but considered that plans need to be formulated, costed and implemented in stages, with key reviews built in to measure success. They also considered that housing, business facilities and infrastructure needed to be effective, flexible and affordable.

1 respondent considered that the objectives needed to be simplified and seem repetitive. They considered that the objectives needed to differentiate between sustainable objectives for rural communities, legacy communities and new developments.

1 respondent considered that more priority should be given to brownfield sites and undeveloped planning applications before considering greenfield sites. They also considered that more affordable housing for young people was required.

1 respondent considered that an additional environmental objective was required to reflect the update to paragraph 175 of the NPPF - that any development within the setting of the National Park should be sensitively located and designed to avoid adverse impacts on the designated landscape.

1 respondent considered that the objectives do not provide a framework for assessing policies and proposals. They considered that the objectives are subjective, assessed against carbon neutral credentials. They supported a new objective that new development does not increase risk of flooding.

1 respondent considered that the objectives and relationship with the Local Plan integrated impact assessment scoping report was not explained and confusing. They considered that the response options to the objectives were leading and limited. They considered that the overarching objectives should be sustainable development and land use planning and suggested other objectives were required.

1 respondent welcomed the overarching objectives of the plan for carbon neutrality and suggested further environmental objectives to include nature conservation, protection, enhancement and expansion of ecological network and protection and enhancement of landscapes.

(E1182, E1092, E1005, E1082, E1069, E1070, E1114, C515, E1138, E1149, C597, E1221, E1228, E1233, E1237, E1240, E1242, E1209, E1244, E1246)

Any other comments?

1 respondent considered that more emphasis is needed on the new climate change and biodiversity policies.

1 respondent considered that it is important that a comprehensive approach is taken that recognises the importance of deliverability/viability.

1 respondent considered that themes are repetitive and have a lack of clarity. It is suggested that the Council should streamline the objectives into two categories and strike an appropriate balance between environmental and societal objectives.

1 respondent considered that due to the importance of Winchester's heritage including its buildings this should be included within more of the objectives. The heritage of Winchester contributes to all three sustainable development objectives.

1 respondent considered that care needs to be taken over trying to achieve the carbon neutral target year of 2030. The sustainability development objectives appear to place much reliance on net effects and could lead to some contradictions. Also suggest a culture and creative sector as an objective.

1 respondent considered that the objectives of the Local Plan should be SMART and should focus and monitor closely the achievability of the objectives.

1 respondent considered that smaller homes should remain as smaller homes rather than being extended at a later date as this takes away smaller affordable properties in small rural villages.

1 respondent highlighted a number of points the objectives should achieve but considered that the matter should include suitable flexibility to ensure new development is deliverable.

1 respondent considered that due to the impact of COVID on retail space in the city centres and wider settlements more space should be made for leisure activities and redundant retail space is used for accommodation for young people.

(C342, E1128, E1121, E1218, E1228, E1230, E1233, E1092, C352, E1224)

Carbon offsetting fund – should it be used as a last resort and if it is established how should money be used?

2 respondents stated that they neither agree or disagree with the statement.

2 respondents considered that any carbon offsetting would need to be compliant with the regulations and meet the relevant tests. They also considered that there would need to be clear accountability as to how the funds are spent and how they are linked to development.

1 respondent considered that a climate change intervention fund could be a feasible method of collecting pooled contributions from small scale non-strategic developments. By adopting a climate change mitigation infrastructure development plan, non-strategic growth could contribute towards the implementation of specific projects via a CIL type of charge, the pooled contributions from which could be used to fund carbon reduction projects across the district. Such a fund could help to achieve some of the '100 small wins' identified as a desired outcome from the 'One Great Win' consultation exercise.

(E1005, E1082, E1121, E1069, E1114)

Carbon neutrality/ climate change

1 respondent considered that carbon neutrality and the climate crisis need to be considered together and this should be made clear. They also considered that it needed to be made clear what is meant by sustainable development.

2 respondents raised queries about the objective of becoming neutral by 2030 and questioned why it is ahead of the UK target of 2050.

1 respondent questions why Winchester was aiming to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030. They considered it would increase the cost of living.

1 respondent considered that a plan based around the climate emergency is not in the interests of the residents of the District. They considered that every justification in the plan for carbon neutrality to be either incorrect, or a total inversion of reality and misleading.

1 respondent agreed with the overarching vision and aspirations of the Local Plan. The respondent considered that we have to learn from our past mistakes and so the Council should include climate change implications in every strategic decision. The planning system must work for people and the environment and any development in the countryside there must be a clear evidence of need for housing and necessary infrastructure to support it.

1 respondent considered there should be an audit trail to show how each new development is going to offset its carbon footprint.

1 respondent considered that the countryside is part of the solution to the climate emergency and every effort must be made to protect it.

1 respondent considered that the purpose of the planning system as stated in the NPPF should be the Local Plans stated goal. Achieving sustainable development in the planning process will result in overall carbon reductions, while also delivering important objectives as laid out in the NPPF. It is important that the final sustainable development objectives agreed provide a framework to enable the sustainability of the new Local Plan to be appraised and assessed.

Two respondents considered that the approaches put forward need to be carefully considered and supported by clear evidence if they are to be adopted into policy. They also raised concerns regarding some of the policy suggested and considered that they may add more time to considering applications and would also need input from other expertise.

1 respondent considered that the spatial strategy of the Local Plan should be appropriately formulated to address the Council's Climate Emergency agenda. They consider that the spatial/locational strategy that the Council choose to adopt in delivering growth requirements will be critical. They have provided further discussion on how important this will be.

1 respondent agreed that the objectives supports the fundamental aim of the Local Plan to achieve carbon neutrality.

1 respondent welcomed the overarching objective of the Plan for carbon neutrality. They advised that the plan recognises and incorporates the role of the natural environment to help deliver climate mitigation and adaptation across the district.

(E739, E1182, E343, C523, E937, E1092, E1133, E1005, E1232, E1069, E1121, E1242, E1246)

Email from developer (E1137)

1 response from a developer considered that by working with the Council and local community they could achieve the environmental, economic and social objective set out through the development of the site.

8 Letter responses

5 respondents referred to greenfield/brownfields in their responses.

The respondents considered that we need to keep the open green land. Support was given for sustainable house building on brownfield sites but not on greenfield sites. Concerns were raised that building on greenfield sites was not good for the environment and caused pollution, adds to traffic and overstretches existing facilities. The respondents supported a greenbelt.

2 respondents referred to the objectives. One respondent agreed with the objectives but considered sustainable needed defining. The other respondent considered the carbon neutrality objective was too ambitious. They considered that the environmental objectives need more focus on fewer specific issues, the economic objectives need to include an objective to improve access to digital infrastructure in rural locations and the social objectives needed review especially in relation to transport in rural areas. No reference to charging points in the district.

1 respondent referred to climate change and agreed that the local plan needs to be prepared through the climate change lens.

1 Have you say poll response

1 response was received that supported carbon zero and considered the other objectives were possible to achieve. The respondent raised that we should learn from European cities that are ahead of us in achieving these goals.

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Your Place, Your Plan

‘Carbon Neutrality’

**Summary of Respondents and
Issues Raised**

Winchester City Council Local Plan - Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation

<https://winchester.citizenspace.com/policy-and-planning/wcc-local-plan-sip>

The consultation ran from 15/02/2021 to 12/04/2021

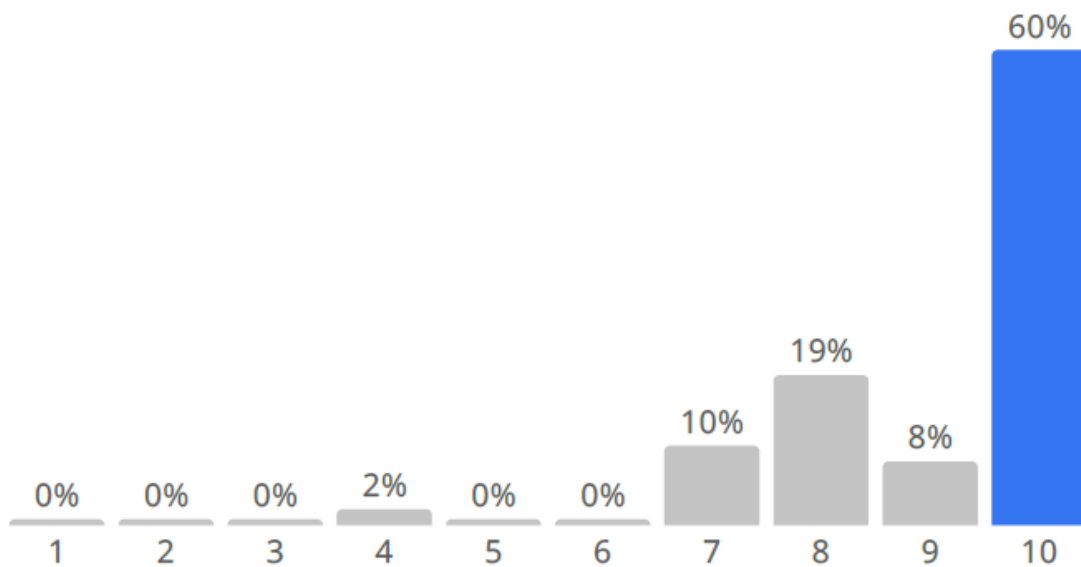
Slido Poll word result from carbon neutrality event – What is your level of concern on climate change on a scale of 1-10?

48 people participated in this Slido poll and 60% of them identified this a high priority on a score of 1 -10.

What is your level of concern on climate change?

0 4 8

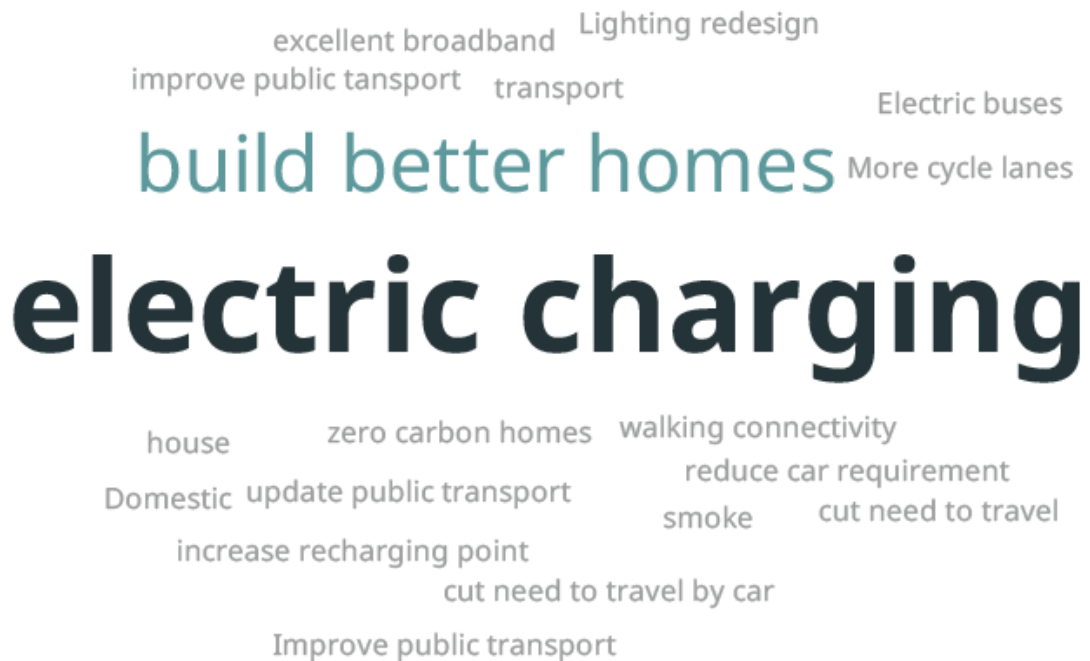
Score: 9.1



What do you think are the most important things the Local Plan can do to reduce carbon emissions?

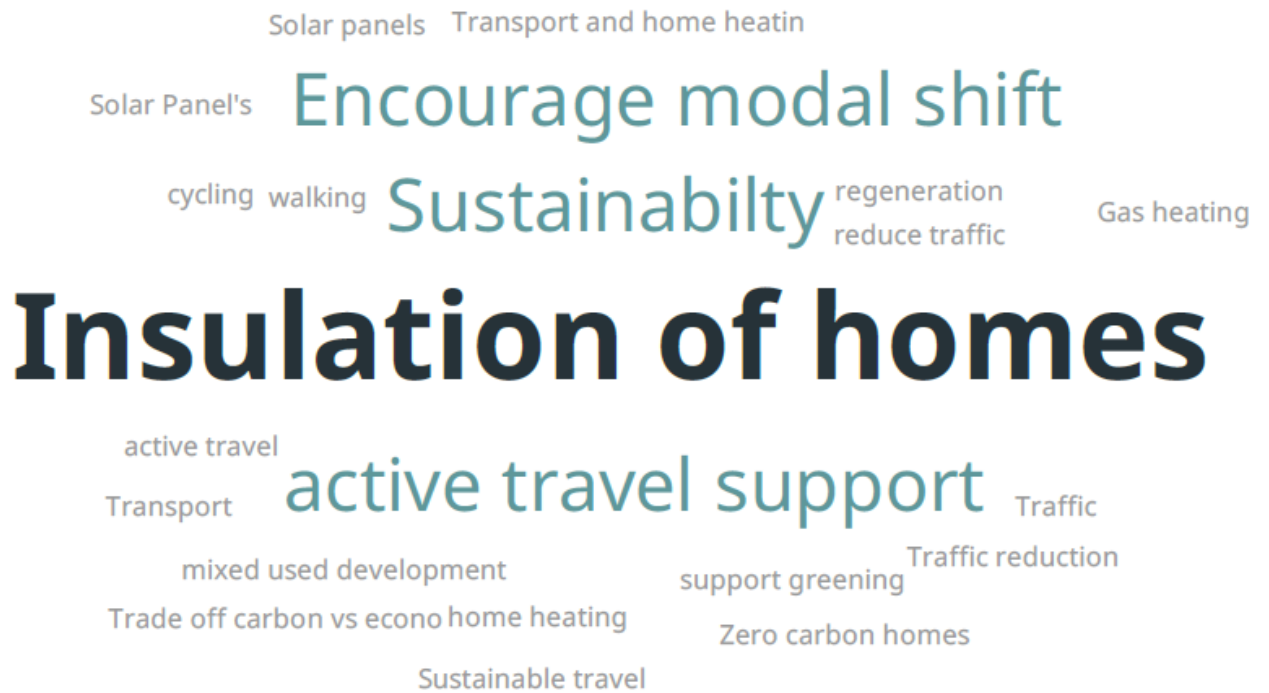
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Draw up a plan and implem



What do you think are the most important things the Local Plan can do to reduce carbon emissions?

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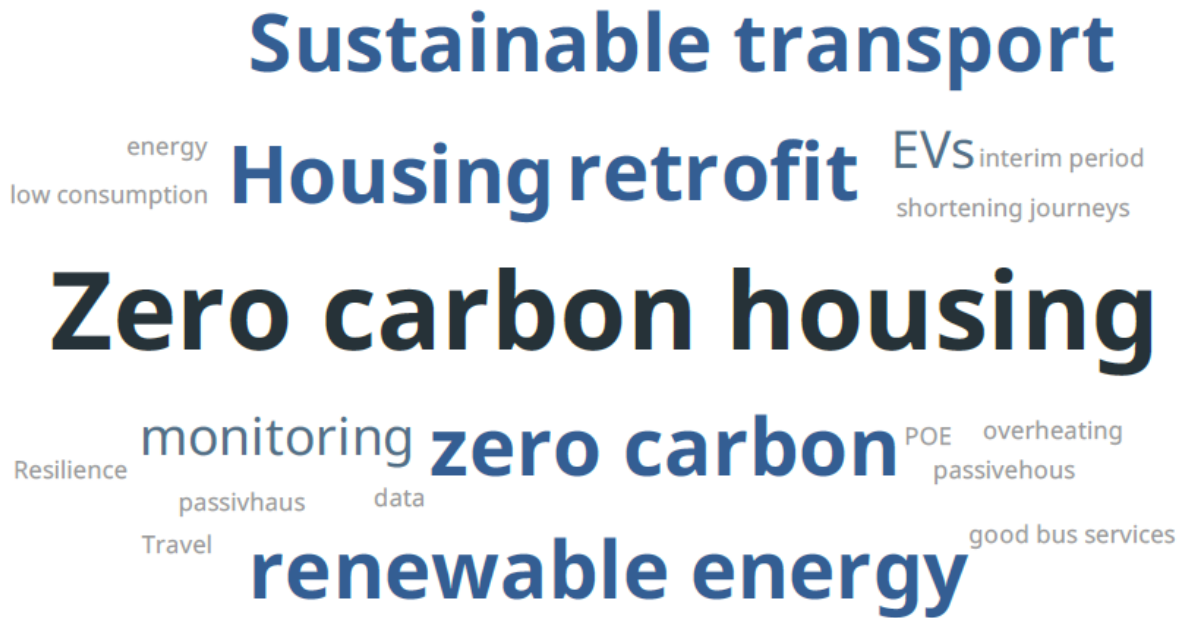
What do you think are the most important things the Local Plan can do to reduce carbon emissions?

0 2 8



If the Local Plan included a strategic policy on climate change what should be the key components?

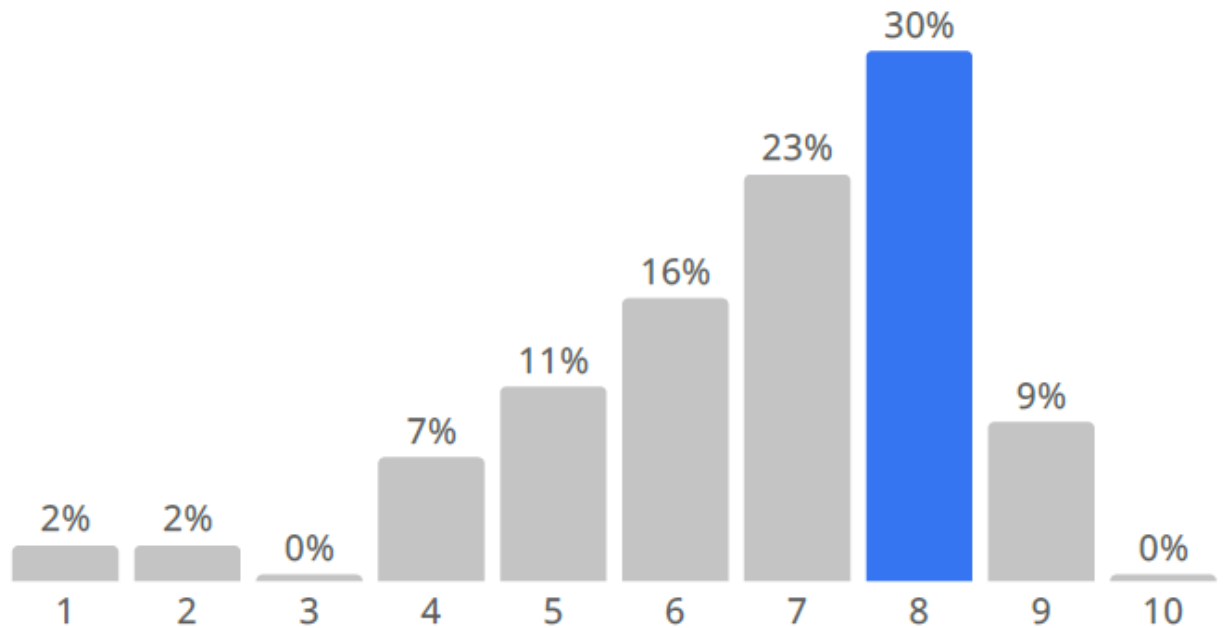
045



How ambitious are the ideas that have been currently included in the SIP about addressing carbon neutrality on a scale of 1-10?

044

Score: 6.6



Question 1 If the Local Plan includes a Strategic Policy on Climate Change what are the key issues that this policy should cover?

There was a significant number and a wide range of comments and suggestions in response to this particular question which have been summarised under a number of sub-headings. Overall there appeared to be general support for an overarching strategic policy. Owing to the number of the comments that were received it is difficult to pull out the key messages but it is clear from the comments that it would need to be carefully worded so that it did not make development unviable, it would need to align itself with Government policy, focus on reduce, reuse, recycle, renewables, use local evidence and sustainability appraisal, promote the use of brownfield over greenfield land and be proportionate.

Approach towards having a Strategic policy in the LP on climate change:

- 11 respondents – Should use local studies to predict and assess likely extreme weather events and how they can be mitigated (C291, C399, C407, C292, C372, C397, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 11 respondents – Should use the sustainability appraisals to test different spatial options (C291, C399, C407, C292, C372, C397, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 10 respondents – Need to engage with appropriate partners to identify relevant local approaches (C291, C314, C372, C397, C399, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)

- 6 respondents – Should use local risk assessments to identify those climate risks the planning system can address (C291, C314, C372, C397, C399, C567)
- 4 respondents – A policy needs to be resilience for the future (C280, C567, C568, C569, C603) and climate change impacts (C314, C373)
- 4 respondents – The Local Plan is dependent and needs coincide with Government policy/ action / outside influences (C75, C101, C234, C286)
- 2 respondents – A policy needs to be realistic in its ambition (C23, C439)
- 2 respondents – the key issues have been identified in this document (C160, C168)

There were the following individual responses:

- A policy would need to ensure that it does not make new development unviable or undeliverable (C23)
- Important to take guidance from expert organisations (C46)
- A policy would need to be fully justified having regard to national policy and the available policy alternatives (C23)
- A policy would need to develop meaningful and achievable objectives (C57)
- A policy would need to look at the needs of the local population first, requirements of major landowners, developers and others including government policy second – includes housing and business sites (C282)
- The council needs to provide leadership before it dictates to other stakeholders (C76)
- The policy would need to create partnerships with local businesses to introduce climate friendly initiatives (C509)
- The policy would need to recognise that in reality that people cannot afford major changes to their cost base (C87)
- Not really that important to have a policy (C148)
- More help should be given to the community to understand what the issues are (C186)
- The questionnaire is flawed (C191)
- Major institutions (Council, Hospital, University) must lead on effort to address their footprint and climate change (C197)
- Critical to ensure no 'one size fits all' policy approach as there needs to be some flexibility to site specific issues (C260)
- Practicality (C278)
- Winchester covers Inner City and Rural and farming areas and there needs to have different approaches to this (C278)
- How can Winchester district support local farmers to become much more environmentally friendly with their fields and how do you engage the public in biodiversity (C321)
- Every event held by the council or should be A Greener Festival certified to ensure they are hitting the greenest standards (C321)
- The policy should recognize the increased use of modern technology to assist with moving towards carbon neutrality (C341)
- Local promotion including all ways of approaching residents, eg. those without technology must not be left out (C342)
- WCC should lobby / actively influence HCC to convert county estates to environmental agriculture practices that sequester carbon and promote biodiversity (C353)
- Local communities need to have the ability to self-organise; a wide range of voices that focusses on problem- solving; listening to people; focus on walking and cycling (C357)
- Will WCC/HCC/Sth Downs National park all only work with/allow developments by those who commit to these terms [carbon neutral], and what happens when corners are cut to cut costs? (C385)

- How do you enforce compliance with a policy? (C385)
- The policy should encourage good practice, tree planting, wildlife habitats, diesel car replacement, 'keep Britain tidy' education, etc (C243)
- Carbon reduction should be considered under homes, jobs and travel (C186)
- The policy should not be concerned with climate change as this gradual (C8)
- The policy should facilitate a sustainable (environmental, social, and economic) for Winchester as a hub for the surrounding communities and to encourage tourism (C76)
- The policy should set up support programs and incentives to help local businesses to become carbon negative and run education workshops to help businesses understand their role (C321)
- A strategic policy on climate change needs to be approached from a holistic perspective (C326)
- A policy should not be too ambitious (C352)
- A policy should be restricted to a responsible and sensible response to the climate change challenge (C40)
- A policy should avoid glamorous projects that are inefficient show pieces (C40)
- An "Emergency" is not an "Ambition", By definition, it requires "Immediate Action" (C400)
- A policy needs to define specifically what is and is not included in it's carbon neutrality objective, what it means by "climate emergence" and specifically how this impacts the area (C542)
- A positive Council-supportive local initiatives (C409)
- A policy should seamlessly link to the County and Government plan and not be a go it alone strategy (C482)
- Stop encouraging a rise in the local population (C514)
- Ensure that the needs of vulnerable consumers are met at every stage of the Strategic Policy (C542)
- Focus upon local, not whole district or wider geographical, community needs (C549)
- Localised self-sufficiency - building by building, choice, education and support for consumers (C549)
- Identify key interventions to achieve climate targets and design policies to support and deliver these, that deliver maximum co-benefits, addressing nature recovery and human wellbeing alongside climate resilience and carbon sequestration (C582)

Education:

- 3 respondents - Education of residents/public in the locality (C2, C342, C351)
- 1 respondent - Provide advice for householders on building insulation and heat sources (C63)
- 1 respondent - Working with all levels of education establishments (projects with children to work with their parents to reduce household carbon footprint) (C342)
- 1 respondent - Choice, education and support for consumers (C549)

Recycling/waste/resources:

- 12 respondents – A policy should focus on reduce, reuse, recycle, renewables (C3, C78, C118, C124, C147, C164, C195, C252, C277, C351, C365, C570)
- 5 respondents – A policy should focus on a reduction in waste (C11, C78, C147, C351, C598)
- 2 respondents – A policy should focus on better recycling (weekly collections and more items recycled) (C371, C509)
- 2 respondents – A policy should focus on the use of resources (C247, C542)

- 2 respondents – A policy should encourage homes and businesses in the area to also minimise physical waste and energy waste (C542, C542)

There were the following individual responses:

- Upgraded recycling contracts to deal with most plastics and metals (C453)
- Food waste collection (C118, C147, C321)
- Focus on interventions where possible to increase recycling (C570)
- Incineration and landfill are no longer acceptable and need to encourage circular economy (C118)
- Exploration of alternatives to landfill (C214)
- The district is very poor on recycling when compared to other areas (C195)
- Minimise physical waste and energy waste across all council-owned properties and activities (C542)
- Set up glass bottle return schemes (C321)
- Be ambitious like Vancouver and Dubai and aim for zero waste (C321)
- Massively invest in the best possible recycling facilities - the low level of plastic recycling in Hampshire is unacceptable (C388)
- Reduce our use of plastic (C416)

Brownfield land/previously developed land/greenfield land:

- 17 respondents – A policy should promote and use previously developed land or brownfield land over greenfield sites, open countryside (C79, C119, C155, C156, C164, C231, C236, C246, C253, C255, C262, C274, C290, C331, C347, C348, C364, C392, C398, C428, C429, C464, C471, C472, C487, C497, C517)
- 2 respondents - Development of housing that is truly sustainable and seeks to use brownfield sites or land that has already been developed (C382, C472)
- 2 respondents - A key strategic policy should be to use previously developed land/brownfield sites before any consideration of new towns or the use of greenfield sites (C461, C497)

There were the following individual responses:

- Not all brownfield land should be redeveloped (Bushfields) as this provides biodiversity and space for local people to breathe and enjoy the outdoors (C471)
- The more that new development can be accommodated on brownfield urban sites the better, as that minimises the need for new infrastructure (C429)
- A policy should rule out large scale development which is neither carbon friendly by using up greenfield land (C352)
- A policy should have tight restrictions on change of use of all greenfield sites to ensure that proposed activities are climate friendly (C598)
- A policy should not support building on greenfield sites or the development of new towns (C382)
- A policy should include the importance of environmental and biodiversity by avoiding developing on greenfield land where possible (C428)
- A policy should focus on making the most of already dense areas, which is struggling or not maximising its current use, rather than promoting urban sprawl and increasing traffic/pollution and loss of green spaces (C497)

Carbon neutral/sustainable development

Role of Local Plan

- 4 respondents – A policy should focus on the climate change issues which need to be addressed through the Local Plan (C286, C291, C286, C336)
- 1 respondent - The Local Plan needs to address numerous issues to support WCC being carbon neutral by 2030 but this undermine other sustainable development objectives so the policy should be multi faceted (C408)

Standards/dates and targets

- 11 respondents – A policy should address the impacts of climate change in a realistic, viable and proportional way in a realistic timescale (C291, C292, C315, C316, C372, C399, C542, C550, C542, C567, C576)
- 10 respondents - Carbon neutral district is unlikely to be achievable via the Local Plan given that significant sources of emissions which the Local Plan has no control on (C291, C314, C361, C399, C404, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 9 respondents - Address the impact of climate change in a realistic and proportional way and in a realistic timescale (C291, C314, C363, C397, C407, C540, C568, C569, C603)
- 8 respondents - A policy could create barriers to new investment/delivery of development and place unreasonable burdens on development making them unviable (C528, C540, C559, C567, C568, C569, C603, C580)
- 8 respondents - Striving to achieve carbon neutrality may lead to decisions which undermine the delivery of other elements of sustainable development (C291, C361, C399, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 7 respondents - Basing any local requirements for a building's sustainability on robust and credible evidence and viability (C291, C292, C540, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 7 respondents - Placing carbon neutrality by 2030 as the overarching objective may undermine supporting rural communities by allowing development to meet local housing, social and community needs (C291, C314, C399, C407, C568, C569, C603)
- 6 respondents - Cost of carbon neutral is not insignificant and higher costs will impact on the delivery of homes, open space, affordable housing and contributions towards infrastructure (C291, C314, C361, C407, C540, C567)
- 4 respondents – A policy should require higher requirements than those in the current Building Regulations (subject to government policy) (C343, C480, C511, C598)
- 3 respondents - Specific policies on WCC's ambition of achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 (C239, C346, C550)
- 3 respondents - Local council's should not be wasting our money on climate change matters that you have no control over (C191, C247, C291)
- 3 respondents - The objective of a carbon neutral district by 2030 is not achievable (C192, C248, C291)
- 2 respondents – A policy should consider lifetime and environmental costs of a building in terms of CO2 / use of local raw materials / costs to run, replace / recycle (C386, C580)
- 2 respondents - All new buildings should be constructed and operated in a zero carbon way to Passivhaus or NEF Superhome standards (C54, C511)
- 2 respondents - Aspire to the latest BREEM codes as a minimum requirement (C277, C386)
- 2 respondents - Becoming a carbon neutral district by 2030 are likely to be too high for the residential development industry to deliver whilst remaining viable (C315, C540)
- 2 respondents - Why do we need to achieve District Carbon Neutrality by 2030 - who determined this date? (C437, C554)
- 2 respondents - Announce how you will reduce the carbon footprint of the Council and related organisations (C352, C570)

- 2 respondents - No evidence that going beyond the national 2025 Building Regulations standards is necessary to achieve an appropriate positive climate change impact (C315, C540)
- 2 respondents - Carbon Neutrality is 20 years earlier than nationally required and doesn't allow for learning experience or new initiatives and new technology before the next 2036+ Local Plan (C352, C439)
- 2 respondents - Strive to be a carbon neutral by a definite date (C31, C100)
- 2 respondents - Need to consider the full range of carbon emissions and stop setting false undeliverable expectations (C144, C352)
- 2 respondents - Support of the Council's approach to Carbon Neutrality and recognise the importance of policies aimed at addressing climate change (C483, C578)
- 2 respondents - Ensure new buildings include energy efficiency standards (not EPC-based) that require specific, MEASURED, heat loss standards to be met, and including standards on embodied and life-cycle emissions (C542, C542)

There were the following individual responses:

- The 2030 date should not trump the need to retain the many historic buildings and dwellings which may be very difficult to provide carbon-neutrality while retaining their essential character (C360)
- A policy should consider total carbon neutrality as quickly as possible (C584)
- It is not clear when "considering" the whole life carbon footprint of a development will involve – needs to be specific and quantifiable to enable the cost to be measured (C540)
- It is not clear what "considering" the impact of overheating of a development will involve - requirements must be specific and quantifiable to enable the cost to be measured (C540) Every aspect of life in the city needs to be revisited in pursuit of carbon-neutrality (C570)
- Rules needed for all development in terms of energy efficiency and green energy generation (C472)
- The standards of new developments will need to be extremely stringent to compensate for inertia elsewhere (C365)
- A set of guidelines showing where carbon footprint can be reduced (C342)
- All policies, plans and decisions need to be measured against the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2008 (C336)
- Support a holistic approach to design resilience in respect of climate change by encouraging the approach advocated by the RIBA 2030 Climate Challenge (C324)
- Policy must set out robust requirements rather than aims or targets which do not have to be met (C323)
- Support individual contributions to reduce carbon footprints (C28) and be to strict environmental standards (C31)
- De-carbonisation by 2050 will cost the UK £ trillions so the costs of any acceleration of these aims need to be properly taken into account (C542)
- Identify those climate risks that the planning system can address (C327)
- If an alternative approach is taken at a local level there would not be enough time to put in place the significant changes in terms of the supply chain (C315)
- Ensuring that protecting the local environment is properly considered (C397, C399, C407)
- Why does WCC think it can do better at Carbon Neutrality than government, or globally particularly when it has so little control over pollution from vehicles, and heating of older properties (C306)
- Developers should be required to make their sites fully sustainable/ as carbon neutral as possible - on site and issues such as water run-off from drives (C464)

- Applying policies that exceed national government requirements may increase the financial burden of Winchester residents (C243)
- It may be possible to achieve the same objective, but in a different or more balanced way alongside the growth requirements for the plan (C559)
- Will require additional resources within the planning department to monitor and ensure that proposed new development measure up to the challenge (C580)
- Key issue is to comply with the Government requirement for 2050 date (C554)
- No need for strategic Policy as we are entering a period of low solar activity it is likely we will be suffering from extremely cold temperatures, regardless of how much CO2 humans emit (C523)
- Each individual district should not strive for carbon neutrality as this should be done at a national and international level as it will result in unsuitable development options (C539)
- Support the Council's Carbon Neutrality Action Plan and commends the Council for setting ambitious targets for carbon neutrality by 2024 and 2030 respectively (C515)
- Agree to the 2024 and 2030 but the specific measures in the Plan below aren't sufficiently ambitious enough (C578)
- Strong policies are required to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 (C548)
- More sustainable local and smaller development is the key (C439)
- Rule out large scale development which is neither carbon friendly by using up greenfields, nor sustainable as it relies on the use of private cars (C439)
- Should have stringent timeframes (C9)
- Do not just produce headline numbers and targets without understanding what they mean in reality (C356)
- Strong focus on climate change is distracting council and resources from my pressing needs and should not be main focus (C207)
- Disagree with the 'So called' climate emergency (C378)
- Commercial developments such as offices can incorporate green roofs be more easily managed in the long term, such measures are not appropriate for most residential developments (C540)
- If the Local Plan includes requirements above the Building Regs there is a greater risk that the bespoke policy with different requirements going out of date (C540)
- Proposals will need to be supported by further technical evidence to demonstrate new developments can achieve additional requirements and/or contribute to a carbon offsetting fund (C483)
- The council is already aiming ahead of the Government target of 2050 and emerging policies are ambitious (C483)

Carbon neutral/carbon footprint/net zero

- 12 respondents - All new development must be carbon neutral and be energy efficient over the lifetime of the buildings (C4, C27, C36, C118, C126, C138, C149, C277, C293, C336, C346, C388)
- 2 respondents - Increasing resilience to climate change impacts (C397, C407)
- 2 respondents - Basing any local requirements for a building's sustainability on robust and credible evidence and viability (C397, C407)

There were the following individual responses:

- Requiring developers to consider the whole life carbon footprint of a building could unnecessarily restrict trades/material availability affecting the viability of developments (C315)
- Everything that is done should be a step towards a net zero goal (C345)
- It needs to state what current emissions are and what activities produce them (C365)
- Needs to say which emissions the local plan will be able to reduce and the reduction could be identified across the policy headings (C365)
- Delivery - ensuring that policies can be delivered and that developers are incentivized (C550)
- Needs to define specifically what is and is not included in the council's carbon neutrality objective (C542)
- Needs to specify what it means by "climate emergence" and how this impacts the area (C542)
- Genuine sustainability is unlikely to be achieved in the 2024/30 timescale (ie including embodied and supply chain emissions) (C542)
- Identify where and how you can use local sequestration (C356)
- Carbon negative targets - carbon neutral is not enough (C321)
- Improvement in the quality of buildings to achieve zero emissions (C365)
- Addressing whole lifecycle carbon assessment (C343)
- Requiring proposals to consider the impact of overheating (C343)
- Carbon absorption through the crops (C398)
- Accessible opportunities to learn about simple actions individuals can take to mitigate and adapt to climate change (C480)
- Carbon reduction schemes and approaches should be proposed and supported except through grants and subsidies as these suggest an economic benefit which does not exist (C498)
- Issues be addressed locally not be allowed to resort to some form of "off-setting" (C543)

Energy hierarchy / carbon offsetting

- 5 respondents Issues need to be addressed locally not be allowed to resort to some form of "off-setting" (C27, C136, C543, C580, C5982)
- 2 respondents - Inclusion of an energy hierarchy process (C343, C580)

There were the following individual responses:

- Use of carbon opportunity mapping and money from the carbon offsetting fund to support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings in the "red" or "amber" zones (based on carbon energy opportunity mapping) (C343)
- Placing carbon offsetting as a very last resort (C343)
- Introduction of "climate change intervention areas" (C343)

Insulation of buildings/materials/how build

- 24 respondents - Focus and support sustainable development (C95, C119, C144, C231, C253, C255, C260, C262, C291, C347, C348, C392, C399, C407, C461, C464, C487, C494, C567, C568, C568, C569, C603, C570)
- 15 respondents - Promoting low carbon design approaches/technology to reduce energy consumption in buildings (C291, C292, C314, C327, C336, C372, C397, C407, C513, C561, C567, C568, C569, C603, C580)
- 8 respondents - Reduce energy use in existing stock by retrofit as well as reducing energy efficiency standards/use in new buildings (C47, C54, C58, C144, C149, C291, C336, C580)

- 8 respondents - Heating and high levels of thermal/domestic insulation (C11, C199, C283, C341, C394, C453, C453, C493)
- 3 respondents - Energy efficient buildings (C17, C58, C352)
- 2 respondents - All development should be sustainable - use natural, rather than processed materials (C326, C336)
- 2 respondents - The removal of carbon emissions should be planned alongside financial support as not everyone can afford to pay for these improvements (C215, C509)

There were the following individual responses:

- Green roofs could be appropriate on commercial development but they would not be appropriate on medium and larger scale residential developments (C315)
- Reduce carbon emissions through intelligent and sensitive development (C236, C352)
- Adequate subsidies for housing energy efficiency/car upgrades (C485, C580)
- Relaxing any planning rules in Winchester which make installing external insulation on buildings expensive in residential areas (C351)
- Ensure that housing developments support low-carbon living (facilitate walking/cycling to local amenities, making car-free living feasible) (C570)
- Developments should be by local need, have the least impact on the environment and that appropriate utility infrastructure is available together with local services (C282)
- Emphasis 'fabric first' to energy efficient buildings (C113)
- Promote benefits of re-use / Permitted Development rights for deep retrofit (C550)
- Use of low/zero carbon heating systems and improved insulation (C530)
- Efficient way of drying clothes which should be considered in house design (C493)
- Should develop methods to pushing innovation (C37)
- Council housing stock and all new private housing stock have a role to play in reducing climate change (C197)
- New builds, sure should be as carbon neutral as is possible, but will need massive buy in from developers whose main aim will be profit - how do we balance this? (C385)
- Push to reduce use of cement and steel (C603)

Heritage

There were the following individual responses:

- How do you achieve carbon neutrality with an historic environment and many buildings in conservation zones or the South Downs national park (C385)
- Adopt state-of-the-art practices in upgrading our historic buildings to make them environmentally-friendly and resilient against the effects of climate change (C480)
- Acknowledge that there will be challenges in terms of 'retrofit' sustainability measures to an historic planning permission such as King's Barton, viability challenges, dealing with listed buildings etc (C260)
- Do we need more skilled contractors who can cover both areas, achieving energy efficiency whilst keeping buildings in keeping with the area, yet not at enormous costs? (C385)
- Difficulty of improving the energy efficiency of old listed buildings (C425)
- Avoiding destruction of heritage assets (C549)

Housing

There were the following individual responses:

- Density of housing developments (C123)
- Carbon neutrality on homes (C586)
- Robust planning to prevent over development (C409)
- Affordable housing for people that want to live in Winchester but currently have to commute (C123)
- Appropriate building standards (C176)
- Population growth / housing growth (C478)
- Stop demolishing buildings to rebuild except where they make existing buildings suitable for new uses or to reduce their carbon footprint (C436)
- The Waterlooville development is serving a wider than Winchester need (C186)
- Infrastructure has not been provided (Whiteley) (C186)
- Restrict larger new developments (C286)
- Focus on better quality housing development (C353)
- New housing and other building meets zero carbon standards (C436)
- Medium to large scale housing developments in sustainable locations with walkable neighbourhoods, facilities and services and access to jobs and public transport links (C483)
- Former retail outlets in Winchester converted into housing (C382)
- Require homes to be energy efficient and designed to be able to adapt to the changing needs of home owners and tenants (C383)
- Reducing the spread of the local town foot print (C398)
- Developing housing which is close to all existing amenities (C398)
- Reducing pressure on existing infrastructure whilst making much better use of an already developed areas (C398)
- Making sure that developers aren't providing low quality mass produced housing (C406)
- Reduction of carbon emissions through sensitive development (C428)
- Needs to look at places where people break the law and live in caravans as there are too many of these in the area and cause lots of problems with sewage and drainage (C437)
- Housing efficiency standards into the emerging masterplan (specific SHELAA site mentioned (C515)
- A SHELAA site has been shown to be carbon neutral (C583)

Emissions / pollution

- 4 respondents - Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions (C54, C90, C252, C413)
- 4 respondents - Cutting emission and less carbon emissions from development (C17, C61, C214, C248)
- 4 respondents - Reduction in air pollution (C75, C280, C346, C517)
- 3 respondents - Reduction in car fumes (C22, C538, C556)
- 2 respondents - Reduce carbon emissions through more sustainable, transport, waste, energy, procurement, green spaces, planning and influence (C457, C586)
- 2 respondents - Pollution (C33, C280)
- 2 respondents - The air quality in central Winchester (C257, C556)

There were the following individual responses:

- Reduction in Methane, Nitrogen Dioxide, Particulates (C252)
- No investment in fossil fuels (C11)
- Move away from fossil fuels (C249)
- Investing in buses using less harmful fuels (C602)
- Replacement of fossil fuel heating systems and installation of grey water systems (C394)

- Become carbon-negative across Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions - not just 1 and 2 (C321)
- Clean air (C478)
- Emissions (501)
- Reducing emissions from heating (C538)
- Discourage wood burning stoves (C88)
- Removing wood burning stoves (C252)
- Education needs to happen about clean burning stoves (C187)
- Ban on diesel and petrol cars from the city centre (C371)
- The biggest issue is the embodied carbon in new developments. 50tCO₂ for each new house plus another 50tCO₂ for associated roads and infrastructure (C429)
- Largest contributor to the district's carbon emissions is from Transport (287,000 tonnes) followed by domestic energy (193,000 tonnes) (C515)
- The biggest impact of local policies in reducing greenhouse gas emissions is by urban infill, significantly above all other measures (C429)
- Out door bbqs chimera fires (C502)
- Local taxing/charging for polluting activity (C509)
- Natural carbon capture and energy efficiency (C549)
- Carbon neutrality and taxation (C563)

Renewable energy

- 11 respondents - Maximise renewable / clean energy potential in the district (C54, C78, C87, C95, C103, C118, C127, C147, C164, C365, C436)
- 10 respondents - Imposing reasonable requirements for a proportion of energy used in development to be energy from renewable sources and/or to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development (C314, C331, C372, C397, C399, C407, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 8 respondents - Ensure public lighting is low energy (C63, C147, C164, C167, C208, C331, C437, C574)
- 3 respondents - District and commercial heating for new developments (C127, C313, C560)
- 3 respondents - Imposing requirements for a proportion of energy used in a development to be energy from renewable resources (C327, C352, C453)
- 3 respondents - Renewable generation that sits appropriately within the environment, avoiding the development of greenfield sites, and protecting biodiversity and not destroying the environment (C542, C542, C584)
- 3 respondents - Encourage and promote renewable energy (C170, C283, C376)
- 2 respondents - Presumption in favour of permitting solar energy installation and not at the expense of trees (C208, C305)
- 2 respondents - Encourage more efficient use of resources and alternatives low carbon energy in homes, businesses and common spaces (C76, C234)

There were the following individual responses:

- Requiring new developments to be powered by green energy, both during their building and (once completed) day-to-day running (C292)
- Improving energy efficiency (C557)
- Balance approach to investment in renewable energy vs improved energy efficiency and recognition that materials for renewable energy have an environmental impact (C138)
- Access to locally supplied zero carbon/renewable energy on all new developments (C4)
- Carbon impact of installing clean solution (C32)
- Focus on saving energy first before covering green fields with solar farms (C511)

- A wide range of technologies - not just solar and wind and embracing new technological developments (C549)
- Decarbonizing home heating is the priority (C165)
- Major generators of carbon dioxide locally are domestic heating and the council's own services (C194)
- All new houses should be built with solar panels, water heat exchangers and enough power (C103)
- Prime agricultural land should not be used for solar since that simply exports the CO2 emissions of food production (C574)
- New build development - housing and commercial - to require solar panels on rooftops (C379)
- More encouragement for existing housing and commercial properties to invest in solar panels (C379)
- Public buildings should have solar power and reduce reliance on carbon sourced energy (C308)
- Potential for self sufficiency in energy locally (C274)
- Providing affordable, renewable energy for all (C441)
- Build suitable infrastructure such as solar-powered charging facilities at council-owned car parks (C542)
- Water power should be harnessed along the Itchen and in the Solent (tidal) (C574)

Gas/oil free development

- 2 respondents - Buildings heated with oil or LPG boilers should have air source heat pumps fitted (C54, C538) and promote heating from ground sources (C63, C538)
- 1 respondent - Supporting homes to be gas and oil free (C124)
- 1 respondent - Recognise cannot get away from oil based fuels in the timescale (C32)

Electric batteries

- 1 respondent - Should not swap to electric batteries and see this as good enough, there is always more to do (C37)

Flooding/management of water/water quality:

- 4 respondents - Flooding (C95, C146, C280, C489)
- 4 respondents - Focus on water efficiency (C341, C343, C35, C586)
- 3 respondents - concern about the adoption and maintenance of such features, particularly rain water gardens (C315, C343, C540)
- 2 respondents - Is 100 litres per person per day achievable, unless it incorporates grey water recycling – a more effective method would be to retrofit existing properties with water efficiency measures (C315, C540)

There were the following individual responses:

- Support proposals to save water and resist paving over of front gardens (C199)
- Flood prevention (C283, C283)
- Water (keeping it in the chalk streams for biodiversity) (C478, C555)
- Not building in flood plains (C376)
- Flood fields- reducing the risks of flooding without the need to develop enormous infrastructure developments (C398)
- Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) (C582) / Rain water gardens
- Use of natural flood management (C582)

- Rain water collection should be built in to all new buildings for use in WCs (C574)
- Re-wilded as marshland to act as water soaks to prevent flooding and encourage wildlife (C376)

Economic

- 3 respondents - Local access to jobs, services, shops etc (C341, C557, C586)

There were the following individual responses:

- Encourage the development of new and small enterprises that provide interest and diversity to the city (C76)
- Higher end jobs to reduce out commuting (C123)
- Buy local and encourage local businesses to provide local produce (C149)
- Investment in local business for both work and retail (C223)
- Post Brexit should be aiming for greater self-sufficiency of produce and not converting land unsustainable large housing developments (C255)
- City centre could be redeveloped with housing as shops are not used so much (C262)
- Alternative method of moving goods from warehouse to shop (C316)
- Local producers encouraged to produce our food (C316)
- Moving away from huge swathes of land owned by land-banking companies who do nothing with the land (C316)
- Encourage local butchers and farmers to have a shop on the high street of Winchester (C321)
- Stop "balancing" climate against the economy as the economy will collapse unless we stop climate change and this is only way to save jobs and the economy (C436)
- Make regular working from home a more natural option and make sure the homeworking genuinely contributes to the mitigation of climate change and not the opposite (C480)
- Don't assume that everyone can or wants to work from home (C561)
- New homes delivered where there is employment therefore reducing car usage (C522)

Transport:

- 34 respondents - Minimise need for private transport - optimize access to sustainable, affordable and frequent public transport linking together facilities and settlements (C4, C12, C25, C36, C42, C58, C100, C103, C147, C149, C155, C156, C199, C223, C244, C282, C292, C293, C327, C341, C352, C361, C372, C394, C453, C472, C530, C538, C555, C557, C567, C568, C569, C603)
- 13 respondents - Improving the availability of charging points for electric vehicles and more encouragement for the electric cars (C100, C147, C149, C164, C249, C293, C352, C371, C379, C413, C437, C538, C542)
- 8 respondents - Sustainable low carbon and sustainable transport (C12, C63, C114, C199, C291, C292, C314, C513)
- 8 respondents - Segregation of walking and cycle from large vehicles (C12, C42, C47, C147, C321, C352, C480, C566)
- 7 respondents - Reducing car use and encourage cycling and walking (C343, C346, C376, C394, C452, C570, C578)
- 5 respondents - Transport (C38, C118, C123, C346, C502)
- 5 respondents - More park & ride and dial a ride schemes (C42, C63, C517, C556, C574)
- 3 respondents - Good & affordable public transport (C409, C574, C602)
- 3 respondents - Additional public transport to residential areas such as Oliver's Battery (C155, C156, C363)

- 3 respondents - Promotion of active travel (C9, C47, C570)
- 3 respondents - Support local transport (C177, C363, C598)
- 2 respondents - Providing for sustainable transport solutions (C397, C407)
- 2 respondents - "15 minute cities" really should help towards the goal of carbon neutrality (C304, C586)
- 2 respondents - Reduce traffic/emissions from the private car in built up areas (C54, C441)
- 2 respondents - Reduce car dependency, the other large source of carbon and other emissions (C429, C578)
- 2 respondents - Move away from reliance upon the private car through the creation of walkable neighbourhoods and improved public transport links, which allow easy access to jobs and local services (C383, C515)
- 2 respondents - Make all council vehicles carbon free (C63, C542)
- 2 respondents - Transport, and domestic energy use are the main categories of emission, so the local plan needs to emphasize the need for change in these. Industrial emissions are significant too (C365, C538)
- 2 respondents - Introduction of "transport emissions reduction areas"/ emission charging areas for non electric vehicles (C343, C453)
- 2 respondents - Winchester should be car free during certain hours (C136, C570)
- 2 respondents - Getting cars out of Winchester (C452, C522)
- 2 respondents - Walkable cities/neighbourhoods a strategic policy on climate change should focus on reducing the need to travel with development close to existing centres and services (C483, C515)

There were the following individual responses:

- Encouragement of less car usage - movement of car parks to park /ride or park/stride model (C509)
- Avoid closing or narrowing one road without adjusting road network elsewhere to avoid congestion/higher air pollution (C509)
- Improved access to city for public transport (C256)
- People need to be encouraged to work locally and avoid commuting (C416)
- Environmentally sensitive transport strategies (C291)
- Transport - eg electric/hydrogen buses (C388)
- Expand public transport to the rural areas (C5)
- Environmentally sensitive transport strategies (C283)
- Offer cycling lessons; ensure easy access to bicycle repair services; and create and publicize a code to foster good behaviour and mutual respect between cyclists, pedestrians and other road users (C480)
- How to keep developments 'local' but interconnected (C249)
- Management of traffic in Winchester (C20)
- Transportation (C127)
- The second highest green house gas emissions (after food) comes from transportation which should be included as a strategic policy (C532)
- Traffic reduction (C177)
- Traffic through national policy is leading the way (C234)
- respondent - Token cycle paths/lanes prevent effective, safe cycle routes from the outskirts to the town centre and push the cyclist onto the pavements due to number of potholes which pushes people into their cars (C308)
- Safer cycling network (C509)
- Public road and rail transport must be enhanced (C54)

- Make all council vehicles use biofuels and EV (C542)
- Major generators of carbon dioxide locally are likely to be transport (C194)
- Ban on electric vehicles until an efficient power source is identified as they are significantly less efficient than other vehicles and burn more energy both throughout their lifecycle (C498)
- Kerbside charging points for on-road parking and parking permits for individual residences with no off-road parking may be inevitable (C379)
- Low emission zones in the city with no cars and more cycle lanes (C115)
- Implement traffic calming policies in all areas both urban and rural to encourage cycling and walking (C282)
- Development needs to maximize the use of existing infrastructure especially transport links (C223)
- Reduction in traffic speeds through villages and countryside lanes (C244)
- Supporting replacement of diesel car and truck engines (C244)
- Active travel (C501)
- Adapting how we live at the moment, infrastructure, transport, communications (mobile/broadband) to support targeted reductions in emissions, improve air quality and living more sustainably (C295)
- Not dealt with the problems that Winchester District has to deal with - reliance on cars, lack of affordable local buses, not everyone is able to walk and cycle (C306)
Encouragement of alternative ways of working, with working from home a priority to reduce traffic (C316)
- Apart from conflicting with aims of Conservation, Biodiversity and the Natural Environment it would generate a huge increase in car use with all the attendant downsides (C382)
- Proposals such as the Royaldown need to be recognised for their negative impact on flooding & increased road traffic (C409)
- All issue covered in the relevant aspects of a climate change policy except transport which needs to be included (C462)
- Supermarket deliveries should be rationalised, e.g different villages get deliveries on different days (C574)
- Car park charges should be raised so that going into Winchester by bus is much cheaper than driving (C574)
- Accepting online purchases and accommodating into homes (lock boxes, drone parks) (C586)

Health and well being

There were the following individual responses:

- Development promotes household and community well-being (C4)
- Move to veganism (C252)
- Open areas of countryside and outside areas dedicated to exercise and sporting facilities (C253)
- Acknowledge the benefits to the mental and physical health of citizens from a countryside and green landscape (C255)

Green spaces / biodiversity / countryside

- 26 respondents - Protect, maintain and the provision of countryside greenspaces/trees and wilding (C11, C27, C33, C95, C113, C155, C15, C164, C176, C199, C236, C244, C249, C274, C282, C391, C292, C327, C352, C437, C478, C549, C555, C568, C569, C603)
- 3 respondents - Rewilding (C316, C363, C555)

- 3 respondents - Ensuring that protecting the local environment is properly considered (C291,C314, C478)
- 3 respondents - Plant more trees not more houses (C31, C274, C363)
- 3 respondents - Ensuring that protecting the natural environment is properly considered (C372, C513, C567)
- 3 respondents - Increase biodiversity (C113, C176, C478)
- 2 respondents - Plant more trees (C478, C582)
- 2 respondents - The importance of Green Belts to protect the countryside (C351, C478)

There were the following individual responses:

- Respect for our green spaces (C409)
- Increase in the rate of woodland creation which is key mechanism to lock up carbon in trees and soils, provide an alternative to fossil fuel energy and resource-hungry building material (C582)
- Keeping the green spaces untouched (C406)
- Limited the destruction of areas important to wildlife(C517)
- Sustainable agriculture and protecting watercourses (C549)
- Street lighting should fit with the dark skies and not pollute the natural environment (C437)
- Maintaining access to open farm land / green fields (C398)
- Clear-cut biodiversity targets (C321)
- More tree planting in our city and town parks, converting parks to embrace organic policies (C326)
- Use of green space for carbon offsetting (C33)
- Using open space for cooling the environment (C33)
- Light pollution and its impact on wild life and the loss of diversity (C33)
- Land use (agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry) need to be monitored and maximize their carbon sink potential (C54)
- Natural re-wilding green spaces as this is more efficient in reducing carbon than wholesale tree planting (C376)
- Intensive agriculture on thin chalk soils across the district is a massive climate change problem bigger than housing development (C353)
- Green areas including meadows and woodland to increase biodiversity (C118)
- Need to protect the environment and areas that reduce our carbon footprint (C78)
- Stop building housing on agricultural land as it is ruining hedgerows and grazing and more cars on single track lanes (C108)
- Avoid growth in outlying area of Winchester or in the district that encourage travel, reduce natural vegetation, impact negatively on water, increase flooding (C1980)
- Promotion of wet lands and grasslands (C244)
- Encouraging good practice and countryside code (C244)
- Tighter enforcement polices to address hedgerow removal (C244)
- Preservation of presently known scare ecology such as heathland and chalk downland which should be shown on maps (C274)
- Wildlife corridors and ecosystems need to be linked together (C274)
- Requiring new developments be fitted with appropriate numbers of nest boxes for birds, bats and small mammals (C292)
- Nature based solutions to climate change - including tree planting and natural environment restoration and enhancement (C293)
- Provide sufficient incentives to reduce emissions from business and attract new (carbon neutral) businesses to the district (C293)

- Changes needed to farming practices (C326)
- A transformation in the mix of natural habitats, and a revolution in farming techniques (C365)
- More parks and planted green spaces for bees and wildlife in general, including flowers planted on top of bus shelters for bees (C371)
- The value of the existing open spaces, countryside and natural environment surrounding our city on our health, well being and contribution to carbon neutrality (C372)
- Access to local recreational ground - for walkers / cyclists / children (C398)
- Maintaining land for farm land use and not development as farmers are custodians of our environment and in so doing helping to get the UK to net zero emissions (C470)
- Make key urban design - efficient form / orientation / green infrastructure and ecology meaning to a wider strategy not just site-by-site (C550)

Low carbon living/local food growing/trees

- 4 respondents - Requiring developers to provide flexible open space where residents may grow their own food (C343, C480, C516, C535)
- 3 respondents - Improve local food sourcing / allotments in order to reduce food miles (C17, C118, C398)
- 2 respondents - Add "Access to Good Food for all, ensuring that everyone has access to healthy, nutritious, affordable and ethically sourced food." (C516, C535)
- 2 respondents - Support farming in our country to reduce food miles in reduction of importing food and carbon footprint (C470, C480)
-

There were the following individual responses:

- Develop low-carbon local infrastructure (C542)
- A low-carbon and sustainable land use and management strategy (C343)
- Reducing the impact of food production and waste systems on climate and nature (C343)
- Ensuring easy access to essentials such as food (C343)
- Food is one of the largest contributors of greenhouse gas emissions from human activities (C532)
- Wood provides a carbon neutral energy source as well as a carbon sink (C187)
- Climate change plan should include incorporate tree planting (C187)
- Needs to be explicit that major changes are needed to the way we live, need to consume less, greener energy, reduce food waste and reduce journeys etc (C472)
- Healthy soil (C478)
- Consider a ratio between spaces that are built on and gardens, from the perspectives of flooding risk and the ability of individuals to grow their own food, support biodiversity (C480)
- Reduction of the climate and nature impact of the local food system, land use and management strategy and incorporation of the food waste hierarchy, including redistribution of surplus food (C535)

Infrastructure:

- 3 respondents - Improvements to communication and mobile phone and digital infrastructure (C223, C542, C542)

There were the following individual responses:

- Using communication and digital infrastructure to reduce the need to travel (C542)
- Relate the local infrastructure and central development to a realistic timetable and targets (C356)
- Ensure infrastructure is built when new communities are built (C501)
- Needs to seek both to maximise the contribution of new developments and transform the performance of existing infrastructure (C365)

Not answered

- C284

Not sure / Don't know

- C477, C500

Question 2: Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough?

- Use the carbon opportunity mapping and money from the carbon offsetting fund to support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings that are located in the red or amber zone

There were 280 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	55	9%
About right	177	29%
Not ambitious enough	48	8%
Not Answered	331	54%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Include climate intervention areas to target areas of the district that need improvement

There were 271 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	66	11%
About right	162	26%
Not ambitious enough	43	7%
Not Answered	340	56%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Introduce a Local Plan policy that has higher requirements than the current Building Regulations

There were 287 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	77	13%

About right	152	25%
Not ambitious enough	58	9%
Not Answered	324	53%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Require developers as part of the planning application process to consider the whole life carbon footprint of a building

There were 297 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	43	7%
About right	177	29%
Not ambitious enough	77	136%
Not Answered	314	51%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Require developers to consider the impact of overheating

There were 286 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	39	6%
About right	168	28%
Not ambitious enough	79	13%
Not Answered	325	53%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / Rain water gardens

There were 285 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	32	5%
About right	193	32%
Not ambitious enough	60	10%
Not Answered	326	53%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Increased water efficiency standards by using less water, storing rainwater and using it for grey water recycling

There were 286 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	32	5%
About right	193	32%

Not ambitious enough	61	10%
Not Answered	323	53%

Are the possible Local Policy approaches ambitious enough? - Integrate the ability for people to grow their own food on larger development proposals

There were 282 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Too ambitious	55	9%
About right	173	28%
Not ambitious enough	54	9%
Not Answered	329	54%

3: Please rank the top 3 possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority:

Ranking of 'How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? '

Item	Ranking
Require developers as part of the planning application process to consider the whole life carbon footprint of a building	1st
Introduce a Local Plan policy that has higher requirements than the current Building Regulations	2nd
Use the carbon opportunity mapping and money from the carbon offsetting fund to support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings that are located in the red or amber zone	3rd
Include climate intervention areas to target areas of the district that need improvement	4th
Increased water efficiency standards by using less water, storing rainwater and using it for grey water recycling	5th
Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / Rain water gardens	6th
Integrate the ability for people to grow their own food on larger development proposals	7th
Require developers to consider the impact of overheating	8th

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority?

- Use the carbon opportunity mapping and money from the carbon offsetting fund to support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings that are located in the red or amber zone

There were 126 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1	63	10%
2	31	5%
3	32	5%
Not Answered	479	80%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Include climate intervention areas to target areas of the district that need improvement

There were 117 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1	21	3%
2	62	10%
3	34	6%
Not Answered	488	81%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Introduce a Local Plan policy that has higher requirements than the current Building Regulations

There were 143 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1	76	13%
2	35	6%
3	32	5%
Not Answered	460	76%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Require developers as part of the planning application process to consider the whole life carbon footprint of a building

There were 161 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1	61	10%
2	58	10%
3	42	7%
Not Answered	443	73%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Require developers to consider the impact of overheating

There were 29 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
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1	8	1%
2	6	1%
3	15	2%
Not Answered	575	96%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) / Rain water gardens

There were 83 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1	14	2%
2	27	4%
3	42	7%
Not Answered	522	86%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Increased water efficiency standards by using less water, storing rainwater and using it for grey water recycling

There were 109 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1 st choice	24	4%
2 nd choice	41	7%
3 rd choice	44	7%
Not Answered	495	82%

How would you rank the possible Local Policy approaches in order of priority? - Integrate the ability for people to grow their own food on larger development proposals

There were 56 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
1 st choice	10	2%
2 nd choice	15	2%
3 rd choice	31	5%
Not Answered	547	91%

4: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? A carbon offsetting fund should be used as a last resort.

A carbon offsetting fund should be used as a last resort.

There were 316 responses to this part of the question.

Option	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	109	18%
Agree	63	10%
Neither agree nor disagree	98	16%
Disagree	25	4%
Strongly disagree	20	3%
Not Answered	297	49%

Q. If you agree with the establishment of a carbon offsetting fund, how should this money be used?

Analysis of responses:

There were **141** responses to this part of the question.

5 respondents did not want to have their responses published and these were C116, C200, C595, C344 and C387. There were a number of responses which fit into more than one category and therefore you will see that the numbers for each category do not add up to 141 as some responses will be present in multiple categories.

Summary of responses

Over a third of all responses to this question (54 responses), answered stating that they disagreed with this statement and think that there should be no carbon offsetting. And a further 26 respondents argued that carbon offsetting should only be used as a last resort. Planting trees, improving energy efficiency in public buildings as well as investing in public transport were all suggested as ways in which a carbon offsetting fund could be spent. Others stated that considerations would need to be met if a carbon offsetting fund was to be established. There were many different individual responses which suggested ways in which this fund should be spent and these are detailed below.

Disagree with statement – no carbon offsetting (54 responses)

The majority of respondents disagreed with the establishing of a carbon offsetting fund. There were 54 responses stating this. Others suggested an alternative fund which would be raised from developers where there are poor energy performance in new builds, road vehicle emissions and parking offences (C54). Some responses argued that introducing a carbon offsetting fund avoids the need to ensure new development is built in the most sustainable and carbon neutral way possible (C119) stating it could be more expensive to set up the fund and the negatives would outweigh the positives. Other responses noted that this should be used only when all other avenues have been explored (C236 and C327) and it allows development to take place without any real and meaningful change (C248, C292 and C598) with others arguing that it is not appropriate under any circumstances (C487). Some respondents likened the fund to ‘greenwashing’ (C346). C471 states that the carbon offsetting fund would be too complicated to implement and would require expertise to establish it properly (C23, C36, C54, C70, C119, C136, C192, C231, C461, C464, C243, C236, C248, C253, C262, C264, C291, C397, C361, C399, C407, C408, C513 C567, C568, C569, C553, C584, C576, C292, C306, C308, C326, C327, C331, C345, C346, C351, C392, C494, C596, C542, C365, C471, C482, C487, C514, C516, C523, C561, C598, C386, E1230

Carbon offsetting used only as a last resort – 26 responses

The second most common response to this question was that if a carbon offsetting fund was to be introduced that it only be used as a last resort. C236, C428, C543 said that all other avenues must first be explored before offsetting is established. Another liked the idea of a carbon offsetting fund but that they feared the implementation would be unsuccessful. Others noted it should only be a temporary measure (C532).

(C147, C160, C168, C192, C236, C262, C497, C305, C327, C342, C343, C347, C348, C543, C424, C428, C436, C480, C532, C550, E1209, E1219)

Planting trees – 14 responses

There were 14 responses which put forward the idea that the fund should be used to plant more trees in the district. A few responses mentions creating a natural carbon sink (C343 and C321). Response C582 mentions all the co-benefits that would come with using this fund for increased tree planting such as flood protection, biodiversity, habitat provision, and wider ecosystem services and argues that any offsetting fund should prioritise nature-based solutions for any unavoidable emissions.

(C78, C187, C198, C277, C293, C321, C343, C352, C353, C439, C516, C535, C582, E1219, E1242)

Improve energy efficiency in public buildings – 13 responses

13 responses mentioned using the carbon offsetting fund to improve the energy efficiency in public buildings. One response stated that these energy efficiency measures should have multiple environmental, economic and social benefits (C323) and others mentioning that we need to build for the future and prepare for the electrification of transport with more EV charging installed (C452).

(C58, C160, C168, C323, C356, C385, C388, C529, C550, C70, C164, C452, E1216)

Carbon reduction/mitigation projects 12 responses

Some suggested that the funding from the carbon offsetting should be spent on that which it is related to and the reason as to why it is being charged (C46) and therefore should be spent on further carbon reduction and mitigation. One stated that any funds raised through this scheme should be directed to reducing emissions elsewhere, including through research & development of new technologies (C598), another suggested spending the fund on installing solar panels on all suitable existing buildings e.g. Cathedral south roof (C574). And another argued that one carbon reduction avenue that should be looked into is retrofitting rather than focusing on new development. As they go on to explain, this may be more challenging to achieve (C260). C127 suggested reducing the carbon footprint of government owned infrastructure and buildings, support local community schemes to reduce carbon footprints and support individual applications for carbon footprint improvement schemes. C570 stated that carbon offsetting should be one of the tools used to mitigate high-carbon activities and facilitate low-carbon activities and it should not just be used as a last resort. C578 also argued this and said that a carbon offsetting fund can be part of a multi-tool approach to solving the problem, not simply used as a last resort. E1182 We agree that there is likely to be a need for offsetting but states it should be used to sequester carbon in a fully accountable manner. There may be forms of sequestration which are more beneficial than other forms – e.g. a policy of putting carbon back into soil or into wetland peat expansion.

(C46, C123, C127, C260, C958, C293, C323, C500, C516, C528, C530, C574, C21, C127, C548, C570, C578, E1182

Invest in public transport – 11 responses

Others suggested improvements to public transport should be what the carbon offsetting fund should be spent on. Cycle lanes and more transport links were mentioned as well as the need for more cycle storage in car parks (C160 and C168)

(C58, C127, C160, C168, C239, C343, C352, C365, C439, C462, C574, E1218

Considerations of carbon offsetting fund if it were to be established – 11 responses

There were 11 responses that mentioned the conditions needed if a carbon offsetting fund were to be introduced. A response from Hampshire County Council (C324) explained that they agree in principle with the idea of carbon offsetting but only if it is in line with the national policy. The County Council also considers that any introduction of a carbon offsetting fund policy, together with capital values applied, needs to be carefully considered as part of the overall commercial economics of development and avoid duplication with other environmental developer contributions, such as nitrate neutrality. Another response noted that it could be very expensive and needs to be discussed thoroughly with Parish Councils (C382). Another said it if it is set up that the fund should be aimed as locally as possible (C586). C315 argues that the fund may be required in certain circumstances but that the funding requirements are not set at a level that impacts upon the viability of residential developments. Local requirements in excess of national standards will make the district relatively less attractive to developers. Response C540 agreed with the need for establishing a carbon offsetting fund as it may be required in certain circumstances, but that requirements are not set at a level that impacts upon the viability of residential developments. Another response explained that if a carbon offsetting fund was established it should be towards a certification scheme (C453) so that reliable companies are available for residents and companies to trust for assessing and converting their heating to renewable sources. E1069 states that any carbon offsetting requirement would need to ensure it was compliant with the appropriate Regulation 122(2) of the CIL Regulations 2010. There would need to be clear accountability as to how the funds are spent and how they are linked to the development. A carbon offsetting fund might provide flexibility, but it would need to be carefully considered in line with the relevant tests and requirements. E1092 broadly agrees. however, carbon offsetting should only be used if it is a requirement within the emerging interim Part L 2021 and Future Homes Standard from 2025. As landowner, Hampshire County Council agrees in principle with the idea of carbon offsetting for new development which is in line with national policy (sound). The County Council also considers that any introduction of a carbon offsetting fund policy, together with capital values applied, needs to be carefully considered as part of the overall commercial economics of development and avoid duplication with other environmental developer contributions, such as nitrate neutrality (E1223), E1242 says we should keep any offsetting local. E1233 says it would greatly depend on how it was implemented and spent, along with enforcement of non-compliance. Furthermore, any offsetting fund should not be seen as a way to “buy” non-compliance.

(C324, C382, C586, C315, C453, C540, E1069, E1092, E1223, E1242, E1233

Increase Biodiversity and rewilding – 10 responses

There were 10 responses which mentioned biodiversity and rewilding as suggestions for how a carbon offsetting fund could be spent. One mentioned opting for increased biodiversity over new development (C147) C160 and C168 mentioned the SHELAA and that there should be multiple sites

allocated for carbon or nitrogen offsetting, biodiversity or green infrastructure. C353 stated that any land allocated as off-site mitigation must include sustainable management for maximum carbon capture and maximum biodiversity and production, accessibility for the public and managed for mixed recreation including edible landscapes for foraging, green infrastructure such as ponds and bogs, work to clear pollution from rivers and ponds, community growing using 'no dig' growing and fruiting trees, community farms as well as wildlife corridors with sustainability built in.

(C127, C147, C160, C168, C277, C316, C365, C516, C535)

Subsidise installation of green technology in homes – 7 responses

Several responses suggesting the carbon-offsetting fund be used to subsidise the installation of green technology within homes in the district. Most suggested carbon-reducing technology such as solar panels and heat pumps (C164, C352) as well as insulation and cladding (C215). C321 stated that it would help those on lower incomes to be more energy efficient and another suggested that this subsidy could be enough to encourage a greater proportion of the district to switch to renewable energy.

(C164, C215, C321, C352, C357, C439, C453, E1242)

Responses on the consultation process – 6 responses

There were 6 responses which referred mostly to how the question was worded and asked. Some mentioned that they did not know how this question relates to the local plan (C186) and others explained that they felt the question was loaded or not clear enough (C189 and C244). Where others labelled the whole questionnaire as 'flawed' (C191). Another explained that more research needed to be done before they could answer the question (C363). One response expected that a lot of consultation would be required in terms of pros and cons and how this can be transparently operated before being established.

(C186, C189, C191, C244, C363, C364)

Retrofit and sustainable housing – 6 responses

There were 6 responses, which said that the fund should be spent on retrofitting housing and making improvements to make housing more sustainable. A few specifically mentioned insulation (C388, C457, C539 and C493). C323 mentioned how projects should be selected where there are multiple environmental, economic and social benefits. For example, improved energy efficiency for social housing also brings tenants out of fuel poverty and boosts wellbeing through improved thermal comfort.

(C323, C365, C388, C457, C493, C539)

Invest in local energy projects – 5 responses

There were 5 responses suggesting that we should use the fund to invest and support local energy projects. One suggested investing in onshore wind, solar, battery storage (C70). Others mentioned that we should be sourcing energy from low carbon renewables (C160 & C168)

(C70, C160, C168, C365, C462)

Improvements to green infrastructure – 5 responses

There were 5 responses detailing the need for the carbon offsetting fund to be spent on improvements to green infrastructure. One response mentioned the need to change the road layout of the city centre (C20) and another argued that it was a priority to reduce the carbon footprint of

government owned infrastructure and buildings (C127). Responses C160 and C168 said that installing car charging points and secure cycle storage in communal car parks would also be a good use, since transport remains the key obstacle to achieving the zero carbon target. C535 wanted to see green infrastructure in the forms of ponds and bogs.

(C20, C127, C160, C168, C356, C535)

Plan for the future – environmentally friendly new developments – 3 responses

These responses emphasised the need to plan for the future and the need for any new developments to be carbon and environmentally friendly (C278) with others requesting the Local Plan to require developers to include in applications an energy hierarchy evaluation which comprises of how they will reduce energy demand, improve energy efficiency, source energy from low-carbon renewables,

(C278, C160, C168)

Problems with a carbon offsetting fund – 3 responses

Three responses detailed what the problems could be with setting up a carbon offsetting fund. C400 explained that it is difficult to monitor and enforce and it leaves open many opportunities for those to avoid paying it. Another response argued that offsetting funds are an easy way out for developers and burden future owners/occupiers of buildings with inefficient environments (C511). One response outlined how this fund would only exacerbate to problems for younger people to get on the property ladder in the district with house prices already high and this only adding to less developers wanting to build new homes here. They go on to also argue that the planning system is already too long, too bureaucratic, adds unnecessary expense to developments and these proposal will make it worse. A Carbon offsetting fund may be costly to run and used as a “back door” tax. It would need very careful thought and consultation with those affected and should not be attempted at a local level (E1232)

(C400, C511, C378, E1232)

Incentivise carbon reduction and fine carbon intensive infrastructure – 3 responses

There were three responses which called to incentive carbon reduction and fine carbon intensive infrastructure as an alternative to establishing a carbon offsetting fund and that instead the money for this could be raised by the collection of fines from poor energy performance of all new buildings and road vehicle emissions offences including idling engines and any other relevant sources e.g. parking offences. Another response suggests that we should incentivise Passivhaus standards in new builds. The third response stated that we should use the fund to minimise the effects of climate change with flood mitigation schemes and promote the use of renewables on all property such as solar, wind, air source or other.

(C54, C58, C170)

The council’s needs/priorities – 2 responses

There were 2 responses which suggested that the fund be used for the council’s main priorities and most pressing needs.

(C190, C207)

The following responses are individual responses made by 1 respondent:

Supply for electricity demand increase

One responses suggests that the electrification of heat and transport are going to be the key drivers of change in the next 15 years and that in order to meet this demand the district needs to use this fund the generation and installation of this.

(C70)

Efficiently

One response said that the fund should be spent efficiently.

(C229)

Fund should be part of the planning application

One respondent said the fund should be part of the planning application process and that the benefits should be published in the local area where those funds were spent.

(C282)

The greatest net benefit

One response stated that it should be used to the greatest net benefit.

(C37)

Build Communities

There was 1 response which stated the fund should be used to build communities.

(C148)

Carbon neutrality unrealistic

1 respondent argued that realistically we would not reach carbon neutrality by 2030.

(C304)

Energy waste

One response stated that the carbon offsetting fund should be used on the areas of greatest energy waste.

(C40)

Greenbelts

One response suggested that if we were to establish the carbon offsetting fund that it should be spent on rewilding and introducing further green belts to protect from additional development.

(C147)

Improvements to recycling rates

Improve recycling rates and reduce the costs.

(C164)

A carbon offsetting fund won't be successful

One response said they liked the idea of a carbon offsetting fund but that it wouldn't be successful.

(C208)

Assist farmers

One respondent would like to see the carbon offsetting fund (if established) to assist farmers with rewilding and ecology and to subsidise the funding that they will need for doing this.

(C316)

Brownfield sites

1 response stated the fund should be used to develop brownfield sites

(C398) and that the priority should be to progress developments with the minimum negative carbon impact and prioritise redevelopment of existing sites and the respondent then went on to outline possible sites for re-development. They noted these new developments would require to be within walking access of local amenities, public transport links and leisure facilities.

(C398)

Spend through an independent body

Use flexibly, through a voluntary and independent body. The idea of a charitable grant awarding body would be a good model to start with.

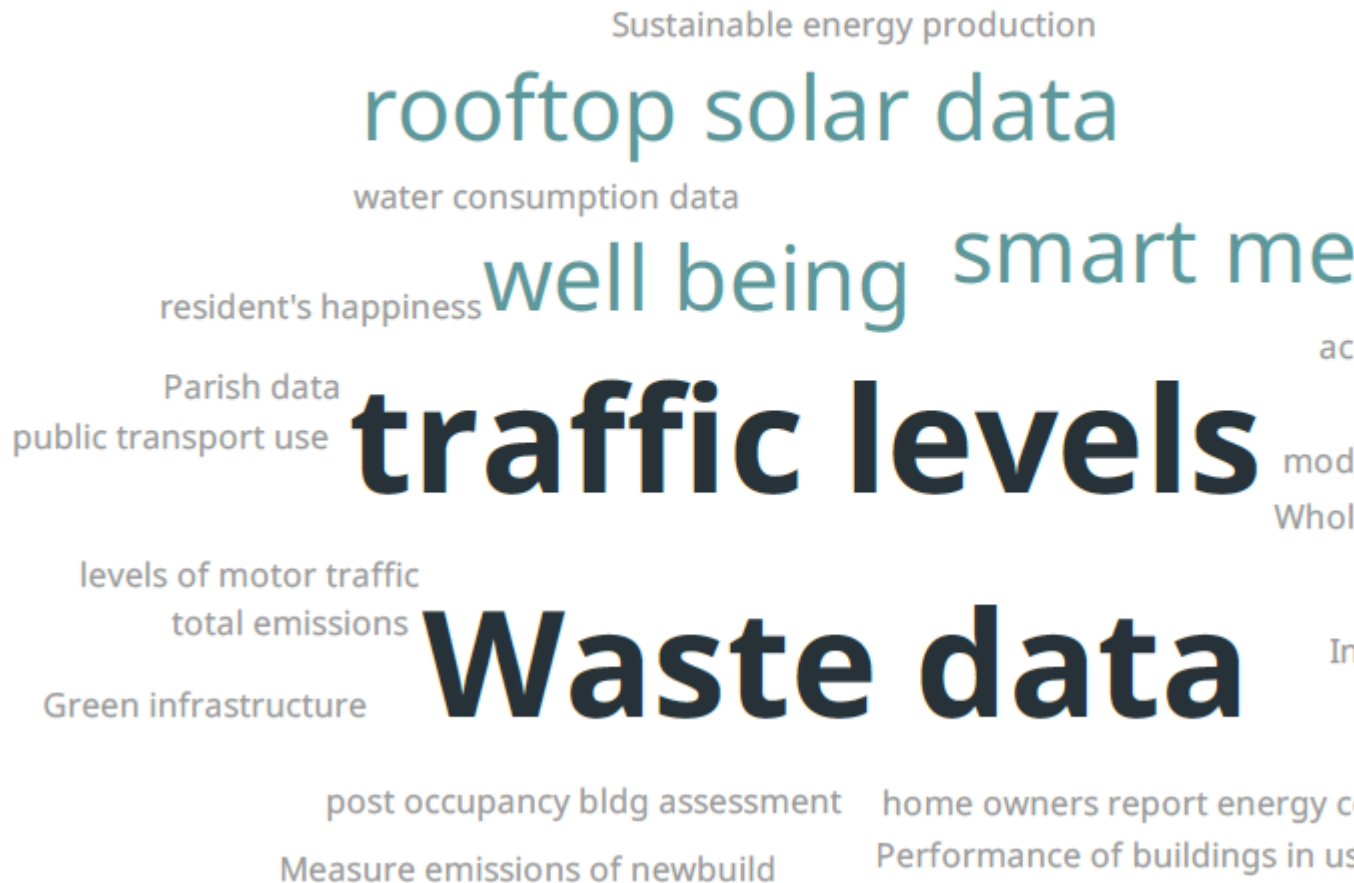
If you agree with the establishment of a carbon offsetting fund, how should this money be used?

What other policies could we implement over and above our current suggestions for carbon neutrality?



Slido Poll word cloud results from carbon neutrality event – What monitoring indicators should we include in the new LP to assess whether we are on track to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030?

It is essential that we monitor whether we are on track to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 – what monitoring indicators should we include in the new LP to assess this?



2 Letter responses for Carbon Neutrality (analysis)

5. If the local plan includes a strategic policy on climate change what are the issues that this policy should cover?

L50 says the key goal of the LP should be to promote sustainable new development

L50

7. What else can the local plan do to assist with moving the district towards zero carbon?

L29 says that we need more solar panels on roofs.

L29

8. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'A carbon offsetting fund should be used as a last resort?'

L29 wasn't sure what this meant but that offsetting is just a 'racket.'

L292 Letter responses for Carbon Neutrality

9 Have Your Say Poll responses relating to Carbon Neutrality analysis

Biodiversity is just as important as carbon neutrality

H9 mentions that carbon neutrality isn't the only environmental issue that will affect us and that biodiversity is driven by climate change and human activity and carbon neutrality is not enough on its own to save the planet. H99 states that biodiversity and climate change are the most pressing issues of our time and addressing these must be central to the new Plan. H99 argues housing and economy are also important but they should not compromise progress to reverse the disastrous trajectory of loss of biodiversity and climate change.

H9, H99

Sustainable suggestions

H49 would like to see more sustainability approaches to the local plan like analysis on water and waste and affordable green energy sources for homes, street and Christmas lighting, schools, shops, restaurants, and construction. As well as a reduction in traffic by encouraging as many people to leave their cars behind and walk instead, as well as to purchase locally-sourced produce - ensuring that local business rates are suitable and that local businesses are sustainable and can grow

H49

Preserve and also innovate

C75 says it's important that we preserve the reasons why many of us choose to live in the Winchester area. Green spaces, clean air, a historic, vibrant and interesting city centre, not just an overdeveloped soulless conurbation. However times are changing and the City centre needs to be redeveloped to reflect the future not the past. More homes in the centre area, better green transport links to the outlying area and housing developments in the Winchester area need to be cohesive communities.

C75

Climate emergency should be the priority

H137 says that addressing the Climate Emergency has to be the top priority

H137

Improve the district for future generations

H100 says the local plan needs to support all generations respectfully and older generations need to focus on repairing the damage already done. H133 agrees with this statement and is pleased that the council working towards carbon neutrality and increasing biodiversity. The needs of future generations should be a priority in all plans i.e. ensuring we leave the environment in a better state.

H100 and H133

All the key issues should support each other to achieve carbon neutrality

H80 supports the Carbon Zero priority and other strategic goals will be achieved such as biodiversity, living well, sustainable transport and low carbon infrastructure. Affordable housing, a vibrant economy and attracting young people to live in Winchester go hand in hand. We need to learn from European cities that are ahead of us in achieving these goals. And H61 explains that the local plan needs to be focused on climate change and its implications and risks for life (water and clean air). Everything else, the environmental damage and pollution we cause, the case for higher

density, but better, housing, sustainable, shock mitigated power sources, green transport, and wellbeing needs to fit under this overall issue and is one that the nation as a whole must address.

H80 and H61

51 Email responses for Carbon Neutrality analysis

Not in support of new development in Micheldever

E193 argues the increased car use would cause more air pollution and I feel that the traffic would increase through Micheldever itself. E195 is a resident of Micheldever and does not support new towns in the Countryside and in particular a new town in Micheldever Station. E246 also does not support the building of a new town around Micheldever. E604 states that a development of that size is not needed, especially on land which continues to be farmed and strongly opposes option 3.

E193, E195, E246, E604, C342

Carbon neutrality

Achieving carbon neutrality

E246 argues that building a new town near Micheldever won't be carbon neutral. Because of the increase in cars, more rubbish, more impact on the already inadequate infrastructure. E335 and E343 strongly disagree that we need to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2030. They argue that this is unrealistic and is 20 years earlier than nationally required. One rep mentioned the importance of biodiversity and the protection of eco systems and ecology and they argue the protection of these are vital to achieve carbon net zero (E835). E1099 fully supports of the objective to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030 and to encourage others to do the same. The Trust would welcome direct engagement with the City Council, the University and other public sector bodies on collaborative projects. E1245 also supports the principle of carbon neutrality but emphasises the need for substantial investment to incentivise householders to move to more renewable sources and not to just focus on new builds, as this isn't enough. They also make the point of the impact of carbon offsetting sites on rural communities and the careful consideration needed in planning to compliment rural environments. E739 say that carbon neutrality should be embedded on all new major developments, with a requirement that the development can demonstrate the potential to become zero carbon in the future. E937 argues that the council should include climate change implications in every strategic decision to achieve the aim of carbon neutrality by 2030. Given the size of the rural population there should be more emphasis on how zero carbon can be achieved outside the main settlements (E1216)

E246, E335, E343, E835, E1099, E1245, E739, E937 , E1216

Supports council's commitment to be carbon neutral by 2030:

E1060, E1138, C515, E1217, E1220, E1246, E1244, C580, E1179

Targets are ambitious

E1149 states that the vision and priorities set within the consultation document are ambitious and seek to exceed Building Regulation requirements and to achieve a carbon neutral District by 2030 in advance of the Government's target of 2050. E1220 argues that the targets are ambitious but achievable and supports these policies. To place achieving carbon neutrality by 2030 as the overarching objective may lead to decisions which undermine the delivery of the other elements of sustainable development. It is unlikely that the objective achievable via the local plan given that it is unlikely to be in place until 2023 and that there are significant sources of carbon emissions within

the District over which the local plan has no control eg emissions from existing development, emissions from transport and agricultural activities. Supporting rural communities by allowing some development to meet local housing, social and community needs can be considered to be part of delivering sustainable development. However, development in the villages would be difficult to reconcile with the carbon neutral target as development is likely to generate more carbon emissions than a location which had greater access to facilities and services via a range of travel options and was not reliant on the private car. The application of a carbon neutral approach could result in little or no additional development which would have significant social consequences such as a lack of housing to meet local needs and the decline in provision of local services and facilities (E1209). E1225 consider the Council to be overly ambitious in seeking to go beyond the significant improvements proposed by Government. The objective of a carbon neutral District by 2030 is unlikely to be achievable via the Local Plan, given that there are significant sources of carbon emissions within the District over which the local plan has no control (E1230)

E1149, E1220, E1209, E1225, E1230

Calls for more explanation on carbon terms

E1224 asks for more clarification on the terms ‘carbon neutrality’, ‘zero carbon’ and ‘net zero carbon’ what they mean and how they’re measured and the action to be taken. Need to clarify detailed objectives and recognition of the need to measure progress against the objectives.

Hampshire County Council have set out a very detailed plan with objectives on climate change and this may help WCC when they are drawing up their own detailed plans (E1244).

E1224, E1244

Target of carbon neutrality by 2030 in context of national 2050 target

We disagree with the notion that we need to achieve Carbon Neutrality by 2030. This is at odds with national aspiration, is viewed as unrealistic and is 20 years earlier than required by Government. E1055 whilst we recognise that the District has set an ambition to be carbon neutral by 2030, this must be seen in the context of the Government’s Nationally Declared Contributions arising from the Paris Agreement, set out in the Climate Change Act (as amended in 2019) and its statutory obligation to achieve zero net carbon emissions by 2050. E1128 are glad that the District Council has not adopted the 2050 long-grassing of action on climate, which has so far been the response of central Government. goal may need amending to conform to the government’s 2050 objective - perhaps to achieve 60-70% carbon neutrality by 2030 (E1182). E1225 considers the most effective approach in achieving net zero commitments by 2050, as well as delivering the homes needed, is through the application of Building Regulations that allow for a transition to higher standards. The importance of a collective approach will also balance the cost of delivering the energy efficiency improvements required alongside other planning obligations and development aspirations that the Council are seeking to deliver through the Winchester Local Plan, such as meeting housing needs in full and improving the affordability of homes in this area.

C352, E1055, E1182, E1218, E1225

Carbon reduction initiatives

Should solar farms be required in order to meet Carbon Neutrality, we strongly urge that they should not be counted as green space, nor planned for within areas where they are highly visible i.e. destroying long views or set alongside public footpaths where they would impact on the countryside.

C352

Development

Brownfield sites

E195 argues that building on brownfield and previously developed land has a much lower impact on the environment. Building on countryside degrades biodiversity by destroying and fragmenting habitats and causing noise, air and light pollution. E283 argues that new housing developments should be focused on brown field and in-fill, rather than large scale new green site development which, because of the need for new infrastructure construction are unlikely to be environmentally sound. E604 emphasises the need to utilise already used or built on sites. E937 argued that any additional housing should be developed first on brownfield sites or within existing buildings. E1209 says that there needs to be an emphasis on the use of previously developed land or brownfield sites which have a lower carbon budget than greenfield sites. Policy should be used to ensure previously developed land or brownfield sites are put forward for development before any consideration of new towns or the use of Greenfield sites (E1232).

E195, E283, E604, E937, E1209, E1219, E1232

Promoting sites for sustainable development

Sustainable development opportunities, such as that at Land north of Rareridge Lane. Land East of Down Farm Lane, Headbourne Worthy (HW07 in the SHELAA and already identified as 'green' in terms of suitability) is capable of providing green infrastructure and biodiversity net gain as part of the development proposals. (E1149) are promoting Land at Pitt Vale and state it will provide a solution to the issues identified by Winchester City Council and would be an appropriate site to consider for allocation within the emerging Local Plan. In reference to land at Wickham Park Golf Club, Wickham, the site is 350m from Wickham centre, WPGC has the capacity to deliver upon a large number of the Council's Local Plan (C515) C515 also emphasises that suitably located developments in sustainable locations such and WPGC allow for the creation of walkable neighbourhoods, provide easy access to jobs and existing public transport links and engender a move away from the reliance upon the private car. E1080 promote their site HW02 in the SHELAA and argue it is 'green' in terms of suitability and deliverability and capable of providing substantial green infrastructure and biodiversity net gain as part of the development proposals.

E1051, E1072, E1149, C515, E1080

Carbon neutrality in new homes can be expensive

The Council must also consider the additional costs related to higher standards within their viability evidence. The Government have yet to publish their assessment as to the cost of the Future Homes Standard proposed to be in place from 2025. It is a significant additional cost and in combination with other costs could have an impact on the viability of development in Winchester (E1225)

E739, E1225

Other important objectives to be met in new developments

E1055 says that too often new development is simply characterised as unsustainable, whereas, in fact, growth and development for social and economic purposes is fundamental to ensure thriving and successful communities. When developing these strategic policies in the new Local Plan, careful consideration needs to be given to the implications of these local policies on the growth needs of the District (E1179). New major housing allocations have to be made in future with public transport as their primary connectivity. The problem with transport planning in the District (E1182)

E1055, E1179, E1182

Sustainability and viability

All standards set for new homes by local government will need to be clearly justified and backed up by evidence in terms of feasibility and viability if the plan is to be considered deliverable and sound.

(E1069). E1069 also notes the Consultation Document's assumption that development costs (both additional costs/land budget requirements) associated with new policies to be introduced in the emerging Plan can simply be deducted from the land price. This statement is inaccurate as not all land contracts allow for such deductions. In some contracts, the price will be fixed (particularly those sites which are allocated and/or have outline consent). The Council should therefore not assume that increased costs will be simply absorbed by landowners through reduced receipts (E1162). It may be more appropriate to consider the ability for developments to meet these targets on a site by site basis whilst taking account of other factors such as viability (E1179) The cost of achieving a carbon neutral development is not insignificant and would need to be factored into the overall cost of delivering a scheme. The consultation document does not provide any detail of the impact on the higher costs which could have an impact on securing other necessary elements such as open space, affordable housing and contribution to infrastructure (E1209)

E1060, E1051, E1138, E1069, E1162, E1179, E1209

Location of development

E1055 state that the location of new development and ability to reduce the amount of travel is a key consideration in these terms. This is likely to lead to a strategy that has particular regard to the proximity of new development to a range of facilities and services and main settlements both within and adjoining the District. Identification of sites for development should be assessed on their ability to provide biodiversity net gain and better sustainable connections/linkages through the provision of cycle and footpaths (E1055). Ensuring new development is sustainable in terms of location and design will be central to achieving carbon neutrality (E1244)

E1080, E1055, E1244

Retrofit of existing buildings

Careful consideration needs to be given to the adaptation of our existing building stock rather than demolition. E1233 supports initiatives to reduce the carbon footprint of a property and help to reduce the carbon footprint of existing properties as this would enable the whole of the housing stock to be energy efficient and reduce the overall carbon footprint of the Winchester District.

E1218, E1219, E1233

New builds

Energy efficient technologies (PV panels, Solar Heating, Ground and Air source heat pumps) should be mandatory on all new property, housing and commercial, developments, including refurbishments (E1233).

E1233

Require developers to build sustainably

E1232 argues we should require developers to build sustainably in terms of materials, carbon footprint and energy efficiency – not simply ask developers to “consider” these elements of development – and enforce requirements.

E1232

Greenspace

Importance of green space

E195 emphasises the importance of green fields in them providing critical benefits such as water, food, flood control, leisure and carbon capture and storage. The disturbance caused by construction releases huge amounts of stored carbon into the atmosphere. Future development sites should be capable of accommodating greenspace on-site and provide a comprehensive. E1080 supports the

principle that sites could be identified solely for greenspace and biodiversity net gain to off-set development impacts from elsewhere; it is preferable that development sites are selected where they are capable of accommodating greenspace on-site in order to provide a comprehensive and complementary development solution.

E195, E1072, E1080

Biodiversity

Carbon neutrality policies need to be linked to biodiversity, and to conserving and enhancing the historical environment (**E1218**)

E1218

Technology

Renewable technologies

E1236 argue consideration needs to be given for a cycle hub or improved cycle parking close to the stations as well as the [provision for better walking routes to/from the station to residential and business areas should also be considered as part of the plans. They also make suggestions of what can be done at stations if funding is available such as use of solar powered lighting in waiting shelters, and rainwater harvesting systems (e.g. collecting rainwater from the drainage in our canopies for flushing toilets) – perhaps introduce water fountains at the station to reduce single use plastics. The HBF considers it important that Councils recognise that it will take time to ensure that the technology required to achieve the significant reductions in emission from new homes required by the Future Homes Standard. There is still considerable work to do to ensure that supply chains are in place to meet demand from the housebuilding industry as well as having a workforce with the technical skills in place to deliver and maintain systems such as ground and air source heat pumps on a much larger scale. It is important that these systems when they are used work to ensure that the public are satisfied with the product and can rely on it to meet their needs. (E1225).

E1236, E1225,

Technical requirements for new builds should be developed through national standards

E1060 argues that any technical requirements of new homes with regard to energy efficiency and CO2 emissions should be considered nationally through changes to the Building Regulations. E1055 state that also relevant is the environmental performance of new development energy conservation. Achieving these reductions over this time period will require particular changes to the environmental performance of new dwellings with associated new technologies. Higher building standards would be better introduced through Building Regulations at a national level (as opposed to local plans) so there is consistency between environmental standards across local authority areas (E1162). Carbon neutrality targets are led by national government therefore any emerging local policies should align with national policy. The Church Commissioners do not consider it necessary to include higher requirements than building regulations as this could make it more onerous for developers to comply with and therefore prevent sustainable development coming forward if these higher targets cannot be achieved (E1179). E1225 consider a national and standardised approach to improving such issues as the energy efficiency of buildings, the provision of renewable energy and the delivery of electric vehicle charging points to be the most effective approach that balances improvements with the continued delivery of housing and infrastructure. The HBF considers a universal standard is necessary to allow research and development and supply chains to focus upon responding to agreed national targets, and for training providers to plan their programmes to equip the labour force to meet these new requirements. Building Regulations and different standards should not be set within local plans. Only through a nationally consistent and phased approach to the introduction of the new standards and technologies will the house building industry be able to maintain housing supply, ensure consumer confidence and deliver the required improvements in

emissions. All policies, plans and decisions need to be measured against the objectives of the Climate Change Act 2008. Proposals for major development will need to include a formal assessment to demonstrate how these standards will be met and carbon dioxide emissions will be minimised (E1244). There are deliverability issues regarding the suggestion that WCC adopt a higher performance standard than the future Homes standard to be established in the revised Building regulations. The desire to apply a higher standard is understandable and will be necessary, but will require additional resources within the planning department to monitor and ensure that proposed new development measure up to the challenge, particularly given the performance gap between predictions of energy efficiency and the actuality as assessed at completion of the development, and in use (C580)

E1060, E1236, E1055, E1162, E1179, E1225 E1244, C580

Other

Don't want to respond due to the questions being subjective

Doesn't feel appropriate to respond as the questions are subjective. (E937)

E937

Carbon offsetting

Carbon offsetting fund goes against NPPF

E1051

Carbon offsetting as a last resort

E1220 agrees a carbon offsetting fund should be used only as a last resort should other measures not be achievable.

E739, E1220,

Large schemes can build in carbon offsetting measures

E739

Need a long term view

E739, C352

Cannot rely on solely offsetting, Carbon offsetting will not of itself be a way to achieve carbon neutrality. Equally, it will be essential to tackle the efficiency of our existing housing stock which will remain much the significant users of energy. However it will be dangerous to allow for the funding of a climate change intervention scheme to become dependent on the waste product of the failure of new development to measure up to the highest achievable standards, which is what a carbon offsetting fund will be (C580)

E739, C580

Offsetting is inevitable

E739

Regulations with using a carbon offsetting fund

E1162 says the Council would need to demonstrate that this fund meet the CIL Regulation test of demonstrating that the contribution is directly related to the development. E1225 does not consider it necessary for the Council to require developers to use the proposed carbon offsetting fund as means of new homes achieving lower CO2 emissions ahead of what is required nationally. However, if higher requirements are justified and considered to be sound then some form of offsetting will be necessary. However, we would suggest that offsetting is not restricted to a local carbon offsetting fund.

E1162, E1225

Suggestions for what the LP can do to assist in becoming net zero carbon

E1237 made the following suggestions/comments:

- Detailed and specific environmental targets for Council property, both domestic and business.
- Lack of a central bus station was questionable to being carbon neutral
- Proposed additional Park and Ride facilities would not reduce carbon footprint
- Funding should be provided for tree planting by Parish Councils.
- Solar Farms should have a requirement to support biodiversity
- Other forms of green energy e.g. wind and water powered should be encouraged, not just solar
- Cycling routes to the centre of Winchester and the New Leisure Centre

E1230 made the following suggestions/comments:

- Address the impact of climate change in a realistic and proportional way and in a realistic timescale
- Ensure that protecting the local environment is properly considered
- Increase resilience to climate change impacts
- Provide for sustainable transport solutions
- Promote low carbon design approaches to reduce energy consumption in buildings
- Engage with appropriate partners to identify relevant local approaches
- Use local risk assessments to identify those climate risks the planning system can address
- Use local studies to provide a more detailed assessment of local vulnerability to climate impacts and the effects of extreme weather events
- Use sustainability appraisals to test different spatial options
- Base any local requirements for a building's sustainability on robust and credible evidence and viability
- Impose reasonable requirements for a proportion of energy used in development in their area to be energy from renewable sources and/or to be low carbon energy from sources in the locality of the development.

E1246 made the following suggestions/comments:

- The Plan should make provision to secure appropriate reductions in carbon emissions over the Plan period to avoid further deterioration and make a clear commitment to net zero by an appropriate date
- Recommend that the Plan incorporates the role of the natural environment to address the effects of climate change.
- Woodland creation/restoration – ideally located on low-grade agricultural land, urban fringes and urban localities, connecting to existing woodland. Additionally, the removal of inappropriate plantation forestry on former ancient woodland sites or priority habitat should be facilitated
- Restoration/creation of other priority habitats such as meadow, chalk down land, floodplain and wetland.
- Natural floodplain management to alleviate flooding further downstream
- Retrofitting of green and blue infrastructure such as trees and sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) in urban localities to address heat island effects
- Recommends the Plan outlines an ambitious climate-specific policy that sets appropriate and adaptive targets for carbon reduction targets and delivery of new/restored wildlife habitat and accessible green infrastructure for the long-term benefit of people and wildlife in the Plan area.
- Address issues on habitats and protected sites that will be exacerbated by climate change, e.g. fire risk, reduction of water resources and flooding.

- Make clear that housing delivery policy will not be met at the expense of such targets or sustainability policies, to ensure sustainable development is properly achieved across the Plan period

Your Place, Your Plan

‘Biodiversity and the Natural Environment’

Summary of Comments and Issues Raised

Issue 2: Biodiversity and the Natural Environment.

Introduction:

The district covers around 250 square miles of beautiful and diverse landscapes which support numerous important species. Around 40% of the district is within the South Downs National Park which has the highest landscape protection. The district covers a large and diverse area of wildlife habitat, including the Rivers Itchen and Meon , the Forest of Bere and the estuary of the River Hamble – some of which are internationally protected sites.

The SIP Consultation Questions regarding Biodiversity and the Natural Environment were:

Question 1 Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - Where biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, it should be allowable to offset this by enhancing biodiversity off site

Question 1b: Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - We should allocate land specifically for open space or for biodiversity net gain, to provide opportunities for off-site mitigation of the effects of new development

Question 2: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate.

Question 2bPlease explain your view on what new policy measures should be adopted:

Question 3: Do you think a new Green Belt is needed in the south or north of the district?

Question 3b If so, what changes in circumstances make this 'exceptional measure' necessary :

Question 3c: How would a Green Belt designation contribute to achieving sustainable development in the district and adjoining areas?

A summary of the responses received is set out below.

High level comments:

- Government party funding from developers and builders (Outside of local government control) – C75
- This is a government policy issue and agricultural policy is a mess since Brexit eg: allowing neocotinoid pesticides that kill bees (C453,
- Whether Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is provided on site or offset connectivity is the key without links nothing will survive or thrive E1182,
- Support overarching intention to enhance, protect and develop districts biodiversity and natural environment E1220,

1: Question 1: Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - Where biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, it should be allowable to offset this by enhancing biodiversity off site

Option	Citizenspace	Letters	Emails	Totals	Percent
Strongly agree	55		E1242, C597	57	15%
Agree	89		E1069, E1072, E1128, E1179 E1216, E1218 E1223, E1228 E1233, E1237	99	26%
Neither agree nor disagree	63		E1233	64	17%
Disagree	72		E1223	73	19%
Strongly disagree	84	L29,	E1221, E1221 E1230	88	23%
Total responses	363	1	17	381	100%

Question 1 Summary of responses and comments received.

A total of 381 people responded to this question with around 41% agreeing with the statement that where biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, it should be allowable to offset this by enhancing biodiversity off site, around 42% said that they did not agree with this statement and around 17% of respondents didn't agree or disagree. It would appear therefore that the results are evenly split with just 1% more respondents disagreeing that BNG could be provided off site.

Reasons given for agreeing with the statement.

The majority of respondents agreeing that BNG could be provided off site also tempered this by saying that this must not be the easy option and must not take away the incentive for developers to provide BNG on site. It is considered that land allocations should not be for offsetting but a separate additional provision.

The next most stated comment was that offsetting would need to be provided and operational before any existing habitats were destroyed by development.

Some respondents did comment that this would allow a flexible approach to be taken and allow sites to come forward where they are acceptable in all other ways but unable for some genuine reason to provide BNG on site.

One respondent pointed out that if BNG is required on site then it could lead to lower density development which would be at odds with sustainable development aims of maximizing development opportunities especially around transport hubs.

Reasons given for disagreeing with this statement:

The majority of respondents disagreeing with this statement said that if BNG cannot be provided on site then the site is not suitable for development and should not be granted planning permission.

The next most popular response to this statement was that offsetting is not an adequate solution and shifts the responsibility of biodiversity challenges. Biodiversity will suffer if you allow it to be shifted to a more convenient location and will take years to

recover if it recovers at all. It can also destroy wildlife corridors and migrations routes. This ties in with another respondent questioning whether offsetting will allow BNG to become a tick box exercise.

Question 1 Summary of responses and comments received.

DISAGREE: BNG should not be allowed to be offset.

(13 minus 2 who don't want their comments published) Strongly disagree: If biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, the development is not suitable for the site and should not receive planning permission (C291, C352, E1182, E1230, C3, C147, C176, C223, C246, C535, L29)

(13 respondents) Offsetting land for biodiversity/off-site mitigation is not adequate (offsets shift responsibility of biodiversity challenges) / Biodiversity will suffer if you allow it to be shifted to a more convenient location, takes years to recover if at all / damages wildlife corridors and migration routes – (C3, C58, C101, C149, C246, C273, C274, C314, C343, C514, C492, C514, C542)

Do not allow off site mitigation (C516, C542)

Plan should consider whether carbon neutral target increases the need for BNG to be delivered both on site and across rural areas of the district (C580)

Allowing offsite means people will have to travel to take advantage of it if provided miles away (C543)

Allowing it to be provided offsite just becomes a tick box exercise and biodiversity suffers (C542)

Support 10% BNG in accordance with national policy (E1223)

No offsetting for individual development (E1221)

Likely to be conflict between BNG on site and the carbon neutrality overarching objective (C580)

AGREE: BNG can be provided off site.

(5 respondents) Need to be sure that this does not take away or undermine the incentive for developers to provide on-site. Also allocation should not be reliant on off-site mitigation from new development, but be a separate provision. New development can be self-sufficient with the use of brownfield sites (C352, E1218, E1228, E1216, E1228)

(3 respondents) If offsite mitigation is to be used, work on building up areas/enhancing areas for wildlife and biodiversity would be needed well in advance of any destruction of an area / payment in advance (C149, C542, E1237)

(2 respondents) Would allow for a flexible approach to be taken (E1069, C597)

(2 respondents) Will allow for small sites to be developed where not possible to provide BNG on site / Will allow developments that are acceptable in all other ways to be brought forward (C597, E1233, E1223)

Probably only acceptable for small sites, large should provide it onsite (E1233)

On site will lead to lower density which is at odds with aim of maximizing development around existing transport hubs (C580)

Question 1b: Do you agree or disagree with the following biodiversity and natural environment statements? - We should allocate land specifically for open space or for biodiversity net gain, to provide opportunities for off-site mitigation of the effects of new development.

Option	Citizenspace	Emails	Have Your Say Polls	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	110	E1228 E1237 E1242		113	30%
Agree	99	E1072 E1218 E1221, E1123, E1128, E1179		110	30%

		E1182 E1216 E1219 E1221 E1223			
Neither agree nor disagree	45	E1223 E1230 E1233		48	13%
Disagree	36		H99	37	10%
Strongly disagree	63	E1230 E1233		65	17%
Totals	353	19	1	373	100%

Question 1b Summary of responses and comments received.

A total of 373 people responded to this question with around 60% strongly agreeing and agreeing with the statement that we should allocate land specifically for open space or for biodiversity net gain, to provide opportunities for off-site mitigation of the effects of new development, around 27% said that they strongly disagreed or disagreed with this statement and around 13% of respondents didn't agree or disagree. It would appear therefore that the majority of respondents to this question do agree that land should be specifically allocated for open space or BNG. Natural England who is a statutory consultee also welcomes that the Council is seeking to allocate land through the local plan process to strategically address the impact of nutrients from new development on the River Itchen SAC and Solent marine designated sites, which are currently showing levels of eutrophication with consequential effects on protected species and habitats.

Reasons given for agreeing with this statement.

Although agreeing with the statement respondents were clear that this should be a last resort. It was also commented that some flexibility needs to be retained with options to offset on other land as well as sites allocated for the purpose. It is considered that more multi functional green space is needed.

Reasons given for disagreeing with this statement.

Having the potential to offset will weaken the case for trying to get developers to provide BNG on site. If you concede the principle of offsetting BNG you have lost the argument for providing in on site.

Comments provided in relation to Q1b:

Agree: allocate land for BNG / open space / offsetting / mitigation

This should be a last resort (E1182, E1218, E1221)

Agree (E1072, C541)

But need flexibility not just have to use allocated sites (E1216)

Could also change farming methods less inputs and pesticides (C580)

Do need more multi functional green space (E1218)

Disagree: allocate land for BNG / open space / offsetting / mitigation

Strongly disagree: For developments where it really is impossible to put in biodiversity net gain on-site, then it would be useful to have a well thought out area local to the development which will deliver the maximum gain. However, if land is specifically allocated for off-site mitigation, it will be difficult to resist developers insisting that biodiversity net gain cannot be provided on-site, as WCC have already conceded the principle and it is only about the quantity (C291).

Loss of Biodiversity most pressing issue of our time and must be central to local plan (H99)

How will this all fit with EU single farm payment to DEFRA for funding of sustainable land management (C580)

Need to be careful this doesn't inflate price / value of land allocated for offsetting and make it unviable (E1223)

It will weaken the case for providing it on site (E1230)

Will reduce development gain for landowners so not fair (E1233)

Slido poll result from live events:

How successful have the council been in balancing protecting the countryside with the need for development? Mean average score across the 4 live events out of 10: 5.725

2: Question 2: Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate.

Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate.

Option	Citizenspace	Letters	Emails	Have Your Say Polls	Social Media	Total	Percent
Strongly agree	11					11	2%
Agree	29		E1123, E1219			31	7%
Neither agree nor disagree	56		E263, E271, E1199, E1245, E1228, E1242	H9, H24, H49, H108	M38	67	14%
Disagree	77	L12, L13, L30	E1221, E990, E288, E1182, E1218, E1221, E1230, E1232, E1237, C580	H12, H55, H59, H61, H72, H91, H93, H98, H99, H102, H109, H116, H124, H128		104	22%
Strongly disagree	248	L29,	E186, E1230, E1233		M6, M11	254	55%

Totals	421	4	21	18	3	467	100%
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Question 2 Summary of responses and comments received.

A total of 467 people responded to this question with around 9% strongly agreeing or agreeing with the statement that current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate. Around 77% said that they strongly disagreed or disagreed that the current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate. Around 14% of respondents didn't agree or disagree. It would appear therefore that the majority of respondents to this question do not agree that the current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate.

Reasons given for disagreeing with this statement:

The main reason for disagreeing with the statement was that respondents considered that the current policies have allowed for too much greenfield and countryside development with the resulting loss of habitats and conversely that the policies had not achieved sufficient brownfield development. The second most popular view was that the gap policies in particular had not protected the gaps between settlements. It was also considered that the planning system is developer driven and that they can "get around" the policies. Several respondents commented that the policies need to be stronger and more robust so that they stand up at appeal. They also need to be properly enforced and not discretionary. There was a feeling that developers "get away" with damaging biodiversity and not providing properly sustainable development with the right infrastructure. Some sites have been overdeveloped with damage to environmentally sensitive areas. There are too many proposals for development of new towns on greenfield sites and development of farmland and golf courses. There were also many responses mentioning specific sites which were either developed or being promoted for development contrary to the countryside policies in the local plan. They are listed below.

Reasons given for agreeing with this statement:

Those who thought that the current policies for protection of the countryside are adequate did so on the basis that they thought that they had protected sites and impacts of development on the rural area but still allowed development to meet needs. There was also a comment that although on paper the policies are good they are often overridden in the interests of development.

Agree that the current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are adequate:

- MTRA4 has been successful in protecting district's countryside / protected sites and impacts of development on the rural area whilst planning growth to meet development requirements (C293, C515, C597)
- Policies are good but are often overridden in the interests of development (C385, C573)

Current development management policies for the protection of the countryside are inadequate for the following reasons:

They have allowed for inappropriate types of development to be built:

- (36 respondents 2 of which did not want their comments published) They have allowed for too much Greenfield / countryside development with loss of habitats (C99, C187, C199, C202, C211, C218, C232, C234, C257, C267, C281, C308, C318, C326, C331, C334, C339, C342, C346, C363, C382, C404, C409, C426, C489, C507, C511, C542, C573, M6, E1182, E1230, E1232, C580)
- (18 respondents) Current gap policies inadequate/ protect important settlement gaps (C119, C125, C160, C168, C226, C227, C231, C277, C306, C327, C347, C429, C464, C464, C573, C588, C589, E1233)
- (17 respondents) The policies have not achieved sufficient brownfield development / encourage brownfield development / brownfield first (C138, C218, C257, C308, C334, C342, C346, C376, C404, C409, C426, C428, C489, C511, C573, E288, E1232)
- (15 respondents) Developers eventually get past current policies to protect the countryside/planning system is developer-driven (C9, C33, C63, C79, C95, C101, C114, C118, C133, C150, C157, C214, C282, C285, E1230)
- (12 respondents 1 of which did not want their comment published) Need stronger/ more robust policies that inspectors can uphold at appeal (C372, C399, C404, C407, C421, C567, C568, C577, C603, E1230, E1237)
- (11 respondents) Existing policies don't protect the countryside / open spaces / too discretionary / not well enough enforced (C467, C516, C532, C561, C562, C567, C573, C580, C584, E1221, E1233)
- (8 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Developers damage biodiversity and provide little consideration for drainage (damaging rivers with sewage) or flood risk/try to get away with minimum requirements (C17, C283, C314, C327, C398, C441, C452)
- (8 respondents 1 of who did not want their comments published) Planning policy enforcement is too weak (C93, C101, C186, C198, C208, C282, C305)

- (8 respondents) CP18 has been ignored in certain circumstances / needs to be stronger / important to keep settlement gaps (C333, C392, C404, C487, C488, C497, C561, C569)
- (7 respondents) Existing policies have not prevented risk of over-development in environmentally sensitive areas and ecologically diverse greenfield sites (such as downland to north of Winchester) (C3, C78, C79, C162, C217, C235, C573)
- (7 respondents) Existing policies not effective in protecting the countryside (C358, C372, C488, C494, C495, C510, E1233)
- (5 respondents) Large new developments are devastating for local environment and transport (C317, C318, C404, L30, H124)
- (4 respondents) No evidence of desire to protect countryside (C463, C579, C580, M11)
- (4 respondents) Policies are currently unclear and open to interpretation/have loop holes (C144, C186, C278, E1221)
- (3 respondents) New homes being permitted on plots that are too small/dense e.g. Oliver's Battery, Hursley, and Compton (C170, C286, C567)
- (3 respondents) Insufficient recognition of the length of time it has taken for much countryside habitat to reach its current composition, and the consequent short-term irreplaceability of established habitat once it has been destroyed / too much destruction of habitat allowed – (C236, C314, C344)
- (3 respondents) Proposals for new towns and settlements in green field sites/farmland and golf course (C164, C174, C379)
- (3 respondents) Existing policies don't protect countryside (C417, C420, E1233)
- (3 respondents) Decline in wildlife populations (C296, C301, C585)
- (2 respondents) Conversion of barns should be covered by same considerations as dwellings (C352, C439)
- (2 respondents) Policies fail to promote biodiversity / don't meet targets (C223, C418)
- (2 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment to be published) Don't fully recognize the irreplaceability of established habitat and the true environmental cost of development on the countryside (C428)
- (2 respondents) Developments starting without permission, with corrective actions being taken after damage already done or being given retrospective permission (C263, C295)
- (2 respondents) Development should only be approved if it takes account of flora and fauna (C376, C591)
- (2 respondents 1 of who did not want their comments published) Developers should not be allowed to cut down trees / remove hedges (C453)

- (2 respondents) Countryside and species in our countryside are as important as SDNP / more important since lockdown (C395, C496)
- (2 respondents) Frequently VDS and conservation appraisals are ignored (C144, E1221)
- (2 respondents) Constant speculative applications for housing on green field sites, golf courses and HCC farmland (C478, C481)

Single respondents:

- Impact of building on SSSIs is not considered (not shown on building plan maps) (C274)
- Provision for excessive numbers of housing (C290)
- Too many trees lost and not replaced (C416)
- Local value of countryside, footpaths etc not properly recognized in the local plan (C573)
- Developments do not include requisite infrastructure development (C125)
- Developments not completed on schedule so countryside destroyed to prepare for useage but stands idle (C177)
- Developers overdevelop for profit (C441)
- Applications can be misleading and there is no penalty for this (C445)
- SHELAA submissions are misleading / inaccurate with no redress (C445)
- Don't build on gardens (C453)
- Some current policies are contradictory (e.g MTRA 3 allows infilling of sites because there is no local plan while MTRA4 prevents infilling of sites because there is a local plan) (C121)
- Distrust in Council, potential for monetary negotiations to allow countryside development (C40)
- Too many landowners have learnt that they can ignore Planning rules and use land for industrial and storage purposes, or even for residences (C305)
- Seeing developments where biodiversity is being reduced (C197)
- Provision of recreational land has significantly reduced over time (C216)
- Too many developments allowed with no regard to biodiversity (C398)
- Need stronger proactive powers to prevent inappropriate development in the countryside don't let it be developer led (C493)
- Don't allow developments larger than 100 houses (C498)

- Too much housing being built (C475)
- Pressure on facilities / more people accessing footpaths and countryside / too many people loss of tranquility (C488)
- Small scale developments better for ecology (C478)
- Planning approval granted in rural areas against wishes of local people (C300)
- People live in the area because of the countryside (C364)
- Current policies lack expert input from knowledgeable wildlife organisations and individuals (C294)
- Council should use powers to develop brownfield land (C511)
- Infill should be encouraged (C347)
- People often don't know about applications (C489)
- Need better enforcement of policies (C580)
- Local opinion ignored (C584)

- Reference to specific development sites:
- (30 respondents 2 of which didn't want their comments published) Texas Drive development (17/02190/FUL) / Olivers Battery (C192, C226, C227, C231, C291, C292, C325, C326, C347, C361, C363, C372, C382, C399, C407, C408, C421, C425, C432, C461, C471, C497, C568, C569, C577, C603, E1176, E1230)
- (27 respondents 1 of who did not want their comments published) Royaldown proposals (C19, C59, C100, C114, C249, C272, C287, C314, C388, C397, C406, C409, C488, C497, H116, H124, E288, E605, E677, E685, E694, E774, E827, C403, E1030, C497)
- (18 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Barton Farm development (C33, C61, C100, C114, C193, C310, C313, C336, C388, C394, C452, C507, C573, C597, E990, E574, E1030)
- (9 respondents) Micheldever new town proposals (C59, C70, C129, C379, C425, C338, C598, L13, L30)
- (5 respondents) South Winchester Golf Course proposals (C233, C339, C397, C233, C242)
- (3 respondents) Olivers Battery, Pitt, Hursley and Compton (C339, C394, C489)
- (3 respondents) Fields around Winchester becoming filled with houses / south of Winchester (C124, C573, E990)

- (3 respondents) Businesses have set up that should be sited in industrial/commercial areas / use vacant industrial sites not countryside: minerals recycling, timber storage and distribution (Shedfield), aggregate storage and distribution (Knowle), retail park (Shedfield) (C277, C386, C489)
- (2 respondents) South Winchester Village (C573, E1232)
- (2 respondents) Rural areas of the Southern Parishes have been overdeveloped with mobile homes which are unsustainable in their locations, construction and running costs: (eg Boarhunt, Durley, Swanmore, Shedfield, Knowle) (C277, C386)
- (2 respondents) Take note of One Great Win and WCC vision states that green areas should be protected and housing on brownfield sites such as Bushfield Camp, Town centre sites, Riverpark Leisure Centre site (C478, C481)
- Gladman development proposals Otterbourne (C554)
- Recent housing developments in South of District/along M27 corridor reducing quality of life and countryside (C42)

Question 2b: Please explain your view on what new policy measures should be adopted:

Summary of responses and comments received.

Most of the respondents to this question considered that a green belt policy was needed to restrict the threat of development spread. It was also considered that Local Green Spaces should be identified, allocated and protected. Need to recognise the importance of landscape character and valued landscapes and the links to good health and wellbeing. There was emphasis on a brownfield first development strategy with no or restricted development on any green field sites. Policy should require all new developments to have open space and biodiversity included in them. Consideration needs to be given to more than planting, there are many other aspects such as hedgehog holes, bird and bat boxes, pond, bogs, roof gardens and more that need to be taken on board. Agricultural land should be preserved for food production. There was a suggestion that a policy is needed for MOD sites in the countryside. Environmental cost and impact should be the decider not economic considerations. Do something about permitted development in the countryside that can damage biodiversity. A Nature Recovery Network policy was suggested.

All of the existing policies need to be updated in any case to reflect the new NPPF and the new local plan should be landscape led. There were many more suggestions of actions which could be included within policies as well as specific proposals for areas that should be allocated as Local Green Space and these are set out in summary below.

Suggested new policy measures:

- (251 respondents 3 of which did not want their comments published) Implement green belt policy / restrict threat of development spread – (C19, C42, C63, C66, C97, C101, C103, C104, C110, C111, C112, C118, C120, C124, C126, C131, C133, C141, C147, C148, C151, C152, C155, C156, C161, C166, C167, C172, C174, C182, C193, C195, C215, C217, C220, C232, C237, C239, C240, C242, C248, C254, C282, C291, C292, C304, H109, C19, E85, E95, E97, E102, E105, E110, E119, E165, E167, E187, C35, E216, E228, E240, E242, E248, E249, E254, E278, C162, E282, E286, E292, E299, E311, E322, E330, E333, E335, E344, E368, E389, E399, E454, E499, E528, E546, E563, E577, E583, E595, E605, E619, E649, E658, E685, E694, E702, E705, E727, E733, E736, E741, E745, E774, E827, C403, E859, C588, E877, C461, E882, E886, E887, E888, E889, E890, E892, E893, E895, C364, E897, E898, E900, E901, E902, E907, E909, E910, E911, E912, E913, E914, E915, E916, E917, E919, E923, E925, E926, E927, E928, E929, E930, E931, E938, E939, E942, C233, E944, E946, E947, E950, E953, E955, E956, E961, E964, E966, C140, E969, E970, E971, E973, E974, E976, E977, E978, E979, E980, E983, E986, E987, E992, E993, E995, E996, E999, E1001, E1002, E1003, E1004, E1006, E1007, E1010, E1013, E1016, E1017, E1022, E1023, E1025, E1029, E1030, E1031, E1033, E1034, E1042, E1043, E1044, E1048, E1052, E1059, E1061, E1063, E1073, E1075, E1076, E1086, E1087, E1091, E1093, E1094, E1096, C534, E1109, E1112, E1117, E1122, E1125, E1135, E1136, E1140, E1141, E1145, E1146, E1150, E1153, E1154, E1155, E1157, E1159, C579, E1166, E1169, E1173, E1176, E1178, C497, E1181, E1186, E1188, E1189, E1191, E1193, E1194, E1200, E1202, E1205, E1206, C352)
- (32 respondents 2 of which did not want their comments published) Local Green Spaces should be identified, allocated and protected/ recognize importance of landscape character and valued landscapes / good for health and wellbeing / wildlife / gaps (C331, C334, C347, C353, C361, C372, C392, C399, C404, C407, C421, C429, C461, C471, C481, C487, C407, C567, C568, C569, C573, C577, C412, C588, C603, M38, E1209, E1218, E1230, C580)
- (19 respondents 1 of who did not want their comments published) Use of brownfield development should be prioritized before developing greenfield sites – (C17, C36, C87, C164, C199, C217, C232, C236, C248, C267, C310, L12, L13, H12, E990, H109, H116, H124)
- (19 respondents) Identify priority areas of countryside and direct development elsewhere/Allocate local green spaces, recognising the importance of real gaps between settlements, protect local green spaces, landscape character, local

distinctiveness and Valued Landscapes – (C63, C79, C119, C192, C226, C227, C231, C253, C255, C262, C291, C292, C304, C326, C339, C361, C548, C580, E1244)

- (10 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Future developments should only develop brown or grey areas / do not build on green field sites – (C32, C59, C117, C146, C164, C187, C193, C211, C272)
- (9 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Ensure all developments have green space / biodiversity factored into plans (C88, C286, C543, M38, H59, H72, H91, E1237)
- (8 respondents) No more greenfield developments / recind existing green field permissions without compensation / don't build over the countryside (C529, C555, H12, H55, H93, H98, H109, H116)
- (8 respondents) Planting is not enough read - Putting a few plants in the ground is not enough. Read 'Wilding' by Isabella Tree or 'The Garden Jungle' by Dave Goulson to get an idea of how far we need development policies to go in order to get anywhere close to what we should be doing in terms of acquiring a biodiversity net gain. Minimum numbers of different species of plants should be planted. Peat compost prohibited. Little mini biodiversity hubs should be set up throughout a whole development. Fruit trees could be grown everywhere so that people benefit but also wildlife Only UK-specific plants planted. Lots of species-specific criteria such as hedgehog holes in fencing between houses or bird boxes up every tree, ponds, bogs, better farming practices, reduce farm animals, reduce hard surfacing, roof gardens, edible landscaping, rewilding, allotments, carbon capture and community gardens. (C321, C343, C365, C516, C352, C535, C580, H109)
- (6 respondents) Positive actions need to be taken to encourage wildlife and link natural areas together e.g. routes for animals/wildlife corridors, insect/bird/bat boxes, reduce night lighting, swift brick per house (C7, C11, C36, C118, C127, C294)
- (6 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Preservation of areas of food production/promote sustainable agriculture (C57, C241, C252, C274, C304)
- (4 respondents) Small developments with houses that enhance countryside e.g. enhance viability of rural communities (C61, C63, C267, C310)
- (4 respondents) Retain strategic settlement green gaps (C175, C198, C202, C248)
- (4 respondents) Increase planning enforcement action (C103, C278, C283, C516)
- (3 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) New developments should have many trees, hedges, water features, and wild gardens, bug hotels, compost bins, beetle mounds, swift and bat boxes as well as parks for playing in. Hard landscaping should be minimal (C127, C585)

- (3 respondents) Policy needed to protect settlements from landowners putting forward land for development solely for financial gain (C5, C87, C216)
- (3 respondents) Stronger policy measures to prevent powerful individuals/organisations having stronger influence (C48, C157, C192)
- (3 respondents) Redevelop city centre with more homes and better green transport links to create cohesive communities (C75, C87, C232)
- (3 respondents) If development outside the major urban centres is essential, it would be better to concentrate development in larger zones such as Barton Farm, North Whiteley and West of Waterlooville which can be planned in an integrated way (C160, C164, C168)
- (3 respondents) Major reductions in farming emissions, and reductions in emissions from farm animals / advice to farmers, growers and land managers / encourage sustainable farming (C343, C534, C549)
- (2 respondents) Need a specific policy for MOD sites in the countryside (E1070, E1092)
- (2 respondents) Well-designed housing with wildlife connectivity build in can be more beneficial than fields (C591, C598)
- (2 respondents) Areas which were previously “special landscape quality” should be designated as “valued landscapes” (C580, E1209)
- (2 respondents) Stop destroying nature / work with nature (C355, H116)
- (2 respondents) Need analysis of potential for settlement coalescence and policy to avoid it (C429, E1209)
- (2 respondents) Don't build on open spaces (C556, C560)
- 2 Policy measures should be flipped and established around environmental cost and impact first, not GDP (C252, C296)
- (2 respondents) Use more sustainable methods in new developments such as rain water harvesting, solar and wind power (C501, C516)
- (2 respondents) Clear definitions for policy (C144, C273)
- (2 respondents) Maintain rigour in the planning process with consistent approach (C264, C296)
- (2 respondents 1 of who did not want their comment published) Extensive consultation and resulting support from communities when developing villages outside of current boundaries (C244)
- (2 respondents) Policy should reflect local resident wishes (C101, C285)

- (2 respondents) WCC should lobby central government to amend national planning policy to prevent biodiversity destruction through change of use and PD rights in rural areas and give rural communities more say in local development. (C243, C244)
- (2 respondents) A rapid increase in rewilding, ponds and bogs, and wildlife corridors (C343, C595)

Single responses:

- Support “intention to identify, enhance and protect networks of interconnected habitats to benefit biodiversity in the long term” but unclear how this will be translated into proposed policy (E1203)
- strongly recommend that the council commits to the creation and maintenance of a functioning Nature Recovery Network (E1203)
- Identify areas within the local plan area that are of special importance within the context of the Nature Recovery Network, including: existing habitats that are of highest value, areas that buffer existing core habitat, and gaps within the existing ecological network that, if filled, would improve ecological connectivity and reduce fragmentation (E1203)
- Assess, identify and prioritise opportunities for ecological enhancement through local plans and strategies (E1203)
- Identify the best sites for development and those areas where development should be avoided. Sites of core importance to the Nature Recovery Network should be protected and development should not result in severance of ecological connectivity within the network (E1203)
- Inform the design of any development in such a way that it makes a net contribution to the Nature Recovery Network (E1203)
- Inform and target biodiversity net gain delivery and other nature-based solutions (E1203)
- Inform the use of building standards that promote biodiverse developments within local plans (e.g., Building with Nature standards) to ensure that development targets action to most effectively contribute to restoring nature (E1203)
- Send a clear market signal to developers of your expectations for all future planning to contribute positively and meaningfully to nature’s recovery (E1203)
- Old policies need to be updated to reflect NPPF (C588)
- Need a landscape led approach to development in the new local plan (E1244)
- Policies should ensure preservation of tranquility and intrinsic dark landscape (E1244)
- CP20 is too weak in terms of landscape protection and should come earlier in the plan (E1244)

- No large events until impact on biodiversity and natural environment is known (E1245)
- Policies should align with SDNP and other neighbours (E1245)
- Chalk stream conservation and flooding important to Cheriton (E1245)
- Take account of Winchester and its setting (E1199)
- Specifically allocate land for open space (E1221)
- Use Buffer zones to protect nature important sites from domestic animal disturbance (C591)
- Build flats with large communal gardens (C346)
- Farming must improve, less pesticides, improve biodiversity, take land out of agriculture for wildlife corridors (C580)
- DEFRA subsidies need to be examined (C580)
- If going for more than 10% BNG then will need to be viability tested (E1060)
- Policy should ensure developers implement mitigation for any damage for each building built e.g. green infrastructure (C33)
- NPPF requires policies that contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment and valued landscapes (C548)
- Protect hedgerows (C350)
- Don't use old agricultural buildings for employment, people will have to drive there (C586)
- Good development standards / practice is an absolute (C539)
- Take advice from ecologists not economists (C385)
- Support traditional methods of land management (C542)
- Analogous policies exist in the management of waterways and flood prevention (C542)
- Protect flood plains / don't build on them (C390)
- Protect the Itchen / stop water pollution (C574)
- New infrastructure should take into account local opinion, traditional land and path use (C390)
- Planting and mitigation should be in place before the development (C452)
- Manage areas of woodland, scrub, grassland, and rivers in a 'wilder' way (C11)
- Protect chalk streams and local rivers from extraction and pollution, including storming (C29)
- Large scale tree planting needed urgently (C252)
- SSSI's need better protection and care (C118)
- More green space in the city (H116)

- 2 mile perimeter around built up areas should be enforced for biodiversity, aesthetics and recreation (C424)
- Don't sell open space such as Badger Farm (H102)
- Protect hedgerows (H98)
- Fauna and flora must be protected (H9)
- Support the idea of asking for green sites (C559)
- Stronger requirements for indigenous planting for agriculture and for house developments (C244)
- Make bigger gardens / help flooding / avoid paving over small gardens/ allow for planting vegetables / mindful spaces (C437)
- Increased protection needed for areas of great visual and landscape value (C337)
- Stronger policies on appropriate fencing and landscaping (C244)
- Stronger policies on light pollution (C244)
- Cumulative effect of land use should be a strong consideration (C244)
- Carbon neutrality targets will not be achieved without massive boost to biodiversity and the natural environment (C365)
- Sustainability must not be a reason to consider inappropriate major developments in rural areas (C81)
- If land deemed inappropriate for development, the decision should be maintained and not subjected to repeated reviews (C95)
- Regenerate inner city housing (H109)
- Building in the countryside last resort only (C335)
- Protect agricultural land for edible and energy generating crops (C469)
- Allocate sites for industrial/commercial uses and not permit these developments outside of allocated areas (C277)
- Need a strategic landscape policy (quote New Forest District Local Plan as good example)(E1244)
- Need to identify and protect tranquil areas (E1244)
- Limit light pollution (E1244)
- Need policies for equestrian and leisure development to avoid negative impacts on landscape and reuse existing buildings where possible (E1244)
- SDNP has relevant policies SD4, SD5, SD6, SD7 & SD8. (E1244)
- CP19 will no longer apply but new plan will need a policy which confirms the legal obligation on WCC to have regard to the national park purposes (E1244)

- Ecosystem services and natural capital policy required should align with SDNP policy SD2 (E1244)
- Plan should clearly state how the authority will assess and weigh natural capital consistently against increasing population pressures (E1244)
- Great weight should be given to the natural capital value of soil quality in deciding where to put development (E1244)
- Stronger policies needed to protect the landscape setting of Winchester (C462)
- Road plans and building plans should display current land use in background to show what is being changed (C274)
- Stronger pre-planning consultation with public and wildlife organisations such as HIWWT (C301)
- Ensure environmental impact of building is properly mitigated (H24)
- Plan should take a long term view to enhance and protect area (including population predictions of falling UK population) – (C256)
- Protect grades 1 and 2 land for growing and commercial sustainable agriculture (C535)
- Stop building new roads or anything (C436)
- Plant trees (H109)
- A rapid increase in zero-carbon energy production to balance energy use (C343)
- Widespread introduction of negative-carbon farming methods such as ‘no dig’ growing and fruiting trees (C343)
- Reduction in farm-based pollution and toxic run-off. (C343)
- Less focus on planning and more on natural systems (E835)
- Don’t need new policies just make sure the strategic gap policies are properly enforced E1233)

Response relating to question itself:

Monitoring reports should be provided (C291, C292, C361, C372, C399, C567, C568, C569, C577, C603, E1230)

More detail about policies should be provided (C111, C198)

Loaded question (C189, C191)

Proposal for specific designations of Local Green Space and comments on specific proposals.

444 supports for land at 'Five Oaks Farm', Shedfield, to be designated as a Local Green Space because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value, tranquility and rich wildlife and is important settlement gap to the communities of Shedfield Parish.

L15, L16, L19, L21, L22, L23, L24, L26, L31, L32, L33, L34, L35, L36, L37, L38, L39, L40, L43, L44, L45, L46, E350, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E15, E17, E19, C67, E22, E32, E33, E34, E35, E36, E103, E114, E116, E145, E162, E166, E198, E209, E215, E237, E274, E296, E298, E300, E301, E302, E305, E306, E307, E308, E310, E313, E315, E316, E317, E318, E319, E323, E325, E326, E327, E328, E329, E334, E336, E337, E338, E339, E340, E345, E346, E347, E348, E349, E351, E352, E353, L15, L16, L19, L21, L22, L23, L24, L26, L31, L32, L33, L34, L35, L36, L37, L38, L39, L40, L43, L44, L45, L46, E350, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, E7, E8, E9, E10, E11, E12, E13, E15, E17, E19, C67, E22, E32, E33, E34, E35, E36, E103, E114, E116, E145, E162, E166, E198, E209, E215, E237, E274, E296, E298, E300, E301, E302, E305, E306, E307, E308, E310, E313, E315, E316, E317, E318, E319, E323, E325, E326, E327, E328, E329, E334, E336, E337, E338, E339, E340, E345, E346, E347, E348, E349, E351, E352, E353, E355, E356, E357, E358, E359, E360, E361, E362, E363, E364, E365, E366, E367, E369, E370, E371, E374, E375, E376, E377, E378, E379, E380, E381, E382, E383, E384, E385, E386, E387, E388, E390, E391, E392, E393, E394, E396, E397, E398, E400, E401, E402, E403, E404, E405, E406, E407, E408, E409, E410, E411, E412, E413, E414, E415, E416, E417, E418, E419, E420, E421, E422, E423, E424, E425, E426, E427, E428, E429, E430, E431, E432, E433, E434, E435, E436, E437, E438, E439, C213, E441, E442, E443, E444, E446, E447, E448, E449, E450, E451, E452, E453, E455, E456, E457, E458, E459, E460, E461, E462, E463, E464, E465, E466, E467, E468, E470, E471, E472, E473, E474, E475, E476, E477, E478, E480, E481, E482, E484, E486, E488, E489, E490, E491, E492, E494, E495, E496, E497, E498, E500, E501, E502, E508, E509, E511, E512, E513, E515, C27, E518, C42, E520, E521, E522, E523, E524, E525, E526, E527, E529, E530, E531, E533, E534, E535, E537, E538, E539, E540, E541, E544, E545, E548, E550, E552, E553, E555, E558, E559, E562, E564, E565, E568, E569, E576, E579, E580, E581, E582, E584, E585, E587, E588, E589, E591, E592, E596, E598, E599, E600, E602, E603, C266, E607, E608, E609, E610, E611, E613, E616, E620, E624, E626, E628, E632, E633, C589, E637, E638, E640, E641, E642, E643, E646, E650, E651, E652, E655, E656, E662, E666, E667, E669, E671, E673, E680, E681, E682, E691, E693, E695, E704, E710, E711, E714, E717, E724, E725, E726, E731, E734, E735, E740, E746, E747, E748, E750, E751, E752, E753, E754, E755, C230, E757, E758, E760, E761, E762, E765, E766, E767, E768, E769, E770, E773, E776, E777, E778, E779, E780, E781, E782, C213, E787, E788, E790, E791, E793, E796, E798, E799, E807, E810, E814, E816, E819, E821, E823, E826, E828, E830, E832, E834, E836, E839, E844, E853, E854, E855, E862, E863, E864, E868, E873, E874, E876, E879, E883, E899, E918, E935, E940, E948, E975, E984, E988, E991, E1011, E1012, E1018, E1036, E1037, E1038, E1041, E1047, E1049, E1050, E1067, E1081, E1089, E1090, E1098, E1101, E1103, C200, E1115, E1126, E1127, E829, E1168, E1170, E1175, E1190, E1247, E1248, E1249, E1250, E1251, E1252, C175, C200

(5 respondents) Proposal for Local Green Space to be designated between Swanmore and Waltham Chase villages along Lower Chase Road (E582, E829, E924, E899, E952, E985)

(3 respondents) Proposed Local Green Space between Wickham and Knowle and Fareham (E662, E1054, C200)

Proposal for land at Flowerdown MoD estate to be protected (H37)

Proposal for land surrounding Shirrell Heath to be designated as Local Green Space (E198),

Comments relating to individual sites promoting / questioning BNG credentials.

(17 respondents) Objections to Micheldever New Town due to adverse impact on environment, biodiversity, protected species and irreplaceable natural asset including gap between Winchester and Basingstoke. (E186, E192, E195, E196, E197, E199, E217, E222, E226, E229, E247, E257, E272, E293, E618, E647, E920).

(2 respondents) Against housing development on the site of South Winchester Golf Course (H108, E282)

Crawley SHELAA sites would adversely impact on BNG (C474)

Land at Denmead (E1055)

Support for Shedfield Quarry application provided land is returned to pasture after extraction (E506)

Micheldever Station: building in nature, planting trees, protect existing landscape, significant BNG (E739)

Mill Lane Wickham: retention of trees and hedges, wildlife habitat proposed planting (E1005)

Land east of Down Farm Lane Headbourne Worthy: Green infrastructure and BNG as part of development proposals.

Rareridge Lane Bishops Waltham: (E1051),

Land at Brightlands Sutton Scotney: Increase ecological interest, BNG, nitrate neutral development (E1082)

Sir John Moore Barracks: brownfield development (E1092)

Land north of Abbott's Barton: increase ecological interest and BNG, offset for other development sites, nitrogen neutral (E1114)

South Winchester Golf Course: green infrastructure, BNG, access to open green space as part of development (E1116)

Land north of Winchester: green infrastructure, BNG, Nitrogen neutrality, green space (E1121)

Morgans Yard Waltham Chase: increase BNG, impact on viability and development costs (E1138)

Pitt Vale: BNG, nutrient neutral, open space, increase ecological interest, retain hedges and trees, new planting (E1149)

3: Question 3: Do you think a new Green Belt is needed in the south or north of the district?

Should not be considering Green Belt under biodiversity as it is a tool for controlling urban development and not a measure of biodiversity C540,

Option	Citizenspace	Letters	Emails	Have Your Say Polls	Social Media	Total	Percent
Yes	357	L6, L10, L12, L14, L17, L20, L49	E187, E1221, E156, E85, E293, E859, E1209, E1218, E1219, E1220, E1221, E1230, E1232, E1242, E1244	H29, H108,	M7, M9,	383	84%
No	70		W1123, E1123, E1162, E1216, E1225			75	16%
Totals	427	7	20	2	2	458	100%

Summary of responses and comments received.

A total of 458 people responded to this question with around 84% agreeing that a new green belt is needed in the north or the south of the district. Around 16% of respondents disagreed that a green belt designation is needed. Based on a 'yes/no' question, the majority of respondents to this question agree that a green belt designation is needed and then some commented on whether they felt it was needed in the north or the south and some had specific proposals which are summarised below. Natural England advises that work on establishing a Green Belt in the south of the district should ensure it considers the value of green belt land for the provision of multifunctional greenspace in close proximity to existing development. This should include opportunities for providing publicly accessible natural greenspace, enhanced wildlife value and ecological connectivity, reduced nutrient runoff including treatment wetlands and carbon sequestration.

Comments received supporting the allocation of a green belt.

The largest number of respondents considered that a green belt to the south of Hampshire should be allocated to provide the highest level of protection for the countryside. A smaller number supported greenbelt to the north of Winchester and several thought both north and south would be appropriate. Other respondents identified particular areas that they would like to see included within a green belt designation including between Winchester and Basingstoke, Eastleigh / Fareham / Havant, Winchester / Southampton, Denmead / West of Waterlooville, Welbourne / Whiteley / Boorley Green, Bishops Waltham / Eastleigh and others which are listed below. One more strategic comment suggested a joined up approach with the green belt in Bedfordshire down to the south coast at Brighton.

Comments received against allocating a green belt.

Most respondents against allocating a green belt considered that the existing countryside and gap policies do this job provided they are properly enforced. It was also considered that designating a green belt would limit the amount of land available for development and risk pushing development into less sustainable areas and put additional pressure on the areas of land that are left as well as some unknown unintended consequences. Some questioned whether the National Park already performs the function of a green belt and if there would be room for a green belt between the PfSH area and the boundary of the SDNP. One respondent made the comment that designating a green belt could effectively price people out of the district by restricting housing land supply. A couple of respondents noted that a green belt designation would do little to deliver BNG, contribute to nature recovery or provide high quality green infrastructure because it is just a tool for controlling urban growth.

Support for green belt to south including around Winchester.

A Green Belt offers the highest level of protection and Test Valley BC now also support a **Green Belt south of Winchester / South Hampshire** including the settlements in Oliver's Battery, Compton and Hursley.

(172 respondents with 14 of them not wanting their comments published) (C588, C603, C577, C568, C569, C567, C562, C498, C497, C432, C429, C407, C404, C399, C403, C388, C377, C372, C363, C351, C351, C72, C93, C97, C98, C103, C104, C110, C111, C112, C118, C119, C120, C123, C126, C130, C131, C133, C141, C145, C147, C148, C151, C152, C155, C156, C165, C166, C167, C172, C174, C177, C180, C181, C182, C192, C193, C197, C198, C215, C220, C226, C228, C231, C235, C237, C239, C240, C241, C242, C247, C248, C253, C254, C255, C259, C261, C262, C263, C274, C285, C286, C291, C295, C292, C304, C306, C314, C327, C331, C332, C336, C338, C342, C347, C348, C352, C358, C360, C361, C363, C364, C372, C376, C388, C392, C393, C399, C401, C403, C407, C402, C407, C408, C409, C420, C430, C433, C435, C439, C441, C443, C445, C449, C461, C467, C470, C471, C473, C476, C487, C488, C491, C494, C496, C497, C510, C513, C518, C521, C531, C548, C552, C558, C567, C568, C569, C573, C577, C580, C596, C603, E859, E1209, E1218, E1230, C580, E1244,

Support for a green belt to the North of the district including Winchester

C351, C359, E1219,

Support Green Belt non specified location.

L12, C596, C580, C512, C510, C496, C494, C467, C409, C408, C401, C402, C393, C391, C361, C338, C325, C319, C84, C174, C256, C294, C318, C321, C346, C475, C517, C523, C562, E1220,

Support Green Belt to protect settlement gaps.

C517,

Support Green Belt in north and south

C202, C246, C249, C326, C339, C455, C489, E1221, E1232,

Support for specific areas in the green belt.

(17 respondents 2 of which did not want their comments published) To protect gap between Basingstoke and Winchester (C59, C70, C78, C79, C81, C127, C129, C164, C283, C355, C428, C455, C471, E1219, E1242)

(16 respondents 2 of which did not want their comments published) To keep separation between Havant/Eastleigh/Fareham (C305, C361, C372, C401, C402, C404, C407, C429, C511, C567, C568, C569, C603, E1230)

(12 respondents) To protect gap between Winchester and Southampton (C70, C79, C81, C99, C133, C136, C164, C192, C208, C375, C510, C511)

(5 respondents) Keep separation between Denmead and West of Waterlooville (C300, C455, C513, C561, E1244)

(4 respondents) Keep separation between Wickham / Winchester and Fareham (C208, C295, C305, E1230)

(3 respondents) To keep open areas north of Welbourne, Whiteley and Boorley Green (C208, C295, C305, E1244)

(2 respondents) To Keep separation between Bishops Waltham and Eastleigh (C208, E1244)

To join up with GB in Bedfordshire to the north Wilshire in the west and down to south coast at Brighton C3,

Waltham Chase, Shedfield, Wickham and, Curdrige, Durley and Botley / Upham and Fair Oak, Colden Common and Bishopstoke, Otterbourne and Chandlers Ford, Compton, Shawford, E1244,

Green belt should include land in Winchester, Test Valley, Eastleigh and Fareham E1244

Protect the gap between Chandlers Ford and Southampton H29,

Comments raising issues against / potential issues with Green Belt designation.

(7 respondents) Current policies / gap policies do the job if enforced properly (C309, C343, C516, C540, E1128, E1233, E1216)

(6 respondents) Will limit land available for housing (C533, C542, C577, E1123, E1225, C597)

(5 respondents) Risks pushing development further from established areas against stated objectives for sustainable location for development (C23, C58, C79, C564, C597)

(4 respondents) There are no exceptional circumstances (C170, C406, E1123, E1225)

(3 respondents) Question whether a green belt is needed (C556, E1162, E1242)

(3 respondents) It is not necessary (C186, E1072, E1233)

(3 respondents) GB can have unintended consequences (C593, E1182, E1228)

(3 respondents) Will put additional pressure for development on remaining undesignated areas (C440, C507, E1182)

(2 respondents) National Park already performs this function (C36, E1237)

(2 respondents) Is there room for GB between PfSH area and boundary of SDNP? (C277, C386)

2 respondents) How will GB stop erosion of the rural fringes? (C277, C386)

Must meet the 5 tests in the NPPF (C533),

Existing policies have allowed for encroachment in the countryside (C529)

SDNP and NFNP areas already reduce land available for housing (C593)

No need for small housing number (C315)

GB can result in barren non biodiverse areas (C516)

Consider extending national park to cover the area around Winchester instead (H29)

Not needed already got SDNP (E1216)

Green belt is only planning tool for controlling urban growth it doesn't deliver biodiversity gain, contribute to nature recovery or provide high quality green infrastructure (E1203),

Should focus instead on policies to join existing habitats to create a functioning Nature Recovery Network (E1203)

Q3b If so, what changes in circumstances make this 'exceptional measure' necessary:

Comments received on what changes in circumstances make the exceptional measure of designating green belt necessary.

The majority of respondents said that they thought the change in circumstances that warranted designation of a green belt were concerned with the need to protect land from development, stop urban sprawl, protect gaps between settlements, protect the countryside from aggressive developers and retain agricultural land for food growing. The second highest stated reason was that green belts are needed to protect biodiversity and provide connectivity. The next most stated reason was to preserve the setting of Winchester and protect it from further development. A number of respondents noted that designation of a green belt would aid urban regeneration and encourage a brownfield first approach to development therefore making best and most efficient use of the land available. Another popular reason was that green belts are needed to protect green space and to protect the natural environment and countryside which has become all the more important after the covid pandemic. Others noted that protection of green space will be needed to help towards solving the climate crisis. Several respondents indicated that a green belt designation could help stop the formation of new towns in the countryside and take away the incentive for developers to keep promoting land for development in the countryside. A green belt is considered a way of improving air quality, avoid flooding, protect water quality and allow trees to be planted. There were other suggestions which are set out below.

(141 respondents of which 8 did not want their responses published) To protect land from development / urban sprawl / protect gaps / protection from aggressive developers/ keep it for food growing; (C5, C6, C17, C19, C22, C25, C27, C40, C42, C50, C61, C63, C66, C70, C75, C76, C87, C100, C103, C108, C111, C114, C122, C131, C138, C144, C149, C161, C175, C176, C183,

C187, C191, C192, C195, C198, C199, C211, C214, C218, C226, C229, C231, C232, C236, C243, C244, C252, C254, C280, C281, C282, C283, C285, C291, C292, C301, C304, C305, C313, C316, C321, C306, C319, C325, C333, C334, C335, C351, C361, C372, C379, C382, C385, C397, C399, C401, C402, C404, C407, C417, C414, C403, C429, C434, C439, C443, C472, C469, C449, C452, C455, C463, C471, C482, C481, C478, C488, C494, C497, C498, C501, C502, C510, C511, C513, C514, C518, C531, C537, C538, C543, C554, C55, C563, C579, C589, C593, C598, C603, E1221, H29, H90, E877, E1059, C394, C461, E1182, E1209, E1220, E1230, E1232, E1244)

(65 respondents of which 5 did not want their responses published) To enhance and protect biodiversity and provide connectivity (C3, C11, C130, C149, C199, C226, C231, C232, C241, C235, C253, C255, C258, C262, C263, C279, C294, C304, C308, C314, C331, C332, C338, C347, C348, C350, C360, C363, C379, C382, C392, C395, C402, C401, C408, C428, C430, C435, C437, C443, C461, C467, C470, C473, C476, C478, C481, C487, C488, C492, C496, C497, C549, C588, E859, E877, E1232, E1233, E1240, C580)

(52 respondents) To preserve the setting of Winchester C192, C193, C196, C234, C241, C244, C253, C254, C262, C275, C291, C292, C304, C310, C314, C327, C339, C342, C352, C358, C361, C372, C377, C382, C388, C393, C399, C404, C407, C412, C417, C434, C441, C442, C453, C462, C493, C513, C538, C548, C552, C554, C567, C568, C569, C570, C577, C596, C603, E1230, E1232, E1244,

(34 respondents) To encourage urban regeneration and brownfield first approach / efficient use of land C244, C236, C253, C258, C291, C292, C307, C313, C314, C345, C361, C372, C399, C404, C407, C412, C414, C428, C434, C448, C453, C482, C487, C513, C567, C568, C569, C603, H29, C50, E1221, E1230, E1232, E1244,

(26 respondents 2 of which did not want their comments published) Provide / protect green space for health, recreation, wellbeing, tourism (C149, C280, C283, C310, C382, C397, C401, C402, C430, C435, C444, C488, C486, C497, C513, C537, C539, C579, H108, E85, E877, E1230, C580, E1244)

(21 respondents 1 of which did not want their response published) Protect green space / countryside needed after Covid (C32, C33, C57, C95, C101, C104, C144, C263, C306, C307, C352, C382, C432, C435, C439, C444, C488, C497, C554, C560)

(18 respondents 1 of which did not want their comments published) Need to protect our special environment/ natural environment / countryside (C48, C125, C197, C218, C382, C475, C556, C567, C568, C569, C574, C576, E1182, E1219, E1221, E1232, E1244)

(18 respondents 3 of which did not want their comments published) To help climate crisis (C9, C125, C149, C198, C236, C326, C365, C394, C478, C481, C487, C497, C550, C588, E877)

(14 respondents) Existing green belt / green areas should be respected / protected (C58, C87, C146, C245, C252, C263, C272, C274, C279, C287, C329, C435, C444, C463)

(9 respondents) To stop new towns / development (C252, C264, C285, C286, C290, C319, C425, C464, E1219)

(6 respondents) To protect air quality (C263, C398, C463, C478, C481, E877)

(4 respondents) Need more green areas / protect green space / countryside (C124, C117, C216, C513)

(4 respondents) Local plan already contains strategic and local gaps which must be enforced / protected from development (C194, C343, C566, C593)

(4 respondents) Will take away the incentive for developers to keep promoting land (C425, C530, E1218, E1244)

(3 respondents) Winchester currently unprotected and surrounded by national park etc will put it under increased pressure for development (C3, C464, E1244)

(3 respondents) To achieve sustainability targets (C150, C258, C263)

(3 respondents) The protection of the countryside that seems to fall through the gaps of current protection policies / existing policies not strong enough (C278, C432, C429)

(2 respondents) Not possible to identify one area which justifies exceptional measure (C160, C168)

(2 respondents) To ensure that development is beneficial to society rather than developers (C217, C464)

(2 respondents) To protect history / heritage throughout district not just Winchester (C464, C493)

There is no strategic overview for development in South Hampshire since the Structure Plan, PFSH position papers are non examined and non statutory (E1244),

Would meet the 5 tests in the NPPF (E1244)

Green belt is the best way to protect the countryside and prevent sprawl and coalescence (E1244)

Assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment including NPPF valued landscapes (E1244)

Probably too late (C136)

To protect against flooding (C218)

To protect water quality (E877)

Create a buffer for the SDNP (E1244)

To allow trees to be planted (C274)

Whole of area should be designated as National Park (C252)

Inspector at LPP1 thought GB designation might be appropriate in the future (E1218)

Protect against rogue planning decisions (E1221)

Need comprehensive research and engagement to understand impact on the whole of south Hampshire especially for housing and economic growth. Continue to work with PfSH and statement of common ground (E1220)

Would be interested in how green belt would interact with SDNP (E1240)

Good for the local economy research has found that the countryside north of the urban centres of South Hampshire could generate almost £26 million a year in terms of health, wellbeing, economic and ecosystem benefits if protected by a green belt (E1244)

“Planning for a South Hampshire Green Belt” paper presented to PfSH as evidence to support the need for green belt (E1244)

Question 3c: How would a Green Belt designation contribute to achieving sustainable development in the district and adjoining areas?

Comments received on how a green belt designation would contribute to achieving sustainable development.

The majority of respondents identified that a green belt designation would force developers to build in a sustainable, brownfield first manner with urban regeneration focus and the landscape respected. It would help direct development to existing settlements. Several respondents considered that a green belt could lead to higher density mixed use developments with more imaginative housing solutions which could enhance a sense of community and result in sustainable development. Respondents also considered that it could protect green space and countryside close to communities which would be a benefit for health and wellbeing, maintain the attractiveness of the area as a place to live and work and increase the quality of life for residents. Several respondents made the point that the green belt needs to be sustainably managed for biodiversity, carbon capture, recreation in order to be successful. It is considered a green belt will stop speculative development proposals and stop large developments by restricting land. There were other reasons stated which are summarized below.

Comments received with reasons why a green belt would not contribute to achieving sustainable development.

The majority of these respondents thought that it could be counterproductive to sustainable development and something more radical is needed. It is considered unlikely that there will be enough brownfield sites to accommodate the housing need. Question whether it is needed as 40% of the district is already allocated as National Park.

(183 respondents) Would force developers to build in a sustainable / brownfield first / urban regeneration, limited and controlled manner and respect landscape (C3, C5, C25, C87, C97, C100, C98, C104, C110, C112, C114, C119, C120, C124, C126, C127, C128, C131, C133, C141, C144, C145, C147, C148, C151, C152, C155, C156, C162, C164, C166, C167, C172, C174, C180, C181, C182, C187, C193, C198, C211, C214, C215, C219, C220, C226, C227, C231, C232, C235, C237, C239, C240, C241, C242, C245, C248, C254, C255, C256, C261, C262, C263, C275, C279, C281, C283, C285, C286, C288, C244, C291, C292, C304, C306, C308, C310, C314, C319, C326, C327, C331, C338, C339, C342, C346, C347, C348, C351, C352, C358, C361, C363, C364, C375, C376, C377, C379, C382, C387, C388, C391, C392, C393, C399, C401, C402, C403, C404, C406, C407, C408, C409, C417, C420, C421, C425, C428, C429, C430, C432, C434, C437, C439, C441, C422, C445, C449, C453, C456, C461, C464, C467, C471, C475, C481, C486, C487, C488, C494, C496, C497, C498, C503, C510, C511, C513, C517, C533,

C537, C540, C543, C546, C558, C562, C567, C568, C569, C573, C577, C588, C596, C603, L6, E187, L10, L12, L17, L20, L51, L53, E1221, L49, E156, H19, C588, E320, E504, C342, E1092, E1221, E1230, E1232)

(29 respondents) It wouldn't / could be counterproductive to sustainable development / need something more radical (C23, C32, C36, C59, C293, C309, C315, C323, C341, C365, C381, C383, C386, C397, C398, C412, C413, C414, C483, C492, C500, C501, C507, C584, C593, C602, E1116, E1123, C597)

(26 respondents 3 of which didn't want their comments published) Would direct development to existing settlements / encourage infrastructure provision / use existing infrastructure (C2, C17, C75, C76, C79, C123, C129, C249, C252, C259, C304, C329, C334, C348, C425, C439, C449, C482, C529, C548, C554, E1218, E1232)

(14 respondents) Would enhance sense of community and sustainable compact / mixed use / high density developments / more imaginative housing solutions C11, C263, C283, C286, C292, C321, C346, C382, C436, C437, C452, C453, C515, C579,

(11 respondents) Protect green space / countryside / close to communities (C87, C101, C195, C202, C304, C394, C403, C406, C428, C453, C490)

(10 respondents) Less development and more space to exploit green initiatives / sustainable farming, sustainable forests, community farms, biodiversity projects (C28, C78, C241, C280, C282, C305, C343, C394, C478, C549)

(7 respondents) To avoid financial gain for sellers of greenfield sites / greedy developers (C99, C118, C149, C236, C408, C491, E287)

(6 respondents) Security against inappropriate developments / over development / no development (C66, C81, C95, C103, C116, C394)

(6 respondents) Maintain attractiveness of place to live and work / quality of life for residents (C360, C448, C521, C586, M17, E1230)

(5 respondents) Allow access to green space is sustainable and good for health and wellbeing (C33, C57, C313, C333, E1238)

(5 respondents) Green belt land must be sustainably managed for biodiversity, carbon capture, recreation, etc (C434, C344, C516, C535, C589)

(4 respondents) Green belt and sustainable development go hand in hand (C33, C129, C138, C314)

(4 respondents) Put development where it will have least environmental impact (C165, C337, C406, C452)

(3 respondents) Improve air and water quality (C199, C208, C233)

(3 respondents) Stop speculative development applications (C235, C486, E1230)

(3 respondents) Will protect wildlife (C350, M8, E279)

(2 respondents) Stop large developments by restricting land (C514, C530)

(2 respondents) Allow for sustainable outdoor recreation (C280, C313)

(2 respondents) Should help avoid harmful development eg impact on infrastructure / water / natural resources (C63, E1025)

(2 respondents) Protect gaps (C146, E1232)

(2 respondents) Force developers to consider developing sites that are less economically profitable (C217, C475)

Emphasis importance of rural and historic landscapes (C231),

Brownfield land won't provide sufficient houses (E190)

Allocate sufficient sites for development to avoid speculative development proposals in the countryside (E1060)

Need to see it on a map to be able to comment properly (E1162)

Would focus development on urban areas where housing is needed and not on villages which lack infrastructure (C17)

Area is already constrained and greenbelt won't leave enough land for housing (E1116)

Question whether it is needed given 40% of the district is protected under SDNP (E1060)

Would reduce pollution (C31)

Generic approach is not appropriate need good land use on a place by place basis (C47),

Help meet carbon neutrality objectives (C144),

Additional comments relating to biodiversity and the natural environment

Natural and historic features such as trees should be conserved and enhanced. They are ecosystem services and habitats and climate change mitigation and can help mitigate flood risk and CO2 emissions(E1240)

GI study showed J9 M3 / A34 difficult to cross as pedestrian to get to SDNP, the tunnels under the road are unpleasant. The landscape is degraded in this area and recognition of landscape sensitivity, dark night skies and views and tranquillity is needed (E1240)

Call for sites

In addition, whilst we consider your call for sites during the designing of the Local Plan to be a step in the right direction, mitigation sites should be strategically decided based on spatial mapping of the Nature Recovery Network to ensure maximum benefit for people and nature. The process governed by the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) has been a source of discord for local communities and inadvertently issued a presumption on future use or value of land put forward. This has been counterproductive for considering the Nature Recovery Network, opportunity areas or strategic green infrastructure. The new call for sites, which includes for biodiversity net gain, carbon and nutrient mitigation needs to assign equal weighting to the SHLAA in order to support effective strategic spatial planning and not be governed by the presumed availability and narrow focus of land coming forward. This approach will enable a multitude of benefits for the Local Plan optimising improvements to air quality and water management, public health and wellbeing, social cohesion all with the parallel objective of climate change adaptation and mitigation (E1203),

Green infrastructure

Winchester District's position, at the juncture of a range of protected landscapes and designated sites needs to make bold interventions through the emerging Local Plan to account for an acute deficit of robust open space for people, while being more

effective at protecting the special qualities or designations of those protected areas. It should provide an ambitious framework that will ultimately ease the planning process by providing investment in high quality green infrastructure.

Barton Meadows Nature Reserve in Winchester City is one such example of quality, sensory rich green infrastructure, negotiated through the planning system. The scale, proximity to residential areas, thoughtful approach to access alongside wildlife management and protection sets a bar of what can be achieved through the Local Plan. In conjunction with nearby, more formal open spaces and recreation grounds, this example ensures that local people benefit from the presence of more natural areas, while being able to sensitively utilise a functioning part of the local nature recovery network. A more definitive approach in this way would show commitment to working effectively in favour of sustainable development, delivering against the revised National Planning Policy Framework NPPF 2018) where it states, “development and policies should make sufficient provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including for landscapes and green infrastructure and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation.” (E1203)

The pressure on Winchester’s wildlife rich and sensitive sites highlights both the problem for wildlife protection and recovery but also demonstrates what people are seeking in terms of their outdoor recreation. Traditional amenity spaces lack the enjoyment and fulfillment of more natural settings, amplified during Covid restrictions by a significant proportion of the public. A green infrastructure policy that commits to delivering these aspects within new and existing spaces will encourage active lifestyles, safe places and community engagement with nature. We would like the Local Plan to include a green infrastructure policy that adopts high quality principles across the built footprints of new and existing areas, in conjunction with open spaces and the nature recovery network. This would lead to increased sustainability of developments, boost climate resilience and public wellbeing, as well as increase value, support a resilient economy and desire to live in the district. An exemplary approach to achieving this is the Building with Nature Standard where wellbeing, biodiversity and water are core foundations to providing a pathway through planning with reduced uncertainty and setting the bar to what good looks like in high quality green infrastructure for all communities. Nature-based solutions(E1203)

Whilst you mention the call for mitigation sites, including for biodiversity net gain and nitrate mitigation, within your strategic issues and priorities document, we are disappointed that you haven’t recognised the importance of nature-based solutions to tackle some of the key issues you have identified in your new local plan, such as tackling the climate crisis.

Considering your overarching objective is carbon neutrality, we would also encourage you to consider including nature-based solutions as a strategic objective and priority to be considered for the local plan. For example, South Downs Local National Park Authority Local Plan in 2019 adopted an Ecosystem Services Policy as one of three core principles which provide the overarching

framework for evaluating all development proposals in the National Park, recognising the value of nature-based solutions and embedding them into planning and decision making.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Wildlife Trust is well positioned to deliver biodiversity net gain and mitigation for nitrates or carbon, prioritising significant added value. We are currently one of the only organisations delivering an established nitrates mitigation programme and will soon be launching other nature-based solutions services. We would be pleased to discuss these in more detail with you.(E1203)

Vision for a Wilder Hampshire

The Wildlife Trusts are calling for at least 30% of land and sea to be restored for nature and climate by 2030 – planned and delivered as a nature-recovery network and providing nature-based solutions such as pollution reduction, carbon removal and flood management. As part of this we have an ambition to double the land that we manage for nature including new nature reserves, rewilding sites and creation of new wildlife habitats. We would welcome Winchester City Council joining this ambition and putting in place a clear commitment backed by mapping and appropriate policy mechanisms to ensure that the state of nature is turned around and wildlife starts to recover during this decade (E1203)

Response from Natural England Statutory Consultee.

• Issue 2: Biodiversity and the Natural Environment

Nutrient neutrality

It is welcomed that the Council is seeking to allocate land through the local plan process to strategically address the impact of nutrients from new development on the River Itchen SAC and Solent marine designated sites, which are currently showing levels of eutrophication with consequential effects on protected species and habitats.

It is advised a nitrogen budget is calculated for the Local Plan and a strategy is devised for delivering nutrient neutral mitigation for all sites. Mitigation can come forward via several different options including on-site provision by larger development sites through green infrastructure/open space or by a local authority-led scheme for the smaller/windfall development or where any top-up is required from larger developments. Other wider strategic schemes approved by the local authority and Natural England may also be available and where these are relied upon it is advised that credits are secured/reserved to ensure that there is adequate supply available for the local plan growth. Bespoke solutions at Neighbourhood plan or development level can also come forward.

Please note that the term 'nutrient' or 'nitrogen' should be used when discussing eutrophication of the marine Solent designated sites ('nitrates' specifically is a component of total nitrogen). When discussing eutrophication of riverine systems, 'phosphorus' should be the term used rather than 'phosphates'.

River Itchen – phosphorus

With regards to eutrophication, phosphorus is currently a limiting factor within the River Itchen SAC. The local plan should seek to preserve water quality on the Itchen and ensure that local plan and windfall development within the district will not increase the phosphorus loading on the SAC from wastewater and surface run off.

Water resources

The intention for stricter water use in the district is discussed under Issue 1 Carbon Neutrality. The water resource problems in the region also have implications for protected sites within the district, particularly the River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

Natural England strongly recommend that all new development adopt a higher standard of water efficiency of 100 litres/per person/day, including external water use and re-use, in line with

Southern Water's Target 100 demand reduction programme. Consideration should be given to the use of grey water recycling systems and efficient appliances.

River Itchen compensatory habitat

It should be noted that following the Environment Agency changes to Southern Water abstraction licences to protect the River Itchen SAC, compensation packages have been agreed between the Environment Agency, Natural England and Southern Water as a result of the Test and Itchen Public Inquiry and the S20 agreement. The River Meon is being considered as compensatory habitat for Atlantic Salmon, therefore it is advised that the local plan HRA considers the River Meon as a proposed SAC for Atlantic Salmon. This is also likely to have implications for the headwaters of the Meon. Further details on locations of this compensatory habitat will be provided once Natural England has had confirmation of its location.

Biodiversity Net Gain

Natural England strongly supports the requirement for development to deliver a 10% net gain in biodiversity. Net gain calculations can however be complex and open to a considerable degree of interpretation and wide margin of error that could potentially lead to

biodiversity loss if not properly validated. Natural England therefore strongly advises that developers are required to agree their calculations with your Council through a suitably designed process or protocol.

The plan's approach to biodiversity net gain should be compliant with the mitigation hierarchy, as outlined in paragraph 175 of the NPPF. The policy should ensure that biodiversity net gain is not applied to irreplaceable habitats and should also make clear that any mitigation and/or compensation requirements for Habitats sites should be dealt with separately from biodiversity net gain provision.

Please see further detailed advice on biodiversity net gain at Annex A of this letter, including advice on evidence and monitoring.

Blue/green infrastructure

It is recommended the work on the Green/Blue Infrastructure Framework and Action Plan, that will go on to inform the local plan, assesses the equivalent economic value (natural capital) of new greenspaces, including the increased desirability and value of houses provided with high quality green infrastructure and the value to improved health and wellbeing.

We recommend the Plan outlines the need for securing the long term management of new and existing green infrastructure (GI) and for protecting it from future development. Options could include the use of conservation covenant agreements, LNR declaration, Fields in Trust designation, green space designation in neighbourhood plans or Town and Village Green registration. Alternatively land can be passed on to a suitable NGO, or to your Council, or a Town or Parish Council.

Policy and supporting text should set minimum accessibility, quantitative and quality requirements for new green infrastructure. Natural England recommends this is achieved by adopting Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards (ANGSt) or replacement standards if revised, as a minimum requirement for new housing development. ANGSt includes the quantity, accessibility, quality and services standards for accessible greenspaces. Natural England is currently leading national work on a Green Infrastructure Standards project, expected to launch later this year. This will be a vital contribution to delivery of the 25 Year Environment Plan. We will be happy to continue to advise your authority as this work progresses.

The Local Plan should also reference the following green infrastructure policy standards:

➤ Keep Britain Tidy runs the Green Flag Award scheme on behalf of Government. Anyone can apply to have their greenspace assessed against the Green Flag Award Quality standard, for payment of a fee. The Award is adaptable to a range of types of greenspace including parks, gardens, social housing, etc.

- The Sensory Trust published 'By All reasonable Means' which sets good practice guidance on providing access to the natural environment for people of all abilities. Although not all areas will be able to provide this (such as some wildlife areas), the aim is to get the majority of areas accessible to all at least in part.
- The Forestry Commission has developed guidelines for Tree canopy cover, to be set for a local area, based on evidence showing that 20% is a good aspiration, depending on the current level.
- The Woodland Trust recommend woodland access standards. Accessible woodland of at least 2 ha should be available with 500 m of new homes and woodland of at least 20 ha within 4 km.

The plan should ensure new green infrastructure and habitat creation is monitored to ensure that it develops in accordance with its stated intention.

New development located in easy walking distance from existing natural greenspace and publicly accessible nature reserves will benefit substantially by the presence of such facilities in the locality and will through an increase in visitors, inevitably increase ongoing visitor management costs.

Where the management of the green infrastructure is not already secured (e.g. through SANG payments), local plan policy should require development to make a financial contribution appropriate to the scale of the development to the managers of the reserve / greenspace to cover these additional costs. This is particularly important where the nature reserves, or nature parks, are run by charities that do not have secured income to cover the in perpetuity management costs associated with new housing development.

The Plan should commit the authority to developing a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure (as required by NPPF paragraph 171). This should include detailed requirements for new areas of green infrastructure along with a review of existing to ensure that they are meeting the multifunctional benefits and thereby maximising their Natural Capital.

Green Belt

Natural England advises that work on establishing a Green Belt in the south of the district should ensure it considers the value of green belt land for the provision of multifunctional greenspace in close proximity to existing development. This should include opportunities for providing publicly accessible natural greenspace, enhanced wildlife value and ecological connectivity, reduced nutrient runoff including treatment wetlands and carbon sequestration.

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Winchester City Council Local Plan - Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation

<https://winchester.citizenspace.com/policy-and-planning/wcc-local-plan-sip>

The consultation ran from 15/02/2021 to 12/04/2021

Responses to this section:

1: Is there any need for any additional heritage policies over and above those that are already included in the existing Local Plan?

2: Do you have any suggestions for how the Local Plan can be used to support energy efficiency improvements to Listed Buildings?

The responses to both of these questions are analyzed below:

62 respondents either had no comment or no suggestions (C2, C12, C32, C38, C81, C103, C112, C114, C123, C136, C148, C150, C160, C168, C181, C186, C216, C234, C245, C256, C278, C280, C325, C326, C345, C346, C347, C348, C350, C351, C361, C372, C375, C378, C382, C407, C413, C416, C461, C477, C491, C500, C501, C511, C566, C567, C568, C569, C602, E1082, E1114, E1128, E1149, E1162, E1182, E1216, E1219, E1221, E1228, E1230, E1233, E1237)

3 respondents commented that this was not their area of expertise or it was unknown (C75, C492, L29)

1 respondent commented that it was not worth it/waste of money (C191)

1 respondent commented that it was it had aspirational suggestions (C306)

Comments from Historic England (E1214)

- There should be a strategic policy for the historic environment and a suite of development management policies for individual cases
- Hampshire Garden Trust keeps a register of historic parks and gardens – it is not clear if these are considered as non-designated historic assets for planning purposes - this should be clarified.
- DM25 seems to apply mainly to designated parks and gardens, but the supporting text also refers to ‘locally sensitive sites’ - we would recommend clarification as to which policy – DM25, or DM31, non-designated parks and gardens are considered
- There is no specific battlefield policy in the current Local Plan and whether as result of the Battle of Cheriton 1644, the council needs to consider including one in the new Local Plan
- There is no local list of heritage at risk register - recommend that there is a heritage at risk policy and a local list of heritage at risk to include grade 2 listed buildings that are not on Historic England’s Heritage at Risk Register
- There should be a strong link between design policies and heritage environment
- Supportive of policies towards increasing energy efficiency (further guidance is on HE website) – there needs to be good understanding of how the building was constructed and how it was designed to function in order to ensure that there is no harm to a Listed Building
- There is currently no list of non-designated heritage assets. There has been a pilot project, the Winchester Future 50 project, which had begun work on devising a list of non-designated heritage assets, however, as this project ended in 2020 there should be a commitment to do this work in a measurable timeframe to comply with the NPPF and to ensure that the current approach that is set out in Policy DM31 is feasible
- Important to acknowledge that LB’s make up a small proportion of the buildings in Winchester (not all will be dwellings), only around 4% are dwelling stock
- It should be acknowledged that energy usage and carbon emissions are emitted when a building is constructed – important to consider this over the lifetime of a home
- HE would support policy similar to the SDNPA (Policy SD14)
- The NPPF requires a positive strategy towards the historic environment and a complete list of non-designated heritage assets is essential
- HE would expect references to the historic environment in a range of other LP policies, throughout the Plan and in the vision for new Local Plan

- There should be a Local Plan policy that addresses potential listing over the plan period of as yet unidentified historic assets, importance of retaining or restoring historic shopfronts, specific policy on the inclusion of renewable energy technologies within Conservation Areas and the wider historic environment.

General approach

6 respondents commented that there should be changes to planning permission that it is easier to make changes to Listed Buildings if they are in the interest of the environment/more realistic interpretation of listed building requirements (C20, C124, C176, C189, C370, C546)

5 respondents commented that Listed Buildings should be preserved as built – including their setting and should recognise today's built environment forms a part of our future heritage and should not be to be detriment or character of historic place or structure (C5, C464, C600, L50, M17)

4 respondents commented that owners should be allowed internal improvements that do not disturb the appearance of the property e.g. double/triple glazing than is more energy efficient than is currently allowed (C101, C121, C530, C542)

4 respondents comments that there should be little more flexibility but ensuring to keep the fabric and authenticity of the building remains intact/ invisible to the visitor (C244, C360, C386, C561)

3 respondents commented why only Listed Buildings as support should be provided to enable all buildings to become more energy efficient and ideally carbon-neutral (C394, C561, C574)

3 respondents commented that the energy efficiency of the small number of listed buildings will have limited impact of carbon reduction and inappropriate works may damage their historic authenticity (C243, C305, C511)

2 respondents commented that we should encourage conversion of these spaces to use energy more efficiently - if people use them then they should be energy efficient (C190, C543)

1 respondent commented that the details have not been explained but changes that destroy the reasons for the listing would be self-defeating and wrong (C356)

1 respondent commented that we should review of conservation area and listed building policies to see how they can be reconciled more effectively with the need to retrofit buildings to ensure they are more energy efficient (C365)

1 respondent commented that we should investigate more efficient means of heating for the winter and keeping cool in the summer that does not detract from the essential character of the listed buildings (C360)

1 respondent commented that there is a need to educate younger generations about the importance of conserving the historic environment but this is outside the remit of the Local Plan (C603)

1 respondent commented that any energy efficiency improvements must be done in a way that preserves/sympathetic to listed buildings (C100, C260, C539)

1 respondent commented that with minimal changes to internal and external facades to introduce hidden forms of heating and ventilation using existing structures to hide the necessary pipework etc and the creation of new, "in-keeping" vents and grilles permitted (C542)

1 respondent commented that historic/listed designation should not be used for a barrier to sustainable improvements (C532)

1 respondent commented that we should be more supportive of modern technology as listed buildings have/should evolve over centuries to ensure they provide for modern expectations and comfort whilst also retaining the historical integrity (C528)

1 respondent commented that we should be a loosening of regulation on types of materials and ways of working on some of the perhaps slightly less valuable historic buildings to allow them to be more energy efficient, yet retaining their outer visual character would be good (C385)

1 respondent commented that we should allow facades of historic buildings to be kept with the rear being redeveloped using modern materials and allowing updates to the usage of the space, making it more efficient / suitable for a wider variety of purposes (C121)

1 respondent commented that we should permit anything that isn't a permanent change (C436)

1 respondent commented that the principle of a listed building is that nothing can be done without permission - some cases, work has already been done, which needs undoing which should be allowed (C586)

1 respondent commented that we should focus on maximising the standards for new development and refurbishment of non listed buildings (C511)

1 respondent commented that we should be sensible and realistic as to what can be achieved. Some buildings will not achieve goals without disproportionate investment that could be delayed in favour of essential service provision (C563)

1 respondent commented that most listed buildings are in the city centre- develop empty shops/ offices and people will be able to walk to them (C167)

1 respondent commented is this a Pareto issue? Or is it a third or fourth level of unimportance? (C273)

1 respondent commented that Ancient Monuments such as Tumuli have little or no protection - development (such as the eyesore house on Texas Drive) was granted because there is no overall consideration given to Historic monuments unless they happen to be buildings (C274).

1 respondent commented that we are not preserving the buildings we have and keeping them up to standard (C482)

1 respondent commented that it supported WDC's intentions to conserve and actively enhance heritage assets located within the district and this should be a key consideration as the plan is developed and to reflect on recent national events, to consider whether any heritage assets may have any negative impact upon the public and local communities and how any negative impacts might be alleviated whilst still conserving the historic environment (E1220).

1 respondent commented that along with the conservation area appraisals, WCC may want to identify heritage assets, which are considered to be at risk of irreversible harm or loss which could refer to buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscape identified as having a degree of significance (E1240).

Technology

4 respondents comments that the council should be supportive of the use of technology which can improve the energy efficiency of Listed buildings (e.g. heating/lighting/insulation) (C4, C117, C511, C514)

Renewable energy products

3 respondents comments that the council should permit use of tiles, slates & cladding that are solar collectors designed to look the same as the original and do not detract from its character, retain all lead flashing, incorporate rainwater collection to use for toilet flushing, include a quotation for ground heat extraction (C36, C360, C376)

4 respondents commented that air source heat pumps in Listed Buildings are perfectly possible with support (C165, C264, C376, C599)

2 respondents commented that the council should encourage roof insulation and under-floor insulation providing that the floor finishes can be reinstated with minimal damage - underfloor heating can be installed at the same time, which could make these buildings easier to warm/to save their appearance using radiators or other heat sources (C542, C437)

1 responded commented it was difficult to achieve a greater use of renewable energy and this will probably have higher unit cost (C58)

Solar

2 respondents comments that the integration of on-site renewable power (such as solar panels) should not be ruled out due to aesthetics as they are removable (C78, C436)

2 respondents commented that we should allow replacements with modern materials which retain the look and feel of traditional materials e.g slim dark solar PV on slate roofs or outbuildings (C542, C599)

1 respondent commented that Listed Buildings are not allowed solar panels on roof (C6)

Wind

1 respondent comments that we should take advantage of technology such as windmill pods that can be used to generate energy and not be too intrusive (C440)

1 respondent comments that there should be more solar panels (C475)

1 respondent commented that we should use wind generators and district heating for "island" parishes (C560)

Double/triple glazing

5 respondent's comments that more flexibility is required to enable specialist double glazed windows/doors as building have been moderised throughout history (C15, C360, C365, C392, C437)

1 respondent commented that owners of listed buildings such as the Victorian hospital blocks at Knowle must be permitted to add double glazing and other measures to reduce the energy costs (C277)

Other energy sources:

1 respondent commented that we should allow power generation by water from all the ancient mill sites (and others beside) (C584)

Water/waste/recycling/draught proofing

2 respondents commented that in Listed Buildings we should improve water use and waste water recycling, use rain water more efficiently, draft proofing which can be installed without having an impact on the fabric of the building (C127, C177)

Growing plants

2 respondents commented that the setting of historic places which need to consider the possibility of using the landscape to grow plants that produce, fruit, nectar, nuts and seeds and the planting of more trees (C516, C535)

EPC

1 respondent commented that energy efficiency improvements can be done via the EPC upgrade route (C539) whereas 2 respondents had a contrary view and commented that the EPC system is flawed as it does not measure energy efficiency but costs – heat losses and draughts should be done by thermal imaging (C539, C542)

Building Regulations

18 respondents comments that this issue should really be dealt with in Building Regulations rather than a local plan (C87, C88, C111, C192, C239, C286, C292, C327, C361, C399, C404, C408, C493, C494, C567, C568, C569, E1230)

Grants

12 respondents commented that there should be greater use of grants / planning policy to enable more energy efficiency measures (C20, C22, C40, C194, C352, C392, C395, C439, C517, C538, C554, C598)

Off setting

5 respondents comments that we should use offsetting to achieve environmental objectives of improving historic buildings (C40, C46, C147, C260, C550, E1216)

Best practice/working with others/recommended suppliers

10 respondents commented that we should offer a service to enhance energy efficiency improvements / bring together experts on energy efficiency and owners of historic buildings to find solutions and make suggestions that do not compromise the special qualities of Listed Buildings or increase the cost of retaining the building (C198, C252, C313, C342, C429, C445, C480, C542, C586, C342)

4 respondents comments that the City Council should work with Winchester College and the Cathedral, and the County Council, Guildhall, Council Offices, National Trust, English Heritage to bring forward exemplar projects in their own listed buildings to demonstrate to the owners of listed buildings what can be achieved (C23, C574, C584, C599)

4 respondents commented that we should take guidance/work with and encourage reference from Historic England to develop list of approved products (C246, C462, C542, E1182)

1 respondent (the City of Winchester Trust) commented that Historic England has published guidance on this subject which the Local Plan could encourage the owners of listed buildings to consult (E1218).

1 respondent commented that there is a danger of misplaced enthusiasm to retrofit or renewable energy generation that can compromise the historic integrity or aesthetics of a historic asset (E1182)

1 respondent commented that we should create a list of recommended suppliers (who might consider reduced prices for economies of scale) (C598)

1 respondent commented that the Plan should draw on good quality research to promote state-of-the-art solutions that preserve the character of the Listed Buildings, while increasing their energy efficiency (C480)

1 respondent commented that we should ask Winacc as they have some experience of this (C90)

1 respondent comments that there should be better support for the owners of thatched houses to improve energy efficiency (C187)

1 respondent commented that we should discuss this with experts who have access to private capital, such as SDCL (C549)

1 respondent commented that we should give support to owners through giving them ideas and a list of suppliers to help with maybe some by magnetic held panels you can put in over listed windows so the windows remain but the heat doesn't escape through them and improving insulation in roofing (C321)

1 respondent commented that we identify known issues and suggest how they can be addressed, with sketch designs if necessary – e.g. work to windows and adding solar panels (C47)

1 respondent commented that we should focuss on the development of historic buildings as part of their attraction to residents and visitors, including re-purposing buildings where appropriate (such as parts of Guildhall) (E848)

1 respondent commented that WCC should adopt, modify and implement the suggestion made by the Town Forum's One-Great-Win exercise that a stocktake should be taken of all the facilities, formal and informal, that are used for cultural purposes in the District and update the Cultural Strategy for Winchester (E848).

Energy use

1 respondent commented that the energy use of Listed Buildings may be high, the embodied carbon calculated over the lifetime of the building will be low - should calculate the lifetime carbon of the building which, if several hundred years old, would 'allow it' to be a low carbon building per year (C586)

2 respondents commented that heating must be one of the main energy costs of Listed Buildings and therefore guidance on providing green, renewable energy would make them more sustainable (providing it does not have an impact on them) (C42, C63)

2 respondents commented that we should encourage and incentives to move away from fossil fuel based heating sources (e.g. oil) to new and developing technologies (heat pumps, electric boilers etc) (C293, C352)

1 respondent commented that energy efficiency related policies include sufficient flexibility to allow for bespoke, high quality approach to be agreed concerning individual schemes – the principle should also be applied to schemes concerning heritage assets (E1092)

1 respondent commented if feasible, energy efficiency measures should be carried out on a case by case basis rather than having blanket LP policy as energy-efficient changes should not be demanded if the impact on a building will damage the reason for its listing in the first place (E1228)

1 respondent welcomed the principle of WCC identifying if there is anything that the Local Plan can do to support energy efficiency improvements to Listed Buildings (E1240)

1 respondent commented that many historic buildings perform well in terms of energy efficiency, and there must be a careful balance when seeking alterations to a listed building for the purposes of energy efficiency adaptations, especially when considering the impact of breathability of build fabric or harming features of interest (E1240).

1 respondent commented that various adaptations can improve energy efficiency without impact on the integrity of the listed building (e.g. insulation to walls and roofs, solar panels and alterations to windows) (E1240).

1 respondent commented that they fully support conserving the historic environment and accept that retrofitting historic buildings to be more energy efficient can be quite difficult and should, we feel, be less of a priority than more modern buildings that may be easier and cost less and cover a larger majority of houses and families (E1245).

Greenfield/brownfield

1 respondent commented that we should prioritise use of Listed Buildings before allowing development on greenfield sites and works associated with improving them to bring them in line with desired use would enable energy efficiency improvements at the same time (C236)

1 respondent commented that where possible, chimneys could be fitted with register plates which would reduce draughts and airflow tests could be performed to identify other sources of draughts, and where possible these should be filled or covered (C542)

1 respondent commented that some listed buildings could be regarded as Brown field opportunities for development - Comprehensive encouragement expressed to promote a clearer expectation of those development opportunities should be incorporated within the plan submission (C248)

Wildlife

1 respondent commented that we should preserve the tiny pockets of ancient habitat that still exist in our hedgerows, which would disappear if new towns were built (C33).

1 respondent commented that several Parish councils some with the support of Winchester City have promoted ideas of open community uses such areas designation as Community Areas. These designations should be incorporated with the local plan and be supported against development pressures (C248)

1 respondent commented that use of the ancient landscape for farming has minimal impact on Carbon use (C274)

Planning policy

3 respondents commented that we should include the SDNP SD14 policy in the Local Plan to allow Listed Buildings to become more energy efficient (C144, E1221, E1240)

2 respondents commented that Policy DM23 should be strengthened to make it more difficult to develop outside defined settlement boundaries, particularly where this would have an adverse impact on landscapes not specifically protected by designation. or DM25 (C208, C305)

2 respondents commented that Policy DM28 needs to be enhanced to remove any potential gain from unauthorized demolition (for example, by a presumption that sites where this has happened will not receive consent for market homes). Where an owner has failed to comply with Council orders to maintain a property, it should not be considered to be incapable of repair (C208, C305)

1 respondent commented that the existing suite of heritage policies provide robust protection for the District's designated and non-designated heritage assets (C515, C342)

1 respondent commented that all policies should be reviewed to see if they unnecessarily hinder emissions reduction or energy saving improvements to buildings, in particular energy-saving restrictions placed on listed buildings (C343).

1 respondent commented that the council needs to be much more rigorous in how it approves planning applications for buildings in this area to ensure that they are in keeping with those homes around them (C408)

1 respondent commented that each settlement, and its setting, must be judged on its merits (C464)

1 respondent commented that they were supportive of the conserving and enhancing the historic environment as a key topic for inclusion in the SIP and the positive contribution that development can have on the on the setting of historic assets (E1179)

1 respondent commented that whatever policy is developed it must rely on clear cut rules able to be assessed objectively rather than relying on woolly subjective judgements (E343).

1 respondent commented that the policies should be reviewed/revised to acknowledge the expected changes to living/working patterns post pandemic, and also because of the priorities of the Movement Strategy - all of these influences may result in changes to buildings and the ways they are used and to the public realm and the way it is used (E1218)

1 respondent (City of Winchester Trust) commented the preparation of Conservation Area Appraisals and their review should be retained (Winchester's conservation area was reviewed over 20 years ago and so should be reviewed again as soon as possible), there should be a new or updated heritage-related SP, A local heritage list, the council should build on the work of the Winchester Future Fifty project, update and extended design guidance for shopfronts, signs and advertisements and create an addendum document to the adopted High Quality Places SPD that includes guidance on adapting older buildings in conservation areas so that they are more energy efficient and able to accommodate new uses without compromising the historic character of the area (E1218).

1 respondent commented that the Silver Hill project (Central Winchester Regeneration) needs to show more concern for the antiquity of central Winchester (E1219)

1 respondent commented that WCC heritage policies of the Local Plan must protect Winchester's wealth of heritage assets and whilst energy efficiency improvements are supported, it should not be to the detriment or character of historic places or structure (E1232).

1 respondent commented that policies must rely on clear cut rules able to be assessed objectively rather than subjective judgements (E343).

NPPF

3 respondents commented that policies in the new LP should align or at least cross refer/compliment the latest version of NPPF (E1092, C515, E1209)

General comments

1 respondent commented that there should be less development (C290)

1 respondent commented that atmospheric pollution affecting these historical structures it is important and large scale developments in particular will have an impact of the historic environment (C326)

1 respondent commented on the need to focus developments on brownfield sites and use of current town and city centre spaces for residential properties, greenfield sites need to be preserved as they are a crucial part of our heritage, support the economy through valuable food production (increasingly important, following our exit from the European Union), and are important havens of wildlife and biodiversity (H12)

1 respondent comments on the need to preserve the reasons why many of us choose to live in the Winchester area. Green spaces, clean air, a historic, vibrant and interesting city centre, not just an overdeveloped soulless conurbation. City centre needs to be redeveloped to reflect the future not the past. More homes in the centre area, better green transport links to the outlying area and housing developments in the Winchester area need to be cohesive communities, not just bolted on to existing places or just Winchester expansion (C75)

1 respondent commented that green spaces need to be preserved and that any new plans for development look to use the brown field sites before considering our greenspaces. Any plans for new development should also look to preserve the city boundary and prevent urban sprawl (C404)

1 respondent commented that the plan is very Winchester town centre centric. Needs to be more about how to help villages can thrive, policies to protect the open countryside around villages, live in a more carbon neutral way with less dependency on car, greater use of cycling and walking but need to recognise that not all places are accessible from a safety perspective, greater amount of recreational space, attract more independent shops (H128)

1 respondent commented that need to protect valuable countryside and this district's character and history in particular, cannot support new towns in the countryside. The environmental impact of building on greenfield sites must be taken into account, brownfield site building being given better support. Important to an area like this where the rural nature of the area and its history is vital to its character and economy, not just to look at the environment concerns (E197)

1 respondent commented on the need for stronger protection for those historic items and buildings which are not protected by Listing (C342).

1 respondent commented the council should focuss on the development of historic buildings as part of their attraction to residents and visitors, including re-purposing buildings where appropriate e.g. parts of Guildhall (E848)

1 respondent (City of Winchester Trust) commented that Winchester is a complex city, it has significant issues to deal with and its priorities will be different to those for the rest of the district and therefore needs its own strategic plan (E1218)

1 respondent commented that the council should focus development to the north of the city to alleviate pressure to infill and redevelop smaller urban infill sites where there is potential for adverse impact on townscape, the setting of heritage assets and conservation character will appear at their greatest (E1121)

1 respondent commented that there is a need to educate younger generations about the importance of conserving the historic environment but this is outside the remit of the Local Plan (E1230).

1 respondent commented (Network Rail) that some of the heritage features could be improved externally and internally at the stations within the district if the funding is available for an improved passenger experience (E1236).

Comments on Conservation Area Assessments:

Conservation area assessments for Wonston, Sutton Scotney and Stoke Charity exist and form part of the current Local Plan and respondent E1242 would like to see the following included:

- Wonston conservation area to be extended to the north along Grange Road as far as Beech Cottage and the properties opposite to the east.
- Sutton Scotney conservation area to be extended to the north to include the surviving railway embankment adjacent to the Gratton and the bridge abutment adjacent to the A30.
- To seek protection for the road bridge over the former railway line on Wonston Road.
- Protection for the medieval moated site earthworks at Cranbourne.

Comments on specific SHELAA sites:

Royaldown – H78, H124,

South Winchester Golf course – H108

Wellhouse Lane, Winchester – E1121

Bushfield Camp/land at Littleton – E1179

SJM Barracks (E1092)

Summary of main issues:

- Dealing with energy Listed Buildings is more complicated when you are considering energy efficiency improvements, in terms of what you can / cannot do to the structure and fabric and the setting of a building when compared to other housing stock
- The need to acknowledge that whilst the energy use of Listed Buildings may be high, the embodied carbon calculated over the whole lifetime of the building will be low
- It is important to not solely focus on for example, measures such as 'double glazing windows' but we need to think about the use and operation of the whole building and its surrounding environment and what positive measures you could do without damaging the integrity of the LB.
- How can you the LP create a permissive policy that protects the fabric integrity of a LB and setting of the LB whilst at the same time promoting energy efficiency measures as otherwise this would undermine the purpose of having a building listed?
- There were a cross section of different and sometimes conflicting views on how you can use technology to improve the energy efficiency measures of a LB (air source heat pumps/underfloor heating solar panels etc)
- The council should offer a service and work with a range of other organisations to enhance energy efficiency improvements / bring together experts on energy efficiency and owners of historic buildings to find solutions and make suggestions that do not comprise the special qualities of Listed Buildings or increase the cost of retaining the building
- The LP could be used as signpost people to existing best practice / guidance that is already out there
- The LP should support the need to update Conservation Area Appraisals, build on the work of the Winchester Future Fifty project, update and extended design guidance for shopfronts, signs and advertisements and create an addendum document to the adopted High Quality Places SPD so that they are more energy efficient and able to accommodate new uses without compromising the historic character of the area

Your Place, Your Plan

‘General Comments’

**Summary of Comments and
Issues Raised**

Winchester City Council Local Plan - Strategic Issues & Priorities Consultation

<https://winchester.citizenspace.com/policy-and-planning/wcc-local-plan-sip>

This report was created on Tuesday 13 April 2021 at 09:21

The consultation ran from 15/02/2021 to 12/04/2021

Question: If you would like to make any general comments about local plan strategic issues and priorities, please do so in the space provided below:

There were **603** responses to this part of the question. (Some respondents did not want to have their responses published) There were a number of responses that fit into more than one category and therefore you will see that the numbers for each category do not add up to 603 as some responses will be present in multiple categories.

Summary:

The majority stated South Winchester needs a greenbelt while other responses commented on the complexity of the consultation process and length of the survey. Responses in regards to development stated that development on brownfield be prioritised before any greenfield development. Many stated again in this question their support for option 5 and opposed options 2 & 3 for housing development, which are both covered under the homes for all section. Many respondents detailed their opposition for the Royal Down development in Hursley and explained that transport is an important issue for many. Others made suggestions and commented on the Local Plan and process of this.

Greenbelt – 75 responses

- 62 responses stated that South Winchester needs a green belt. **C217, C596, C141, C143, C97, C66, C87, C126, C145, C151, C152, C155, C156, C166, C172, C174, C180, C182, C215, C237, C306, C325, C388, C395, C397, C399, C405, C408, C417, C429, C432, C467, C494, C496, C510, C513, C567, C568, C569, C42, C291, C292, C286, C441, C470, C497, C111, C573, C147, C166, C114, C192, C242, C327, C363, C361, C372, C407, C461, C478, C489, C573**
- We do need a green belt to stop built up areas merging into one great urban sprawl **C15**
- We should respect and protect greenbelt **C19, C88**
- Support a green belt to protect our settlement gaps **C450, C458, C404, C148, C193, C233, C232, C234, C334, C241**

Brownfield – 53 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- Always develop brownfield land first. **C562, C558**
- sensible to reuse or repurpose existing spaces in the community instead of starting from scratch **C37, C126, C257, C306, C345, C398, C404, C405, C69, C91, C94, C148, C232, C234, C407, C478, C489, C92, C97, C155, C95, C156, C208, C256, C305, C428, C464, C506, C517, C538, C546, C109, C236, C146, C164, C199, C232, C248, C372, C375**
- Please halt the seemingly unchecked sale and development of greenfield sites **C90**
- I strongly feel that new building should NOT be on greenfield sites **C390, C329**
- We live in a beautiful area, we are really worried about the encroachment of residential properties on our green fields **C108**
- Development should be confined to existing towns and villages, not spread around on green field sites. We need the green fields to enhance the environment/natural world. **C117**
- Developing on these local green and countryside areas will mean the Winchester area becomes a concrete block. **C150**

- Brown site conversion and that does not leave buildings and areas empty and prone to vandalism and graffiti is far more positive than ploughing up green space. **C177**
- Retaining the green space that we have and only developing on land that is already run-down/developed/derelict, e.g. Bushfield camp, River Park, Brookfield centre, Silver Hill, Barton Farm, Winchester Village. **C195**
- Whilst extra housing is needed in the Winchester area it is important to that this is not provided at the expense of open land, be it farmland or open spaces. **C196**
- I urge you to work with the CPRE to make use of the brownfield sites identified by them. **C414**
- WCC should not include any large-scale new green field development; it is the worst most carbon intensive form of meeting housing needs for Winchester's own population. **C429**
- Stop building on green open spaces. **C556**
Make more use of existing Urban Areas and the amount of building plots that already have planning permission and now stand empty. The use of brownfield and reuse of existing must come more forward in the ethos of a greener looking council. **H7**

Comments on consultation process - 40 responses

- 20 responses explained how difficult to fill in and understand. It is too long and take too much time to fill in, would put people off. **C489 C554, C58, C25 C60, C103, C136, C306, C379, C232, C246, C248 C83, C489, C479, C385, C502, C536, C489, C491**
- Others said that the way the feedback form is created makes it very difficult for anyone to disagree with the objectives. **C23, C5, C273 C561**

Other more detailed and individual responses:

- The consultation is heavily weighted in favour of promoting new housing developments, which generate income for the Council both in the form of payments from the developers and ongoing Council Tax revenue. **C313**
- You have not established that your objectives are the most democratically supported. You have chosen your priorities for your objectives; I do not accept them. Harness local involvement through the Parish Councils. **C40**
- I cannot understand how developments, like the proposed Royal down, can cause such a stir and the only way concerned residents can voice their concerns officially is by contributing to the Local Plan. A Plan that seems out of date now, overwhelmingly large in its scope and worryingly potentially off-putting to the public. **C588**
- It would help if this consultation had been better. Many of the questions appear to be set to give a predetermined answer. Overall, the plan lacks imagination and does not go far enough. **C584**
- An excellent if somewhat over complicated survey **C75**
- I very much welcome the genuine consultations launched by the current WCC administration. I also fully endorse the priorities that balance the climate emergency with suitable development in the District. I am convinced that the scattergun approach of the previous Local Plan did considerable damage to rural and semi-rural Hampshire, and that the ambitious goals now set can best be achieved by focusing development within Winchester and on new large-scale developments nearby. **C160**
- Not real consultation but a secret agenda already composed. **C274**
- The online events were very good, but nonetheless this has been quite a complex consultation to respond to which rendered comment on some options difficult for those without a detailed understanding of planning and associated issues. **C352**
- Completing this consultation document is extremely time-consuming and rather difficult. In common, I suspect, with many other respondents I have strong views on certain subjects but little knowledge and a few opinions on others. **C425**
- I am a Parish Clerk and I have listened to all of the online events which were very good, but this is a complex document for most people and too lengthy to answer.

You have tried to incorporate too many issues 'nine sections' into this Strategic Issues & Priorities consultation. It is not clear enough at the start that you can just answer a single section and no more. **C439**

- I am sorry this an outrageous abuse of the term consultation. The framing of the questions is biased. Many did not allow for a neutral or alternative answer. The Homes for All questions were particularly restrictive. Has the questionnaire been assessed by market research experts to ensure it meets the standards required for such a significant piece of work? There was a huge emphasis on climate change above many other pressing plan issues that had scant mention. For example, there were virtually no questions about issues such as gypsy and traveller sites affecting many of our communities. **C482**
- I would really like to be more engaged on this, but has taken be several goes, and some hours in order to complete, I suspect many will fall at the first hurdle. It would be great to have loads of public engagement but the information and the questions asked need to be more understandable to enable this **C385**
- This is a theoretical exercise, which will eventually have little impact on what actually happens in our area. **C101**
- Emails or leaflets should be sent to households to tell them of the surveys etc that the council are doing so that we can get more involved. It should not be kept for the select few. **C514**
- This website has been an absolute nightmare to navigate. **C489**
- The trouble with this whole business is that it is all talk and precious little action. **C417**
- I really wish you had provided relevant links to the Local Plan documents so respondents might have a fighting chance of giving a really informed answer (**C222**)

‘Yes’ to option 5 – 39 responses

Covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- **C141, C143, C97, C88, C126, C145, C151, C152, C155, C156, C166, C172, C174, C215, C182, C237, C325, C388, C397, C399, C404, C408, C417, C442, C467, C494, C496, C510, C567, C568, C569, C292, C327, C361, C407, C461, C241, C489, C337**

Transport – 25 responses

The majority of the responses in this topic is covered under the Sustainable Transport section

Cycling

- Cycle Winchester wants to promote cycling not to protect/enhance the leisure interests of a minority but because it is an important means of travel for many residents and has the potential to be part of a radical and entirely positive transformation for the city: improving the health and well-being of those who live and work here; helping tackle the climate emergency and problems of congestion; and being part of the creation of a more attractive and vibrant city centre as it faces the challenge of shaping a new future for the high street. **C578**
- Cycleway access to the City from the South via the major access roads such as Romsey Road and St Cross Road areas needs urgent improvement. **C111**
- Reduction in car traffic. **C61**
- Consider a Boris bikes or Bristol scooter scheme for fun and accessible transport around the city. **C556**
- We would also like to see more bespoke/secure cycle parking in the City centre, e.g. around/adjacent to the high street area, similar to the good provision adjacent to platform 1 at the railway station **C399**

Buses and Park and ride

- The bus network is currently not a city for purpose - it does not serve key residential districts and is prohibitively expensive. As a resident of Oliver's Battery, I either have to drive to the city or to a Park and Ride as the bus only comes to our area twice weekly. Even when it does, it is around £8 for 2 adults to travel to the city and back - this is significantly more expensive than parking in the city. Until the buses present a good value option compared to driving the city will not meet its carbon neutrality goals. **C156**
- The local bus service is not equally available to all. One example is Oliver's Battery. **C202**
- Promote Park and ride **C417, C596**

Carbon neutrality/sustainable transport

- Invest in green transport schemes **C596**
- While I think the commitment to carbon neutrality is a worth commitment, I fear that a rigid commitment to that goal will have unintended negative consequences. I think it will divert resources, attention and opportunities away from meeting needs that are more pressing. e.g. job creation, debt reduction, **C207**
- Let's have a more focus on helping the residents of Winchester achieve carbon neutrality through coordinated action lead by the council. **C215**
- There must be a focus on not only the built environment, but also the sustainable transport and travel infrastructure that connects the people and places. **C396**
- Look at installing several ZIP cars (electric if possible, obviously), maybe in car parks or on other Council land, so that there is not a need for so many city centre dwellers to have their own cars but instead to join a car share scheme or hire a ZIP car just as and when needed. **C131**
- Make developments less car orientated. Instead, more environmentally friendly transport should be encouraged such as bus, train, walking, and cycling. **C414**

Other more detailed and individual responses:

- Get rid of road closures, stupid bollards need loads more city centre parking. **C191**
- We should accept the long-term continued use of private cars and make it easy for them to be electric and hydrogen by removing perceptions that refuelling is difficult. **C245**
- As far as transport is concerned, it is a city with complex needs. The centre of law, city council and county council offices, large hospital, prison, and much else. Just closing off most of the streets and giving them over entirely to cyclists and walkers does not solve the problem of traffic. **C216**
- Please consider the fact that Winchester is a small city. It already suffers from the burden of too much traffic. Making the traffic travel more slowly simply increases the air pollution. More Park and Ride would help. Cycling is simply too dangerous when mixed with motor traffic, that is why more people will not do it. Many of the elderly are not able to walk far. More support for Public Transport would help. There needs to be a PROPER bus station, where disabled and elderly people at least can shelter - ideally protection from the weather for everyone. **C330**
- Local Plan policies should be made wider ranging in that public transport should be made greener as well as encouraging more people to rely on this form of travel outside the well-served areas. There needs to more thought on serving the rural areas, especially those where the only option is the car **C342**
- Lead the way by removing cars from the city centre by introducing a 21st century public transport system that doesn't just move people from Park & Ride centres to the city centre, but enables everyone in Winchester to easily reach the city centre, so it can become a location we can all access, without having to use our cars to reach it. **C538**
- In Kings Worthy, we do not need any further large-scale development. Kings Barton is not yet complete. The local roads are not suitable for either large vehicles or an increase in volume. There are many narrow bridges, which are pinch points. The surfaces of

many of the roads are already deteriorating due to increased use and poor maintenance. **C527**

- Twyford is affected by WCC activity especially traffic generated by City based employment and other attractions e.g. shopping, education, hospital
While recognizing Twyford's policy dependence on the South Downs for Planning purposes, TNP recognizes that its integral relationship to WCC in all other directions. Cycle route to Winchester and Colden Common/ Fair Oak/Bishops Waltham traffic management on B3335 **C593**
- The Local Plan needs to recognise that those living in rural areas have limited (or no) public services available locally and limited (or no) public transport available. Rural communities will still have a need to visit market towns and Winchester regularly to access public services, particularly older residents. In the absence of a regular bus, service there needs to be sufficient parking provision close to services. There also needs to be significant investment in electric vehicle charging points in rural communities as well as in Winchester car parks to support the transition to electric vehicles, as those in rural areas are most likely to continue to need to use a car. **C293**
- Winchester city centre transport interchange **C299**
- The closure of Andover Road north is very undesirable. The diversion of the traffic through a very densely populated Winchester Avenue will be disastrous for all road users. **C504**

Comments on LP and LP process – 26 responses

- Please put more effort into writing simple English and setting clear measurable goals... Give all the elected Councillors a voice, not only the Cabinet Members. **C574**
- Listen to people do not blindly go ahead ignoring people's views because you are on a mission of your own **C576**
- Insufficient focus on meeting the SA requirements **C36**
- I think the Plan is too focused on Carbon Neutral and not the main objective, which is the need to build more sustainable housing. This would cover most of the areas to achieve a move towards carbon Zero. The Consultation document is too repetitive and too wordy. Little emphasis is placed on local villages and rural areas with too much input on Winchester Town. **C144**
- As a fairly intelligent and interested resident, I attended one of the online briefings and have spent quite a lot of time trying to do this survey. However, I have found it very hard to do. Without reading many of the supporting documents, it is often difficult to understand the issues and come to an opinion. I put "I don't know" in lots of places even though I had actually tried hard to come to an opinion. My point is, how useful is a survey like this when for lots of residents it is just too demanding? Is it just paying lip service to the democratic process? Is there a target response below which the findings are null & void? **C359**
- I welcome the opportunities this consultation document provides. I look forward to the analysis and actions that result that review **C382**
- Please keep your objectives clear and deliverable. Please do not attempt to achieve goals, which are attainable only on a truly national level. Conversely, do not accept nationally imposed targets without question if they do not suit our local needs. However, do set ambitious targets for integrating town and country, by encouraging the latter and preventing the former from encroaching. **C57**
- Shedfield Parish Council welcomes this early engagement in the Local Plan revision, and wholly endorses the over-arching emphasis on meeting the climate emergency while creating a vibrant and liveable environment. **C168**
- I have recently completed a survey on transport, which was undertaken by Hampshire County Council. Can I assume that the local plan will take into account these views and outcome of this survey in relation to the Winchester District? **C280**

- As part of the emergence of the Reg 18 draft, as a Local House builder Alfred Homes would welcome the opportunity to engage with the City Council over the emerging Local Plan and discuss in more detail the general housing delivery policies coming forward, as well as how the land at Littleton Nursery and Alrebury Park could assist the Council in meeting its housing objectives. **C340**
- The focus for the district as a whole on the Winchester City is disappointing and shows a very real lack of understanding of the needs for this DISTRICT local plan. **C348**
- Just make sure the population are kept in the loop about developments in any of the sectors. Communication is the most valuable tool **C500**
- Other higher priorities come along, and often override whatever is in the Local Plan, it seems to me. It also seems that the all-important strategic infrastructure arrives too late. Forward planning in that respect is an abysmal failure. The priorities seem to be focused on numbers of homes built, regardless. For existing residents, this is an issue. **C101**
- There are two main ways of approaching the local plan review: a clean slate start again; or tweak what exists adding a few green zero carbon bells and whistles. I think that it is time for you to start again and get some clarity about just what role WCC should fulfil moving towards the middle of the century. **C186**
- I would like to see the major public institutions (Council, Hospital, University) actively supporting the objectives of the Local Plan, especially climate change, sustainable economic development, and wellbeing - and for them to be held publicly accountable for their actions on these measures. **C197**
- I have lived in Winchester for 30 years and not seen the progress that a city of our heritage and history and character should be able to achieve. The council traditionally have supported big business over small independent traders. These independent traders bring heart, soul, and character to our towns and villages. The appalling management over the redevelopment at the bottom end of Winchester is a perfect example of not delivering. Think outside the box. Get young people on your team from a wide range of backgrounds. They are the future. **C452**
- Food is one of the basics of human life and should be embedded in the local plan. **C516**
- This is one of the most innovative plans that I have read and, as such, it is commendable. As will be apparent from my comments, I am not convinced the approach is sound. However, the objectives may still be achieved, but in a more traditional planning policy way - i.e. it is important that the plan fits the approach required by the NPPF19 **C559**
- The Local Plan does not properly support the needs of the existing community of Winchester, let alone that of the future. In terms of the environment, climate change (and responsibility), public services, quality of living and preservation of the cultural and historical importance of the area, the proposals pay only lip service to these critical issues that we all face. Not enough thought, planning, consultation or research has been carried out that reassures my husband and I that the plan provides a credible solution. **C575**
- Local plan does not take into account wild and people's wellbeing. Please DO NOT build on green fields sites which would make flooding even worse than it already is and would lose a vast amount of wild life, which it already has had an impact on especially in our area. **C512**
- There is a climate emergency - yes. No -the WCC Local Plan will not solve it. It is a fiction, and somewhat self-indulgent, to believe it might. Care for the aged, good schooling and social services, safe and well maintained roads, well insulated housing, subsidised solar installations on each house, abundant EV charging ACROSS the area (not just urban) and good broadband in the rural areas will do the trick. It is a truism that building less houses uses less energy. Re-examine the argument for continuously housing stock. **C539**

- Winchester Food Partnership wishes food, as one of the basics of human life, to be embedded in the Winchester Local Plan. This is backed up in statements in the National Planning Policy Framework and the National Design Guide. **C535 C532**
- It seems incredulous that on one hand you are talking about zero neutral emissions and the other hand are consideration a huge development creating new roads, traffic and destroying natural habitats. Also taking away green spaces for us as families to enjoy **C406**
- The consultation states that the Biodiversity Action Plan needs to be updated. This revision should reflect the need to provide nest sites for rapidly declining urban bird species such as Swifts, House Sparrows and Starlings - nest sites used by these urban bird species are protected or replaced when repairing or renovating existing buildings **C270**
- Sport England would welcome reference to our Active Design guidance within the Winchester Local Plan. The Active Design guidance was co-produced by Sport England and Public Health England. It establishes a set of 10 principles that promote activity, health and stronger communities through the way we design and build our towns and cities. **C524**

Development – 22 responses

Covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy and Housing Needs

- In relation to the promotion of this consultation on Facebook, Denmead was referred to as a Town, which shows that some do not see it as a village anymore. My worry is this. Any further large-scale house building will completely spoil the place, it will lose its Village feel, the local school will not be able to cope and neither will the doctors surgery together with other services. Building more services to meet the extra housing whilst solving one problem will make Denmead bigger still and make it more like a town not a village. Those living here like Denmead the way it is, that is why they moved here and want to retain its Village feel and status and do not want it spoilt with further development. **C50**
- Small and medium sized sites can make an important contribution to meeting local housing requirements. This is particularly the case in the early years of the Plan period, during which time larger scale developments are less likely to be delivering housing. Smaller sites not only meet the social objectives of sustainable development but can also meet socio-economic objectives through supporting the incremental growth of smaller settlements and sustaining key services and facilities. **C80**
- We must build more council/social housing for rent and less 4/5 bedroom houses. Most importantly the Council should campaign to end the 'Right to Buy Scheme' as has happened in Scotland. **C548**
- Quite honestly, everyone who lives here agrees that the size of the city of Winchester is what makes it so attractive. **C216**
- Please do not allow Winchester to become any larger than it is. **C220**
- Retain the character of existing areas, protect habitat and the environment, and build quality development within or close to the larger settlements/infrastructure. Embrace new technology and create high-skilled local economy. **C296**
- It seems to me that concentrating new housing mainly in 1 place, by effectively adding large suburbs on to a city, increases car congestion and journey times - please investigate this suggestion, as I am not a traffic expert. **C304**
- The state of the river Itchen should a major consideration. Provision of adequate water supplies should be a greater priority and considered before any development takes place. Developers should contribute to the cost of water supplies **C93**
- There needs to be consistency in policy for infill sites. If a settlement has a development plan in place it should still be possible to have infill plots. A piece of land's characteristics does not change depending on a policy e.g. MTRA3 / MTRA 4 where one allows infill and one does not. Infill being defined as "a small gap within an otherwise built-up street

frontage, or ribbon (more than 6 dwellings)." Where land is classed as outside a development boundary (e.g. up to 500m) provided it is within a ribbon of existing dwellings, it should not be classed as countryside - since it is not isolated in the countryside and forms part of that settlement. Priority needs to give to small sites, and allocations made for self-build sites. People generally prefer small developments than large developments. Self-build sites need to be available within each settlement. People should not have to move to other areas in order to be able to self-build a dwelling. All settlements should be aware of the demand for this type of build (and identify the numbers who would like to undertake this type of development), allocating sites for self-build (which WCC agree will obtain planning permission) in each settlement. **C121**

- need to encourage/tempt young adults, and older residents on established suburban estates/developments where their sizeable houses/gardens are now too much for them (perhaps like ourselves in a few years' time!) back into the city centre, to keep it vibrant, post-Covid, and resist building on the green fields and rolling hills with ancient woodland that are the glorious and precious never-to-be-replaced- once-they-are-gone backdrop to our ancient and indeed former capital city. **C131**
- I would like to see existing Settlement Gaps retained and new Settlement Gaps identified under this new Local Plan. These help to define communities, and also are able to provide open spaces for people to benefit from. **C190**
- WCC should under no circumstances accept any overflow from the other PfSH authorities, they should do a better job of regeneration within their own boundaries. **C429**
- You cannot create a sustainable community by ignoring the distress and environmental destruction of large developments built solely for the benefit of investors, which do not meet the needs of the existing population and destroys communities. **C555**
- Developments going on in and around Winchester are excessive and we should be discouraging people from adding to the population as a whole. We do not need more offices in the area but more local industry would benefit all. Winnall Trading Estate should be used more effectively, and promoted with its transport links to the M3. **C514**
- Please review the options to give a better distribution of development throughout the District with emphasis on existing settlements in the south of the District **C341**
- Focus on new homes in strategic locations with really good transport links, well lit footpaths and cycle routes. Incentives to make existing older property more energy efficient, maintain open spaces and promote biodiversity. **C218**
- There are a lot of reasons for concentrating houses in towns but some greenfield development seems inevitable. However, we should continue to try to provide clear space around our towns and villages. **C198**
- Conserving and enhancing the Historic environment- settlement Gaps need to be preserved to maintain the local distinctiveness and historical setting of various communities. Block expansion development needs to be resisted, in if takes place should not be to the detriment of existing communities. **C249**
- More emphasis on countryside polices, as proven so important for the wider community for health and wellbeing. The slow destruction of the countryside is having an impact on biodiversity with loss of natural habitats. **C244**
- Winchester City Council has in recent years failed to seize the opportunity for housing developments to improve biodiversity. Ex farmland not rich in wildlife has been developed but without taking this opportunity to help struggling species. **C294**
- Land should be allocated for open space/biodiversity in addition to development, especially in applications over a certain size. Need for stronger protection for those historic items and buildings, which are not protected by listing as Conservation Area status is not necessarily enough to stop demolition and development of the site. **C342**
- The developers appear to get their way by giving a token gesture to the Council, which then allows them to do whatever they want. They should be made to fulfil their commitment regardless of the cost to them. **C514**

Not in support option 2 & 3 – 21 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy and Housing Needs

C94, C92, C109, C129, C325, C83, C91, C94, C292, C327, C361, C407, C461, C92, C520, C68, C520, C68, C102 C558 C557

Oppose Royal Down development – 21 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

C114, C19, C15, C189, C262, C306, C369, C380, C392, C588, C100, C287, C488, C409, C373, C119, C445, C463, C497, C409, C468

Housing and employment – 17 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy and Housing Needs

- Employment and Development should be located around existing settlements **C2**
- We need affordable housing in Winchester, for all ages. We must build attractive smaller person dwellings in the same area so that older people will feel able to move out of their family home into a community they know. Views of green space should be available from every home- including homes over offices or retail. **C586**
- The southern market towns, such as Wickham, Shedfield, Shirrell Heath and Soberton are being put under increasing pressure for housing development and having to tolerate the ever-growing volume, noise and pollution from through traffic heading between M3 and M27. The future growth of these settlements is also limited to the north and east by constraints on development in the National Park, and they badly need more protection. **C42**
- There needs to be more affordable housing **C61**
- Of course, there should be more affordable housing - the price of housing in this area is shocking. **C117**
- Be aware that is not just families which need homes. **C560**
- We should be aware that much housing is beyond the means of local people living in shared houses and longing for their own homes. In addition, account should be taken of people's changing needs as life progresses. There needs to be suitable accommodation for the elderly so that family homes can be relinquished and families in the area enabled to move on from starter homes. **C566**
- I think more focus should be put on building homes near to where people work. Priority should be given to sites that can deliver on climate change through a range of net biodiversity gain, delivery of green energy etc. More emphasis should be put on delivering homes in smaller sustainable villages. More self-build plots should be delivered. **C522**
- There may be some sites, which can accommodate wholly older person's accommodation and help to provide a balanced housing mix across a wider area or settlement. A larger site may well look to accommodate both older persons and general accommodation as part of an overall housing mix. The plan objectives should remain flexible enough to accommodate all housing needs and policies should be geared towards balanced communities. This may come as a mix of different sites or combinations within a single site. **C536**
- The Local Plan must have a mandatory provision for the inclusion of universal bird bricks to be incorporated in all new homes built within the WCC area at a ratio of one per dwelling. We must ensure that all new homes built have a universal bird brick (Swift brick) included at a rate of one per dwelling as recommended by the RIBA. This will start to turn the tide of the catastrophic losses of the last 25 years. **C585**
- Affordable housing cost needs to be based on household income not as a % of the market rent / sale price **C277**
- I think that having approximately 40% of the Winchester district designated a National Park puts a lot of pressure on the remaining 60%. It is a fact that houses are needed, but in the quantity, that Government has decreed remains to be seen and perhaps

challenged, as these numbers are just estimates. Government is not always good with estimates. **C455**

- WCC needs to take much more responsibility about the type of housing that is built. The whole idea of "affordable" housing is nonsense in that it is not affordable in Winchester. **C417**
 - It would be very beneficial to have requirements in the Plan to build more places for people to downsize into which suits their needs. This would release more family homes, or land for new development where appropriate. **C457**
 - A planning policy that insists on providing at least two or three sensibly sized bungalows on every new development for exclusive sale for residents over the age of 70. The idea is to release larger properties to the market thus setting off a chain of perhaps two or three upward moves. At the other end of the scale, I would like to make it possible for young couples to be able to establish a workable family home at a relatively young age. **C493**
- CALA are currently developing King's Barton, which has outline planning permission but is at a relatively early stage of development. King's Barton will continue to be one of the main contributors of new housing across the new Plan period and it is absolutely imperative that the Council give careful consideration to how new policy objectives surrounding the climate emergency can be retrofitted to such developments without adversely impacting upon viability. **C260**
- Do not over populate Hampshire. New small towns and villages should provide housing, employment and facilities **C299**
- More green and open spaces are required. Far too much housing development already so convert office blocks instead which are currently being unused and will continue to do so in the changing face of the workplace. The historic City of Winchester does not have the infrastructure to cope with thousands more homes. **H91**
 - This is high level it is important to know what housing numbers are required, if any, in Colden Common. **H11**

Carbon Neutrality – 15 responses

This topic is covered under Carbon Neutrality

- Too much focus on carbon neutrality **C2**
- You are trying to fool the public into believing that there is some sort of climate emergency. There is not. Councils should not try to con the public about this contentious issue. You will only be a bit successful if you support frequent public transport such as local trains and buses. Start with that, as does TfL in London. **C8**
- I feel strongly that carbon offsetting should not be allowed except in the extreme circumstances. The direction of travel should be to a low carbon living. **C586**
- We must reduce carbon emissions, promote biodiversity and reduce plastic pollution otherwise everything else we do will be a waste of time and money. At the same time, we need to do everything we can to create a fairer and equal society. **C118**
- The document and questions have correctly identified the importance of climate change and the need to achieve carbon neutrality. Success will depend largely on convincing everyone that combating climate change and the policies needed for addressing this are important and relevant as time is very short. The City Council is more likely to carry people in Winchester with it, if it commits to the production off a strategic plan for the whole of the city, which addresses the spatial issues like development potential , open spaces both green and others, and movement infrastructure. **C462**
- When considering carbon neutrality, pragmatic ambition required to avoid viability issues that could affect other requirements for a development such as the provision of affordable housing or community infrastructure. **C386**
- It is an enormous relief to me that climate change is now being taken seriously. I realise that taking unpopular steps is not easy in a democracy but I congratulate you on the work so far and urge you to be as ambitious as you can. I do not know if there have

been any citizens' assemblies held yet but I believe that they are a good way of informing the public and getting them onside. **C90**

- Please encourage and facilitate more recycling from localities. Please help more houses and areas to have solar panels for electricity **C178**
- imaginary climate emergency is flawed and makes for poor public policy **C523**
- This Emergency needs Action, not more Plans; now. **C400**
- It is good to see so much emphasis on climate change. Please allocate sites to large-scale renewable alternation - this is the easiest and cost-free way to make a big difference. **C436**
- The Woodland Trust would encourage policies to protect and increase trees and woodland, as a contribution to the strategic policy goals of tackling climate change, enhancing biodiversity and helping people live well. **C582**
- Use ground or water-sourced heat pumps to generate heating for buildings to help achieve carbon neutrality. Incentives could be given to achieve this. Encourage building sustainable smaller properties, all having a low carbon footprint. **C457**
- net zero targets at the local level are almost impossible to achieve in isolation, and in the timeframes set out, almost certainly exclude important sources of emissions, making the targets more window-dressing than real. More credible goals would focus on sustainability and reduction of waste. **C542**
- Concentrate on matters that directly affect people not virtue signalling over low carbon when Winchester is a tiny part of a tiny country and its efforts will have no effect globally **C238**

COVID – 13 responses

- This pandemic has provided all of us with a unique opportunity to change the way we live. Visionary leadership will be required to develop innovative solutions that will genuinely achieve zero carbon solutions for providing sufficient dwellings of the right type in the right place without building over huge swathes of our beautiful countryside. The same applies to creation of an integrated transport system that frees up road space while minimising the use of fossil-fuelled vehicles. **C394**
- The opportunities offered by the pandemic work and shopping habits should be seized, by rejuvenating town centres, facilitating working hubs and supporting homeworking, including accelerated broadband rollout, to help maximise recovery for all parts of the district. The biggest mistake WCC can make as we emerge from the pandemic is to go back to the old normal. **C567 C568 C569 C397 C399**
- I suspect we can expect some changes in working practices/travel, especially for work post Covid, but we will not know how big this change will be for some years yet. Presume this will be kept under constant review to allow adaption as needed? **C385**
- We have to take account of the changes that the pandemic has brought about in any future plans are so fundamental to all of our lives. The Council has a great opportunity to transform and change its thinking for all of our good **C408**
- The opportunities offered by the pandemic work and shopping habits should be seized, by rejuvenating town centres, facilitating working hubs and supporting homeworking, including accelerated broadband rollout, to help maximise recovery for all parts of the district. **C421**
- the COVID Pandemic it taught us that supply chains from other countries put us under pressure in terms of relying on essential food produce coming in when we should have been growing more ourselves. This would also help with climate change in helping people to eat seasonally with support of purchasing of local produce and reduction of food miles reducing the districts carbon footprint. **C470**
- Surely now after brexit we need to preserve our fields for livestock, fodder and vegetables. **C108**

- Covid has made us all stay at home more and appreciate what we can do from our homes by either walking or cycling. The current timetable for our new plan must reflect how life has changed in the last 18 months and how it is likely to stay at that similar pace for some time to come. Home working is with us now forever so social/leisure/broadband/buses together are making a far greater impact on our lives and will do for a long time to come **C177**
- Life has changed so much recently and will continue to do so. Although I realise a plan has to be put in place so we are able to focus on positive moves going forward, I also believe that a plan set in stone, which does not allow for flexibility as these changes manifest themselves would be a mistake. The question of what should be achieved should always be at the centre of such plans---not just the process of box ticking. It could be that part of the plan includes a delay, which will allow the effects of covid and brexit to be more clearly understood. **C471**

Suggestions for Local Plan – 10 responses

- Please invest time in observing the best examples of recent planning/architecture – e.g. multi use areas in London (Southbank - walking/cycling, beautiful vistas integrating modern and historic landmarks). **C46**
- Please listen to local people and stand up for our historic city and uniquely beautiful district **C59**
- As someone who relatively recently retired to Winchester for family reasons, from an industrial city in the North I am very conscious of how precious the historic character of Winchester and its rural setting are from a national point of view . I think the local pan should make more of this exceptionality. **C63**
- The plan needs to be realistic and be cognisant of the fact that older houses in rural areas with poor insulation simply cannot switch to sustainable forms of heating. Oil fire boilers will remain the normal solution for areas where there is no mains gas or sustainable alternatives. **C81**
- In order for the Local Plans to be recognised as being implemented, they should be steadfastly implemented and enforced by all sectors of local government especially planning control and enforcement. **C282**
- Areas outside the normal local plan remit could still be pursued jointly with the Carbon Neutrality Action Programme initiative, but it would be good to ensure coordinated working. **C365**
- Incentivisation of developers to delivery zero carbon schemes, e.g. CIL rebate if schemes are designed to Passivhaus? **C550**
- A good plan is about considering the needs of the whole community, not just the most vocal. Indeed the less vocal may be more affected by changes. It is about achieving objectives while not reducing the quality of life of existing residents, and where possible, enhancing their quality of life. **C259**
- Residents' wellbeing in terms of health and quality of life should be a priority - meaning active travel, pollution reduction and open/green spaces (with corresponding more apartment-orientated housing policy) should be at the forefront of the Local Plan. **C346**
- A radical rethink of the general assumption that growth is normal needs to be undertaken. Perhaps we need a plan for consolidation and improvement. Make better and more flexible use of what we already have. **C511**

Land at Five Oaks Farm, Sheffield, SO32 2HS, to be designated as a Local Green Space – 10 responses

- **C213, C225, C230, C266, C67, C213, C427, C594, C229**

'No' – 9 responses

- **C27, C28, C32, C38, C315, C351, C416, C501, C543,**

Supporting SHELAA sites – 7 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- Sir John Moore Barracks **C489 C306**
- Mount Edgecombe Farm **C515**
- The opportunities offered by the pandemic work and shopping habits should be seized, by rejuvenating town centres, developing community spaces and networks, facilitating working hubs and supporting homeworking, including accelerated broadband rollout, to help maximise recovery for all parts of the district. The biggest mistake WCC can make as we emerge from the pandemic is to go back to the old normal. **C291, C292, C461,**
- The land at Mill Mead in the curtilage of the Mill House, Winchester Road, Bishops Waltham offers opportunity for housing development with significant benefits to the community in terms of reduction of carbon footprint due to its proximity to the village centre resulting in reduction in the need to use vehicles together with its adjacent location to existing development and scope for biodiversity offset providing a biodiversity net gain **C583**

City and rural needs – 5 responses

- The focus for the district as a whole on the Winchester City is disappointing and shows a very real lack of understanding of the needs for this DISTRICT local plan. **C347**
- The local plan is very city centre oriented. **C202**
- I wish to emphasis though that the Plan needs to be very different for City Centre and for Rural areas and more importantly those differences as given by Parish Councils should be supported and actions taken accordingly. **C278**
- In rural areas, the residents are feeling that they are neglected. Often comments are made to planners or to the Council in Winchester and no action is taken. In order to have the support of the local plan and communities then these are important factors to uphold. **C437**
- The Local Plan needs to recognise that those living in rural areas have limited (or no) public services available locally and limited (or no) public transport available. Rural communities will still have a need to visit market towns and Winchester regularly to access public services, particularly older residents. In the absence of a regular bus, service there needs to be sufficient parking provision close to services. There also needs to be significant investment in electric vehicle charging points in rural communities as well as in Winchester car parks to support the transition to electric vehicles, as those in rural areas are most likely to continue to need to use a car. **C293**

Central Winchester regeneration – 4 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- Focus on redeveloping the city centre to create a Winchester, which is recreated for the new future into which we are moving, and which will make its citizens proud to live in a historic city, which is in tune with the future. **C87**
- Plans for redevelopment within Winchester City Centre have been long delayed. We need to see real progress on developing the right kind of mixed use development in this area. **C194**
- The 'redevelopment/ reimaging' of the city centre and other urban centres is essential and urgent. **C167**
- There could be more urban regeneration in the centre of Winchester for 18-30 year olds, and the over 65s/disabled/those who require care homes. **C131**

Biodiversity – 4 responses

- It is encouraging that the consultation states that the biodiversity action plan (BAP) needs to be updated. This revision should ensure that house sparrow, starling and swift

are designated as "priority" species in need of protection and enhancement. Furthermore, since the declines of these 3 species have been caused by the loss of nest sites we ask that the BAP requires that existing nest sites used by these species are protected when buildings are renovated, for example, and all new-build housing includes swift bricks at a density of 1 brick per dwelling. **C418, C465**

- I believe addressing climate change and protecting biodiversity should be priorities. **C239**
- Biodiversity and protection of species and habitats **C243**

Diversity – 4 responses

- The council looks at biodiversity but not diversity in population. Personally, I find it restrictive for a community if the demographic is nearly all white and middle class. More should be done to create ethnic diversity too **C20**
- Getting the city ready for a future that has sustainable living will take a great deal of courage. It will be necessary to close certain parts of the public highway, make certain streets part of a safe network and provide new ways of moving. The plan for the future needs to consider that people will want to move in and out of workplaces settings on a daily basis. This means that surrounding areas need to be viable places to live and work. The city should remain a destination for day and night activities. Focussing on healthy family life means that areas don't become over populated with either too many oldies or too many youngsters... Aim for diversity of population and diversity of habitat. **C12**
- We need to do a much better job of understanding the habit we live in and the diversity that will be lost if large developments are allowed on green field sites. **C33**
- People with Learning Disabilities usually prefer to live together in town centres where they can access things going on. Many times one person lives in 1 or 2 bedroom accommodation. This is complete waste of space. If they could live together in purpose built accommodation in safe areas that would suit them best. Perhaps a cafe could be incorporated in which they could be trained and employed. **C53**

Against SHELAA sites – 3 responses

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- CR04 Land at Newlands, Crawley 76 Houses and CR01 Land fronting Hacks Lane, Crawley 48 Houses the above two potential sites in Crawley should not be developed. Crawley is nearly devoid of local amenities and it would not be suitable to support an increased population. Vehicular access is under extreme pressure and the heritage of the village would be put at risk if developments were pursued., **C474**
- I object to the plan for potential development of sites CR01, CR02, CR03 and CR04 in Crawley (see full rep for details) **C431**
- **C312** is concerned about two sites that are being presented as part of the SHELAA - MI04 and MI12 (see full rep for details)

Nitrate neutrality – 3 responses

- The ability to achieve nitrates neutrality is particularly challenging on smaller sites. Therefore, the provision of mitigation at a borough-wide level would remove a potential constraint for the provision of housing on smaller development sites. **C519**
- Page 26 of the Consultation document sets out the importance of delivering growth in a way, which is 'nutrient neutral'. It suggests that The Local Plan may be able to help by including land for mitigation such as planting woodland or creating wetland habitat. This approach is strongly supported. The ability to achieve nitrates neutrality is particularly challenging on smaller sites. Therefore, the provision of mitigation at a borough-wide level would remove a potential constraint for the provision of housing on smaller development sites. **C541**

- I am very concerned at the pollution going into the Solent. There has not been enough publicity or enforcement of the latest requirements for Sewage treatment plants or similar and the need to replace old, leaking cesspits. **C170**

Heritage – 2 responses

This topic is covered under Conserving and Enhancing the historic environment

- Keep the historical beauty of Winchester **C556**
- I have grown up in Winchester and would like my own children to experience the same beautiful landscapes that make this such a special place to live. The increased pressures on children these days with social media etc mean that nature has never been a more important tonic to the stresses and strains of daily life. Young people deserve the same opportunities for recreation and leisure that we have benefitted from. It is not for us to take away historic landscapes that have been valued for generations. **C496**

Oppose removal of A&E from Winchester – 1 response

- Including A&E from Winchester. This city is big enough to warrant a full hospital. Creating a new hospital in Basingstoke would be detrimental to the residents of Winchester, who would then have to travel - probably by car- to access services they can currently walk to. **C100**
- If possible I would like to see the available for funding from Hampshire together build a new hospital in Winchester or the outskirts or at least retain the 24/7 emergency department at a minimum. Planning will need to be involved in this and it should I be included in the local plan it's one of the most important if not the most important threat to Winchester currently **H110**

Tourism – 1 response

- Increase Winchester's tourist trade by making Winchester full of culture, character and opportunities for local businesses. **C556**

Sport, leisure, art and culture – 1 response

Not much in the LP about sport, leisure, art or culture, would like to see more consideration given to this **C601**

University Students – 1 response

This topic is covered under Homes for All - Development Strategy

- Advocate closing down the so-called university. Students contribute only noise, litter and drunkenness to Winchester. Who benefits? A few pubs, clubs and cafes. The rest of us suffer immensely. Make them pay council tax too, in short term. **C8**

Pollution of developments – 1 response

- We need to consider the light pollution. Currently the area west of Micheldever station is one of the few places there is truly little light pollution and this is important to the local environment, especially where there is endangered wildlife. **C33**

15-minute neighbourhood – 1 response

- The aspiration for communities to be based around a 15 minute safe and accessible walk/cycle mobility scooter ride from shops and community facilities should be a key planning policy **C386**

Design – 1 response

- Winchester town accounts for the vast majority of the population of the district in terms of homes, education and employment it badly needs a spatial plan, with more detailed plans for key areas, to make a large number of improvements and to identify potential. The areas of most need and potential are in the ownership of WCC, some or HCC or

other public bodies. It also needs tailor made design statements focusing on buildings, their boundaries, the public realm and its characteristics, as well planting and the town's setting. The Local Plan is too generic - development needs to be considered in relation to the different places within it as well as having an overview. The present system of relying on the SHEELA is unsatisfactory. **C47**

Travelers sites – 1 response

This topic is covered under Homes for All – Housing Needs

- There is a need for more sites for travelling Show people. **C55**

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