

# Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

## Appendix 17.2 – Review of 2025 Indices of Multiple Deprivation and Assessment Validation

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# 1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Topic assessments reported in the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the ‘Proposed Development’) Environmental Statement (ES) were undertaken in summer of 2025, including an assessment of human health effects presented in ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). The health baseline included data from the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) at Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. This data informed the assessment of population sensitivity and likely significant effects on health and wellbeing.
- 1.1.2 The assessment was based on IMD 2019 data, which was the most recent data available at the time of writing. However, an updated IMD 2025 dataset was then released in October 2025. A review and validation exercise has therefore been undertaken to consider whether the IMD 2025 dataset would affect the findings of the Proposed Development human health assessment. This appendix presents the findings of this review.

## 2 Health sensitivity assessment methodology

- 2.1.1 As described in section 17.5 of ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), population sensitivity is assessed according to the criteria set out in the Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment) (2022) Guidance for determining significance in human health assessments [1]. The sensitivity assessment is based on demographic, social and health information such as the proportion of children and older people, health status (e.g. life expectancy, rates of illness and disability) and levels of social deprivation, which are closely correlated with health.
- 2.1.2 Changes in the IMD deciles from 2019 to 2025 for all the LSOAs located in the study area have been identified. Consideration has then been given to whether there are changes to population sensitivity and assessment conclusions. The health assessment considers effects on the wider community, ward level communities and users of individual resources, such as care homes or schools. Where there is no change in population sensitivity, it is considered that there will be no change to the health assessment conclusions.
- 2.1.3 The significance of an effect is based on both the sensitivity of the receptor population and the magnitude of the impact on a health determinant. Changes to population sensitivity will not introduce new potential health effects that have not already been assessed, as all impacts to health determinants have been considered in the ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). However, changes in sensitivity may alter the significance level of existing effects and therefore the review has focused on changes in population sensitivity.
- 2.1.4 The other datasets used to inform the health baseline remain relevant. Typically, validation is required only when a substantial amount of time has passed, e.g. several years. Therefore, no other data validation requirements have been identified.

### 3 Change in Lower Super Output Area boundaries from 2019 to 2025

- 3.1.1 LSOAs are periodically updated by the Office for National Statistics to reflect new Census data, population changes and shifts in local geographies. There have been some LSOA boundary changes between the IMD 2019 and 2025 datasets, as the IMD 2025 uses updated geographies aligned with the 2021 Census.
- 3.1.2 A comparison of LSOA 2019 and 2025 within the study area shows that the area of each individual LSOA has changed by a maximum of 2%.
- 3.1.3 Additionally, some LSOAs in the study area have been split:
1. LSOA 2019 Havant 014A is superseded, resulting in LSOA 2025 Havant 014G and 014H.
  2. LSOA 2019 Winchester 013D is superseded by LSOA 2025 Winchester 013H and 013I.
  3. LSOA 2019 Winchester 014A is superseded by LSOA 2025 Winchester 014F and 014G.
- 3.1.4 These boundary changes have been considered in Table 4-1 and Table 5-1.

## 4 Change in Indices of Multiple Deprivation data from 2019 to 2025

- 4.1.1 The English IMD was updated from 2019 to 2025, with an expansion from 39 to 55 indicators, including 20 new measures such as Universal Credit claimants, pupil absence, health benefits, broadband connectivity, and noise pollution. Alongside these additions, 14 indicators were significantly revised and 21 updated to reflect recent data. The update focused on improving the indices through reviewing deprivation domains, refining methodology and statistical techniques, reflecting post-pandemic realities, digital access, and rural challenges and increasing transparency by publishing more underlying data and expanding guidance resources. Additionally, the health domain has undergone various improvements, including updated measures of life expectancy, illness prevalence, mortality rates, as well as long-term conditions to better capture physical and mental health disparities.
- 4.1.2 It is noted that, due to changes in data sources, eligibility criteria, definitions, population denominators and administrative boundaries, comparisons between IMD 2019 and 2025 rankings are not like-for-like. The purpose of this exercise is not to make a direct comparison between the datasets but to determine whether the changes to the LSOA decile rankings would affect the assessment conclusions.
- 4.1.3 The list of wards considered within the study area, the health effects reported in each ward and their corresponding sensitivity assessments are presented in Table 5-1.
- 4.1.4 In addition, the LSOAs that fall within each ward are presented alongside the IMD score for each LSOA in Table 4-1. Where IMD overall deprivation deciles are reported, 10 represents the 0-10% least deprived areas and 1 represents the 0-10% most deprived areas. IMD ratings shaded in green indicate a decrease in deprivation from IMD 2019 to IMD 2025. Where shaded in red, this indicates an increase in deprivation from IMD 2019 to IMD 2025. For context and consistency, this table has been created following the approach taken to present the 2019 IMD data in Table 17-25 to Table 17-29 in ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Table 4-1 Change in Indices of Multiple Deprivation at Lower Super Output Area and ward level

Ward (2022)	ES sensitivity assessment	LSOAs (2019)	IMD 2019 deprivation decile	IMD 2025 deprivation decile
			1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived	
Bedhampton	Medium	Havant 018C	7	8
		Havant 018E	6	6
		Havant 018F	8	8
		Havant 018D	4	5
Purbrook	Medium	Havant 011C	2	2
St Faith's	Low to medium	Havant 014A	3	Havant 014G: 4
		Havant 014B	10	Havant 014H: 2
Cosham	Medium to high	Portsmouth 003A	7	7
Drayton and Farlington	Low	Portsmouth 003B	9	10
		Portsmouth 003C	10	10
		Portsmouth 026B	10	10
Paulsgrove	High	Portsmouth 001C	2	2
Fareham East	Low to medium	Fareham 004A	10	10
Fareham North	Medium	Fareham 004E	10	9
Bishopstoke	Low	Eastleigh 005D	10	10
Fair Oak and Horton Heath	Low	Eastleigh 008B	10	9
		Eastleigh 008C	9	8

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Ward (2022)	ES sensitivity assessment	LSOAs (2019)	IMD 2019 deprivation decile	IMD 2025 deprivation decile
			1 = most deprived, 10 = least deprived	
Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery	Low	Winchester 010D	10	10
		Winchester 009A	9	9
Bishop's Waltham	Low	Winchester 012A	10	9
		Winchester 012B	7	7
Whiteley and Shedfield	Low to medium	Winchester 013A	8	8
Central Meon Valley	Low	Winchester 012E	10	10
Whiteley and Shedfield/ Central Meon Valley	Low to medium	Winchester 012F	10	10
		Winchester 013B	7	6
Colden Common and Twyford	Low	Winchester 010B	9	8
		Winchester 010C	10	9
Southwick and Wickham	Low to medium	Winchester 013D	6	Winchester 013H: 6
				Winchester 013I: 6
		Winchester 013E	5	4
		Winchester 014A	5	Winchester 014F: 5
				Winchester 014G: 7
Upper Meon Valley	Low	Winchester 010E	8	7

## 5 Assessment validation

- 5.1.1 Table 5-1 provides a review of the population sensitivity and health assessment conclusions reported in ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), in light of the IMD changes shown in Table 4-1.

**Table 5-1 Assessment validation**

Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
Bedhampton	Medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is slightly lower than the national average; long-term illness and disability close to average; proportion of children below average; proportion of older people slightly above average; out of work benefits claimants slightly below average; moderate to low levels of deprivation.	Of four LSOAs in this ward, there are two reductions (improvements) in levels of deprivation, by up to 10%. The changes to levels of deprivation in the ward as a whole are small. Therefore, the ward sensitivity assessment remains medium.	<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure <b>Receptor population:</b> Residents of Belmont Castle Care Home <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible <b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)	The sensitivity of residents of Belmont Castle Care Home takes into account the vulnerability of older people to health effects and is not affected by changes to ward or LSOA-level deprivation. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
			<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity <b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Bedhampton and St Faith's wards) - users of Broadmarsh Coastal Park and coastal path <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor <b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
			<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
			<p><b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Bedhampton and St Faith’s wards) - users of Public Rights of WayPRoW (Havant 30 and 45) alongside Budds Farm WTW</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse</p>	
			<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (ward level) - users of coastal path (Havant 30 and 34) at Bedhampton Springs</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)</p>	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
Purbrook	Medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illness or disability; lower than average proportion of	There is no change in the deprivation decile between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOA corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains medium.	<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Neighbourhood amenity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Residents of Widley.</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Moderate</p>	Sensitivity of the Widley population is based on LSOA Havant 011C, which includes the urban areas of Widley and Purbrook and corresponds to Purbrook ward. No change to receptor population (ward/LSOA) sensitivity.

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	children; lower than average proportion of older people; high levels of deprivation.		<b>Significance of effect:</b> Moderate (significant) adverse effect on well-being and quality of life	Therefore, no change to health assessment.
			<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity <b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Purbrook ward) - users of Portsdown Hill public open space <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor <b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
St Faith's	Low to medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illnesses or disability; lower than average proportion of children and older people; mixed levels of deprivation with pockets of high deprivation.	One of the LSOAs within this ward, LSOA 2019 Havant 014A, has been split into LSOA 2025 Havant 014G and 014H. The 2019 LSOA was in IMD decile 3. The two 2025 LSOAs are in deciles 4 and 2. The change provides more detail on pockets of high deprivation (as described in the sensitivity assessment) but does not result in an overall change. The ward	<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity <b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Bedhampton and St Faith's wards) - users of Broadmarsh Coastal Park and coastal path <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Low to medium <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor <b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse	No change to receptor population (ward level) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
		sensitivity remains low to medium.		
			<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Bedhampton and St Faith’s wards) - users of PRow (Havant 30 and 45) alongside Budds Farm WTW</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Low to medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse</p>	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
			<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Local population (Bedhampton and St Faith’s wards) - users of coastal path (Havant 30 and 34) at Bedhampton Springs</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Low to medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)</p>	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Therefore, no change to health assessment.

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
Cosham	Medium to high sensitivity. Life expectancy is lower than the national average; higher than average proportion of people with long term illness and disability; higher than average proportion of children and older population; generally lower levels of deprivation.	There is no change in the deprivation deciles between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOAs corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains medium to high.	<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure <b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Christ Church <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible <b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)	No change to receptor population (ward) sensitivity. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
Drayton and Farlington	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illness and disability; higher than average proportion of children and older people; lower levels of deprivation.	One of the three LSOAs in this ward experiences a decrease (improvement) in levels of deprivation. As the ward sensitivity is already assessed as low, there is no change.	<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure <b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Solent Infant School <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible <b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)	The sensitivity of users of Solent Infant School takes into account the vulnerability of children to health effects and is not affected by changes to ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
Paulsgrove	High sensitivity. Life expectancy is lower than the national	There is no change in the deprivation deciles between IMD 2019 and	None	None

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	average; higher than average proportion of people with long term illnesses and disability; higher than average proportion of children; lower than average proportion of older people; high levels of deprivation.	IMD 2025 for the LSOAs corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains high.		
Fareham East	Low to medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illnesses and disability; lower than average proportion of children and older people; high proportion of people claiming out-of-work benefits; generally low levels of deprivation.	There is no change in the levels of deprivation between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOAs corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low to medium.	<b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure <b>Receptor population:</b> Residents of Albany Farm Care Home <b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High <b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible <b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)	The sensitivity of users of Albany Farm Care Home takes into account the vulnerability of older people to health effects and is not affected by changes to ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
Fareham North	Medium sensitivity.	The LSOA corresponding with this ward has moved	None	None

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	Life expectancy is lower than the national average; higher than average proportion of people with long term illness or disability; lower than average proportion of children; higher than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.	from IMD decile 10 to 9, indicating an increase (worsening) in levels of deprivation by up to 10%. However, this decile still indicates low levels of deprivation (10 to 20% least deprived). Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains medium.		
Bishopstoke	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; similar to national average proportion of people with long term illness or disability; lower than average proportion of children; higher than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.	There is no change in the levels of deprivation between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOA corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low.	None	None

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
Fair Oak and Horton Heath	Low sensitivity. Male life expectancy is higher than average while female life expectancy is lower than average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illness and disability; similar to average proportion of children; lower than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.	The two LSOAs corresponding with this ward have moved from IMD deciles 10 and 9 to deciles 9 and 8, indicating an increase (worsening) in levels of deprivation by up to 10% in both LSOAs. However, they still maintain relatively low levels of deprivation (10 to 30% least deprived), high life expectancy, low rates of disability and illness as well as a lower proportion of older people. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low.	None	None
Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average of proportion of people with long term illness and disability; higher than average proportion of children	There is no change in the levels of deprivation between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOAs corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low.	None	None

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	and young people; higher than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.			
Bishop's Waltham	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; proportion of people with long term illness and disability higher than Winchester but lower than the national average; lower than average proportion of children and young people; higher than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.	One of the two LSOAs in this ward has moved from IMD decile 10 to 9, indicating an increase (worsening) in levels of deprivation by up to 10%. However, it still maintains relatively low levels of deprivation (10 to 20% least deprived), high life expectancy, low rates of disability and illness as well as a lower proportion of children. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low.	<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to green space, recreation and physical activity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Waltham Chase Aeromodellers club</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse</p>	<p>The sensitivity of users of Waltham Chase Aeromodellers takes into account the range of ages and backgrounds of club members, who may travel to the club from beyond the local area. The receptor population is therefore not affected by changes to local ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains medium.</p> <p>Therefore, no change to health assessment.</p>
Whiteley and Shedfield	Low to medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is lower than the national average; lower than average proportion of people with long term	There is no change in the deprivation decile between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOA corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward	<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Shirrell Heath Methodist Church</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible</p>	<p>The sensitivity of users of Shirrell Heath Methodist Church takes into account the over-representation of more vulnerable groups, such as older people, in church congregations and therefore is not affected by changes to</p>

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	illnesses and disability; higher than average proportion of children and young people; lower than average proportion of older people; generally low levels of deprivation.	sensitivity remains low to medium.	<b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)	ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
Central Meon Valley	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illness and disability; lower than national average proportion of children and young people; higher than average proportion of older people; low levels of deprivation.	There is no change in the deprivation decile between IMD 2019 and IMD 2025 for the LSOA corresponding with this ward. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low to medium.	None	None
Colden Common and Twyford	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average	The two LSOAs in this ward have moved from IMD deciles 9 and 10 to deciles 8 and 9, indicating an increase (worsening) in	None	None

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	proportion of people with long term illness or disability; higher than average proportion of children and young people; higher than older people; low levels of deprivation.	levels of deprivation by up to 10%. However, it still maintains relatively low levels of deprivation (10 to 30% least deprived), high life expectancy and low rates of disability. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low.		
Southwick and Wickham	Low to medium sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; higher than average proportion of children and young people; lower than average proportion of older people; low to moderate levels of deprivation.	Two of the three 2019 LSOAs in this ward have sub-divided into new 2025 LSOA boundaries. LSOA 2019 Winchester 013D is superseded by LSOA 2025 Winchester 013H and 013I, with both the 2019 and 2025 LSOAs falling within IMD decile 6, LSOA 2019 Winchester 014A is superseded by LSOA 2025 Winchester 014F and 014G. The 2019 LSOA falls within IMD decile 5, as does LSOA 2025 14F. However, LSOA 2025 014G experiences a decrease	<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Wickham Community Centre</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> High</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)</p>	The sensitivity of users of Wickham Community Centre takes into account the over-representation of more vulnerable groups, such as older people, children and people on low incomes in users of this type of resource and therefore is not affected by changes to ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains high. Therefore, no change to health assessment.
			<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Neighbourhood amenity</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Neighbourhoods in Wickham</p>	Wickham falls within LSOAs 2025 Winchester 13E (up to 10% worsening) and 13I (no change).

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
		(improvement) in levels of deprivation by up to 20%. The other 2019 LSOA, Winchester 013E, has changed from IMD decile 5 to 4, indicating an increase (worsening) in levels of deprivation by up to 10%. Overall, the ward still has low to moderate levels of deprivation. Therefore, the ward sensitivity remains low to medium.	<p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Low to medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Minor</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Minor (not significant) adverse effect</p>	While there is no change at ward level, the sensitivity of the Wickham population is considered to have changed from 'low to medium', to 'medium'. The health effect is considered to remain minor (not significant).
Upper Meon Valley	Low sensitivity. Life expectancy is higher than the national average; lower than average proportion of people with long term illness and disability; lower than average proportion of children and young people; higher than average proportion of older	The LSOA corresponding with this ward has moved from decile 8 to 7, indicating an increase (worsening) of up to 10% in levels of deprivation. However, it has high life expectancy, low rates of illness and disability and lower proportion of children. Based on the increase in level of deprivation, the ward	<p><b>Health determinant:</b> Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure</p> <p><b>Receptor population:</b> Users of Upham Village Hall</p> <p><b>Sensitivity of receptor:</b> Medium</p> <p><b>Magnitude of impact:</b> Negligible</p> <p><b>Significance of effect:</b> Neutral (not significant)</p>	The sensitivity of users of Upham Village Hall takes into account the over-representation of more vulnerable groups, such as older people, children and people on low incomes in users of this type of resource and therefore is not affected by changes to ward or LSOA-level deprivation levels. Receptor population sensitivity remains medium. Therefore, no change to health assessment.

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Ward	ES ward level sensitivity assessment	Potential for change to sensitivity (ward level)	Effects identified in the ES	Review of ES assessment conclusions
	people; low levels of deprivation.	sensitivity is <b>updated to 'low to medium'</b> .		

## 6 Conclusions

- 6.1.1 Based on the review of population sensitivity and health assessment conclusions, as covered in Table 5-1 there is no change to the health assessment findings reported in ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

## References

- [1] Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals, “Guide to Determining Significance for Human Health in Environmental Impact Assessment,” 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://www.isepglobal.org/resources>.



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The Southern Water logo graphic consists of three white, stylized wavy lines that resemble water waves, positioned to the right of the word "Water".