

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

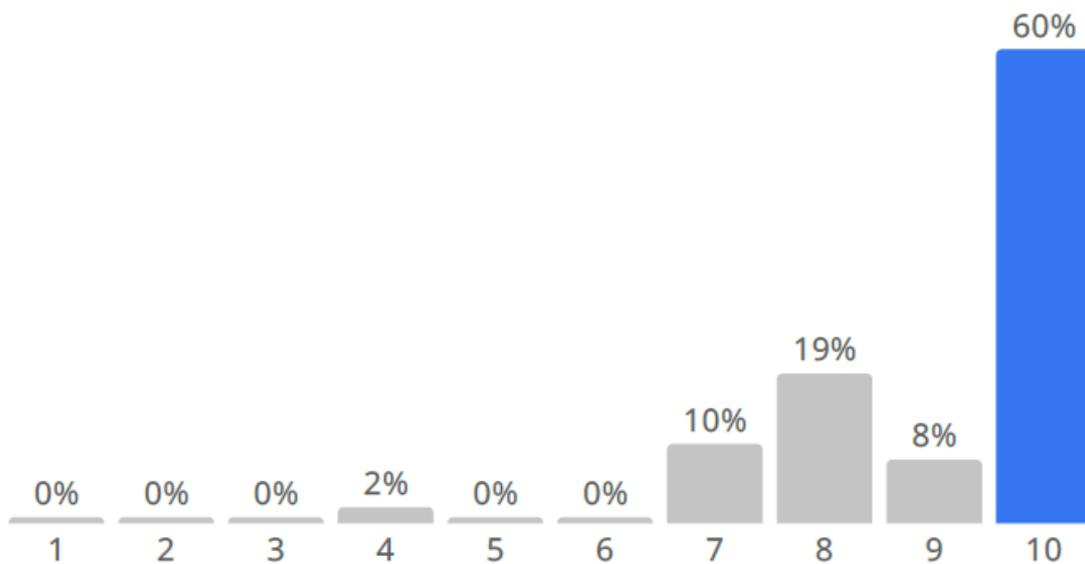
Slido Poll word result from carbon neutrality event – What is your level of concern on climate change on a scale of 1-10?

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



Slido Poll word cloud results from consultation events – What do you think are the most important things the Local Plan can do to reduce carbon emissions?

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

018



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

0 1 1

Draw up a plan and implem



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

024

Solar panels Transport and home heating

Solar Panel's Encourage modal shift

cycling walking Sustainability regeneration reduce traffic Gas heating

Insulation of homes

active travel
Transport active travel support Traffic
mixed used development support greening Traffic reduction
Trade off carbon vs econo home heating Zero carbon homes
Sustainable travel

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

028

Support local businesses

Rural traffic calming Build houses low carbon No greenbelt development
efficient home heating Transport Rural transport
more buses location of development
Hedges Reduce traffic Trees cycle lanes use of redundant building
Public transport Insulation Wildlife
Swift boxes Travel options
No green belt development Rewilding Grants
develpment Renewable heating Leadership
home insulation trees

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

045

Sustainable transport

energy
low consumption

Housing retrofit

EVs interim period
shortening journeys

Zero carbon housing

Resilience

monitoring
passivhaus data

zero carbon

POE overheating
passivehaus

Travel

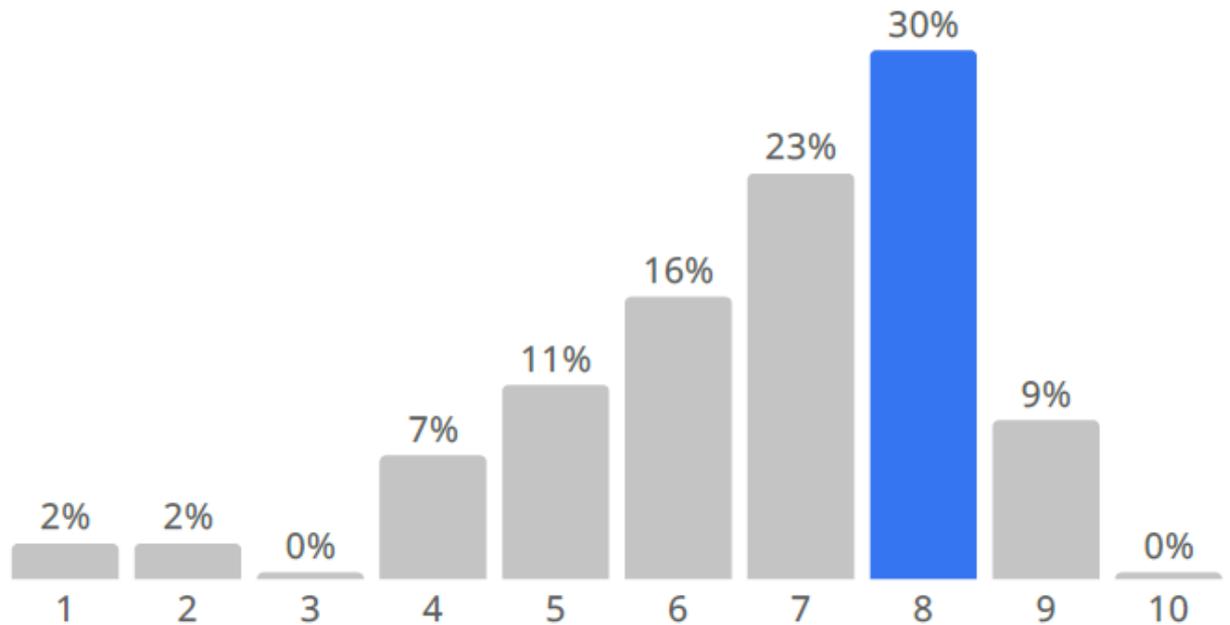
renewable energy

good bus services

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