



Meeting	Health and Environment Policy Committee
Date and Time	Tuesday, 4th July, 2023 at 6.30 pm.
Venue	Walton Suite, Guildhall Winchester and streamed live on YouTube at www.youtube.com/winchestercc

Note: This meeting is being held in person at the location specified above. Members of the public should note that a live video feed of the meeting will be available from the council's YouTube channel (www.youtube.com/winchestercc) during the meeting.

A limited number of seats will be made available at the above named location however attendance must be notified to the council at least 3 working days before the meeting. Please note that priority will be given to those wishing to attend and address the meeting over those wishing to attend and observe.

AGENDA

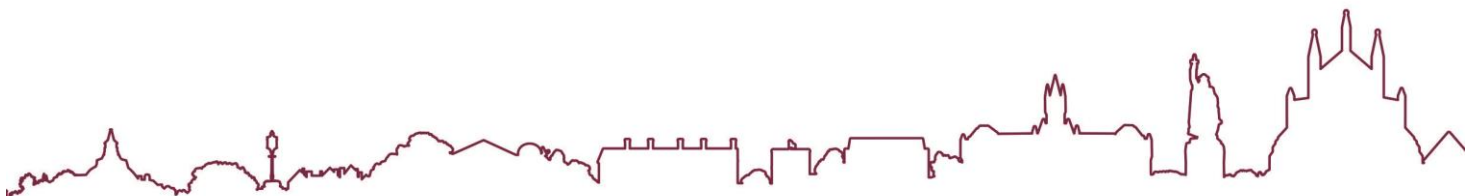
PROCEDURAL ITEMS

- 1. Apologies and Deputy Members**
To note the names of apologies given and deputy members who are attending the meeting in place of appointed members.
- 2. Appointment of Vice-Chairperson for Municipal Year 2023/24**
- 3. Declarations of Interest**
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.

If you require advice, please contact the appropriate Democratic Services Officer, prior to the meeting.

- 4. Chairperson's Announcements**



5. **To note the date and time of future meetings of the Committee**

- Tuesday 4 July 2023
- Thursday 21 September 2023
- Tuesday 5 December 2023
- Wednesday 28 February 2024

6. **Minutes** (Pages 5 - 20)

Minutes of the previous meeting held on 1 March 2023 (including Southern Water's response to points raised at this meeting, appended to minutes as attached)

BUSINESS ITEMS

7. **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 Committee.

NB members of the public are required to register with Democratic Services three clear working days before the meeting

(contact: democracy@winchester.gov.uk or 01962 848 264).

Members of the public and visiting councillors may speak at this Committee, provided they have registered to speak three working days in advance. Please contact Democratic Services **by 5pm on Wednesday, 28 June 2023** via democracy@winchester.gov.uk or (01962) 848 264 to register to speak and for further details.

8. **Future of Waste and Recycling (Presentation)** (Pages 21 - 40)

9. **Water Quality in Winchester District (Written Update from Environment Agency)** (Pages 41 - 48)

10. **To note the Work Programme for 2023/24 (HEP034)** (Pages 49 - 52)

Laura Taylor
Chief Executive

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.



26 June 2023

Agenda Contact: Claire Buchanan, Senior Democratic Services Officer
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**With the exception of exempt items, Agenda, reports and previous minutes are available on the Council's Website www.winchester.gov.uk*

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson: Cramoysan (Liberal Democrats)

Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed

Conservatives

Bolton
Warwick

Liberal Democrats

Greenberg
Morris
Tippett-Cooper
Wise

Deputy Members

Kurn and Pearson

Brophy and Williams

Quorum = 4 members

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AT MEETINGS

Representations will be limited to a maximum of 3 minutes, subject to a maximum 15 minutes set aside for all questions and answers. To reserve your place to speak, you are asked to **register with Democratic Services three clear working days prior to the meeting** – please see public participation agenda item for further details. People will be invited to speak in the order that they have registered, subject to the maximum time period allowed for speaking not being exceeded. Public Participation is at the Chairperson's discretion.

FILMING AND BROADCAST NOTIFICATION

This meeting will be recorded and broadcast live from the Council's YouTube channel. 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](#). Please note that the video recording is subtitled, but you may have to enable your device to see them (advice on how to do this is on the meeting page).

VOTING

- apart from the Chairperson, every Member has one vote when a matter before the meeting requires a decision.
- in the event of an equality of votes, the Chairperson may exercise a casting vote and that vote may be exercised in any way seen fit.
- a Member may abstain from voting, or vote differently from how they may have indicated during the debate, without further explanation.
- the way each Member voted will not be recorded in the minutes, unless a motion to have a Recorded Vote has been passed.

Public Document Pack Agenda Item 6

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, 1 March 2023

Attendance:

Councillors
Laming (Chairperson)

Westwood
Achwal
Bolton

Pearson
Warwick
Williams

Apologies for Absence:

Councillor Batho

Deputy Members:

Councillor Cutler (as deputy for Councillor Batho)

Others in attendance who addressed the meeting:

Councillors Becker (Cabinet Member for Inclusion and Engagement), Cook, Porter (Cabinet Member for Place and Local Plan), Thompson (Cabinet Member for Business and Culture), Tod (Leader and Cabinet Member for Asset Management) and Wallace

Others in attendance who did not address the meeting:

Councillor Power (Cabinet Member for Finance and Value)

[Full Video Recording](#)

1. CHAIRPERSON'S ANNOUNCEMENT

At the start of the meeting, the Chairperson made an announcement that, due to time constraints and the level of public interest in respect of agenda item 6 (Water Quality): items 8 (Air Quality Update), 9 (Council Homes Retrofit Programme) and 10 (Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) review) would be deferred. These agenda items (or items related to the same subject matter) would come forward for consideration at the next meeting of the committee on 4 July 2023.

RESOLVED:

That the consideration of the matters contained in agenda items 8, 9 and 10 be deferred to the next meeting of the committee on 4 July 2023.

2. **APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIRPERSON FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2022/23**

RESOLVED:

That Councillor Westwood be appointed as Vice Chairperson for the remainder of the municipal year 2022/23.

3. **APOLOGIES AND DEPUTY MEMBERS**

Apologies for the meeting were noted as above.

4. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

There were no declarations made at the meeting.

5. **MINUTES**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meeting held on the 6 December 2022 be approved and adopted.

6. **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

Georgina Palmer (also reading statements on behalf of James Murray and Councillor Mark Smith of Otterbourne Parish Council), Councillor Cook, Councillor Thompson (reading a statement on behalf of Danny Chambers), Dr Martin Burton, Ian Diver, Howard Boardman, Councillor Frances Strange (Chairman of Compton and Shawford Parish Council), Nicola Williams, Dr Paul Spencer (on behalf of Winchester BID) and Councillor Wallace spoke raising questions and comments in respect of agenda Item 6 (Water Quality), as summarised under the relevant minute below.

In addition, Tim Perry and Ian Tait addressed the committee in relation to agenda item 7 (Winchester District Youth Provision) and their comments are summarised under the relevant minute below.

7. **WATER QUALITY: REPRESENTATIVES FROM NATURAL ENGLAND AND SOUTHERN WATER IN ATTENDANCE (VERBAL UPDATE)**

The Chairperson welcomed Graham Horton of Natural England and Toby Willison (Director of Environment) and Rena Perri (Stakeholder Engagement Manager) from Southern Water to the meeting to provide a verbal update

following the motion taken to Council on 6 July 2022. The detailed matters in the motion had been referred to the committee, for a better understanding of the current levels of pollution and remedial action being taken to enable conclusions to be published to inform local community action groups. In addition, Southern Water were also asked to address the committee in light of the impact of water outages on residents within the Winchester district and wastewater discharges into waterways.

Georgina Palmer (also reading statements on behalf of James Murray and Councillor Mark Smith of Otterbourne Parish Council), Councillor Cook, Councillor Thompson (reading a statement on behalf of Danny Chambers), Dr Martin Burton, Ian Diver, Howard Boardman, Councillor Frances Strange (Chairman of Compton and Shawford Parish Council), Nicola Williams, Dr Paul Spencer (on behalf of Winchester BID) and Councillor Wallace addressed the Committee. In summary, they made reference to the following points and raised detailed questions, as summarised below:

Where it was available, a response was provided by Southern Water representatives as summarised below, with all outstanding responses to be given in writing by Southern Water following the meeting.

1. Regular clearance of raw sewage from drains off the boundary and beneath the foundations of the property.
Response: This was a result of combined sewer overflow (CSOs) relief valves on drainage systems. When the systems are overloaded with rain and surface water, the valves were in place to prevent properties flooding and raw sewage backing up through internal facilities (toilets, baths and sinks). It was accepted this was not ideal and that some residents were experiencing impacts from this system. A task force had been established specifically to look at how to eradicate this issue. A regional plan was due to be published in the next month detailing how spills would be eliminated in the region. An application had been made to OFWAT to accelerate funding to tackle immediate issues.
2. Quality of water for residents in Twyford and the poor quality of water for open water swimmers using the River Itchen.
Response: As above. The driver from Government was primarily about protecting nature conservation sites (including the River Itchen and bathing waters) as a priority.
3. Do Southern Water recognise hobbyists (wild swimmers and anglers in particular) as conscientious custodians of the river, and are they willing to work with them to turn around the environmental destruction pollution?
Response: The important role of hobbyists, including anglers, was recognised and the importance of working in partnership was considered key. It was noted that rivers trust were representatives on independent climate and environment groups which comprised of external stakeholders who challenged and scrutinised the performance and plans of Southern Water

4. Difficulties contacting Southern Water (long waiting times, calls being cut off etc)
Response: These issues would be reported to the customer service provider. Mr Willison advised that he was happy to make his contact details available to engage with stakeholders with a view to making improvements.
5. Water outages.
Response: An apology was provided for the two water outages that took place in December and February which affected a large number of residents in the Winchester district. It was noted that there were different reasons for the two incidents with a review due to be published shortly setting out why the incidents occurred and the learning behind this. Compensation payments would be doubled for the failure in service and supply happening in quick succession and a £50k donation would also be made to five food banks in the area.
6. Timeframe for providing bottled water to customers (particularly vulnerable customers) without a water supply. Registration methods to become a vulnerable customer and percentages of vulnerable residents provided with bottled water upon the recent supply losses.
7. Droughts and water bans
Response: There was a significant drought last summer/early autumn the during October - December, rainfall was excessive causing ground water levels to rise significantly being the reason why some local communities were experiencing flooding from very high ground water levels. River reservoirs and ground water level were monitored and reported by the Environment Agency and Southern Water to ensure appropriate action is taken quickly if required.
8. Planned pipe construction from Havant to Otterbourne – A response on this point would be provided in writing to the Chair in due course.
9. Routine maintenance and timely repairs to pipework.
10. Water station collection sites.
11. Water Butt provision – In respect of the pathway to resolve CSO issues, one of the interventions being trialled was the installation of water butts which were an effective method to flatten waterflow peaks.
12. Thames Water interaction map showing real-time raw sewage discharges for online view – could Southern Water publish similar?
13. Assurance that storm discharge pipes are fitted with data-gathering sensors to ensure accurate information is reported and shared with public in real-time throughout the whole network?
14. Concerns regarding the poor water quality at the upper Itchen – questions surrounding the content of Southern Water’s draft water

resource management plan in relation to the catchment first programme, soil erosion and over fertilisation of farmland.

Response: This forms part of the 5year business planning cycle.

During the period 2019-24 spend on catchment first activities is in the region of £32m on catchment, largely with farms and the whereabouts of this would be confirmed in writing.

15. Southern Water engagement with stakeholders to protect chalk streams from hazards.
16. The pumping of wastewater from Alresford treatment works in the chalk aquifer at the head water of the River Itchen that contains high levels of phosphates and heavily contributes to the poor quality of the water at River Itchen now and going forward. When will Southern Water install a phosphate stripper at Alresford to stop pumping pollutants into the Itchen aquifer?
Response: Investigations via the Environment Agency to look at pathways may exist between the treatment works, ground water and the Itchen were ongoing. Southern Water representatives indicated they would be happy to meet with interested parties and the Environment Agency to talk about details of these studies. Investment in the treatment works was unknown at this stage but an update on this matter would be provided to the Chair in due course.
17. Farmland Issues and the build-up of nitrate levels.
Response: Partnership working was paramount as this was largely an issue of how land was managed - Southern Water can play their part but a partnership between the water company, farmers and the regulator to identify what the best intervention was is considered necessary.
18. New build development at Sun Hill, New Alresford – How will the increased wastewater usage at the treatment works at Appledown Lane be managed, particularly phosphate?
Response: In general, Southern Water are a statutory consultee on strategic plans advising on capacity of sewage systems and ability to supply water but are not a statutory consultee on individual developments and have no right to refuse to connect developments to their systems either. The need for an excellent working relationship with local planning authorities therefore continued to be essential to mitigate risk.
19. Septic tank discharges – how are nitrates and phosphates being managed?
Response: We all have a role to play in choosing what products we use that release these into the environment. Details contained in the business plan 2025/2030 regarding domestic septic tank provision will be provided in due course.
20. Clean Water – Do Southern Water routinely add phosphates to drinking water output?

Response: In some locations, water supply works do add phosphorus to reduce lead contained in pipes – this is highly regulated by the Drinking Water Inspectorate. Specific details to follow.

21. Estimate of percentage losses due to leaks through the Southern Water network (particularly the Itchen Valley) and plans/timescales to reduce losses?

Response: Current level leak figures are 17% of water supplied. In 2023, the target was to fix 27,000 leaks with the volume of water leakage monitored on a weekly basis.

22. Kiln Lane sewage (major incidents) – monitoring station installed by the Environment Agency and remedial works taking place by Southern Water.

Response: Climate change placed an ongoing concern on network resilience with the need to ensure a reliable supply of water of a particular quality and have a wastewater treatment network that has resilience to a changing climate in the future.

23. What water saving measures are being implemented to prevent further droughts happening and what is being done to secure new sources of water to increase resilience and demand for water?

Response: Regional water resource plans were in place, with a water partnership for the south-east, including all the water companies in that region, with plans overseen by the environmental regulator. Also exploring solutions such as de-salination, water recycling etc. In the long term, a programme of measures were in place to assist customers in reducing their water consumption.

24. Health implications for those residents with medical conditions requiring the need for high water use (such as those with a stoma). Lack of water deliveries to vulnerable residents, lack of access to obtain supplies for those without vehicular use, non-payment of compensation and insufficient communication to residents giving supply updates.

Response: Southern Water acknowledged the points raised and apologised for their failure to adequately respond to the needs of its customers. A breakdown of the quantity of bottled water supplied to customers and those not supplied, would be provided. It was noted that lists of vulnerable customers were kept by various services (local authority etc) which differed, so there was a need to strengthen the vulnerable customer list data and improve service provision across the board. Compensation payments had been made for the outage that occurred in December and compensation would be made at double the statutory rate for the most recent outage. The compensation payments information given would be checked for accuracy with any changes to be reported back. For clarification, Southern Water confirmed that the reason the Otterbourne works was shut down was due to their monitoring and detecting a risk of contamination. It was noted that no contamination had occurred off the site, but a rigorous and timely

cleaning operation had to follow before a safe supply of water could be restored.

25. Failures in Southern Water's duty of care to the environment and its customers with the systematic dumping of raw sewage and inadequate infrastructure due to lack of investment over many years.

Response: Southern Water was striving to improve performance, to accelerate this to make it sustainable and resilient.

26. Raw sewage in Winchester High Street as drains overflowed after heavy rainfall which was a recurring problem and infrastructure investment was required to address this. Blockages were removed in Autumn last year but queried why work was not carried out sooner and what could be done to prevent further problems?

Response: This should have been resolved quicker and short-term mitigations had been put in place with scoping of the medium-term plan to put in more resilient system going forward. This would take place over the next six months, with work anticipated to take place during 2024/2026. A definitive response would be provided in due course.

27. Southern Water's annual performance report 2021/22 shows a failure to achieve the water quality compliance target and every wastewater performance commitment with the British water performance survey, OFWAT and others ranking Southern Water's performance as a water company very poorly across the board. There were ongoing issues with wastewater systems effecting residents in local villages, including the inadequacy of the pumping facility and the age of sewage pipes in Hambledon and sewage discharges impacting residents in Waltham Chase over many years. A real-time improvement was required as residents deserve better. In relation to sewage discharge into water courses, will Southern Water commit to helping the council by providing information on which treatments works will be managing the sewage for new developments and to provide an assessment to assist with planning decisions? Environment land management plans – how much of Southern Water's land was being actively managed to support nature recovery?

Response: A full written update would be provided regarding the issues experienced in Hambledon regarding the infiltration reduction plan, significant sewer lining work had taken place and this was on going. The concerns regarding Waltham Chase had been passed onto the operations team to review these problems. On the use of land, 9,000 hectares was Southern Water's land ownership which although significant, was the smallest land holding of any water company and a balance was required for operational activities, renewable energy regeneration and nature recovery and a land management strategy was currently being progressed. An update on this could be provided to the committee at a later date, if required. Regarding performance improvement, it was noted that Southern Water's primary focus was on significantly improving pollution incident levels, leakages and customer service. It was noted that total pollution incidents had been reduced by

approximately 35% from 2020/21 to 2021/22 and a pathfinder was in place to reduce CSO spillage into the environment.

Prior to the meeting, questions were submitted by members of the committee to Southern Water and Natural England for a response to be provided at the meeting. These questions were largely addressed during the public participation session, as set out above. In addition, Mr Willison (Southern Water) and Mr Horton (Natural England) responded to further questions from members of the committee on the following points:

- (i) Reassurance of drinking tap water quality from Otterbourne reservoir for safe use.
Response: Mr Willison confirmed that the product met the quality requirements of the Drinking Water Inspectorate and reassured the committee that this was safe for consumption.
- (ii) Poor infrastructure support for farmers during the recent water outages.
Response: Mr Willison acknowledged the issues experienced and advised that he would be happy to discuss with the farming community to discuss how large water butts could be provided for agricultural premises to help provide some resilience.
- (iii) Consideration of the River Meon – Wickham waste treatment works and storm drain and the reliability of figures and information regarding discharge.
Response: Mr Willison advised on how short and long spills were recorded, stated that the importance of the River Meon was recognised, that action was being taken to reduce spilling and confirmed that he would check on monitoring with Rivers Trust to ensure accuracy.
- (iv) Renumeration of Directors and strategic alignment of investors.
Response: It was noted that a letter from Southern Water's significant investor was issued to OFWAT setting out their expectations of Southern Water's performance. This was available on the OFWAT website and a copy would be provided.
- (v) Natural England: Pollution and extraction rates in rivers.
Response: Mr Horton stated that rivers were having a difficult time due systemic challenges with over-extraction and lack of care. It was also for society to decide what kind of environment choices it wished to make and the importance of continuing to hold Southern Water and the Government to account was recognised. It was Natural England's responsibility to continue to provide the evidence, clear science and advice on what needs to be done to improve the environment.
- (vi) Effective communication to businesses to ensure the appropriate disposal methods for fats, oil and grease.
- (vii) Current plans for phosphates, nitrates and pharmaceutical products.

Response: In response to phosphates and nitrates, Mr Horton stated that Natural England had been running its catchment sensitive farming programme that works with farmers and landowners to give advice on how to manage land in an appropriate way to ensure phosphates and nitrates do not wash off the land into watercourses. It gives the grants and opportunity for farmers to invest in the right equipment to look after livestock and advice on soil management so nutrients absorb into crops. In respect of pharmaceuticals, the impact on the environment from various chemicals in waterways was still largely unknown which was of significant concern.

In conclusion, the Chairperson thanked members of the public for participating in the meeting and representatives from Southern Water and Natural England for their attendance and welcomed written responses to the questions asked in due course.

RESOLVED:

That the verbal update, questions asked and responses given to date, as summarised above be received and noted.

8. **WINCHESTER DISTRICT YOUTH PROVISION
(HEP031 AND PRESENTATION)**

Tim Perry and Ian Tait addressed the Committee on this item.

In summary, Tim Perry made reference to the following points:

- Campaigning for a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA) to be built in one of the parks in North Winchester.
- Survey undertaken to establish the need for such a facility with positive response – 97% responding that they would welcome a MUGA in their community.
- Believed there to be a lack of MUGA and all-weather recreational facilities in this area of Winchester for children and young people with over 4,000 young people in the St Paul and St Barnabas wards and no MUGA provision available.
- Suggested building of a MUGA at Dean Land of St Matthews Park to address concerns about the lack of free to use facilities in these communities.
- Wishes to partner with the council to agree a location for the MUGA, agree a plan to finance this with the use of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) being suggested as an option and set a timetable for the works. Also committed to fundraising for part of the MUGA if required as experienced fundraisers.

In summary, Ian Tait made reference to the following points:

- Report highlights that Stanmore, by a large margin, has the highest proportion of young people but has very few facilities for youngsters with a high percentage of students, issues of drug and alcohol abuse amongst young people and pressures on their mental health and wellbeing.

- New development in The Valley do not trigger and CIL contribution which it would have if it was a private residential development – Stanmore badly requires these resources for facility provision. There was an ongoing reliance on the Carroll Centre as the only community centre in the area.

Councillor Becker introduced the report which outlined an audit of community youth provision. This was intended to establish what the council and other organisations have in place as a starting point for any additional work in developing facilities, whilst listening to the needs of young people through the vision for Winchester. In particular, there would be close working with teenage girls on what community and recreational facilities they would like to see, with discussions to continue further going forward.

The Corporate Head of Economy and Community gave a detailed presentation which provided an overview of the provision for the Winchester District Youth Offer including, the work carried out to collect data, insight at national, county and district levels, an audit of the facilities available across the district and some early conclusion from these initial findings.

The committee proceeded to ask questions on the following matters which were responded to by the relevant Cabinet Members and the Corporate Head of Economy and Community:

- (i) Comprehensive/Community School facilities – provision within schools data had been collected but work to understand when facilities were available etc was required and further information needed to be worked through at this stage. However, this data would be included going forward.
- (ii) The use of general CIL funds for the provision of community facilities. It was noted that affordable housing developments did not get charged CIL. However, areas such as Stanmore could apply for CIL funds, if it could be proven that it had an infrastructure need that was driven by development.
- (iii) Housing for young people – The Housing Team were currently working on next generational activity and how to best promote housing options available.
- (iv) The breakdown of data into smaller age ranges to remove the number of students included within the town ward area statistics.
- (v) A holistic approach of adequate facilities for the teen to twenties age group in the town areas.
- (vi) Balance of city centre and rural district access – provision of safe, uniformed and organised events.

At the conclusion of debate, the committee thanked officers for the progress carried out to date and for the informative presentation received.

RESOLVED:

That the contents of the report and presentation be received, and the comments raised by the committee, as summarised above, be noted.

9. **TO NOTE THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2022/23**

RESOLVED:

That the work programme for 2022/23 be noted.

The meeting commenced at 6.30 pm and concluded at 10.10 pm

Chairperson

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Southern Water’s catchment work in the Itchen Fluvial Catchment

SW’s catchment team includes three catchment officers (one covering Hampshire & Isle of Wight), whose work is to engage with farmers and other land users to reduce impacts on water quality in drinking water resources (both ground and surface waters).

Working with Farm Clusters

Engagement work in Hampshire commenced in late 2020, and continues to build on close collaboration with two key farm clusters:

- Winchester to Test Farm Cluster
- Winchester Downs Farm Cluster

The two clusters combined have a membership of around 50 farmers, all farming within the Test and Itchen catchments.

Farm clusters provide an invaluable way to engage with a large number of farmers with agreed environmental objectives. They hold regular meetings and workshops with speakers on a wide range of environmental topics, including protection of water quality.

A key engagement activity in 2023 has been to run a field trial to explore fertiliser use efficiency. Southern Water gained agreement from one farmer to host a crop nutrient field trial. NIAB was commissioned to design and monitor the randomised replicated trial on winter wheat, with three levels of fertilizer application. Soil and tissue samples have been taken for analyses of all plant nutrients, and the grain will also be analysed. The results when presented to the Clusters will help focus farmers’ attention on their fertilizer use efficiency, and help them determine the optimal level to apply without excess being available for leaching after harvest.

Incentive schemes

As well as providing information and workshops on the potential impacts of farming on water resources, Southern Water also offers two incentive schemes:

- Nitrate Scheme

This offers payments to farmers in priority groundwater catchments (Twyford and most of Easton catchments also falling within the Itchen fluvial catchment) for a range of measures. Although the primary objective is to reduce nitrate leaching as an AMP7 WINEP regulatory scheme, the measures offered will also have wider water protection benefits, eg improved soil structure and water-holding capacity, overwinter plant cover to lessen run-off, etc.

Summary of Nitrate Scheme uptake by farms with land in Itchen catchment 2022-23

Total number of participant farms with land in Itchen catchment	Total area of cover crops funded	Total area of herbal leys funded	No. farms funded for soil, manure or tissue testing	No. farms funded for variable rate fertilizer application
11	402 ha	81 ha	7	5

- Farm Capital Grant Scheme

Farmers anywhere within the Test and Itchen catchments can apply for this scheme which offers 50% contribution (up to £10k cap), with applications being assessed on a case-by-case basis according to the benefits the new infrastructure or equipment will bring in protecting water quality.

Within the Itchen catchment, two grants have been made for GPS-enabled equipment to improve precision of pesticide and fertilizer applications.

- **ADAS Specialist Advice Visits**

Southern Water funds specialist advice visits on a range of farm infrastructure or soil husbandry topics.

Two advice and design visits for new crop sprayer filling/washdown areas have been provided to farms within the Itchen catchment.

Septic Tanks

Septic tanks are regulated by the Environment Agency. Southern Water does not have any regulatory authority to request improvements or to ask people to join our sewerage network and pay for treatment. We have in the past done a leaflet campaign about septic tanks and phosphorus.

Environment Agency/Gov.UK guidelines on Septic Tanks - [Septic tanks and sewage treatment plants: what you need to do: Overview - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Overview

You are responsible for (the 'operator' of) a septic tank or sewage treatment plant if:

- *you own the property that uses the system*
- *your property shares the system with other properties (you are jointly responsible)*
- *you have an agreement with the owner of the property that you are responsible for the system, for example you're renting and it's in your tenancy agreement*

Your septic tank or treatment plant will treat your sewage and release liquid ('sewage discharge') into the environment. What you must do depends on:

- *whether the sewage discharge goes into the ground or into surface water*
- *if the treatment system existed before 2015 and has not changed significantly since 1 January 2015 (an 'existing discharge')*
- *if the treatment system was installed or has changed significantly since 1 January 2015 (a 'new discharge')*

Leakage

Reducing leakage is at the forefront of our activity to secure resilient and sustainable water resources.

Per our draft Water Resources Management Plan (available to view on our website - [Our Draft Water Resources Management Plan \(southernwater.co.uk\)](#)) we're proposing to reduce leakage by at least 50% by 2050, and could increase this to 62% depending on how we deliver it.

We have one of the lowest levels of leakage of all the water companies. At present, it accounts for 17% of the total water we put into supply. By 2050 we will have reduced leakage to less than 8% under average weather conditions.

How could we do it?

- improve the monitoring of our water network by installing more sensors and bring all our leakage data together into a digitalised system to help us detect and prioritise repairs
- improve how we manage pressure in our network
- replace water mains that are prone to frequent bursts and leaks
- roll out smart meters to our customers which alert us to leaks at their homes and businesses and we'll help get them fixed quickly
- make use of emerging technology such as remote sensors, thermal imagery, satellites and drones to detect leaks
- progress the development of innovative, fibre optic technology to provide data about leakage across the network

Drought:

Our Drought Plan sets out how we would deal with a drought in Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. It outlines the steps we would take to ensure we can maintain supplies of drinking water to our customers while minimising the impact on our rivers and the environment during drought events [Our Drought Plan \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk/our-drought-plan)

Winter of 2022/23 was significantly wetter than average (the Itchen Catchment received ~160% of the long term average "Winter" Rainfall (Oct-Mar) according to EA data and, as a consequence, we think dry weather risks this year are low – flows in the Itchen.

Our drought plan includes thresholds linked to the actions we will take during spells of dry weather. For Hampshire these are based off a combination of rainfall and river flow with the Level 1 threshold being set approximately 3 months (90 days) before we expect the Hands-off-Flow thresholds to be crossed for the rivers under a worst case scenario (i.e. little to no rainfall). Through the summer months we regularly update and run our forecasting models to allow us to predict when our various drought triggers and any linked actions, including increased water efficiency measures and communications. The implementation of any formal water use restrictions such as Temporary Use Bans will be linked to the timing of any application we might need to make for the River Test Drought Permit. For 2023, and because of the wet Winter our forecasts suggest that we are unlikely to need to impose any restrictions this year unless we have a dry autumn. However, there will likely be the normal water efficiency messaging over the summer.

Regarding future resilience, we have published our draft Water Resources Management Plan, which covers this in detail - [Our Draft Water Resources Management Plan \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk/our-draft-water-resources-management-plan)

Strategy is based on the following four pillars:

1. Efficient use of water and minimal wastage across society.
2. New water sources that provide resilient and sustainable supplies.
3. A network that can move water around the region.
4. Catchment and nature-based solutions that improve the environment we rely upon

More detail can also be found on our Water for Life Hampshire webpages - [Water for Life – Hampshire \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk/water-for-life-hampshire)
[Our strategic solutions \(southernwater.co.uk\)](https://www.southernwater.co.uk/our-strategic-solutions) - potential options

- Water recycling
- Water transfers from neighbouring water companies
- Havant Thickett Reservoir

- Hampshire Grid – moving water around our network.

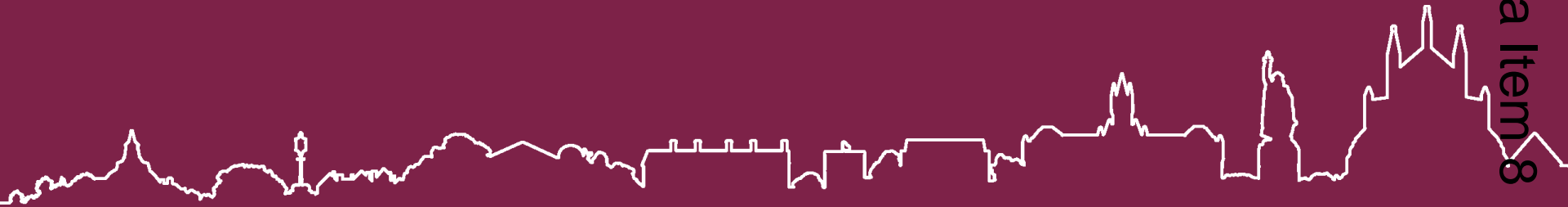
Health and Environment Policy Committee

Update on Waste and recycling in Winchester

Page 21

Campbell Williams
Lead – Environmental Services
Winchester City Council
July 2023

Agenda Item 8



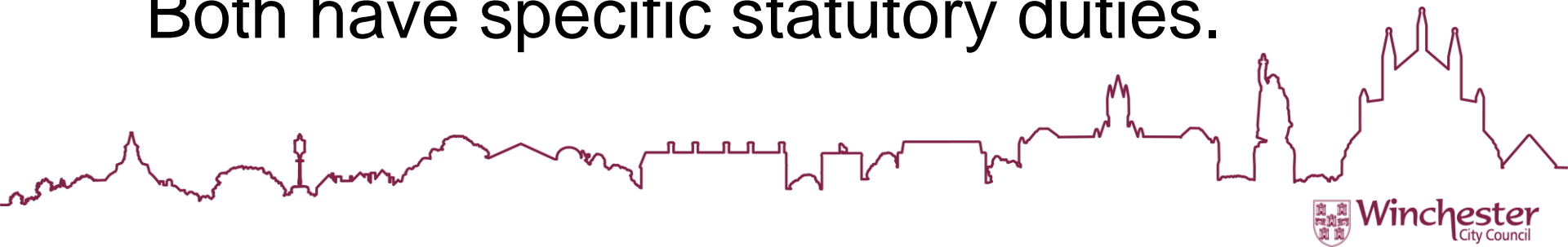
What do we do now...

Winchester is a waste collection authority, which collects household waste and recycling

Page 22

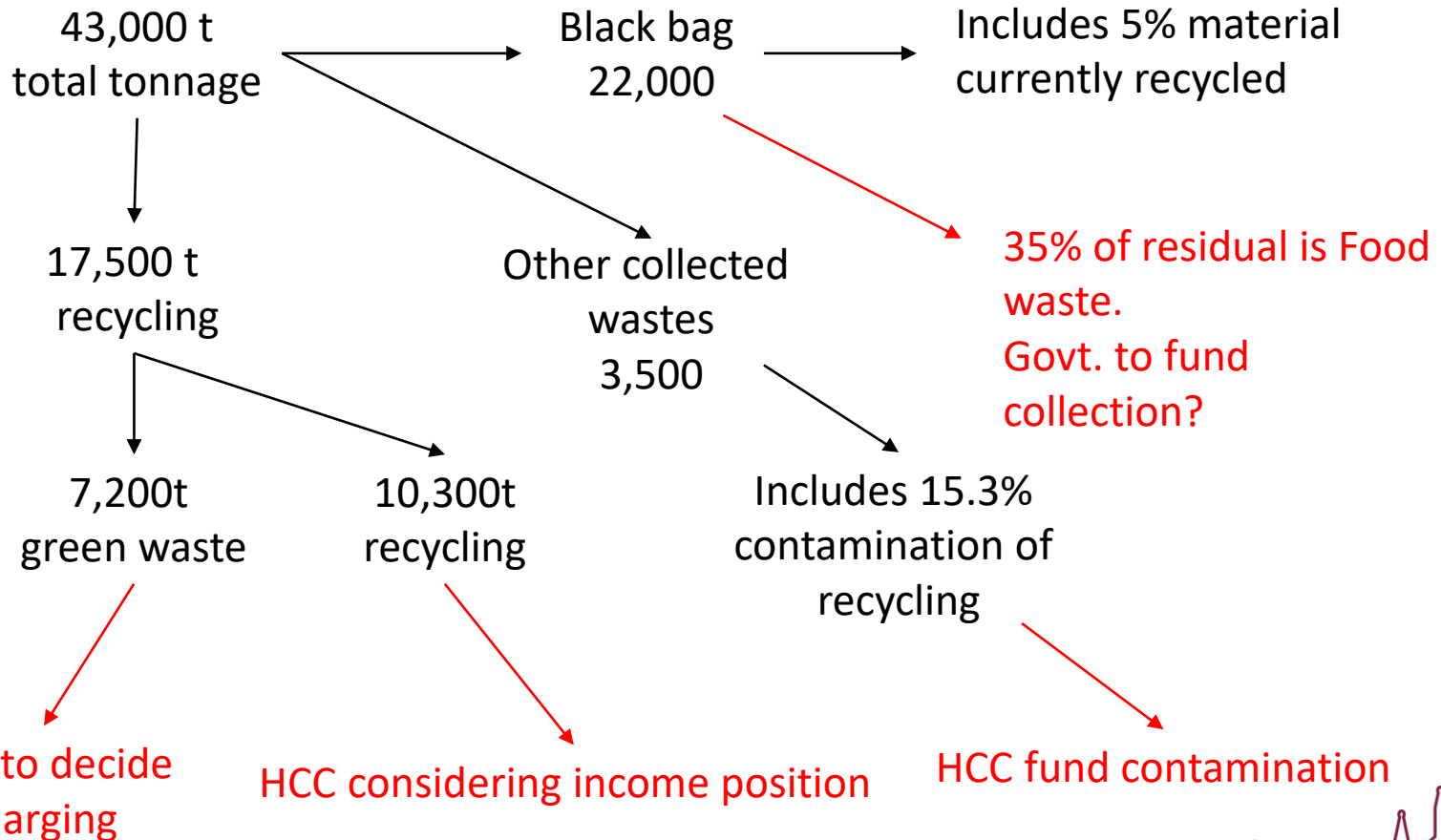
Hampshire County Council is a waste disposal authority, which treats and manages the collected material

Both have specific statutory duties.



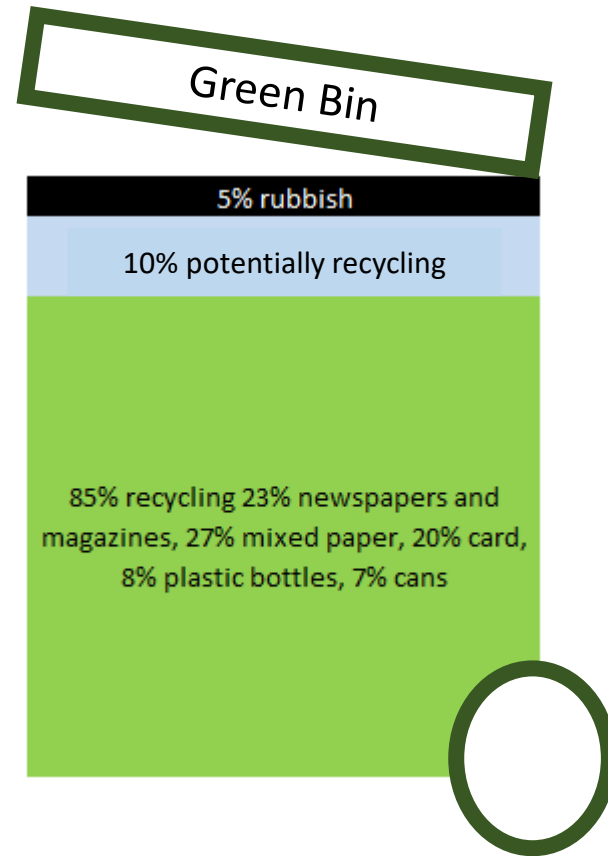
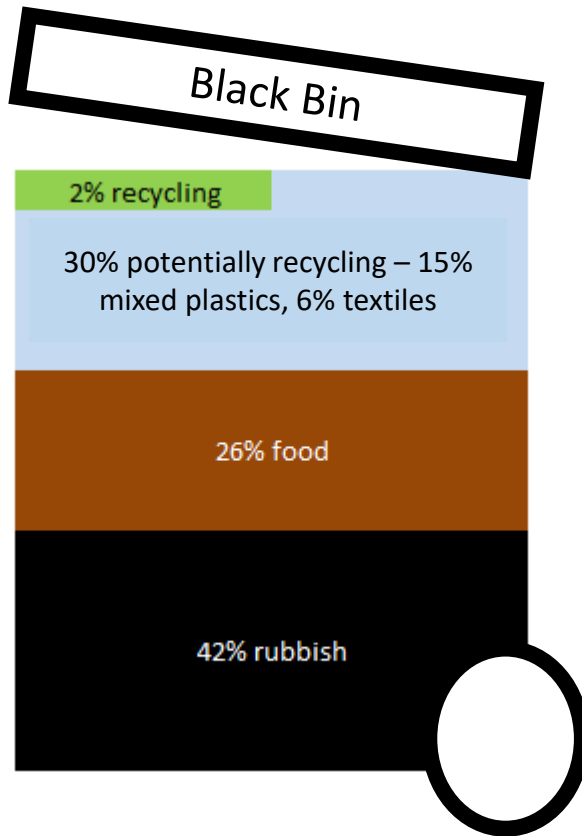
What's in our waste now?

Page 23

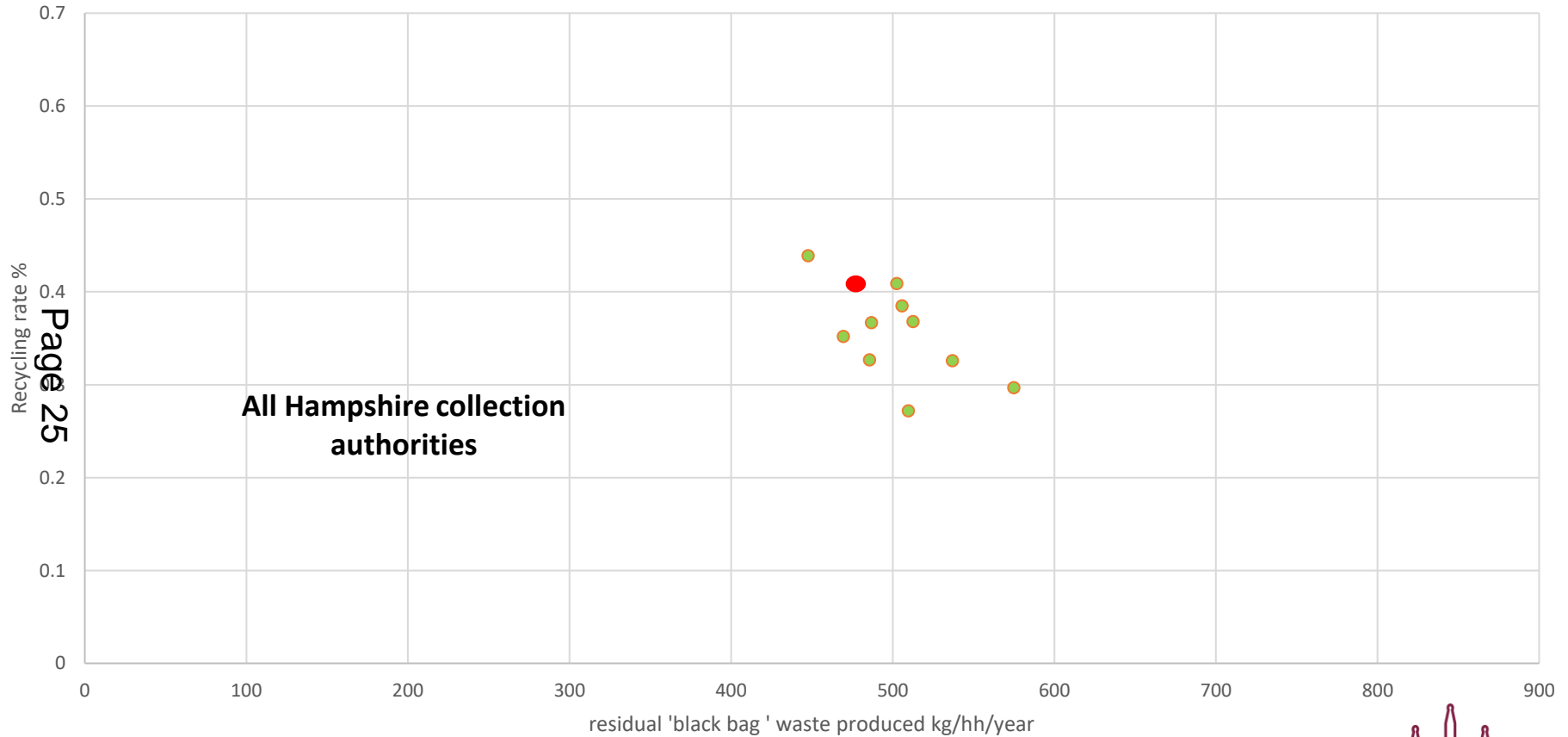


What's in our bins?

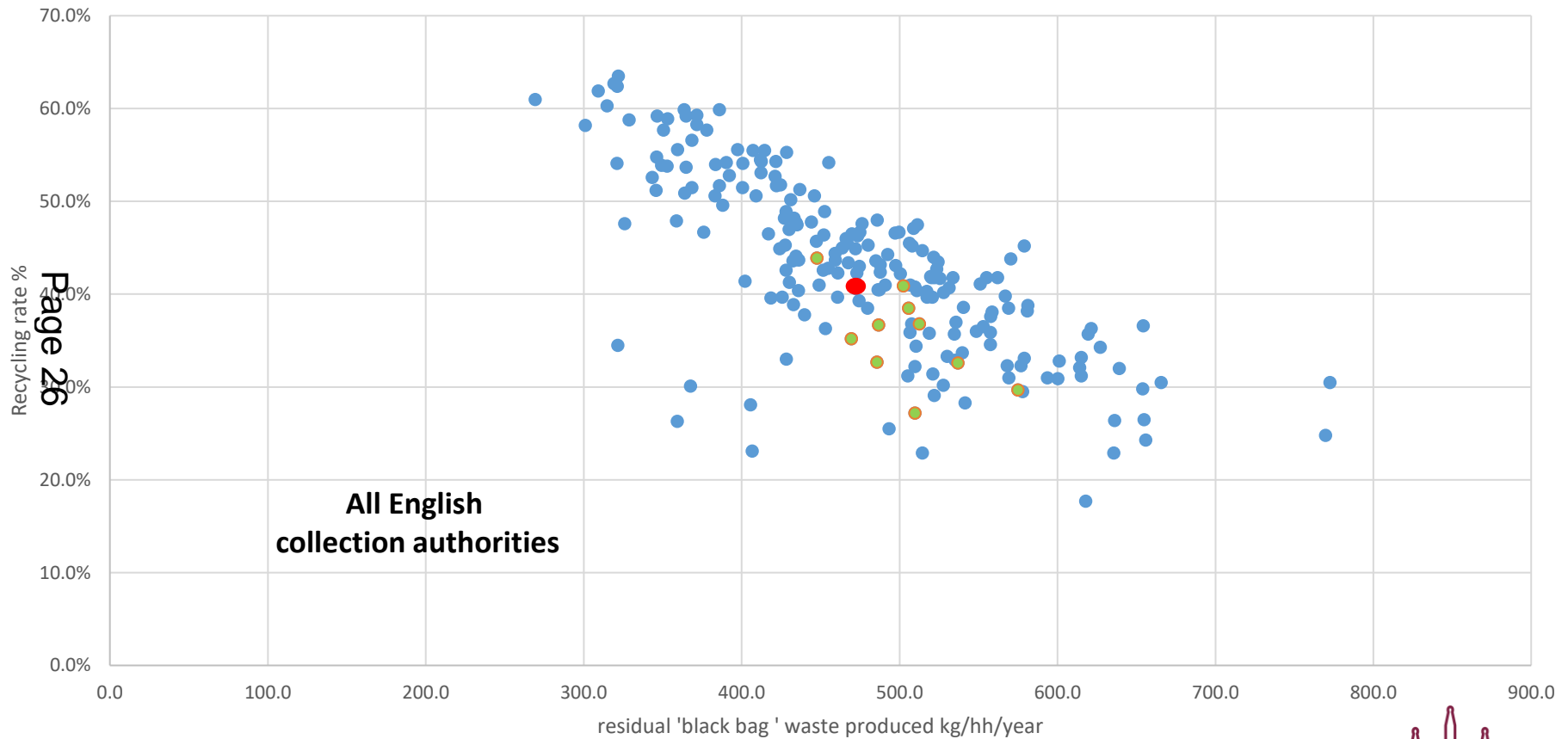
Page 24



Waste collection authority performance 2021/22. How are we doing?



Waste collection authority performance 2021/22. How are we doing?



Current position....Future Position



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National changes

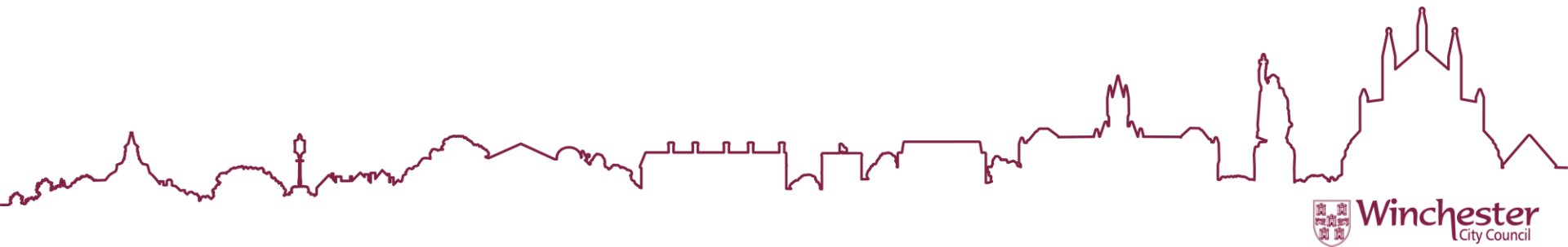
3 key new phrases

DRS – Reduce litter and increase recycling rates of in-scope items.

Page 28

EPR – Ensure producers pay for the costs of the packaging they place on the market.

Consistency – Streamlining of recycling collections across England.



National changes

Extended Producer Responsibility

- Supermarkets are replacing coloured milk caps with white caps because they're easier to recycle, as coloured caps cannot be easily recycled into food-grade packaging
- By using white or clear caps, businesses and consumers can reduce colour contamination in the high-density polyethylene (HDPE) stream
- Recycled HDPE is in high demand as businesses are trying to become less dependent on virgin plastic



National changes

Extended producer responsibility

Includes cost of street litter disposal

Page 30

New attached caps

Easier to collect and recycle the whole package

Keep cap attached & recycle together

Coca-Cola
ZERO SUGAR
NO CALORIES

Coca-Cola ORIGINAL TASTE
Coca-Cola ZERO SUGAR
Coke ZERO SUGAR



National changes

Deposit Return Scheme



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National changes

Expected outcomes from EPR and DRS:

- UK packaging recycling rate by 2030 of 78%
- 3.1 million tonnes of traded carbon benefits
- 1.3 million tonnes of non-traded benefit
- £2.7bn full cost to packaging producers:
 - £1bn related to household packaging
 - £1.5bn from businesses
 - £200m for the management of bin and ground litter
- DRS is likely to remove a portion of this recycling material from the kerbside collection points
- EPR will mean producers will make products easier to recycle and provide funding to local authorities to support the cost of recycling these products

National changes... Consistency



RECYCLING IN HAMPSHIRE

ITEMS CURRENTLY COLLECTED:

PAPER



CARDBOARD



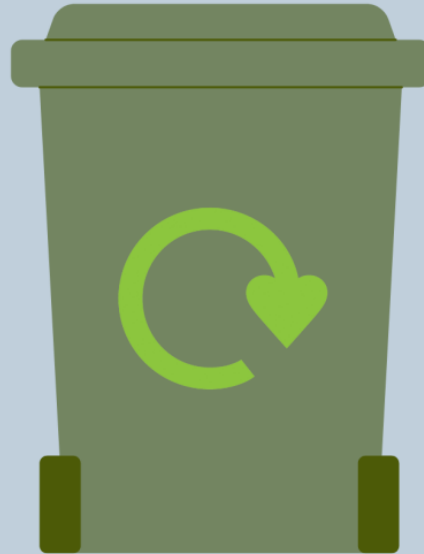
PLASTIC BOTTLES



AEROSOLS



TINS AND CANS



ITEMS THAT WILL BE ADDED IN THE FUTURE:

PLASTIC POTS, TUBS AND TRAYS



CARTONS



FOIL (INCLUDING ALUMINIUM TRAY AND FOIL TUBES)



GLASS



SOFT/FLEXIBLE PLASTICS



DRS WILL REMOVE PLASTIC DRINKS BOTTLES AND CANS FROM KERBSIDE COLLECTIONS



Hampshire changes, and inter authority agreement

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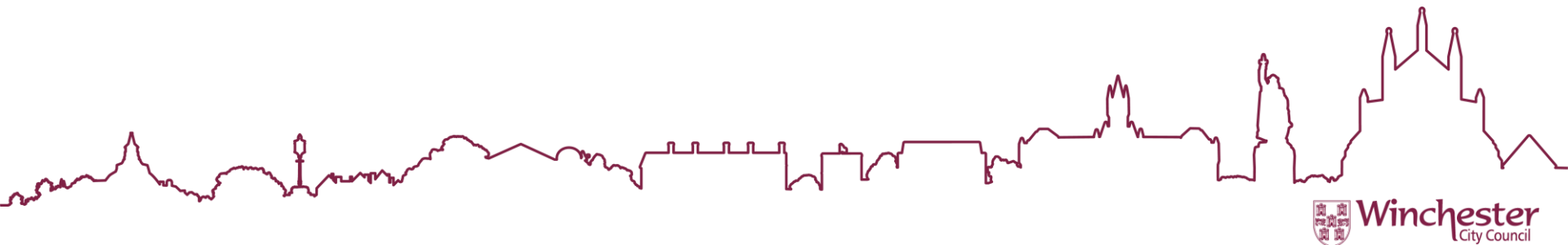
New facility

- Contamination
- Income
- Residual waste

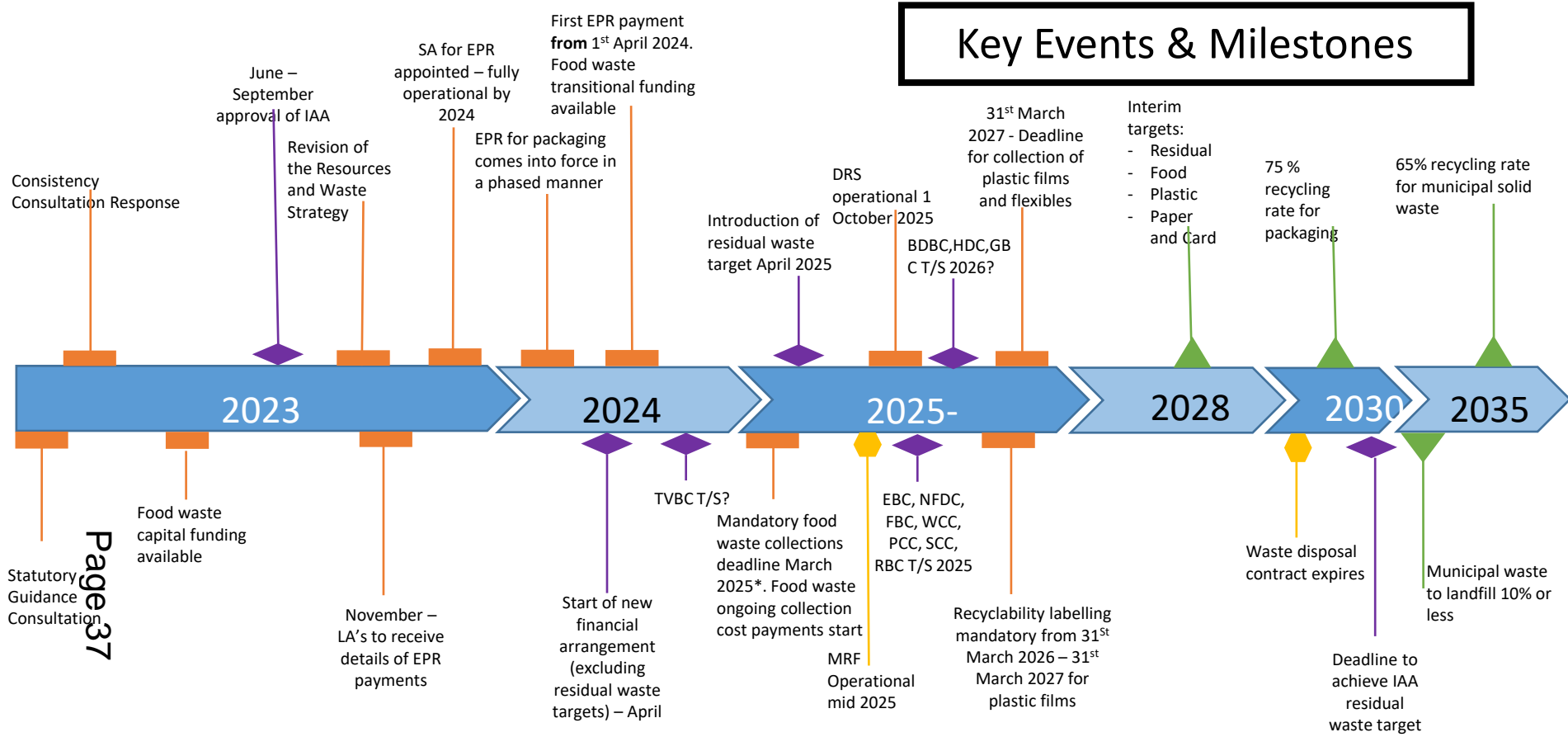
Next steps

the council is evaluating...

-  how we should operate in Winchester in the future – what shape should our waste and recycling system be?
-  how we should deliver the mandatory food waste collections?
-  the Inter-Authority Agreement between Hampshire and the collection authorities
-  a greener fuel (Hydrotreated Vegetable Oil) to the existing waste and recycling vehicles to significantly reduce the impact on climate change



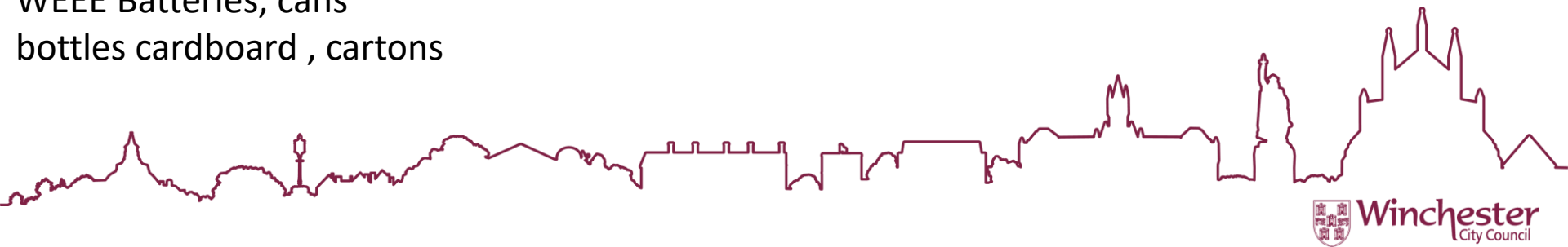
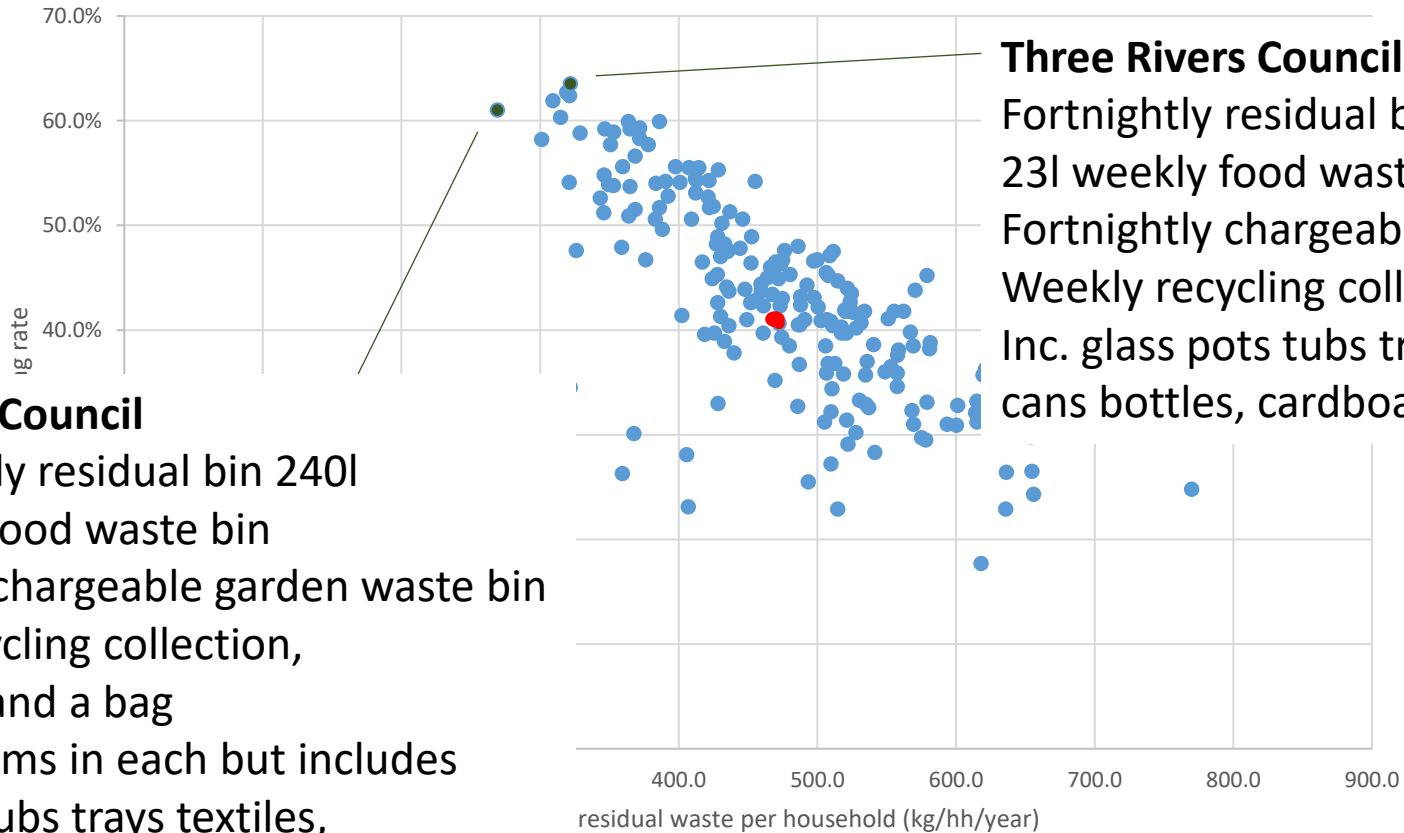
Key Events & Milestones



* Subject to consultation







All collection authorities – What are best performers doing?



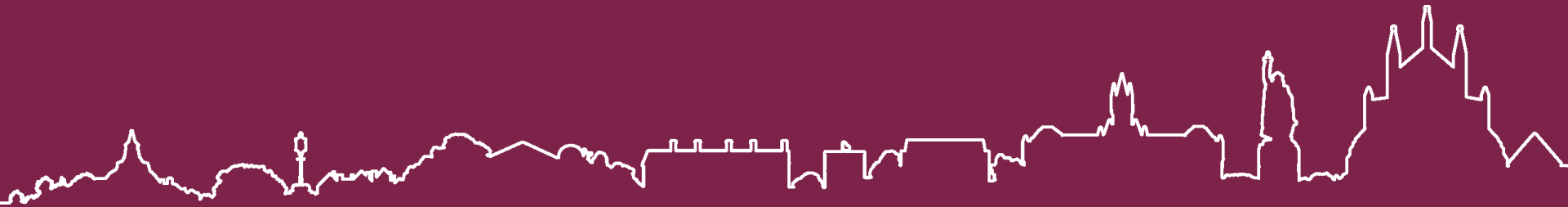
Questions for Health and Environment Policy Committee

Policy objectives for waste service

-  High recycling
-  Low residual waste
-  Low carbon impact
-  Cost effective services



Thank you



Water Quality Briefing Winchester City Council - July 2023

Environment Agency's regulatory role

We work to create better places for people, wildlife and support sustainable development. In the Environmental Regulation part of our business, we put the climate emergency at the heart of everything we do and help society adapt to environmental challenges. We improve and protect the quality of our air, land and water by tackling pollution.

Our regulatory work includes:

- regulating farms, factories and other businesses to minimise polluting emissions to air, water and land
- regulating waste treatment and disposal sites
- permitting the removal of water from surface and ground water and the discharge of substances to water
- responding to a range of emergencies including pollution of water, illegal dumping of hazardous waste and illegal fishing
- working with conservation organisations to create and restore important habitats
- licensing fishing and monitoring fish health in our rivers and fisheries across England

As the environmental regulator, our ability to protect England's waters depends on having the right powers and resources available. We are making the case for the funding we need to monitor what's happening to our rivers and coastal waters, enforce the rules that protect them, and enhance nature rather than just slow its degradation.

Environment Agency's monitoring role

We monitor the state of the water environment by measuring water quality, water quantity and ecology. This allows us to understand the overall health of aquatic ecosystems and manage the pressures impacting upon them. Much of our monitoring data is now available online. As an example of the data available, here is the link to water quality data from the River Itchen at St Cross Bridge. [Open WIMS data](#)

We also welcome the various emerging citizen science initiatives that contribute valuable information on water quality to help everyone involved to identify and prioritise action.

Status of the chalk streams in Winchester City Council's area

Our Catchment Data Explorer summarises information about the water quality status and ecological health of each water body. The chalk stream water bodies of relevance to this query are the River Itchen and its tributaries, River Meon and River Dever.

There are also other chalk springs such as those around Bishops Waltham which feed the headwaters of the River Hamble and chalk springs feeding the River Wallington around Hambledon and Denmead. The Somborne Stream is a chalk winterbourne flowing towards the River Test.

Data about these rivers can be found using the EA's Catchment Data Explorer. [Itchen Operational Catchment | Catchment Data Explorer](#)

Itchen Operational Catchment

Water bodies

There are 8 water bodies in this operational catchment.

[Arle](#)

[Bow Lake](#)

[Candover Brook](#)

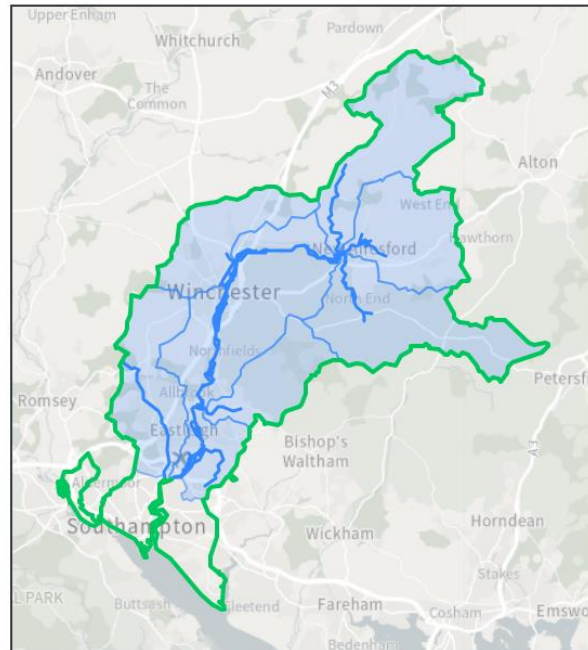
[Itchen](#)

[Itchen \(Cheriton Stream\)](#)

[Monks Brook](#)

[Nun's Walk Stream](#)

[Old Alresford Pond](#)



Ecological status

Ecological status is assigned using various water quality, habitat and biological quality tests. Failure of any one individual test means that the whole water body fails to achieve good or better ecological status or potential (the 'one out all out' rule). Ecological status is measured in 5 classes (bad, poor, moderate, good and high). Table 1 gives the status for the main chalk streams in Winchester City Council's area.

Water Body	Ecological Status	Comments on any failing elements
River Alre	Moderate	Moderate status attributed to mitigation measures
Cheriton Stream	Good	
Candover Stream	Moderate	Moderate status due to macrophytes being classified as moderate
River Itchen	Good	
Nun's Walk Stream	Good	
Bow Lake	Bad	Bad status attributed to fish classification. Invertebrates classified as moderate. Dissolved Oxygen assessed as poor

River Dever	Good	
River Meon	Good	

Table 1 Ecological status of Chalk Streams in Winchester City Council area

Chemical status

Chemical status is calculated by assessing 52 different chemical elements (individual and groups of chemicals). Water bodies are classified as good or failing.

The chemical status for all water bodies in Winchester City Council's area is defined as failing due to priority hazardous substances. For the 2019 assessment of chemical status, we have changed some methods and increased our evidence base. Due to these changes, all water bodies throughout England now fail chemical status and this assessment is not comparable to previous year's assessments.

There are 4 groups of global pollutants (uPBTs) causing these failures: polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs - a group of brominated flame retardants); Mercury; certain Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) a group of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) which is being assessed for the first time.

There is actually little underlying change in chemical status for chemicals that are not uPBTs. If uPBTs are excluded then chemical status assessment is comparable to previous year's assessments.

In common with many rivers, levels of nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates are elevated above natural levels in many chalk streams. Our evidence also shows that run-off can introduce high levels of sediment into the river in certain areas which can smother gravels and affect the associated habitats and species.

Groundwater bodies

Winchester City Council area is also covered by 3 chalk groundwater bodies. The status of groundwater bodies is assessed for water quality and water quantity and is defined as either good or poor. The overall status is defined by the worst performing status for water quantity or water quality.

Groundwater Body	Quantitative Status	Qualitative Status	Overall Status
River Itchen	Poor	Poor	Poor
River Test	Good	Poor	Poor
East Hampshire	Poor	Poor	Poor

Table 2 Status of Groundwater Bodies in Winchester City Council's Area

All 3 groundwater bodies are in poor status for groundwater quality and this relates to diffuse pollution. Diffuse pollution arises from widespread activities with no single discrete source. The groundwater body quality failures listed above are attributed to agricultural and land management activities.

Further details are available here - [South East GW Management Catchment | Catchment Data Explorer](#)

Sources of pollution

The main sources of potential point source pollution include treated wastewater, storm water from our sewerage systems, privately owned sewage treatment systems, road run-off, other discharges from trade premises, fish farms, watercress beds and accidental losses such as leaking heating oil tanks.

Diffuse pollution comes from non-point source, widespread activities within the current and past rural and urban environments. It particularly affects the chalk groundwater which feeds our chalk streams.

Monitoring and modelling to understand sources of pollution

Using our evidence and monitoring data, we can consider trends across a wide range of parameters and establish reasons for failure or not achieving 'good status'. Our monitoring data also enables us to see the benefits of measures employed to improve water body status. For example, measures such as tightening of environmental permits are already delivering a general reduction in phosphorous in our rivers. However, nitrogen levels are still increasing in some areas as nitrate input to groundwater, as a result of historic application of fertilisers, can take decades to flow through the groundwater system and reach our rivers.

In recent years, we have also been using innovative surveillance techniques to understand the sources of pollution and target our work to improve water quality. One example is working with others to map the risk of sediment entering the Test and Itchen.

We use models to determine where diffuse pollution is coming from and to assess nutrient losses from land. Models can also help us to consider options to reduce pollution risks such as changes in land use, decreases in application of fertilisers and more restrictive conditions on discharges to the environment.

Use of these monitoring and modelling tools ensure that we can target action to the places and activities that will reduce the risk of pollution and provide most benefit to the environment.

What we are doing to improve water quality

Defra's recent [Plan for Water: our integrated plan for delivering clean and plentiful water - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101421/plan-for-water-our-integrated-plan-for-delivering-clean-and-plentiful-water-2017-2020.pdf) explains in detail the measures that are being taken by both us and others to improve water quality. It includes further detail and actions on many of the issues raised below.

Our work with water companies

Regulation

The water companies have rightly been condemned by government, us, campaigners and the public for allowing far too many sewage spills into rivers. We are holding water companies to account to reduce pollution, tackle storm overflows and invest more of their profits into the environment. We are prosecuting the most serious polluters. On 9 July 2021 Southern Water was sentenced to pay a record £90 million fine after pleading guilty in court to 6971 unpermitted pollution discharges which polluted rivers and coastal waters in Kent, Hampshire and Sussex.

All water companies have strict conditions around the discharge of treated effluent specified through their permits. We do everything we can with the legal powers and resources we have, to set protective permits and act where there is failure to comply with measures designed to protect our inland and coastal waters.

Investing in improvements

Part of our role is also to ensure water companies invest in improvements to their wastewater treatment systems in line with legislative requirements and this is managed through the Asset Management Process. This is a 5 yearly investment programme which is part of their business plan and is regulated by OFWAT. Improvements have been funded for the main waste water treatment works on the River Itchen and permit

limits have been tightened further than in other river systems as a result of the river's designation as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC). Limits for phosphorus have been added to the permits of the larger discharges to prevent nutrient enrichment of the river's ecosystem to protect and improve the condition of the SAC.

Combined Storm Overflows

We authorise the discharge of storm sewage from sewage works or storm overflows when heavy rainfall overloads the sewer network. This is necessary to prevent the flooding of people's homes, workplaces and neighbourhoods with sewage. Storm overflows are subject to strict conditions which are set out in the environmental permits for each site. These require minimum dilution levels and other measures to protect the environment.

We have significantly driven up monitoring and transparency from water companies in recent years, so that everyone can see what is going on. Through the work of the [Storm Overflows Taskforce](#) – made up of Defra, the Environment Agency, Ofwat, Consumer Council for Water, Blueprint for Water and Water UK – water companies have agreed to increase transparency around when and how storm overflows are used.

The Government and regulators have been clear to water companies that the current use of storm overflows is unacceptable. Last year, the Government placed a legally binding duty on water companies in the Environment Act 2021 to progressively reduce the adverse impacts of discharges from storm overflows. The [Storm Overflow Discharge Reduction Plan](#), published in August 2022, set out 2 new targets for water companies:

- by 2035, water companies will have: improved all overflows discharging into or near every designated bathing water; and improved 75% of overflows discharging to high priority sites (including chalk streams)
- by 2050, no storm overflows will be permitted to operate outside of unusually heavy rainfall or to cause any adverse ecological harm.

Our work to regulate other point sources of pollution

We also regulate other businesses and industries - notably large watercress beds and fish farms. Phosphorous limits have recently been tightened for some discharges and measures have previously been installed to reduce sediment input.

Many private wastewater treatment works will also have environmental permits that we regulate. Small sewage discharges serving individual properties in rural areas often fall under the General Binding Rules. [General binding rules for small sewage discharges \(SSDs\) with effect from 2 October 2023 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

Diffuse pollution

Rural sources of diffuse pollution are often associated with farming and other land management practices.

Urban diffuse pollution can arise from run-off from built areas and impermeable surfaces such as roads carparks and industrial areas, leaking sewers, improper use of surface water drainage systems and misconnections.

We are working with farmers and land managers to support environmentally friendly farming and land use that doesn't damage water quality. A dedicated agricultural team has been set up and they have been visiting farms across Hampshire and Sussex. We are providing advice and guidance to ensure that good practice is being followed and any necessary measures to protect the environment are implemented. We work with other agencies including Natural England (Catchment Sensitive Farming Officers) to influence best practice land use to reduce run-off and lower pollution.

We are updating our Diffuse Water Pollution Plans for the Rivers Test and Itchen and The Solent which will guide work to address diffuse pollution and reduce nutrient loads.

Emerging chemicals

Although the main sources of water pollution are agriculture and the water industry, there is a growing threat from plastics and forever chemicals. We have developed a Prioritisation and Early Warning System for emerging chemicals of concerns, so that effective interventions can be undertaken prior to damage being caused to the environment, wildlife or human health.

For over 10 years we have worked with water companies on 3 consecutive Chemical Investigation Programmes. We are currently designing a fourth programme. Among the chemical pressures which have been investigated are those from pharmaceuticals and antimicrobial resistance products. The fourth programme will include an investigation into microplastics in treated effluent. The programme also considers effectiveness of sewage treatment to destroy and remove chemicals. Standard sewage treatment was never designed to remove these sort of trace chemicals. Building a higher degree of treatment, and avoiding diverting these chemicals to sewage sludge, will take huge investment.

Defra are currently working on a chemicals strategy which will consider some of the high-level and challenging questions we face as a society, which is so dependent on chemicals.

Influencing development to protect water quality

In our role as statutory consultee on certain planning applications, we can seek to implement measures to reduce run off from developments and highways and reduce the impact of other urban diffuse pollution sources.

It is important that Local Planning Authorities also play a role in reducing the risk of pollution from developments both through the planning and building control processes. Where there is no mains drainage, to help ensure that the right systems are approved at planning, we have made advice available to local authorities: <http://www.planningportal.co.uk/services/authorities/LPA-resources/LPA-advice-drainage/non-mains-drainage>

We know that climate change, population growth and increasing urban areas are putting more pressure on sewerage capacity and water supplies. We work with water companies and local authorities to consider future needs for water and disposal of wastewater. Drainage and Wastewater Management Plans identify risks to the environment from wastewater and drainage and identify where improvements need to be made to prevent deterioration or harm. You can find the annex for the Test and Itchen from Southern Water's consultation document [here](#).

Nutrient Neutrality

The recent requirement for nutrient neutrality for new developments draining to The Solent will ensure that there will be no increase in nitrogen load to the local environment and also no increase in phosphorous load for the catchment draining to the River Itchen.

An amendment to the Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill (LURB) has been laid in Parliament which will require Wastewater Treatment Works (WwTW) which are above a certain size (>2000 population equivalent) to be upgraded to treat discharges to the Technically Achievable Limit (TAL) by 31 March 2030 at the latest. Many of our large WwTWs already have high standards as a result of implementation of Urban Waste Water Directive and Habitats Directive driven projects in previous Asset Management Planning cycles.

Working with others to protect chalk streams

We cannot protect chalk streams on our own. We all have our part to play: government policy, regulation and enforcement, planning decisions, actions by water companies, farmers and landowners, as well as the behaviour of individuals in the way they use water.

We have been contributing to the National Chalk Stream Restoration Strategy. [Chalk Stream Strategy - CaBA \(catchmentbasedapproach.org\)](#) which reinforces that to achieve healthy chalk streams, we need to protect river flow and habitat quality as well as water quality.

We work with the Test and Itchen Catchment Partnership to deliver projects and to carry out investigations to seek out potential courses of action for environmental improvements [Catchment Management \(wessexrt.org.uk\)](#). One example of a project that is being led by that partnership is to seek ways to reduce pollution arising as run off from highways. Finding solutions to this issue requires many organisations to work together.

What you can do to help

We respond to environmental incidents to stop and reverse damage to our rivers. We prioritise our resources to incidents that cause the most serious and significant risk to the environment. Information about our response to environmental incidents is published [online](#).

If members of the public see any sign of pollution, they should call our incident hotline on 0800 80 70 60 to report this to us. The information provided to our advisors is logged onto our system. We combine this incident information with other data. This helps us to assess how serious the incident could be.

Conclusions

We continue to work with government, the water industry, land owners, farmers and others to improve water quality in all our rivers. We are making the case for the funding we need to protect the environment in England. Only wider action through water company investment, better farming practices and simple steps taken in the home to prevent sewer misuse will help ensure we have healthier sewers, cleaner rivers and a better environment for all.

Although this briefing focusses on water quality, we are proud of the other work we do in the area which includes reducing flood risk, improving habitats, restoring rivers and reducing pressure from abstraction. Please let us know if you would like to hear more about any of that work.

SE.SSDCorrespondence@environment-agency.gov.uk

June 2023

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REPORT TITLE: HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE - WORK PROGRAMME 2023/24

4 JULY 2023

REPORT OF THE CHAIRPERSON

Contact Officer: Claire Buchanan Tel No: 01962 848348 Email
cbuchanan@winchester.gov.uk

WARD(S): ALL

PURPOSE

The Health and Environment Policy Committee Work Programme is published by the Health and Environment Policy Committee of Winchester City Council and is usually updated at the beginning of each committee cycle.

This report sets out the work of the committee for the year ahead, which deals with largely forward looking, policy development work and pre-decision scrutiny relevant to the specific priority area(s) of the Council Strategy.

The detailed terms of reference of the committee is set out in Part 2 - Article 7 and Part 4 of the constitution.

[Part 2 - Article 7 Overview and Scrutiny Committees.pdf \(winchester.gov.uk\)](#)

[Part 4 - Part 4.3 - Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules.pdf \(winchester.gov.uk\)](#)

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Committee considers the Health and Environment Policy Committee Work Programme for 2023/24 and suggests any additional items of business for consideration.

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT POLICY COMMITTEE – SCHEDULED ITEMS OF BUSINESS

4 JULY 2023					
	BUSINESS	LEAD OFFICER	COMMITTEE DATE		STATUS/COMMENT
			Original	Revised	
	Water Quality in Winchester District (written update from Environment Agency)	Dawn Adey	4 July 2023		Written update provided by Environment Agency
	Future of waste and Recycling	Campbell Williams	4 July 2023		Presentation
21 SEPTEMBER 2023					
	BUSINESS	LEAD OFFICER	COMMITTEE DATE		STATUS/ COMMENT
			Original	Revised	
	Cost of living programme	Steve Lincoln/Melissa Fletcher	21 September 2023		
	Leisure centres contract annual performance	Calum Drummond	21 September 2023		
	CNAP report: Winchester Movement Strategy and Transport Actions Update	Andy Hickman	21 September 2023		
5 DECEMBER 2023					
	BUSINESS	LEAD OFFICER	COMMITTEE DATE		STATUS/COMMENT
			Original	Revised	

	Biodiversity Action Plan Update, BNG and management of open spaces of ecological importance	Steve Lincoln/Richard Smith	5 December 2023		
	CNAP report: Renewable energy	Steve Lincoln/Anna Wyse	5 December 2023		
	Homes for Ukraine community integration programme	Steve Lincoln/Melissa Fletcher	5 December 2023		
28 FEBRUARY 2024					
	BUSINESS	LEAD OFFICER	COMMITTEE DATE		STATUS/COMMENT
	Air Quality Management Area and Air Quality Strategy Annual Update	David Ingram	28 February 2024		

**Other reports provisionally listed to come forward to the Health & Environment Policy Committee during 2023/24 are as follows:
(Meeting date to be confirmed)**

Environmental impact – airport flight paths	Date TBC
Enforcement Policy	Date TBC

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