Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project

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17 Socio-economics, tourism and health

17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 This document has been updated at Deadline 1 having regard to Relevant Representations, to correct baseline data and add mitigation measures. References to other Application documents have not been updated from the original submission. Please refer to the latest version of the Guide to the Application (Document reference 1.3, Volume 1) for the list of current versions of documents.

17.1.2 This chapter provides the assessment of the likely significant effects on socio-economics, tourism and health from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Hampshire Water Transfer and Water Recycling Project (hereafter referred to as the 'Proposed Development'), which is being progressed by Southern Water Services Limited ('the Applicant').

17.1.3 This chapter details the legislation, policy and guidance that is relevant to socio-economics, tourism and health, summarises the engagement and consultation undertaken to date, sets out the scope and methodology of assessment, and describes the baseline environment. Following this, the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development on socio-economics, tourism and health are assessed taking account of embedded primary and tertiary mitigation within the design. The need for any secondary mitigation is then considered along with any proposals for monitoring and/or enhancement. The chapter concludes with a summary of residual effects.

17.1.4 Whilst this Environmental Statement (ES) presents an assessment of the effects that may occur from decommissioning activities of the Proposed Development, the Applicant does not consent for decommissioning.

17.1.5 Socio-economics, tourism and health topics considered within this chapter for the Proposed Development are:

1. Socio-economics - including impacts on employment and the local supply chain, and potential opportunities for training, skills and apprenticeships.
2. Tourism - including impacts on strategic tourism resources and on the availability of tourism accommodation during the construction phase, and amenity effects for strategic tourism receptors.
3. Health - including impacts on access to healthcare, social care and other social infrastructure (including drinking water supply), access to green space and nature, recreation, neighbourhood amenity, accessibility and active travel, community safety, access to work and training, and social cohesion.

17.1.6 This chapter should be read in conjunction with ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I, (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) which describes the development parameters against which the effects considered in this chapter have been assessed.

17.1.7 In addition, this chapter should be read alongside relevant parts of other chapters in Volume I, namely:

1. ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – considers likely significant effects on air quality and odour for human health receptors including residential properties, schools, hospitals and care homes. The findings of the air quality assessment inform the assessment of this chapter's inherent in-combination effects on amenity for strategic tourism receptors and population health.
2. ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – considers human health in relation to pollution that may exist in the ground and become mobilised during construction.
3. ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – baseline data is shared across the socio-economics, tourism and health, and land use and agriculture assessments and there are some overlaps in the topics considered in the respective assessments. Additional information and cross-references to ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) are provided throughout this chapter.
4. ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – considers likely significant effects from changes in the landscape and visual environment for receptors including recreational, tourism and community receptors. The findings of the landscape and visual assessment inform the assessment of this chapter's inherent in-combination effects on amenity for strategic tourism receptors and population health.
5. ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – considers likely significant effects from changes in the noise environment for sensitive receptors, including relevant businesses and commercial properties. The findings of the noise assessment inform the assessment of this chapter's inherent in-combination effects on amenity for strategic tourism receptors and population health.
6. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – considers changes in current traffic and transport and any resultant likely significant effects on receptors including community safety along with effects on walking, cycling and horse riding (WCH) infrastructure, including Public Rights of Way (PRoW). The findings of the traffic and transport assessment inform the assessment of this chapter's inherent in-combination effects on amenity for strategic tourism receptors and population health.
7. ES Chapter 19 Water environment (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) - considers changes in the quantity and quality of surface and ground water and flood risk and the risk of mobilisation of contaminants to water, air or soil that may lead to harmful exposure. These findings of the Water environment assessment inform the assessment of neighbourhood quality in the context of health.
8. ES Chapter 20, Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) – an assessment of the cumulative effects i.e. effects from the interrelationship between the Proposed Development and other developments, and an assessment of the in-combination effects, i.e. effects from the interaction between the individual effects of the Proposed Development.

17.1.8 This chapter is informed by the following appendices, contained in ES Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6):

1. ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)
2. ES Appendix 17.2 Review of 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation and Assessment Validation (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)

17.2 Legislation, policy and guidance

17.2.1 This section identifies the legislation, policy, guidance and other documentation that has informed the assessment of likely significant effects on socio-economics, tourism and health.

Legislation

17.2.2 Table 17-1 lists the legislation relevant to the assessment of the likely significant effects on socio-economics, tourism and health.

Table 17-1 List of relevant legislation

Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949	There is an existing system of public access to the countryside (covered by the Act) which needs to be considered in the context of the Proposed Development and how it may affect public access. The health assessment has considered how changes to access to green space may impact on population health.
Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	The Health and Safety at Work Act places duties on employers to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare at work of all their employees, and that persons not in their employment are not exposed to risks to their health or safety as a result of the activities undertaken. Whilst not relevant for the assessment itself this legislation will be embedded in the construction management practices for the Proposed Development.
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	The Countryside Rights of Way Act (CROW Act) provides the right of public access on foot to areas of open land. It encourages the creation of new routes and clarifies uncertainties around existing rights. The route of the Proposed Development has been selected in part to avoid PRoW. Where this is not possible, disruption would be limited to 'short-term' closures and diversions (up to a maximum of four weeks) where it would need to be closed or temporarily diverted. In some cases, 'temporary closures' (up to six months) may be needed. Diversions would be provided in all cases, and some routes may be kept open on the weekends, subject to works. Details of PRoW closures and diversions are described in the Framework Rights of Way Management Plan (RoWMP), Appendix B of the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)

Legislation description	Relevance to assessment
Sustainable Communities Act 2007	The Sustainable Communities Act aims to promote the sustainability of local communities through joint working between the Secretary of State (SoS) and local planning authorities to encourage improvements to the economic, social, or environmental wellbeing of an area. This includes measures designed to increase community health and wellbeing and the provision of local services. The sensitivity of the communities assessed considers how resilient these communities are to changes in economic, social and environmental circumstances.
Equality Act 2010	The Equality Act established equality duties for all public sector bodies, which aim to integrate and advance equality into the day-to-day business of all bodies. The Applicant, as a regulated body is subject to the public sector equality duty when carrying out its public functions and must consider how its policies and decisions affect people who are protected under the Equality Act. An Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) has been prepared which reports the potential disproportionate or differential effects of construction and operation for people with protected characteristics. This is separate from the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). An EqIA was shared as part of the Summer 2024 Consultation documentation. The EqIA has been updated taking on board comments received, with the final EqIA (Document reference 7.13, DCO Volume 7) submitted as part of the DCO application. Vulnerable groups within the population have been considered in the health assessment when identifying groups which may be more sensitive to changes in health determinants. Given the Applicant is a regulated body, this EqIA is a Public Sector Equality Duty Impact Assessment.
Health and Social Care Act 2012	At the local level, the Health and Social Care Act gives local planning authorities the responsibility for improving the health of their local populations. Likely significant effects from development in general can affect physical and mental health or social wellbeing, which can have impacts on public health, and health and social care provision. The assessment acknowledges that wider determinants of health are important in maintaining healthy populations and uses them as the basis for assessing likely significant effects on health.

National policy

17.2.3 The primary policy for determining the application for the DCO for the Proposed Development is the National Policy Statement for water resources Infrastructure (NPSWRI). This sets out policies to guide how DCO applications for water resources infrastructure should be decided and how the effects of such infrastructure are considered.

17.2.4 Table 17-2 lists the paragraphs from the NPSWRI and other national policy that are relevant to the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. It also sets out where these policy requirements are addressed within the chapter.

Table 17-2 List of relevant national policy

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
National Policy Statement for water resources infrastructure 2025 [1]		
3.10.1	States that on matters relating to safety 'relevant bodies such as local planning authorities and the Health and Safety Executive are statutory consultees that should, where required, should be consulted, where required.	The Health and Safety Executive has been consulted, refer to Consultation Report (Document reference 5.1, DCO Volume 5).
3.10.6	States that water companies have the power to introduce bylaws under the Water Industry Act 1991 to help address operational issues relating to public safety, access and security of facilities.	Community safety in relation to the operation of the Proposed Development has been considered within section 17.8 of this chapter. An assessment of major accidents and disasters arising from the Proposed Development is outlined throughout ES Chapter 14 Major accidents and disasters, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
3.12.1	States that people's health and wellbeing could be affected by the construction and use of water infrastructure through direct impacts from traffic, noise, vibration, air quality and emissions, light pollution, community severance, dust, odour, polluting water discharges, hazardous waste, and pests.	This is covered in the health assessment component in section 17.8, with effects considered during construction, operation and decommissioning.
3.12.2	States that indirect health impacts can be experienced as a result of new or enhanced water resources, due to the effect on key public services, local transport, opportunities for cycling and walking, or the use of open space for recreation and physical activity. However, there is a potential for positive indirect effects such as new recreational opportunities and increased employment. It should be noted that there is potential for increased employment, along with new recreational opportunities	This is covered in the health assessment component in section 17.8 with effects considered during construction, operation and decommissioning.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
	(particularly for reservoirs) that may have indirect positive health impacts.	
3.12.3	States that where the proposed project has likely significant environmental impacts that would have an effect on human population or health, the applicant should identify and set out the assessment of any likely significant health impacts.	This is covered in the health assessment component in section 17.8, with effects considered during construction, operation and decommissioning. Topics related to human health determinants are also covered in the following other ES chapters in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6): • Section 6.8 of ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour • Section 11.8 of ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions • Section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture • Section 13.8 of ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual • Section 15.8 of ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration • Section 18.8 of ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport • ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects.
3.12.4	These health impacts may affect people in a cumulative manner and the applicant should consider the cumulative impact on health. The applicant should identify and measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for these effects and seek enhancement opportunities as appropriate.	The health assessment in section 17.8 identifies which wards experience impacts in relation to multiple determinants of health. Cumulative impacts are considered throughout the appendices of ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
4.10.6 – 4.10.7	Identifies the importance of access to high quality open spaces and the countryside for sport and recreation which can deliver positive health outcomes through prevention of mental ill-health and increased physical activity. It also notes the importance of blue and Green Infrastructure for positive	Access to green space (including recreational opportunities) is identified as a health determinant and considered within the health assessment in section 17.8. Following construction, any existing vegetation will be reinstated, and planting and landscaping will be

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
	environmental, social, health and economic benefits.	delivered at the site. Section 3.2 of the Outline Landscape and Ecology Management Plan (LEMP) (Document reference 7.5, DCO Volume 5) sets out how this will contribute to the wider Green Infrastructure strategy for the Proposed Development, including the use of site specific design principles to contribute to embedded good design and improvements to access to receptors. The application of good design principles is set out in the Design Principles Document (Document reference 5.11, DCO Volume 5) which accompanies the DCO application.
4.10.9	States that the applicant should identify existing and proposed land uses near the project. This includes any effects of replacing an existing development or use of the site with the proposed project. The applicant should also assess any effects of precluding a new development or use proposed in the development plan. The assessment should be proportionate to the scale of the preferred schemes and its likely impacts on such receptors.	The potential effects on employment arising from the impact of the Proposed Development on the employment allocation at Harts Farm Way are considered in section 17.8. Additional information on potential effects on allocated employment sites is also provided in section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
4.10.10	States that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land should not be developed unless the land is no longer needed or the loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location.	Impacts on access to open space, including land used for sports and recreational use such as playing fields, are considered in section 17.8. Primary mitigation including details of how the Proposed Development has been designed to reduce impacts on open space, recreation and leisure facilities and physical activity is set out in section 17.4.
4.10.18-21	Relates to impacts on Green Infrastructure and the need to mitigate any adverse impacts on access to open space including access to National Trails and other PRoW. Appropriate mitigation is required to be taken.	Impacts on access to open space and PRoW are considered in section 17.8. Primary mitigation including details of how the Proposed Development has been designed to reduce impacts on open space and PRoW is set out in section 17.4.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
		Impacts on PRoW, National Trails and other rights of access to land for recreation are assessed in section 18.8 of in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). The Framework Rights of Way Management (RoWMP), Appendix B of the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7) outlines the temporary closures and/or diversions to the PRoW network associated with the construction of the pipeline. Within section 3 - 12, it includes the likely length of closure/diversion of each footpath impacted by the Proposed Development.
4.10.22 – 4.10.24	The SoS should not permit development on existing open space, land used for sports and recreational buildings and for other sports and recreational use including playing fields.	Direct and indirect impacts on community facilities/social infrastructure and open space, including land used for sports and recreational use such as playing fields, are considered in section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Effects on human health resulting from impacts on recreational land and facilities are considered in section 17.8.
4.13.1	States that the construction and operation of water resources infrastructure may have short or longer term economic and social impacts on local communities, businesses or services, but can also offer long-term opportunities as well as local employment opportunities.	The assessment in section 17.8 includes consideration of the employment, and training and skills opportunities arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which considers impacts on residential properties, commercial properties and land, and community land and facilities.
4.13.3	States that consideration should be had for the impacts of the proposed projects during construction and	The assessment in section 17.8 includes consideration of the employment and training

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
	operation. This includes impacts on job creation, transportation, visual impacts, local economies and residential amenity.	opportunities arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, and wider effects in the local and regional supply chain. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which considers impacts on residential properties, commercial properties and land, and community land and facilities, including as a result of impacts on access.
4.13.4	States that the existing socio-economic conditions in the areas surrounding the Proposed Development should be outlined, following appropriate consultation with those most affected, and should refer to how the development's socio-economic impacts correlate with local planning policies. An assessment of existing demographics within the area and how the development could affect any equalities groups should also be outlined.	A demographic baseline is provided in section 17.7. Demographic baseline data relating to equalities groups is provided in the EqIA, (Document reference 7.13, DCO Volume 7) submitted with the DCO application. The EqIA also provides information regarding the approach to consultation including accessibility of materials and venues and a targeted approach for engagement with 'hard-to-reach' and seldom heard groups. Additional information regarding consultation is also contained in the Consultation Report (Document reference 5.1, DCO Volume 5).
4.13.5	States that the assessment should consider any relevant socio-economic impacts associated with the Proposed Development. These may include job creation, training opportunities, educational or visitor facilities, effects on tourism and local businesses or services, and the potential to supply water directly to nearby commercial users.	The assessment in section 17.8 includes consideration of the employment and training opportunities arising from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development, and the impact on strategic tourism receptors. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which considers impacts on residential properties, commercial properties and land, and community land and facilities. As shown in the Indicative Environmental Masterplan,

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
		appended to the Design Approach Document (Document reference 5.12, DCO Volume 5), the Proposed Development includes opportunities for educational or visitor facilities.
4.13.6	Notes that socio-economic impacts may be linked to other impacts, such as the visual impact or an individual's perception of a development, and that this should be included in project assessments.	The assessment in section 17.8 includes consideration of the impact on strategic tourism receptors from the inherent in-combination effects on their amenity as a result of visual, traffic, noise or air quality effects. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which considers amenity effects for residential properties, commercial properties and land, and community land and facilities.
4.13.7	States that any cumulative effects on communities should be assessed.	A cumulative effects assessment is provided in ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Socio-economic tourism and health cumulative effects are assessed throughout the appendices supporting ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
4.13.9	States that the SoS should consider whether the mitigation measures put forward by the proposal are acceptable to mitigate any adverse socio-economic impacts of the development.	Primary and tertiary mitigation measures are set out in section 17.4 and secondary mitigation measures are described in section 17.9.
4.13.10	States that the SoS should ensure that infrastructure projects can be integrated effectively with existing businesses and community facilities/social infrastructure and that unreasonable restrictions would not be placed on them.	Impacts on businesses and community facilities/social infrastructure are considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessments in section 17.8.
4.13.11	The equality impacts and measures put forward by the development to mitigate any adverse equalities impacts caused by the development will be considered.	Equality impacts are addressed in throughout the EqIA (Document reference 7.13, DCO Volume 7) submitted with the DCO application.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
National Planning Policy Framework 2025 [2]		
85-89	<u>Building a strong, competitive economy</u> Paragraph 85 states Planning decisions should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand, and adapt. Significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth and productivity, considering both local business needs and wider opportunities for development. As stated in Paragraph 88, Planning decisions should enable: • The sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings. • The development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses. • Sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside. • The retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities/social infrastructure, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses, and places of worship. Paragraph 89 states that planning policies and decisions should acknowledge that meeting rural business and community needs may require development adjacent or beyond existing settlements or in areas with limited public transport. It is important to ensure such development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and enhances sustainability such as	The assessment in section 17.8 includes consideration of the impact on the local economy from employment and supply chain effects, and from training and apprenticeship opportunities. It also considers effects for strategic tourism and receptors associated with recreational use, such as PRoW, parks and relevant community facilities. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 12.8 of ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), which considers effects for residential properties, commercial properties (including agricultural businesses), development land, and community land and facilities. This assessment should be read in conjunction with section 3.1 of the Scheme Development Report (Document reference 5.10, DCO Volume 5) which outlines how the local sensitivity and local context of the area has been considered. Section 18.8 of ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), should be considered to understand the impacts on local road network and PRoW.

Relevant paragraph reference	Summary of policy requirement	Where addressed in chapter
	improving the scope for access on foot, by cycling or by public transport.	
104	<u>Promoting healthy and safe communities</u> Paragraph 104 states open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields and formal play spaces should only be developed on if: • An assessment has been undertaken which shows there is a surplus of open space, buildings or land • The loss would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location • The benefits of the development for alternative sports and recreational provision outweigh the loss of the current or former use is, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.	Section 12.8 of the ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), considers effects on residential properties, commercial properties (including agricultural businesses), development land, and community land and facilities. The health assessment in section 17.8 considers the impacts on these social determinants of health for the communities involved.

Local policy

17.2.5 The local policies listed in Table 17-3 are considered relevant to the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment of the Proposed Development. While the SoS is required to determine an application for development consent in accordance with the NPSWRI, it may be that the SoS considers topics of local policy to be matters that are important and relevant to the determination. In the event that there is any conflict between these and the NPSWRI, the NPSWRI would prevail for the purposes of decision making given the national significance of the infrastructure.

17.2.6 Adopted and emerging development plan policies have been considered. Adopted and emerging planning policy that are relevant are included in Table 17-3.

17.2.7 Socio-economics, tourism and health is a broad topic, which intersects with large number of policy areas including policies relating to environmental protection, community infrastructure, transport, urban design, economic and employment issues and tourism. Table 17-3 includes a high-level review of the key relevant local policies for this topic.

Table 17-3 List of relevant local policy

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
Hampshire County Council (HCC)	The Hampshire Public Health Strategy 2023–2026 [3]	The Strategy's emphasis on creating healthier places and reducing health inequalities aligns with investment in water infrastructure. By ensuring safe, reliable water access and protecting environmental quality, the Proposed Development supports healthier lifestyles and resilient communities—core goals of Hampshire's Public Health Strategy 2023–2026.
	Hampshire County Council Local Transport Plan 4 – LTP4 (February 2024) [4], Part D (Policies), Sections 6 and 7: • Policy C1 – Putting people and places at the heart of our decisions • Policy C3 – Road User Utility Framework • Policy C7 – A Safe System approach for Hampshire • Policy HP1 – Shift towards walking and cycling • Policy BTD2 – Minimising disruption from streetworks • Policy RT2 – Sustainable access to the countryside	The LTP4 sets out HCC's transport vision and policies to 2050, including policies that support health, wellbeing and active travel. Policy C3 puts vulnerable users, walkers, cyclists and horse riders ahead of motor vehicles, in line with The Highway Code's road user hierarchy. The other policies aim for safe walking and cycling, better access to the Rights of Way network and minimal disruption from highway works. These policies have informed the assessment approach (section 17.5). Section 17.8 assesses effects on access to green space, physical activity and community safety, including for walkers, cyclists and horse riders. Disruption will be managed through the Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7) and the Traffic Management Strategy (TMS) (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7). Effects on road users are assessed in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).
	Economic Strategy for Hampshire 2025-2027 [5]	The Strategy aims to drive sustainable economic growth, jobs and prosperity for Hampshire's communities

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
		through "good growth". It recognises that prosperity cannot be defined through GDP alone. Its priorities include infrastructure, developing a healthy and skilled workforce, and supporting communities in areas of deprivation. These priorities have informed the assessment of effects on employment, skills and the supply chain (section 17.8) and the Outline Skills and Employment Plan (SEP) (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7).
	Hampshire Skills Strategy 2025 [6]	The Skills Strategy aims to build an employment and skills system led by employer demand. It seeks to make sure the workforce has the skills that businesses and industries need. It also stresses inclusivity and collaboration between stakeholders. It has informed the assessment of effects on employment and skills (section 17.8). It has also informed the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7,).
	Get Hampshire Working Plan 2025 to 2027 [7]	The Plan is HCC's county-wide response to economic inactivity and labour market challenges. It has informed how the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) approaches helping residents who face barriers to work into employment and training. This includes coordinating with Jobcentre Plus, Hampshire Careers Hub and local Youth Hubs.
East Hampshire District Council (EHDC)	East Hampshire District Local Plan: Joint Core Strategy (Adopted June 2014) [8]: • Policy CP5 Employment and workforce Skills • Policy CP9 – Tourism	The Joint Core Strategy sets out the policies that guide development in the district, including in relation to topics considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. As the only part of the Order Limits that lie within EHDC is part of Havant Thicket

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
	• Policy CP16 – Protection and provision of social infrastructure • Policy CP17- Protection of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities • Policy CP18 Provision of open space, sport and recreation and built facilities	Reservoir, the only EHDC policies considered relevant are those that could have an impact on the borough's population (for example in relation to employment and skills). Where relevant, these policies have been taken into account in developing the methodology and approach for the assessment approach, see section 17.5, and approach to mitigation, see section 17.4. EHDC Draft Local Plan policies are also material considerations and taken into account in developing the methodology and assessment approach for this EIA topic, see section 17.5.
Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC)	Eastleigh Borough Local Plan (2016-2036) (Adopted April 2022) [9]: • Policy S12 Strategic footpath, cycleway and bridleway links • Policy DM16 Workforce training requirements and new jobs • Policy DM32 Protection of recreation and open space facilities • Policy DM36 Community, leisure and cultural facilities • Policy DM38 Funding Infrastructure	The Local Plan sets out the policies that guide development in the borough, including in relation to topics considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. Relevant local policies have been taken into account in developing the methodology and assessment approach for this EIA topic, see section 17.5. The impacts on public footpaths were considered in section 17.8. Existing usage of cycle ways and bridleways has not been included in the health assessment. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) has engaged with relevant planning authority who have identified which cycleways and bridleways are high use.
Havant Borough Council (HBC)	Havant Borough Core Strategy (Adopted 2011) [10]: • Policy CS1 Health and Wellbeing • Policy CS2 Employment • Policy CS3 Skills and Employability	The Core Strategy sets out the policies that guide development in the district, including in relation to topics considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. Relevant local policies have been taken into account in developing the

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
	• Policy CS5 Tourism • Policy CS6 Regeneration of the Borough • Policy CS13 Green Infrastructure • Policy CS16 High Quality Design • Policy CS19 Effective Provision of Infrastructure • Policy CS21 Developer Requirements • Policy DM1 Recreation and Open Space • Policy DM3 Protection of Existing Employment and Tourism Sites Havant Borough Local Plan (Allocations) (Adopted 2014) [11]: • Policy HB2 Havant and Bedhampton Employment Allocations • Policy BD11 Brockhampton West • Policy AL8 Local Green Space Havant Borough Council: Building a Better Future – Regulation 18 consultation [12] HBC are currently working on an updated Local Plan that is currently at consultation stage and will be shaped around HBCs Corporate Strategy 2022-2025. Relevant proposed policies include the protection of existing employment sites, a policy to support and encourage physical activity and protection of existing recreational facilities.	methodology and approach for the assessment for this EIA topic, see section 17.5. Policy CS16 of the Core Strategy outlines that *"The development does not cause unacceptable harm to the amenity of neighbours through smell, the loss of privacy, outlook, noise, and overlooking"* Policy CS19 of the Core Strategy states *"development will be permitted where it ensures that new infrastructure supports the local economy"* The Proposed Development has been designed and mitigation provided against any impacts to residential amenity. The Proposed Development is expected to result in a beneficial effect to employment. Havant Borough Council Local Plan Allocations (2014) allocates sites within the borough for development, including employment allocations and local green space. The potential effects on employment arising from the impact of the Proposed Development on the employment allocation at Brockhampton West are considered in section 17.8 of this chapter. Effects of construction on access to green space, recreation and physical activity open space, PRoW and community facilities are also assessed within this section. An Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been produced which supports the Havant Borough Core Strategy by identifying areas with the Proposed Development

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
		to maximise skills and employment benefits for local people. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been submitted as part of the DCO application.
Portsmouth City Council (PCC)	Portsmouth Plan (The Portsmouth Core Strategy) (Adopted 2012) [13]: • Policy PCS1 Protect Green Infrastructure • Policy PCS13 a Greener Portsmouth • Policy PCS14 A Healthy City • Policy PCS16 Infrastructure and community benefit • Policy PCS17 Transport • Policy PCS23 Design and conservation Pre-Submission Portsmouth Local Plan 2040 July 2024 and Pre-Submission Portsmouth Local Plan Addendum 2040 November 2025 (Emerging Local Plan) [14]: • Policy PLP25: Employment target • PLP27: Employability & Skills	The Core Strategy sets out the policies that guide development in the city, including in relation to topics considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. Relevant local policies have been taken into account in developing the methodology and approach for the assessment for this EIA topic, see section 17.5. Any effects on access to open space has been considered within section 17.8 of this chapter. An Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been produced which supports the Portsmouth Core Strategy by identifying areas with the Proposed Development to maximise skills and employment benefits for local people. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been submitted as part of the DCO application.
PCC	Portsmouth Public Health Strategy 2023-2026 [15] is used as an evidence base to support policy. However, the Health Strategy itself is not considered policy. Strategy themes and long-term actions: • Understand the health and wellbeing of our local population through strategic intelligence and analytics • Protect health and wellbeing of our local population	The Portsmouth Public Health Strategy highlights key health statistics and issues and sets out short and long-term aims to improve the health and wellbeing of local populations. The aim of protecting health and wellbeing of the local population is followed by action plans to embed physical and mental wellbeing considerations into placemaking, transport and built environment. The Health Strategy has been used to inform the baseline in

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
	• Prevent ill-health by mitigating impacts of root causes and helping local residents live in good health Improve health and wellbeing for all our communities fairly through addressing slowing or preventing progression of disease and supporting all population groups	section 17.7 and in developing the methodology and approach for the assessment for this EIA topic, see section 17.5.
Winchester City Council (WCC)	Your Place Your Plan Winchester District Local Plan 2020-2024 (Adopted March 2026) [16] • Strategic Policy D1 High Quality, Well Designed and Inclusive Places • Strategic Policy T1 Sustainable and active transport and travel • Policy NE3 Open Space, Sport and Recreation • Policy E5 and E6 – Retaining and enhancing employment opportunities • Strategic Policy E1 – Vibrant economy • Strategic Policy E2 - Spatial distribution of economic growth • Policy E11 – Visitor related development in the countryside	The Local Plan sets out the policies that guide development in the district, including in relation to topics considered in the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. Relevant local policies have been taken into account in developing the methodology and approach for the assessment for this EIA topic, see section 17.5. Strategic Policy T1 Sustainable and active transport and travel states that planning applications for development should prioritise sustainable and active transport modes of travel, reduce number of trips made by private motor vehicles and enable safe, secure and accessible travel for all users. This Proposed Development includes design and mitigation measures to reduce adverse impacts on transport and active travel routes. Policy NE3 Open Space, Sport and Recreation states that "*new housing development should make provision for public open space*" and "*loss of any open space, sports or recreation facilities and allotment must provide alternative facilities or display that the benefit of the development to the community outweighs the harm caused by the loss*". The Proposed Development includes design and mitigation measures to avoid and

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
		reduce adverse effects on open space and recreational facilities.
South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA)	South Downs Local Plan Adopted 2 July 2019 (2014-2033) [17]: • SD19 Transport and Accessibility • SD20 Walking, Cycling and Equestrian Routes • SD34 Sustaining the Local Economy • SD42 Infrastructure	Parts of the study area for the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment are within the South Downs National Park (SDNP), although no development is proposed within the SDNP. The South Downs Local Plan sets out the policies that guide development in the National Park, including in relation to tourism, recreation, employment and the local economy. Strategic Policy SD42: Infrastructure states that "*development proposals for new or supporting infrastructure will only be permitted where it represents the least environmentally harmful option and the design reduces the impact on natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage*." Relevant policies have been taken into account in developing the methodology and approach for the assessment for this EIA topic, see section 17.5.
Solent Local Enterprise Partnership[1] (LEP)	Adopted Solent LEP Delivery Plan 2050 (2021/2022): Strategic Economic Plan and Strategic Objectives [18]: • The UKs capital of coastal renaissance, harnessing new technologies and approaches to revitalise coastal communities and ensure growth is inclusive. • A thriving visitor, creative and cultural economy, capitalising on the Solent's	Solent LEPs Delivery Plan sets out the economic objectives for the Solent area for the period to 2050. These objectives have informed the baseline understanding of the local economy, and the assessment of effects on employment, skills and the supply chain, see section 17.7. The strategic objective of UKs capital of coastal renaissance includes future actions such as developing an integrated

[1] The Solent LEP covers New Forest; Southampton; Eastleigh; Fareham; Gosport; Portsmouth; Havant; and Isle of Wight.

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
	superb natural beauty and rich maritime history. • Developing a world-class talent base, helping people at all stages of their career build the skills they need to respond to new technology and drive an innovative knowledge-based economy. • An outstanding business environment that encourages innovation, fosters collaboration and enables businesses of all sizes and sectors to thrive. • Put health and wellbeing at the heart of economic success.	transport strategy, expanding digital connectivity and delivering sustainable and connected new communities. Solent LEPs Skills Action Plan and Local Skills Report has informed the baseline understanding of the local economy and the assessment of effects on employment, skills and the supply chain. The report has also informed the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) submitted with the DCO application.
Enterprise M3 LEP[2]	The adopted Strategic Economic Plan for the Enterprise M3 Area 2018 – 2030 [19]: The Plan identifies the following five priorities for growth in the Enterprise M3 area: • High value sectors for a globally facing economy • Skills for a high value, high growth economy • Enterprise and innovation for scaling up high productivity SMEs • Connectivity for a 21st Century advanced digital and low carbon economy • Dynamic communities and sustainable growth corridors	Enterprise M3 LEPs Strategic Economic Plan sets out the economic objectives for the Enterprise M3 area for the period to 2030. These objectives have informed the baseline understanding of the local economy, and the assessment of effects on employment, skills and the supply chain, see section 17.7. Enterprise M3 LEPs Skills Action Plan and Local Skills Report has informed the baseline understanding of the local economy and the assessment of effects on employment, skills and the supply chain. The report has also informed the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) submitted with the DCO application.
Hampshire Chamber of Commerce (HCoC)	Hampshire and the Solent Local Skills Improvement Plan 2026-2029 [20]. Relevant priorities include:	The Hampshire and the Solent Local Skills Improvement Plan (LSIP) 2026–2029 is the region's first combined skills plan. It

[2] The Enterprise M3 LEP covers Winchester, East Hampshire, Test Valley, Basingstoke and Dean, Hart, Rushmoor, Waverley, Guildford, Surrey Heath, Woking, Runnymede, Spelthorne and Elmbridge.

Local planning authority	Relevant local policy	Relevance to assessment
	• Priority 1 – Improve awareness, navigation and access to the skills ecosystem • Priority 2 – Strengthen employer participation • Priority 3 – Build a responsive and inclusive ecosystem • Priority 4 – Support pathways, progression and workforce transitions	replaces the earlier Solent and Enterprise M3 LSIPs and is led by the Hampshire Chamber of Commerce, working with the Hampshire and the Solent County Combined Authority (HSCCA). It identifies construction as an emerging priority sector. It reports severe shortages of site managers, quantity surveyors, civil engineers and key trades. It also highlights barriers to work, including health, disability, caring responsibilities and the high number of young people at risk of not being in education, employment or training (NEET). The LSIP informed the assessment of effects on employment, skills, training and apprenticeships (section 17.8). The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) aligns with its priorities on inclusive participation pathways and youth engagement.

17.2.8 Fareham Local Plan 2037 (2023) has been reviewed, the policies were not considered relevant to the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment as they do not provide specific guidance of measurable criteria that would influence the assessment outcomes. The Plan focuses on high-level strategic policies such as housing delivery, green space and employment land and does not include specific or measurable policies relating to specific tourism, socio economics or health issues that have been scoped into this chapter. The Plan is considered in Table 12-2 in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Guidance, standards and advice

17.2.9 In addition, the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment has been undertaken in accordance with relevant guidance and has been compiled in accordance with professional standards. The guidance and standards which relate to this assessment are detailed in Table 17-4.

Table 17-4 List of relevant guidance and standards

Guidance	Description	Relevance to assessment
Water Resources Planning Guideline (2023) [21]	This guideline provides comprehensive instructions for water companies in England and Wales on how to develop and maintain their Water Resources Management Plans (WRMPs). Plans should ensure water quality and public health is a priority and should take into account benefits for customers, the environment and society (such as public health, wellbeing, and recreation).	The assessment of the effects on recreation is set out in section 17.8 and considers where any impacts on social infrastructure and recreational receptors could result in effects on health outcomes.
Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) (2014) Additionality Guide (Fourth Edition) [22]	The HCA Additionality Guide sets out guidance for assessing the impact of local economic growth interventions, taking account of leakage, displacement, and multiplier effects (refer to ES Glossary and abbreviations, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) for definitions of terms).	This guidance has informed the assessment methodology for employment and supply chain effects and the calculation of gross and net additional employment during construction and in operation, see section 17.5.
Homes and Communities Agency (2015) Employment Density Guide (3rd Edition) [23]	The HCA Employment Density Guide sets out employment density metrics for different use classes.	This guidance has been used to calculate gross employment during construction and in operation, see section 17.5 for description of methodology.
Institute of Sustainability and Environmental Professionals (ISEP) (formerly the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (2022) Guide to Determining Significance for human health in Environmental Impact Assessment [24]	ISEPs Guide to Determining Significance in EIA covers the consideration of health as a topic in EIA and provides health sensitivity and health magnitude tables. The guidance also sets out how to provide an evidence-based narrative to explain why a change is or is not significant for public health.	Industry guidance for determining significance in socioeconomic and health assessments in EIA which has been adapted to define the assessment of significance as described in section 17.5.
National Health Service (NHS) London Healthy Urban Development Unit (HUDU), Rapid Health Impact Assessment Tool [25]	HUDU work with local and national organisations across the UK on behalf of the NHS to enable health and planning sectors to work together. The HUDU tool is designed to assess the likely health impacts of development plans and proposals and identifies those determinants of health which are likely to be	Identifies health determinants that are recommended for inclusion in assessment of health impacts of urban development project. These health determinants have informed which determinants have been used in this assessment as outlined in section 17.8.

Guidance	Description	Relevance to assessment
	influenced by a specific development proposal[3].	
Urban Health Impact Assessment methodology (UrHIA) (2015), IMPACT, University of Liverpool [26]	The IMPACT methodology sets out a process for assessing health effects and improving health outcomes and is particularly relevant for considering health impacts in urban settings.	Identifies health determinants that are recommended for inclusion in assessment of health impacts of urban development project. These have informed the selection of health determinants used in this assessment, see section 17.5.
Wales Health Impact Assessment Support Unit (WHIASU) Health Impact Assessment - A practical guide [27]	The WHIASU Guidance describes the process and methods used to undertake a health assessment and provides resources to support the assessment.	The guidance includes checklists for identifying the health determinants and vulnerable groups relevant to the health assessment being undertaken. It is widely applied to assessments outside of Wales and has therefore been used as reference for the assessment of the Proposed Development. Section 17.7 lists the vulnerable groups which includes children, older people, those with a disability, income and socially disadvantaged, pregnant women and those from ethnic minority backgrounds.
South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan, 2026-2031 Post-Consultation Draft [28]	SDNPAs South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan sets out 7 collective priorities for the next five years (2026-31). The Plan is for the National Park as a whole and sets out what partners across the National Park will deliver together over the period, including the work of the National Park Authority. One of the targets identified in the Plan is to increase rural business diversification, aligning with regenerative tourism principle. The Plan also outlines the Special Qualities of the SDNP, which includes, 'Great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences.'	The assessment of effects on strategic tourism receptors, set out in section 17.8, includes consideration of the potential for effects on the Special Qualities of the SDNP.

[3] The assessment carried out for health within the Environmental Statement is not a 'rapid' assessment, rather the HUDU guidance has been used for identifying relevant health determinants which should be considered within the assessment.

17.3 Consultation, scoping and engagement

Consultation

17.3.1 Feedback received from stakeholders for each consultation relevant to socio-economics, tourism and health assessment topics is summarised within the Consultation Report (Document reference 5.1, DCO Volume 5), including how the Proposed Development has had regard to the feedback. These cover the consultation responses received for the following consultations:

1. Summer 2022 Consultation
2. Summer 2024 Consultation
3. Spring 2025 Consultation
4. Autumn 2025 Consultation
5. Spring 2026 Consultation

Environmental Impact Assessment scoping

17.3.2 An EIA Scoping Opinion was adopted by the Planning Inspectorate on behalf of the SoS on 31 August 2023. A full list of the EIA Scoping Opinion comments made by the Planning Inspectorate and their respective responses are provided in ES Appendix 5.3 Response to the EIA Scoping Opinion, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).

17.3.3 Comments received in relation to socio-economics, tourism and health assessment are set out in Table 17-5 describing how and where these are addressed in the ES.

Table 17-5 Environmental Impact Assessment Scoping Opinion – Planning Inspectorate comments

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
ID 3.11.1	The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed that the impacts on tourism within the SDNP as a whole during construction can be scoped out, however the ES should include an assessment of impacts to all individual tourism receptors within the SDNP where likely significant effects are likely during construction. The assessment should explain how such effects would impact on the purpose and Special Qualities of the SDNP.	Impacts on tourism in the SDNP as a whole has been scoped out as agreed. Impacts on individual tourism receptors is scoped in as agreed. No part of the Proposed Development Order Limits intersects with the SDNP but in some places the 500m buffer around the Order Limits intersects with the SDNP. The assessment considers the potential impacts on tourism receptors within the SDNP, where relevant and proportionate, such as Marwell Zoo. Assessment	The assessment provided in section 17.8 considers the potential impacts on tourism receptors within the SDNP, where relevant and proportionate, such as Marwell Zoo.

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
		of effects on individual receptors includes consideration of the effect on the purpose and Special Qualities of the SDNP. The Community EIA Working Group sessions were established and used to discuss the scoped in strategic tourism receptors with the relevant stakeholders. Those present at these sessions included SDNP, the Civil Aviation Authority, relevant Local Planning Authorities, Historic England, National Highways, Natural England, NHS Hampshire and the South Downs National Park Authority. The Working Group provided regular opportunities to review and provide feedback on the assessment approach for socio-economics and tourism.	
ID 3.11.2	The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed that operation of the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in likely significant effects on tourism in the SDNP and can be scoped out from full assessment.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.
ID 3.11.3	The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed that the Proposed Development is not likely to result in likely significant effects on the following health determinants and is content for them to be scoped out of the ES: indoor environment, diet and other lifestyle choices, workplace conditions, housing and social or community influences	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
	(such as racism or social exclusion).		
ID 3.11.4	The EIA Scoping Opinion stated that there is insufficient information regarding likely maintenance activities and the requirement for easements to exclude the possibility of effects to strategic tourism receptors and to WCH provision and open space during operation. The ES should consider the potential for effects on access to strategic tourism receptors and WCH provision and open space to arise during operation (including maintenance).	The assessment has considered, in relation to open space, that any access requirements for maintenance would be at a frequency low enough to not result in effects on population health. The impact of operating the Proposed Development on both Marwell Zoo and The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson has been assessed as neutral and not significant.	The assessment of effects on access to strategic tourism receptors is provided in section 17.8. Section 17.8 also assesses the impacts on access to strategic tourism receptors as a result of operational and maintenance activities.
ID 3.11.5	The EIA Scoping Opinion stated that there is insufficient information to exclude impacts on WCH provision, including PRoW and open spaces, during operation.	No impacts on this health determinant during operation have been identified. Section 17.8 considers the ways in which operation could potentially impact on levels of access to green space, recreation and physical activity. It has been determined that there would be no impact on this health determinant during operation.	Potential impacts on walkers, cyclists and horse riders during operation have been considered in section 17.8. No impacts on this health determinant during operation have been identified. Section 17.8 also considers the ways in which operation could potentially impact on levels of access to green space, recreation and physical activity. It has been determined that there would be no impact on this health determinant during operation.
ID 3.11.6	Effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land during operation: The EIA Scoping Report states that effects on	This is scoped out of the assessment. The assessment of effects on employment from impacts on allocated land during the construction phase is	Impacts on allocated employment land are reported in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
	employment from impacts on allocated employment land would be limited to the construction phase of the Proposed Development and would be assessed in the ES as permanent construction effects. The Inspectorate is content to scope out effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land during operation from full assessment on the basis described in the EIA Scoping Report provided that the assessment of the construction phase includes consideration of the long-term impacts from loss of the employment land.	presented for the Proposed Development at Brockhampton West (referred to as Harts Farm Way). In June 2022 outline planning permission was granted for new development units but this has since expired. The Applicant has purchased the site, but it does not currently support any employment. The WRP development would therefore represent a beneficial use of the site by generating ongoing employment in the future. The sensitivity of the receptor is therefore considered to be low which would result in a neutral effect which would not be significant.	reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land are reported in section 17.8. No additional information provided in the ES in relation to effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land during operation
ID 3.11.7	Health determinants: access to health, open space and nature, social care and other social infrastructure during operation: The EIA Scoping Report proposes to scope out this matter on the basis that there would be no change to the access provision to health, open space and nature, social care and other social infrastructure during operation of the Proposed Development. The Inspectorate is content with this justification and agrees to scope this matter out from full assessment, subject to comments at ID 3.11.5 regarding access to open space.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
ID 3.11.8	Health determinants: access to work and training during operation: The EIA Scoping Report states that during operation of the Proposed Development there would be few additional employment and training opportunities created, so the population level benefit would not be significant. On this basis, the Inspectorate is content for this matter to be scoped out of full assessment.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.
ID 3.11.9	The Inspectorate agrees that operation of the Proposed Development is unlikely to result in likely significant effects on social cohesion and is content for this matter to be scoped out from full assessment.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.
ID 3.11.10	The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed that impacts on accessibility and travel during operation can be scoped out on the basis set out in the EIA Scoping Report.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.
ID 3.11.11	The EIA Scoping Opinion agreed likely significant effects on tourist accommodation is unlikely during operation of the Proposed Development and is content for this matter to be scoped out from full assessment.	This is scoped out of the assessment.	No additional information provided in the ES.
ID 3.11.12	The EIA Scoping Opinion stated that the ES should include relevant data from Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA), as highlighted by comments from the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) and HCC.	The ES uses data from the JSNA in relation to the percentage of the population exposed to air pollution. The ES includes reference to additional relevant data from the JSNA as appropriate in	Section 17.7

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
		relation to the health and social baseline.	
ID 3.11.13	The EIA Scoping Opinion stated that the ES should provide a clear definition of strategic tourism receptors and set out clearly which receptors may be affected by all phases of development.	A definition of strategic tourism receptors, and an explanation of how these have been identified.	A definition of strategic tourism receptors, and an explanation of how these have been identified, is provided in section 17.5 Strategic tourism receptors are shown in ES Figure 17.4 Strategic tourism receptors, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).
ID 3.11.14	The EIA Scoping Opinion stated that the ES should explain how existing usage of cycleways and bridleways has been ascertained, identify any limitations in Strava data, and agree any requirement for baseline surveys with relevant consultation bodies.	Usage of cycleways and bridleways is reported in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport which includes information provided through engagement with the relevant highway authorities. These authorities identified the cycleways and bridleways that are considered high use, and this information is presented in Table 18-5 and section 18.7 of ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport. Existing usage of cycleways and bridleways has therefore not been included in the health assessment of this chapter to avoid repetition. Through this engagement, the Applicant has been able to draw on authoritative and locally informed insight to identify high-use routes, which provides a more reliable basis for the assessment than Strava data. While Strava can offer	ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Scoping Opinion ID	Summary of Scoping Opinion comment	How the ES addresses the Scoping Opinion comment	Where addressed in the ES
		useful supplementary information, it is a sporting app and, when used in isolation, does not provide a sufficiently robust representation of all non-motorised users. For this reason, Strava data has not been relied upon as the primary evidence source.	

Engagement

17.3.4 This section provides details of the ongoing technical engagement that has been undertaken with stakeholders in relation to socio-economics, tourism and health.

EIA Working Groups

17.3.5 Five EIA Working Groups have been established as forums for ongoing engagement with statutory bodies regarding the Proposed Development. These Working Groups when combined cover all of the assessment topics considered by the EIA. A full description of each of the EIA Working Groups, the key stakeholders, and an overview of the topics presented can be found in section 5.4 of ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I, (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). This section presents a summary of the topics covered in the EIA Working Groups which are of relevance for the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment.

17.3.6 The Community EIA Working Group, which includes, land use and agriculture and socio-economics, tourism and health, has been the main forum for engagement for socio-economics, tourism and health. There have been twelve Community EIA Working Group meetings between Summer 2022 and DCO application. Technical officers from the following organisations attended the EIA Working Group meetings:

1. East Hampshire District Council (EHDC)
2. Hampshire County Council (HCC)
3. Portsmouth City Council (PCC)
4. Eastleigh Borough Council (EBC)
5. Havant Borough Council (HBC)
6. South Downs National Park Authority
7. Fareham Borough Council (FBC)
8. NHS Hampshire, Southampton and Isle of Wight Clinical Commissioning Group
9. Winchester City Council (WCC)
10. UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)

11. Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID)

17.3.7 The following overarching themes were covered across the EIA Working Group meetings:

1. Introduction and background to the Proposed Development.
2. Overview of the baseline environment.
3. EIA scoping which included setting out the proposed approach to EIA scoping, providing an overview of the EIA Scoping Report and seeking feedback on the EIA Scoping Opinion.
4. An overview of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report, including setting out the baseline and approach to mitigation, as well as providing an overview of the PEI Report findings.
5. Updates on the approach to development of the design of the Proposed Development.
6. Briefings on the materials to be consulted on, including design and environmental assessment related matters, ahead of the Summer 2022 Consultation, Summer 2024 Consultation and Spring 2025 Consultation.
7. Approach to mitigation, Commitments Register (ES Appendix 5.5 Commitments Register, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)) and associated management plans to be provided with the DCO application.
8. Consultation feedback and updates on scheme development, and design principles following the Summer 2024 Consultation and PEI Report.
9. Updates on EIA progress and development of mitigation, including management plans and the Commitments Register.
10. An overview of the ES, including setting out the baseline and any updates from the PEI Report, as well as providing an overview of the findings of the EIA.

17.3.8 Comments received as part of the EIA Working Groups and matters resolved in relation to socio-economics, tourism and health are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Eastleigh Borough Council

17.3.9 It was raised by EBC that the baseline should consider and reflect areas experiencing high levels of deprivation within EBC. There are three Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) within the study area that fall within EBC, refer to section17.7. LSOAs comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and usually have a resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons. These have been reviewed and these LSOAs do not experience high deprivation. Deprivation for all LSOAs across the study area have been considered in the baseline conditions.

Hampshire County Council

17.3.10 HCC requested clarification on whether impacts on annual events within HCC area were being considered. The EIA team noted that impacts on annual events would be considered in the assessment of scoped in receptors where the annual events take place. This chapter has incorporated a tourism baseline in this report, refer to section 17.7, and an assessment of strategic tourism receptors, refer to section 17.8.

Havant Borough Council

17.3.11 HBC raised concerns on the placement of the Water Recycling Plant (WRP) site on an allocated employment site, given the expected operational employment would be significantly lower than the potential of the site. The impact on allocated employment sites is considered within ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I, (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). The impact on employment on allocated employment land is assessed in section 17.8 HBC have engaged with the EIA team and HBC have agreed they will explore alternative employment sites, acknowledging the benefits of the Proposed Development on water security in the area. HBC have reaffirmed the need for the skills and employment opportunities associated with construction to benefit local people. An Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been prepared which accompanies the DCO application.

South Downs National Park

17.3.12 SDNP requested that PRoW and viewpoints within the National Park were considered and reflected. Construction impacts on PRoW and promoted recreational routes within the National Park have been considered within ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I, (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Impacts on viewpoints have been considered within ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I, (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Operational impacts for SDNP area have been scoped out. SDNP also requested clarity on whether the fact that strategic tourism receptors were located within the SDNP factored into the assessment of strategic tourism receptors. In the assessment of impacts of the Proposed Development on Strategic tourism receptors, whether they are in the SDNP has informed the allocation of receptor sensitivity and in turn the assessment of impact, refer to section 17.8.

17.4 Primary and tertiary mitigation

Primary measures

17.4.1 As described in ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), a range of measures have been embedded into the Proposed Development design to avoid or reduce environmental effects. These measures specific to socio-economics, tourism and health, which form part of the design that has been assessed include avoiding settlements, commercial land, allocated employment land, tourism receptors, PRoW, and property and major housing allocations where practicable, to reduce the risk of disruption to property, land and access.

Tertiary measures

17.4.2 Good construction practices are set out in the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) which is secured by a requirement in the DCO and will manage the effects of construction. The measures of particular relevance to socio-economics, tourism and health are:

1. The Contractor will ensure that secure barrier fencing, lighting (appropriate to setting) and a gate person (where practicable) are in place to reduce safety risks and perceptions of safety risks around construction sites for the public.
2. Limiting working width for open-cut trench construction in rural areas which will be reduced when intersecting sensitive constraints to reduce impact.
3. The Project would require the demolition, disassembly and/or temporary relocation of a number of small structures. This would not result in the demolition, disassembly or removal of structures that are used for residential, community or recreational purposes. The Contractor will proactively engage with all land and structure owners and operators affected by the demolition, disassembly and/or temporary relocation of existing structures required to facilitate the construction works for the Proposed Development. This engagement will be undertaken as early as reasonably practicable and will be maintained, as required, throughout the duration of the activity to ensure that:
    a. Arrangements for access to undertake the demolition, disassembly and/or temporary relocation of the structures is communicated in advance to affected owners and operators
    b. Disruption during construction arising from the presence, condition, demolition, disassembly and/or temporary relocation of such structures is kept to a practicable minimum
    c. Business operations including agricultural business operations, land use activities or any other functions linked to the affected structures are not unduly affected or interrupted
    d. Appropriate collaborative discussions can take place between the Contractor and owners and operators of the land and structures about timing, sequencing, and alternative arrangements
    e. If during engagement it is determined that business operations including agricultural business operations, land use activities or any other functions linked to the affected structures will be affected or interrupted then compensation is payable in accordance with the relevant provisions of the DCO and the statutory compensation code.

17.4.3 A Framework Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (including Framework Construction Worker Travel Plan and Framework Rights of Way Management Plan) (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7) has been developed for the Proposed Development and is submitted with the DCO application. This secures measures to reduce construction traffic impacts and the magnitude of adverse effects on residents and businesses as well as the inherent in-combination effects on amenity. The Contractor will be required to develop individual CTMPs for the relevant construction activities post-consent in accordance with the corresponding requirement in Schedule 2 to the draft DCO.

17.4.4 The Framework RoWMP (Appendix B of the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)) outlines how and when PRoW may be temporarily or permanently affected during construction, together with measures to reduce impacts.

17.4.5 A Traffic Management Strategy (TMS) (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7) also accompanies the DCO application. This TMS provides a strategy as to how

traffic management would be required and implemented, expected duration of the works, and any calendar and programme restrictions. This TMS sets out details of lane and road closures to be carried out during the construction phase of the Project. These management measures will minimise the impact of the Project on traffic. This TMS also sets out a strategy for how vulnerable road users, pedestrians and cyclists will be accommodated during the works, whilst also outlining methods for facilitating emergency service access and providing a responsive traffic management protocol.

17.4.6 The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) introduces objectives and measures to maximise the skills and employment benefits of the Proposed Development to local people and businesses. This includes requirements for the Contractor undertake actions to enable local people to access skills, training and employment associated with the construction of the Proposed Development. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) is submitted as part of the DCO application. The detailed Skills and Employment Plan will identify Hampshire Careers Hub and relevant Youth Hubs, including Havant Link Up Youth Hub where appropriate, alongside Jobcentre Plus as potential delivery and referral partners. Engagement with these organisations will help communicate opportunities, support careers information and guidance, and connect young people and residents facing barriers to work with suitable employment, training, work experience and apprenticeship pathways arising from the Proposed Development.

17.4.7 Decommissioning will be subject to the appropriate permits, consents and regulatory environment at the relevant time. Decommissioning activities are expected to follow good industry practice in place at the time, anticipated to be similar in nature to measures contained in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7).

17.5 Assessment methodology

Scope of assessment

17.5.1 Likely significant effects requiring assessment may be temporary or permanent, direct, indirect, secondary, cumulative, inherent in-combination, beneficial or adverse and may occur during construction, operation or decommissioning. Potential likely significant effects on socio-economics, tourism and health receptors within the scope of the assessment are summarised in Table 17-6. The scope of the assessment has responded to feedback received as detailed in section 17.3.

17.5.2 Effects from decommissioning of the Proposed Development are considered to be no greater than those identified during the construction phase and are therefore assessed to be of the same significance as those assessed for construction. Please refer to ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) section 3.7 for additional information on decommissioning.

17.5.3 Cumulative effects are those resulting from the interrelationship between the Proposed Development and other developments (inter-project). These are reported within ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.4 In-combination effects are those that result from the interaction of individual effects combined together on a single receptor or resource at a single point in time. Where the in-combination effects for socio-economics, tourism and health are inherently assessed (as is the case for amenity effects on strategic tourism receptors and health impacts effecting the local communities), these are reported within section 17.8 of this chapter. However, where a receptor is affected by multiple topics and there is the potential for significant in-combination effects to occur, these aggregated effects are reported within ES Chapter 20 Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.5 Table 17-6 sets out the summary of the scope for the assessment in this chapter. All scoped out elements as agreed in the EIA Scoping Opinion are confirmed in ES Appendix 5.3 Response to EIA Scoping Opinion, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).

Table 17-6 Summary of the scope for the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment

Receptor	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Socio-economics			
Employment	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Supply chain effects	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Training and apprenticeships	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in
Wider societal infrastructure and resources*	Scoped out	Scoped in	Scoped out
Tourism			
Access to strategic tourism receptors	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Amenity effects for strategic tourism receptors	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Effects on tourist accommodation	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in
Effects on tourism across the SDNP as a whole	Scoped out	Scoped out	Scoped out
Health			
Access to health, social care and other social infrastructure	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in
Neighbourhood amenity (air quality, noise, lighting, landscape, water quality and ground conditions)	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Access to green space, recreation[4] and physical activity (including WCH)	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in
Community safety	Scoped in	Scoped in	Scoped in
Access to work and training	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in
Social cohesion	Scoped in	Scoped out	Scoped in

[4] Recreation has been considered in the assessment as a determinant of health. This is because the associated physical activity is a well-recognised determinant of health and to avoid unnecessary duplication throughout the chapter.

Receptor	Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Wider societal infrastructure and resources*	Scoped out	Scoped in	Scoped out

*Wider societal infrastructure and resources was not included at scoping stage and has since been scoped in. This relates to the provision of drinking water resulting from the Proposed Development.

Study area

17.5.6 This section describes the spatial scope (the area which may be impacted) for the assessment as it applies to socio-economics, tourism and health.

17.5.7 Appropriate study areas have been defined for each topic of the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment, based on:

1. The extent and characteristics of the Proposed Development (and the Order Limits).
2. The communities and receptors likely to be directly and indirectly affected by the construction and operation of the Proposed Development. Receptors are mapped within ES Figure 17.3 Social infrastructure and Public Rights of Way Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).
3. Professional judgement, drawing on guidance, best practice and previous experience of projects with linear components.
4. The extent of available demographic and health data.

17.5.8 Relevant stakeholder feedback has also been taken into account in defining the study areas for each topic of the assessment. These are described in the following paragraphs.

Socio-economics

17.5.9 The assessment of impacts on employment and skills arising from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development considers likely significant effects for the HCC area and the South East of England, taking into account labour market conditions at local planning authority level and at a sub-regional and regional level. Hampshire CC does not include Portsmouth, Southampton or the Isle of Wight, but this is covered by the South East region. The South East region is defined using the ONS area definition of The South East [29]. This includes 19 Upper-tier/Unitary Authorities: Bracknell Forest, Brighton and Hove, Buckinghamshire, East Sussex, Hampshire, Isle of Wight, Kent, Medway, Milton Keynes, Oxfordshire, Portsmouth, Reading, Slough, Southampton, Surrey, West Berkshire, West Sussex, Windsor and Maidenhead and Wokingham.

17.5.10 The Proposed Development intersects with six local planning authority areas: EHDC, EBC, FBC, HBC, PCC and WCC, as outlined in ES Figure 17.1 Study area: Administrative boundaries, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6). Baseline socio-economic data is therefore provided for each of these areas, excluding EHDC as parts of the Order Limits that are located within EDHC have no planned construction activities and as such do not form part of ES Chapter 17 socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) study area. Alongside the host authorities, baseline data for Hampshire, the South East and England have also been included.

17.5.11 The Proposed Development has the potential to impact existing employment, apprenticeships and training located at commercial property or land. This impact is considered within the inherent assessment of identified receptors within ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). The assessment of effects on employment from impacts on allocated land is presented for the Proposed Development at Brockhampton West are assessed within section 17.8.

Tourism

17.5.12 The study area for the assessment of impacts on strategic tourism receptors is based on the Order Limits plus a 500m buffer, as it is considered that this is the area in which direct and indirect effects from the construction and operation of the Proposed Development are likely to occur. By exception, the assessment also considers the potential for indirect effects to arise over a wider geography - beyond the 500m buffer and up to 5km, where it is known that there are strategic tourism receptors that could be sensitive to these effects.

17.5.13 Identified indirect effects are in relation to access to strategic tourism receptors, such as temporary disruption during construction, or in-combination effects on amenity. This chapter's assessment of the inherent in-combination effects (section 17.8) draws on the findings of other topics and takes account of the relevant study areas.

17.5.14 No part of the Proposed Development Order Limits intersects with the SDNP. However, in some places, the 500m buffer around the Order Limits intersects with the SDNP, such as parts of the Proposed Development that are within Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery Ward and Upper Meon Valley Ward, as outlined in sheet 4 of ES Figure 17.1 Study area: Administrative boundaries Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6). The assessment considers the potential for impacts on tourism receptors within the SDNP, where relevant and proportionate, such as Marwell Zoo.

17.5.15 The study area for the assessment of impacts on tourism accommodation is the Hampshire area, drawing on the study area for the employment assessment and taking into account the proportion of the workforce expected to travel from outside of Hampshire. The study area for the assessment of impacts on tourism accommodation is defined as the area covered by Hampshire CC, drawing on the study area used for the employment assessment. The study area considers the proportion of the workforce expected to travel from outside Hampshire and the wider South East region. The Hampshire (CC area) excludes Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight due to administrative boundaries. Portsmouth, while separate from the Hampshire CC area, is included within the wider South East regional assessment.

Health

17.5.16 The health study area is defined as the geographic area in which the determinants of health will be impacted by the Proposed Development, at a scale that has the potential to affect population-level health outcomes. Most health effects are assessed at the level of ward populations. Some impacts on health determinants, such as access to work and training, affect the population across a wider

geographic area and these are considered at local planning authority level. The study area is defined by the boundaries of those local planning authorities and wards that intersect with the Order Limits. Purbrook Ward has also been included because the assessment of the Proposed Development in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) identifies likely significant visual effects on residents near the western edge of Widley. These effects provide a pathway through which the Proposed Development may influence health and wellbeing within the ward. The inclusion of Purbrook Ward relates to effects of the Proposed Development identified by another ES topic assessment and does not comprise an assessment of cumulative effects which is reported separately in ES Chapter 20, Cumulative and in-combination effects, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). The wards included in the health study are listed in Table 17-7 [30].

17.5.17 The wards considered within the health assessment as identified in Table 17-7 below are based on 2022 ward boundaries. Although ward boundaries were updated in 2024, the most recent available ward-level data used to inform the health assessment in Section 17.8 relates to 2022. The 2022 ward boundaries have therefore been used to ensure consistency with the geographical basis of the available data. While the health baseline does not reflect the 2024 ward boundaries, the boundary changes are marginal and are not considered to affect the conclusions of the health assessment.

17.5.18

Table 17-7 Wards within the Order Limits

Local planning authority	Ward
Havant	Purbrook (E07000090)[5]
	Bedhampton (E05004568)
	St. Faith's (E05004576)
Winchester	Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery (E05010996)
	Bishop's Waltham (E05010997)
	Central Meon Valley (E05010998)
	Colden Common and Twyford (E05010999)
	Southwick and Wickham (E05011006)
	Upper Meon Valley (E05011008)
	Whiteley and Shedfield (E05011009)
Fareham	Fareham East (E05004516)
	Fareham North (E05004547)
Eastleigh	Bishopstoke (E0501187)
	Fair Oak and Horton Heath (E05011194)
	Cosham (E05002445)
	Drayton and Farlington (E05002446)

[5] *Although Purbrook ward falls outside the Work Order Limit, it has been included in the health impact assessment to reflect relevant findings from other ES topic assessments.

17.5.19 The relevant local planning authority and ward boundaries are shown in ES Figure 17.1 Study area: Administrative boundaries, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.20 The extent of the study area varies depending on the geographic extent of impacts on the different determinants of health. In respect of impacts on health determinants identified by other environmental topic assessments (such as air quality, noise and landscape and visual and access to PRoW, WCH and open space), the defined study area used within those assessments is applied.

17.5.21 To allow for any for changes in health determinants outside the study area, for example as a result of off-site works or traffic impacts on the wider road network, the study area has remained under review throughout the assessment. The review identified potential effects affecting receptors within Purbrook Ward, including residents at Widley, and the ward has therefore been included within the health study area.

Assessment scenarios

17.5.22 ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), provides an overview of the Proposed Development's approach to the temporal scope (the timescales over which impacts may occur) of the EIA. This section describes the temporal scope for the assessment as it applies to the socio-economics, tourism and health where it differs from that presented in ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.23 The assessment compares the construction and operational effects on socio-economics, tourism and health receptors in the scenario that the Proposed Development is implemented, to the scenario without implementation of the Proposed Development, that is, the current and future baseline scenario. Socio-economics, tourism and health receptors are shown in ES Figure 17.3 Social Infrastructure and Public Rights of Way, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6) and ES Figure 17.4 Strategic tourism receptors Volume III, (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.24 The assessment considered the effects on socio-economics, tourism and health receptors during decommissioning. It is assumed the above-ground assets will be removed and buried pipeline infrastructure will be left in situ following the end of the Proposed Development's life. These effects are not expected to be greater than those assessed during construction. The assessment of significance is therefore reported as for construction effects for all receptors, with the exception of supply chain effects and health effects where it is expected that the magnitude of the impact is likely to be smaller than during construction and the significance of the effect therefore likely to be minor rather than moderate.

17.5.25 The assessment of temporary effects such as construction phase disruption to access, or construction noise effects, provides the estimated duration of these effects and takes this information into account in deciding the magnitude and significance of the effect. This may be more specific than simply 'during the construction phase'.

17.5.26 Short, medium and long-term durations are defined as the following:

1. Short-term: This is assumed to be temporary effects during the construction phase. However, it is acknowledged that construction, including enabling and commissioning works, would span a duration of approximately five years and therefore the assessment takes account of the duration of effects in the determination of magnitude of construction impacts and significance of construction effects.
2. Medium-term: This is used to describe effects with a duration of 5-15 years, during the operational phase.
3. Long-term: This is used to describe effects with a duration that extends longer than 15 years post construction and/or post decommissioning.

Baseline methodology

Desk study

17.5.27 Baseline data collection has been undertaken to obtain information across the study area. This section provides the approach to collecting baseline data.

17.5.28 The following data sources have been accessed to inform the baseline with respect to socio-economics, tourism and health (refer to Table 17-8). In addition to these data sources, the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment draws on environmental baseline data collated for other topics, specifically, baseline data presented in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Table 17-8 Data sources used to inform the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment

Sources of data	Baseline data
Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2019 and 2025[6] [31]	A measure of relative deprivation, expressed as deciles from 1(10% most deprived) to 10 (10% least deprived) for small areas (LSOAs) across England. Data is divided into domains including income, employment, health, crime, housing and education and skills, as well as overall deprivation (accessed September 2022 and February and October 2026).
Ordnance Survey (OS) OpenMap Local Important Buildings [32]	Community facilities/social infrastructure including schools, places of worship and healthcare centres (accessed June 2025).
OS Open Greenspace [33]	Information about public greenspaces such as public parks, playing fields, sports facilities and play areas (accessed June 2025).
Points of Interest (POI) [34]	Community facilities/social infrastructure including schools, places of worship, sports facilities and healthcare centres (accessed May 2025).

6 Updated English IMD data was published in October 2025. As a result of this update, the overall IMD decile rankings for some LSOAs in the study area have changed. ES Appendix 17.2 Review of 2025 Index of Multiple Deprivation and Assessment Validation (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) presents a review of the changes to the IMD 2025 data and validation of the assessment.

Sources of data	Baseline data
Hampshire Public Rights of Way [35] Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) Countryside Rights of Way [36] Sustrans National Cycle Network (NCN) and Long Distance National Cycle Routes [37]	Information on PRoW, open countryside access under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act (CRoW), and the layout and extent of the National Cycle Network (accessed June 2025).
Office for National Statistics Tourism Employment Data [38] Visit England Accommodation Stock Audit [39] Hampshire County Council tourism and visitor data [40]	Tourism related employment statistics and quantity, type and distribution of visitor accommodation (accessed June 2025).
ONS Census 2021 [41]	Detailed demographic data including population size and age profile (data checked June 2025).
ONS Annual Population Survey [42] [43]	Employment and unemployment rates, workforce characteristics and economic activity (data checked June 2025).
ONS Regional GVA [44]	Gross Value Added (GVA) measuring economic output and productivity of regions, industries and sectors (checked June 2025).
ONS Business Register and Employment Survey [45]	Number of employees by industry sector and geographic area (checked June 2025).
ONS Business Size, Activity and Location [46]	Businesses by sector (checked June 2025).
ONS Census 2021 [41] Hampshire JSNA [47]	Long-term health problem or disability (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47]	Life expectancy (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47]	Healthy life expectancy (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47]	Chronic respiratory diseases (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47]	Self-reported wellbeing (people with high anxiety) (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47]	Obesity prevalence, trends and related health indicators (checked June 2025).
OHID Public Health Profiles [48]	Physical activity levels, including the proportion of the population meeting recommended activity guidelines (checked June 2025).
OHID Public Health Profiles [48]	Chronic Pulmonary Obstructive Disorder (CPOD) mortality rates and prevalence (checked June 2025).
OHID Public Health Profiles [48]	Common mental health disorders (checked June 2025).
ONS Claimant Count [49]	Population claiming out-of-work benefits (checked June 2025).
Hampshire JSNA [47] Defra UK Air Information Resource [50]	Air quality and pollution levels (checked June 2025).

17.5.29 Table 17-9 provides a summary of the baseline information included in this chapter and ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Table 17-9 Summary of baseline information included in socio-economics, tourism and health, and in land use and agriculture

Dataset	ES Chapter 17 Socio-economics, tourism and health, Volume I (Document reference, 6.1, DCO Volume 6)	ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)
Population	Yes	No
Age profile	Yes	No
Deprivation	Yes	No
Employment/unemployment	Yes	No
Claimant count	Yes	No
Life expectancy	Yes	No
Disability	Yes	No
Air quality*	Yes	No
Noise and vibration *	Yes	No
GVA	Yes	No
Employees by sector	Yes	No
Businesses by sector	Yes	No
Value of tourism	Yes	No
Tourist accommodation	Yes	No
Tourism and recreation assets	Yes	No
PRoW*	Yes	No
Community facilities/social infrastructure and land (including open space)	No	Yes
Commercial properties and land	No	Yes
Residential properties	No	Yes
Development land	No	Yes
Agricultural land	No	Yes
Soils	No	Yes

*These datasets are also considered within other chapters of the ES

17.5.30 Baseline data collection for the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment has been desk-based.

Assessment methodology

17.5.31 The approach to assessment is set out in ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). This has

informed the approach used in this socio-economics, tourism and health assessment.

Socio-economics

17.5.32 The assessment considers the potential direct and indirect effects of the Proposed Development for the economy within the study area. Effects are considered during the construction phase, once the Proposed Development is operational, and during decommissioning.

17.5.33 The assessment includes an estimate of peak and average construction employment over the main construction programme (approximately four years). The full construction programme including enabling works and integration works would span a duration of approximately five years (this period includes most commissioning activities, however commissioning of the WRP site would extend beyond this). By focusing on the main construction activities, the assessment more accurately reflects the employment impacts across the main active construction period, rather than including early enabling and late commissioning phases which contribute minimally to employment and could distort the average. If the full programme of construction employment was used this would extend the assessment years from four to approximately five years. Doing this would underestimate the average construction employment because it extends the assessment timeframe. It would capture related but non-core construction activities that are negligible in magnitude. This would always bring the average employment down, which risks the assessment underestimating the construction employment impact associated with the Proposed Development.

17.5.34 The assessment also considers supply chain opportunities for local businesses, and potential training and apprenticeship opportunities associated with the construction of the Proposed Development.

17.5.35 The construction assessment also looks at the potential implications for jobs associated with permanent impacts on allocated employment land, including on the site of the WRP site. Engagement between the Applicant and other key stakeholders including HBC have informed the assessment methodology.

17.5.36 The assessment of operational employment is based on information regarding anticipated employment generation for the various components of the Proposed Development. The assessment also considers the potential for long-term training and apprenticeship opportunities associated with the operation of the Proposed Development.

17.5.37 Employment and supply chain effects are assessed following the methodology set out by the HCA in the 'Additionality Guide' [22]. It should be noted that the HCA additionality guidance was withdrawn in 2022, however it is still best practice for assessing employment additionality, deadweight, displacement and multiplier effects. Its methodology also still aligns with the principles of the HM Treasury Green Book. The Leakage and displacement factors are applied to gross full time equivalent (FTE) employment to calculate net additional employment, during construction and in operation. An appropriate multiplier is then applied to net FTE employment numbers to capture the wider effects of indirect spend, induced spend, and additional income within the local economy.

17.5.38 Following public consultation and assessment it was decided to include an additional receptor relating to wider societal infrastructure and resources. This receptor specifically addresses the provision of social infrastructure and water supply, reflecting its significance to the wider economy.

Tourism

17.5.39 The tourism assessment focuses on the likely significant effects for strategic tourism receptors within the study area and, where relevant, over a wider geography, beyond the 500m buffer and up to 5km. Strategic tourism receptors are defined as businesses or facilities that are considered likely to be of importance to the regional tourism industry in Hampshire and the South East. They have been identified based on annual visitor numbers, professional judgement and understanding of the likely market for tourism related businesses within the study area.

17.5.40 The initial stage in identifying strategic tourism receptors was to map all tourism-related businesses and facilities within the study area. A review was then undertaken of visitor numbers published by VisitBritain for paid and unpaid visitor attractions in the South East, in order to identify any within a wider 5km buffer of the Order Limits. This buffer was established using professional judgement and understanding of the local context and is considered to provide a robust but proportionate approach to identifying any strategic tourism receptors that could experience likely significant effects. These were then also mapped, and consideration was given to those with more than 20,000 visitors per year which could have the potential to be impacted by the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Proposed Development. This visitor threshold was chosen based on Visit Britain's definition of a small visitor attraction, which has fewer than 20,000 annual visitors [51].

17.5.41 The assessment considers the potential for construction activity, including construction traffic accessing the site of the construction workers hub, to result in likely significant effects for these receptors, arising from direct impacts, transport disruption or effects on amenity. The assessment draws on the findings of other relevant chapters, including ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual and ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Where strategic tourism receptors are within the SDNP, the assessment of effects considers the potential for these to impact on the Special Qualities of the National Park. The assessment also considers the impact of operational activity to impact strategic tourism receptors.

17.5.42 The tourism assessment also considers the potential accommodation requirements of the construction workforce, taking into account the number of construction workers required throughout the programme and where they are likely to travel from, and the potential impact that there could be on the overall availability of tourism accommodation in the study area. Baseline data for the number of serviced and non-serviced bedspaces in Hampshire is analysed alongside occupancy rates throughout the year to estimate the total number of bedspaces that may be available for construction workers at the peak of the tourist season. This is then compared with an estimate of the number of workers expected to

require accommodation at the peak of construction, to provide an estimate of the residual capacity for tourists in the Hampshire accommodation market.

Health

17.5.43 The health assessment identifies potential impacts related to the different stages of the Proposed Development. It identifies whether the Proposed Development would result in changes to health determinants and whether these changes would result in beneficial or adverse, direct or indirect and long-term or temporary effects on health outcomes within the population of the study area. It also considers effects on more vulnerable groups of people within the population. Health determinants that have been scoped into the construction assessment include those listed in Table 17-6. The assessment takes into account primary and tertiary mitigation measures within the design of the Proposed Development.

17.5.44 The ISEP guidance on determining significance for human health also gives parity to physical health and mental health. The health assessment uses the World Health Organization's definition of health as *"a state of complete physical, mental, and social wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity"*. All aspects of health as described in this definition are considered in the assessment, using the following terminology:

1. The term 'wellbeing' refers to issues such as comfort, happiness and life satisfaction.
2. The term 'health' may refer to any or all aspects of health as defined by the WHO and encompasses wellbeing. It may also refer to specific mental or physical health conditions.

17.5.45 In line with ISEP guidance, health effects are assessed at population level. Given the extensive geographic area covered by the assessment, health effects are considered on a ward-by-ward basis. This approach considers local detail that might otherwise be lost if assessed at the scale of the Proposed Development. Where appropriate, effects are also considered at other scales; for example, a 'population' may be considered as the users of a specific resource, or the wider study area population across the Proposed Development as a whole.

17.5.46 The assessment considers outcomes from other chapters including ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration and ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.5.47 The health assessment shares some common baseline with ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) in terms of social infrastructure. ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), assesses direct and indirect effects on community land and facilities, whereas the health assessment considers where impacts on social infrastructure and recreational receptors could result in effects on health outcomes.

17.5.48 An overview of relevant evidence linking health determinants to health outcomes is also included in ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6). All references used within the evidence base for the health assessment are detailed in full in ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6). This explains the

pathways by which human health may be impacted by the health determinants. This is not repeated in the assessment within this chapter so the appendix should be read in conjunction with the assessment.

Assessing significance

Sensitivity of receptors

17.5.49 The sensitivity of receptors and resources is governed by their capacity to absorb the proposed changes arising from the Proposed Development. It ultimately reflects their vulnerability to the impacts of the proposed activities and their access to additional or alternative resources of a similar nature. If a resource is frequently used, if few alternatives exist, or if receptors have limited capacity to absorb the changes arising from the Proposed Development, then a receptor is considered to be sensitive to the changes.

17.5.50 Criteria describing the sensitivity of receptors for socio-economics, tourism and health are identified in Table 17-10. For socio-economics and tourism, sensitivity is assigned based on the economic, social or community value of the receptor, combined with their likelihood of incurring a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. For health, criteria have been adapted from ISEP guidance for determining significance in human health assessments [24].

Table 17-10 Value sensitivity criteria for socio-economics, tourism and health

Receptor sensitivity	Criteria guidance
Very high	Businesses, labour markets, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets or other receptors possessing very high economic, social or community value, that are expected to incur a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. Includes populations that have a high concentration of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups (such as children or older people) and those with very poor health status and/or with a very low capacity to adapt and who are more likely to experience adverse health effects as a result of the impact in question. Existing wide health inequalities, high levels of deprivation (including pockets of deprivation)
High	Businesses, labour markets, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets or other receptors possessing high economic, social or community value, that are expected to incur a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. Includes populations that have a higher than national average proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups, with poor health status and a limited capacity to adapt and who are more likely to experience adverse health effects as a result of the impact in question. Existing widening health inequalities, moderate levels of deprivation.
Medium	Businesses, labour markets, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets or other receptors possessing economic, social or community value, that are expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. Includes populations that have an average, or close to average, proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups who are more likely to experience adverse health effects as a result of the impact in question. Includes

Receptor sensitivity	Criteria guidance
	populations with fair health status with some capacity to adapt. Existing narrowing health inequalities, low level of deprivation.
Low	Businesses, labour markets, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets or other receptors possessing limited local economic, social or community value, that are not expected to incur a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. Includes populations that have a below average proportion of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups who are more likely to experience adverse health effects as a result of the impact in question. Includes populations with fair or good health status and/or have high capacity to adapt. Existing narrowing health inequalities, very low levels of deprivation.

Magnitude of impact

17.5.51 To assess the magnitude of an impact, each impact considers the following indicators:

1. Spatial scope: most health effects are likely to be experienced within the wards identified within the health study area. For health effects associated with employment, effects may be experienced across the geographic area from which people would travel to work on the construction or operation of the Proposed Development.
2. Extent: how many receptors are likely to be impacted and what exposure they may experience (in relation to health impacts).
3. Duration: whether the impacts would be short-, medium-, or long-term and how frequently they would be impacted.
4. Reversibility: whether the impact is permanent or temporary.

17.5.52 Taking these indicators into consideration, and also primary and tertiary mitigation measures; the criteria described in Table 17-11 are used as guidelines to assess the magnitude of each impact. In relation to health these have been adapted from the ISEP guidance for determining significance in human health assessments [24] Again, professional judgement is used in assigning an appropriate magnitude criteria.

Table 17-11 Criteria for magnitude of impacts on socio-economics, tourism and health

Magnitude	Description of impact
Major	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in total or major, permanent changes to baseline conditions for a labour market, or a large number of businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets, health determinants, or other receptors. Specifically, for health; high exposure or scale, long-term duration, severity predominantly related to changes in morbidity for severe illness/injury, majority of the population affected, permanent change, substantial service quality implications.
Moderate	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in partial, and/or medium-term changes to baseline conditions for a labour market, or moderate number of businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets, health determinants, or other receptors.

Magnitude	Description of impact
	Specifically, for health, low exposure or scale, medium term duration, severity predominantly related to moderate changes in morbidity or major change in quality of life, large minority of the population affected, gradual reversal, small service quality implications.
Minor	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in minor, and/or short-term changes to baseline conditions for a labour market, or a small number of businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets, health determinants, or other receptors. Specifically, for health, very low exposure or small scale, occasional events, severity predominantly related to minor changes in morbidity or moderate change in quality of life, small minority of the population affected, rapid reversal, slight service quality implications.
Negligible	An adverse or beneficial effect that would be likely to result in little or no change to baseline conditions for labour markets, businesses, individuals, groups of individuals, tourism assets, health determinants, or other receptors. Specifically, for health, negligible exposure or scale, very short-term events, severity predominantly related to minor change in quality of life, very few people affected, immediate reversal, no service quality implications.

Significance of effect

17.5.53 The significance of an effect is determined taking account of the sensitivity of the receptor and the magnitude of effect and applying professional judgement to ensure a robust and consistent assessment. This is shown in Table 17-12, which has been modified from Table 5-5 in ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) for the purposes of the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment. This table illustrates how sensitivity of receptor and magnitude of impact combine to define the significance of an effect. For socio-economics, tourism and health, the effects are considered to be likely significant where the magnitude of the impact is assessed as 'moderate' or greater. The red shaded cells would be considered likely significant effects and the grey shaded would not be significant.

Table 17-12 Significance of effect matrix

		Magnitude of impact			
		Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
Sensitivity (value) of receptor or resource	Very high	Major	Major	Moderate	Minor
	High	Major	Major	Minor	Neutral
	Medium	Major	Moderate	Minor	Neutral
	Low	Moderate	Minor	Minor	Neutral

17.6 Assumptions and limitations

17.6.1 This section provides a description of the assumptions and limitations to the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment.

17.6.2 Data used to define baseline conditions has been compiled from existing published sources. Assessments are based on the most recent data available for the study area to ensure a robust assessment was completed. The currency of data varies from dataset to dataset depending on how frequently information is collected. Dates for each dataset are noted in Table 17-8.

17.6.3 Information on social infrastructure, recreational receptors and PRoW has been primarily drawn from desk-based research using OS data and checked against online mapping as set out in section 12.6 in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.6.4 The wards considered within the health assessment are identified in Table 17-7 and are based on 2022 ward boundaries. Although ward boundaries were updated in 2024, the most recent available ward-level data used to inform the health assessment in Section 17.8 relates to 2022. The 2022 ward boundaries have therefore been used to ensure consistency with the geographical basis of the available data. While the health baseline does not reflect the 2024 ward boundaries, the boundary changes are marginal and are not considered to affect the conclusions of the health assessment.

17.6.5 Several wards have been excluded from the health assessment where the Proposed Development relates solely to the use of existing pipelines and associated infrastructure consented separately by Portsmouth Water, for the transfer of recycled water and source water between Bedhampton Springs and Havant Thicket Reservoir. As the Proposed Development involves a change in the use of this existing infrastructure, rather than significant new construction works within these wards, they have not been identified as receptors for the purposes of the health assessment.

17.6.6 In addition, although Purbrook Ward does not intersect the Order Limits, it has been included within the health study area because effects identified by other ES topic assessments have the potential to affect receptors within the ward. In particular, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual (Document Reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) identifies significant visual effects affecting residents near the western edge of Widley. The inclusion of Purbrook therefore ensures that potential effects on neighbourhood amenity and associated health and wellbeing outcomes are assessed.

17.6.7 The most recent and available tourism data has been used to inform the assessment, outlined in Table 17-8. It is noted that the availability of tourism data is particularly limited, however the assessment has utilised robust national economic data sources and available tourism data sources, such as VisitBritain, to support a robust assessment on strategic tourism receptors, promoted PRoW and tourism businesses within the Order Limits.

17.6.8 For the purposes of this assessment, it has been assumed that the likely maximum duration of individual road closures would be limited to up to 28 days, as set out in the appended to the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7). Closures and associated diversions for public highways are identified within the TMS (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7), and those relating to Public Rights of Way are identified within the Framework RoWMP (Appendix B of the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7)).

17.6.9 Where there are direct impacts on areas of open space and community land from construction activity, it has been assumed that unaffected areas of these resources would remain accessible to the public throughout the construction period. Outline planning permission is in place on the site of the WRP site. At the time of writing, this site is owned by the Applicant and hence the outline planning permission is not expected to be implemented. No development is permitted in detail on the site other than site clearance, site hoarding and provision of site welfare units.

17.6.10 In terms of employment, it has been assumed that a proportion of more highly skilled construction roles are likely to be sourced from outside of Hampshire and the South East of England. This is outlined in the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7).

17.7 Baseline conditions

17.7.1 To provide an assessment of the likely significant effects from the Proposed Development (in terms of socio-economics, tourism and health) it is necessary to identify and understand the baseline conditions in the study areas. For socio-economics, baseline data is provided for six local planning authorities that the Proposed Development intersects with; EBC, FBC, HBC HDC, PCC and WCC. For tourism the study area is based on the Order Limits plus a 500m buffer. The health study area for health includes the wards that intersect with the Order Limits. This provides a reference point against which potential changes in socio-economics, tourism and health can be assessed.

Current baseline

17.7.2 A Proposed Development-wide baseline is provided, which includes a socio-economic and health profile comprising data used by both assessments, a socio-economic baseline, and a tourism baseline for the whole of the study area. Socio-economic and tourism sector data is provided at local planning authority level. Health data is provided at local planning authority and, where relevant and available, ward level.

17.7.3 The health baseline for the area around each of the principal components of the Proposed Development set out in ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), is then provided under the relevant headings below. This includes a summary of ward-level health data, identified social infrastructure and recreation receptors, and information on neighbourhood amenity.

Proposed Development-wide conditions

Socio-economic and health profile

17.7.4 This section provides relevant socio-economic and health baseline information at ward and local planning authority level for the wards and local planning authorities within the study area, with comparator data for HCC, the South East, and England. The data in this section informs both the socio-economic and health assessment, and covers:

1. Population

2. Age profile
3. Deprivation
4. Employment, unemployment and out-of-work benefit claimants
5. Gross Value Added (GVA)
6. Business and industry
7. Skills and qualifications
8. Travel to work
9. Value of tourism
10. Tourist accommodation
11. County level health profile
12. Vulnerable groups
13. Environmental determinants of health

Population

17.7.5 Table 17-13 shows the population at the 2021 Census for each local planning authority area within the study area, Hampshire, the South East, and England, and the rate of change since the 2011 Census. Winchester and Eastleigh have experienced higher rates of population growth than the county, regional, and national averages, however other districts have recorded notably lower than average rates of growth, particularly Portsmouth which has seen its population grow by 1.5% compared with the national average of 6.7%.

Table 17-13 Population in 2021 and change since 2011 [52]

Administrative area	2021	% change since 2011
Havant	124,200	2.9%
Winchester	127,500	9.4%
Fareham	114,500	2.6%
Eastleigh	136,400	8.9%
Portsmouth	208,100	1.5%
Hampshire	1,400,800	6.3%
South East	9,278,100	7.5%
England	56,550,138	6.7%

Age profile

17.7.6 Table 17-14 shows the age profile of the population at ward-level and for each local planning authority within the study area, in comparison with Hampshire, the South East, and England. The proportion of residents aged 65 and over is above average in Hampshire, however this varies considerably at local planning authority level with Havant and Fareham having the largest proportions of residents in these age groups. Portsmouth and Winchester both have higher than average proportions of residents aged 15-24, reflecting the student population in each city. Eastleigh has a slightly higher than average proportion of residents who are children aged under 15.

Table 17-14 Age profile of the population, 2021 [41]

Administrative area	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-64	65-84	85 and over
Bedhampton	4.5%	10.3%	9.4%	52.7%	19.3%	3.8%
St Faith's	4.9%	10.2%	9.8%	51.4%	20.3%	3.5%
Purbrook	4.4%	10.4%	9.9%	51.7%	20.6%	3.1%
Southwick and Wickham	6.2%	11.8%	9.7%	53.4%	16.2%	2.6%
Drayton and Farlington	4.8%	12.5%	10.2%	49.9%	18.5%	4.1%
Cosham	5.6%	13.5%	11.0%	52.5%	14.9%	2.6%
Fareham East	4.6%	10.3%	9.7%	52.7%	19.0%	3.7%
Fareham North	4.6%	10.0%	9.2%	49.5%	21.6%	5.1%
Whiteley and Shedfield	5.4%	12.0%	10.6%	55.4%	14.6%	2.1%
Central Meon Valley	4.9%	12.0%	9.6%	49.9%	20.9%	2.7%
Bishop's Waltham	4.9%	10.7%	8.7%	48.6%	23.6%	3.5%
Upper Meon Valley	4.0%	11.4%	9.7%	50.7%	21.7%	2.6%
Fair Oak and Horton Heath	6.2%	11.7%	10.7%	52.8%	16.4%	2.3%
Bishopstoke	5.4%	11.7%	8.6%	51.7%	19.3%	3.3%
Colden Common and Twyford	5.2%	14.4%	8.7%	49.5%	19.2%	3.0%
Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery	4.2%	12.9%	9.8%	49.5%	20.3%	3.3%
Havant	4.9%	11.2%	9.7%	49.8%	20.8%	3.5%
Winchester	4.7%	11.8%	13.6%	48.9%	17.7%	3.1%
Fareham	4.5%	11.0%	9.4%	50.6%	20.9%	3.7%
Eastleigh	5.6%	12.4%	9.8%	52.6%	16.9%	2.7%
Portsmouth	5.4%	11.4%	16.6%	51.8%	12.7%	2.0%
Hampshire	5.1%	11.6%	10.1%	51.5%	18.6%	3.1%
South East	5.3%	12.1%	11.2%	51.9%	16.8%	2.7%
England	5.4%	12.0%	11.7%	52.4%	16.0%	2.4%

Deprivation

17.7.7 Much of the study area is in areas of relatively low deprivation. However, there are pockets of high deprivation, particularly among wards in Havant and Portsmouth (refer to ES Figure 17.2 Index of Multiple Deprivation, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6)).

17.7.8 Table 17-15 shows the Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs)[7] within the Order Limits by decile of deprivation for overall deprivation and for the health and disability and living environment domains. In Havant, the Order Limits intersect with three LSOAs in Purbrook, Bedhampton and St Faith's wards that are within the 10-30% most deprived neighbourhoods nationally. These LSOAs also record high levels of health and disability and living environment deprivation. The LSOAs within the Order Limits in Winchester, Fareham, Eastleigh and Portsmouth

[7] Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) comprise between 400 and 1,200 households and have a usual resident population between 1,000 and 3,000 persons.

generally record low levels of overall deprivation. However, the Winchester 010E LSOA in the Upper Meon Valley is within the 10% most deprived areas nationally for the living environment domain Table 17-15 LSOAs by deprivation decile, where 1 represents LSOAs within the 10% most deprived areas and 10 represents LSOAs within the 10% least deprived areas

Table 17-15 LSOAs within Health study area by deprivation decile

LSOA	Overall deprivation decile	Health deprivation and disability decile	Living environment decile
Havant			
Havant 010D	3	4	2
Havant 018C	7	7	5
Havant 018D	4	4	2
Havant 018E	6	6	3
Havant 018F	8	7	5
Havant 011A	9	8	6
Havant 014A	3	3	4
Havant 014B	10	9	7
Winchester			
Winchester 009A	9	10	4
Winchester 010D	10	10	6
Winchester 012A	10	10	8
Winchester 012B	7	8	7
Winchester 012C	10	9	6
Winchester 012E	10	10	7
Winchester 010B	9	8	7
Winchester 010C	10	10	8
Winchester 013D	6	10	3
Winchester 013E	5	7	4
Winchester 014A	5	9	2
Winchester 010E	8	10	1
Winchester 013A	8	9	4
Winchester 012F	10	10	6
Winchester 013B	7	9	4
Fareham			
Fareham 004A	10	10	7
Fareham 004E	10	9	4
Eastleigh			
Eastleigh 005D	10	9	6

LSOA	Overall deprivation decile	Health deprivation and disability decile	Living environment decile
Eastleigh 008B	10	10	10
Eastleigh 008C	9	8	8
Portsmouth			
Portsmouth 003A	7	9	4
Portsmouth 003B	9	8	5
Portsmouth 003C	10	8	4
Portsmouth 026B	10	9	5

Source: IMD, 2019

Employment and unemployment

17.7.9 Table 17-16 uses data from the Annual Population Survey for working-age employment and unemployment in 2023. Hampshire records an unemployment rate of 1.8%, which is lower than the regional average of 3.3%, and the national average of 4%. The county also has a considerably higher proportion of residents who are in employment than the national average. Table 17-6 shows that 81.9% of residents in Hampshire compared to 75.5% in England. At local planning authority level, the highest rates of employment are in Fareham and Eastleigh. Unemployment is lowest in Havant records the highest rate of unemployment, at 4.7%.

Table 17-16 Working age population's rate of employment and unemployment, 2023

Administrative area	Employment	Unemployment
Havant	63.2%	4.7%
Winchester	80.5%	N/A*
Fareham	84.9%	N/A*
Eastleigh	83.6%	N/A*
Portsmouth	79.7%	4.4%
Hampshire	81.9%	1.8%
South East	79.6%	3.3%
England	75.7%	4.0%

Note: * indicates that the figures for unemployment are disclosive in these areas, i.e. that there are fewer than 2,000 working-age people who are unemployed, and that information is therefore not available.

17.7.10 The employment and unemployment data from the Annual Population Survey [43] is not available at ward level. Instead, Table 17-17 uses data on the proportion of the working-age population claiming out-of-work benefits to give an indication of the rate of unemployment for wards within the study area. Comparator data for the local planning authorities within the study area, Hampshire, the South East, and England is provided for reference.

17.7.11 The proportion of the working-age population claiming out of work benefits in the county as of August 2023 was 2.2% compared with the regional average of 2.8% and the national average of 3.8%. The proportion of residents claiming out-of-work

benefits is higher than the national average in Portsmouth, at 4.5%, but is lower in all other local planning authorities within the study area. At ward level, however, there is some variation, with some pockets of higher-than-average unemployment. This is discussed in more detail in section 17.8.

Table 17-17 Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits, 2023 [49]

Administrative area	Claimant count as a % of working-age population
Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery	1.2%
Bedhampton	2.3%
Bishopstoke	1.8%
Bishop's Waltham	1.6%
Central Meon Valley	1.3%
Colden Common and Twyford	2.1%
Cosham	3.4%
Drayton and Farlington	1.5%
Fair Oak and Horton Heath	1.3%
Fareham East	2.1%
Fareham North	1.9%
St Faith's	2.9%
Purbrook	2.6%
Southwick and Wickham	3.0%
Whiteley and Shedfield	2.0%
Upper Meon Valley	1.3%
Eastleigh	1.9%
Fareham	1.8%
Havant	3.5%
Portsmouth	4.5%
Winchester	2.0%
Hampshire	2.2%
South East	2.8%
England	3.8%

Socio-economics

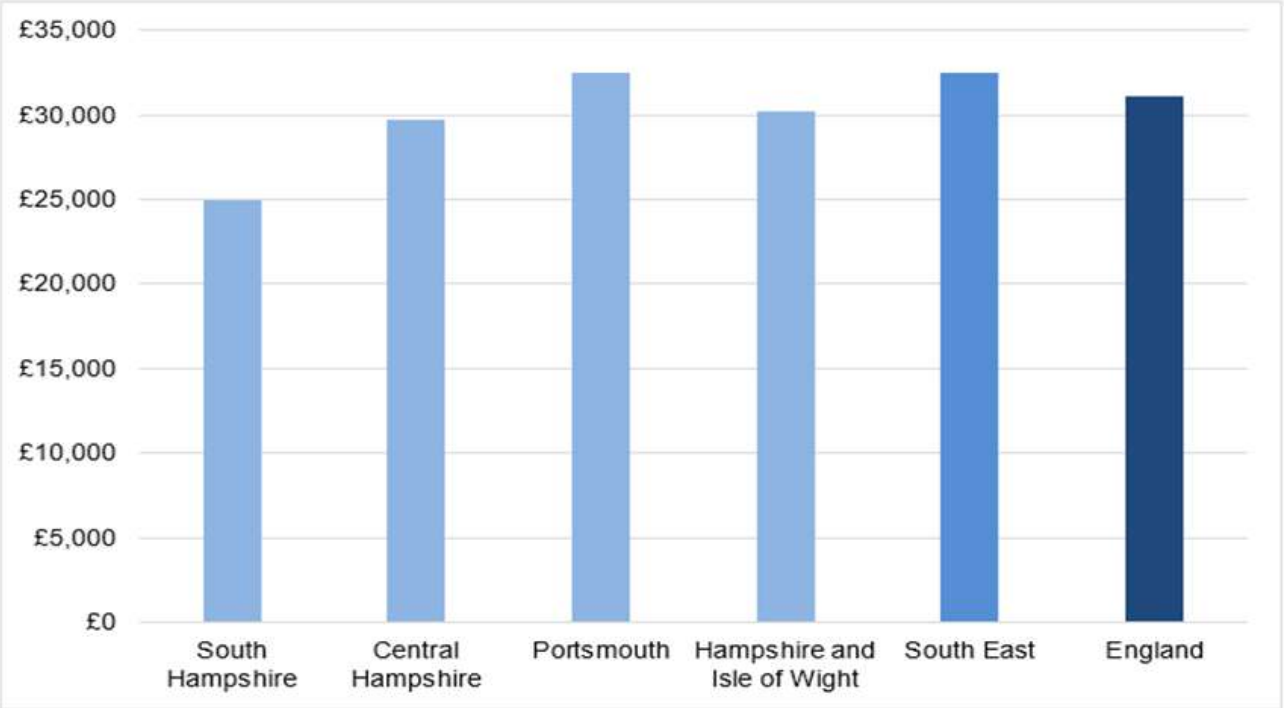
17.7.12 This section provides the Proposed Development-wide local planning authority level data specific to the socio-economic assessment, and covers:

1. Gross Value Added (GVA)
2. Business and industry
3. Skills and qualifications
4. Travel to work

Gross Value Added (GVA)

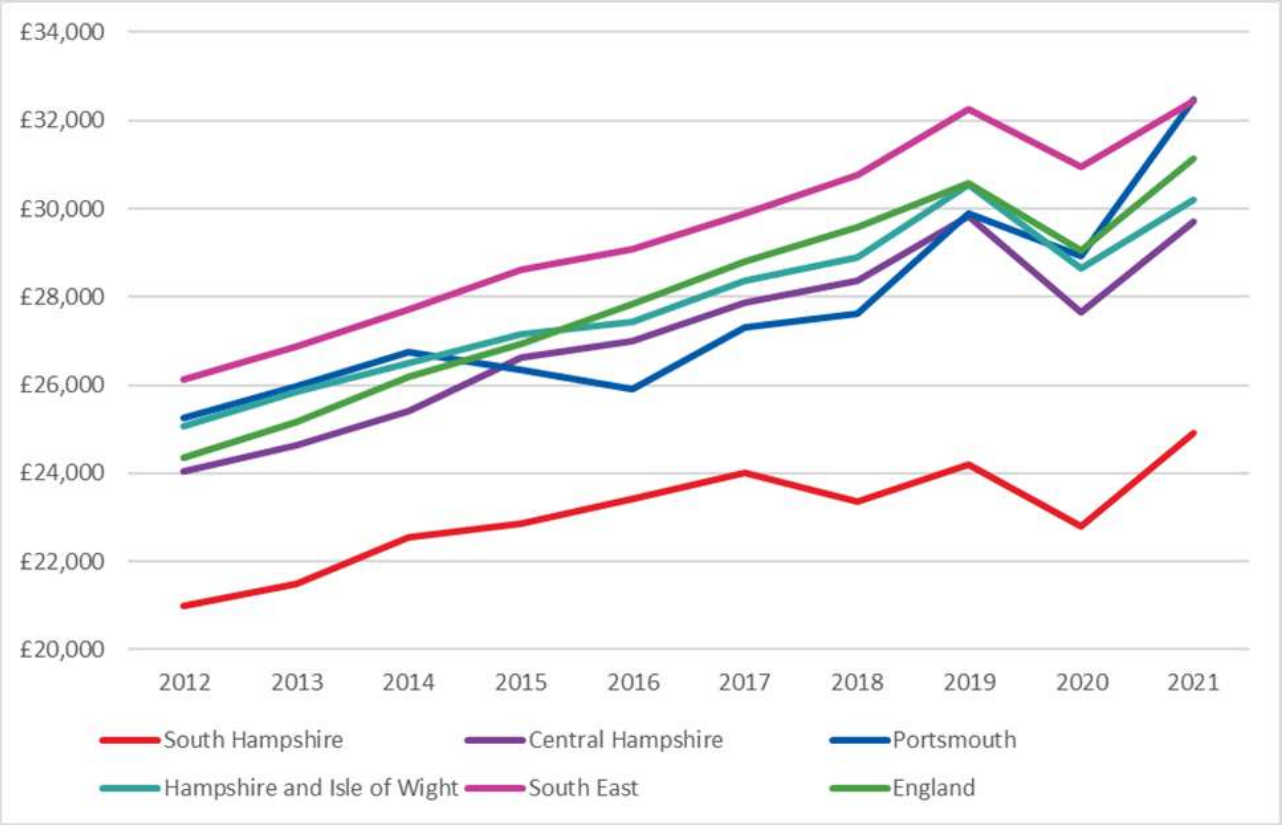
17.7.13 Graphic 17-1 shows GVA per head for the relevant International Territorial Level (ITL) statistical areas: South Hampshire (covering Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport and Havant), Central Hampshire (covering East Hampshire, New Forest, Test Valley and Winchester), Portsmouth, Hampshire and Isle of Wight, South East, and England. GVA per head is slightly lower across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight than the national and regional averages and is particularly low in South Hampshire at £24,914 compared with the national average of £31,138.

Graphic 17-1 Gross Value Added per head, 2021 [44]



17.7.14 Graphic 17-1 shows the change in GVA per head between 2012 and 2021. All areas saw a decrease in GVA per head between 2019 and 2020, reflecting the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, followed by a recovery between 2020 and 2021. All areas returned to, or returned close to, pre-pandemic levels by 2021, with some recording higher GVA per head in 2021 than they had done in 2019. In Portsmouth in particular, GVA per head in 2021 was over £1,000 higher than it had been in 2019. GVA per head in South Hampshire also returned to higher than pre-pandemic levels in 2021 but has remained consistently lower than the level recorded in other areas throughout this period.

Graphic 17-2 Change in Gross Value Added per head over time, 2012-2021

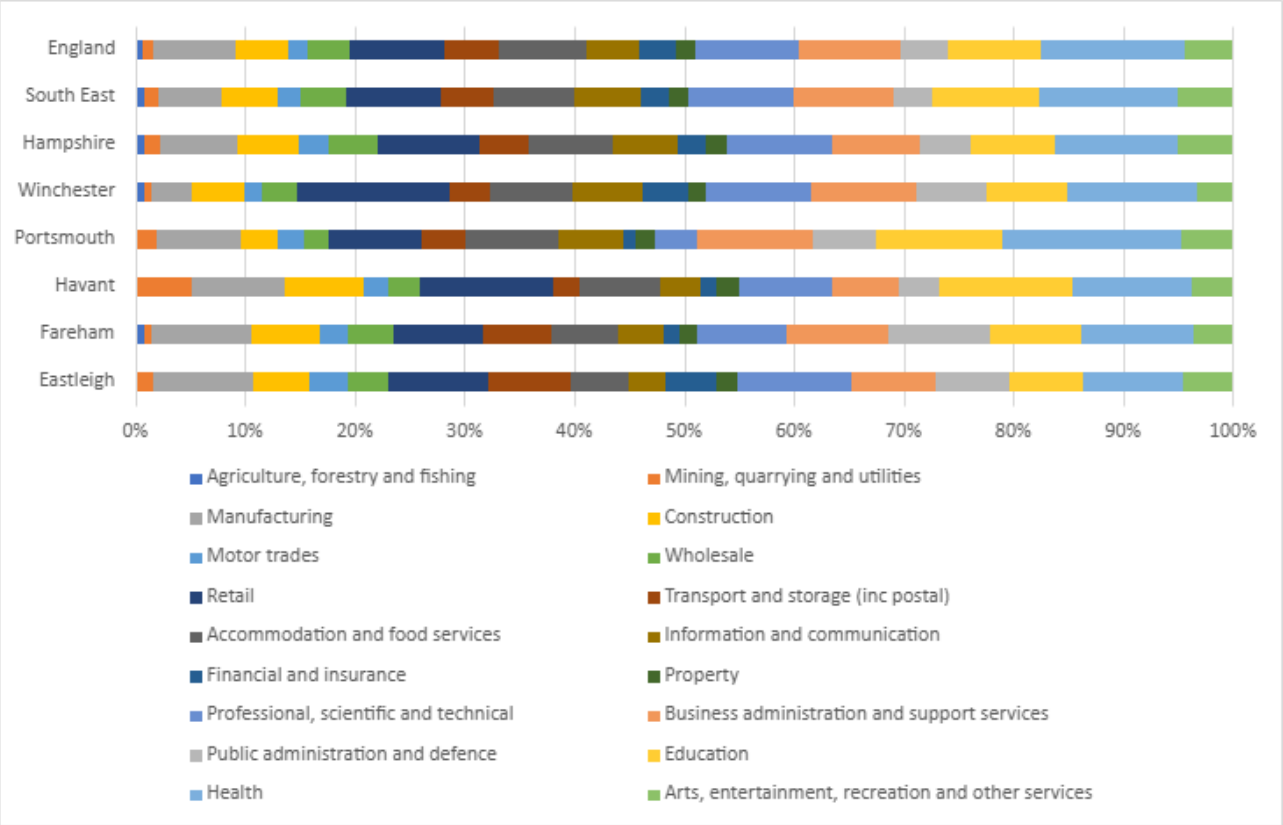


Business and industry

17.7.15 Graphic 17-3 shows the proportion of employees by sector for each local planning authority area within the study area, with regional and national comparators. As the chart illustrates, industrial structure varies quite considerably between local planning authority areas.

17.7.16 Winchester and Hampshire as a whole have a slightly higher than average proportion of residents employed in agriculture, forestry and fishing. The mining, quarrying and utilities sector accounts for 4.9% of employment in Havant, above the national average of 1.1%. Havant also has higher than average employment in the manufacturing (8.5%) and construction (7.3%) sectors. Employment in the accommodation and food services sector, which includes many tourism businesses, is above average in Portsmouth (8.7%).

Graphic 17-3 Employees by sector, 2022



17.7.17 Table 17-18 sets out data on the numbers of workers employed in the construction sector in each local planning authority, and the proportion of total employment that is in construction. Havant and Fareham have the highest proportion of their workforces employed in construction, with each having around 3,000 residents employed in the sector. Across Hampshire there are 35,000 employees in the construction sector, while at the regional level there are 213,000 workers employed in construction across the South East.

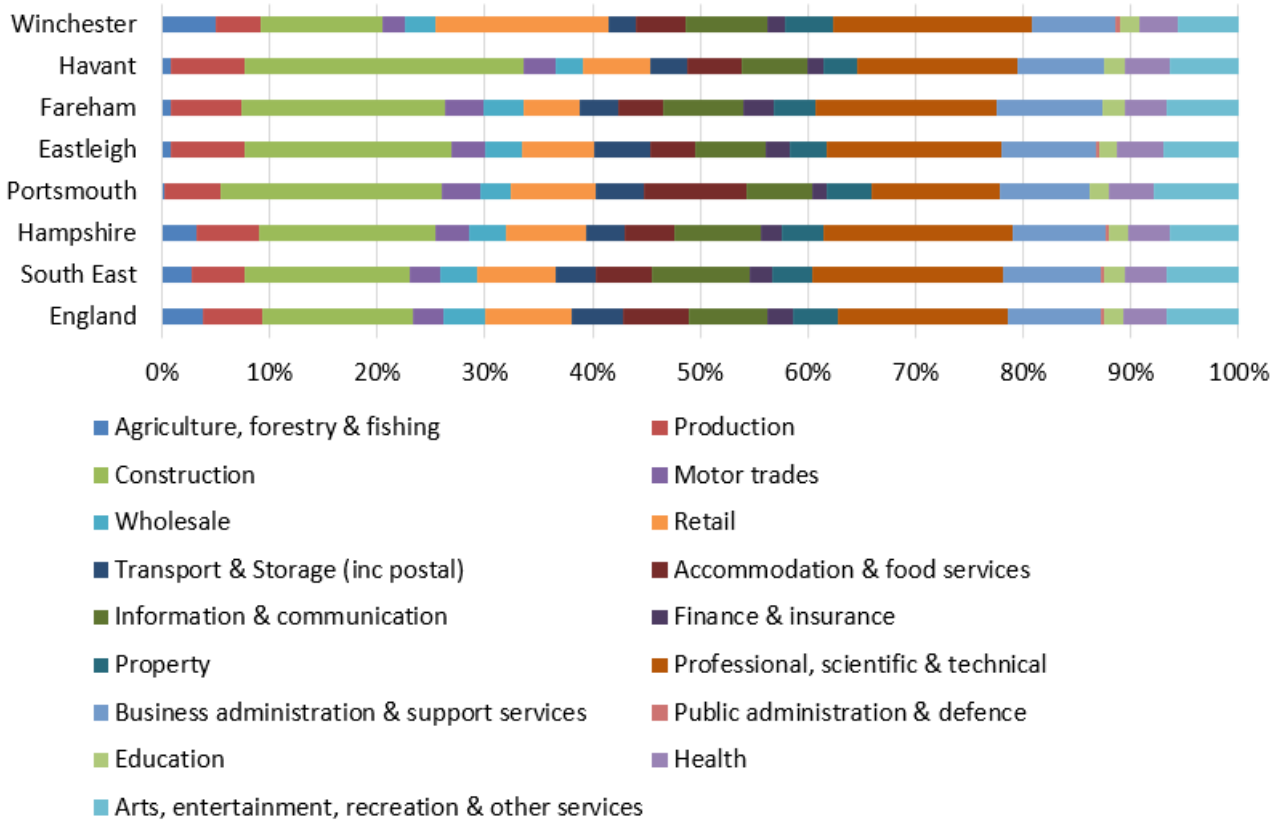
Table 17-18 Construction employment by local planning authority, 2022 [45]

Local planning authority	Numbers employed in construction sector	% of total employment in construction sector
Eastleigh	3,500	5.2%
Fareham	3,000	6.1%
Havant	3,000	7.3%
Portsmouth	3,500	3.3%
Winchester	4,500	5.9%
Hampshire	35,000	5.6%
South East	213,000	5.0%
England	1,300,000	4.8%

17.7.18 Graphic 17-4 shows the proportion of businesses by sector and again illustrates the variation between areas. 5.0% of businesses in Winchester are in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, above the national average of 3.9%. The

proportion of businesses in the construction sector is higher than average in all areas, with the exception of Winchester, and is particularly high in Havant at 25.9%. Portsmouth records a higher than average proportion of businesses in accommodation and food, but this is smaller than average in all other areas.

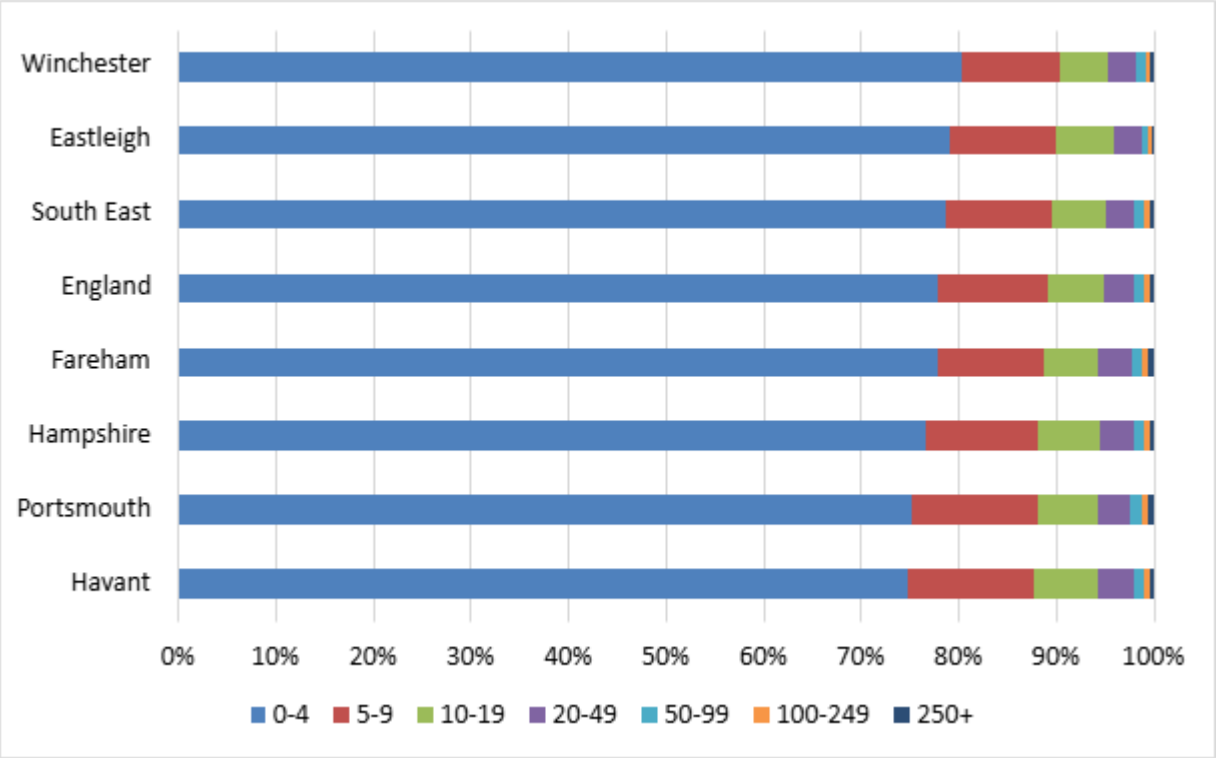
Graphic 17-4 Businesses by sector, 2022



17.7.19 Graphic 17-5 shows businesses by employment size bands and demonstrates that small and medium sized businesses (SMEs) make up the majority of enterprises across all geographies, with some variation. Havant has a larger proportion of larger businesses than other parts of the study area, and both Portsmouth and Hampshire as a whole also have a slightly higher than average proportion of businesses employing more than five people.

17.7.20 There is also considerable variation between sectors, with construction one of the sectors with the highest proportion of SMEs: across England, 83.9% of businesses in construction employ fewer than five people, compared with 76.5% across all sectors.

Graphic 17-5 Businesses by employment size bands, 2023 [46]

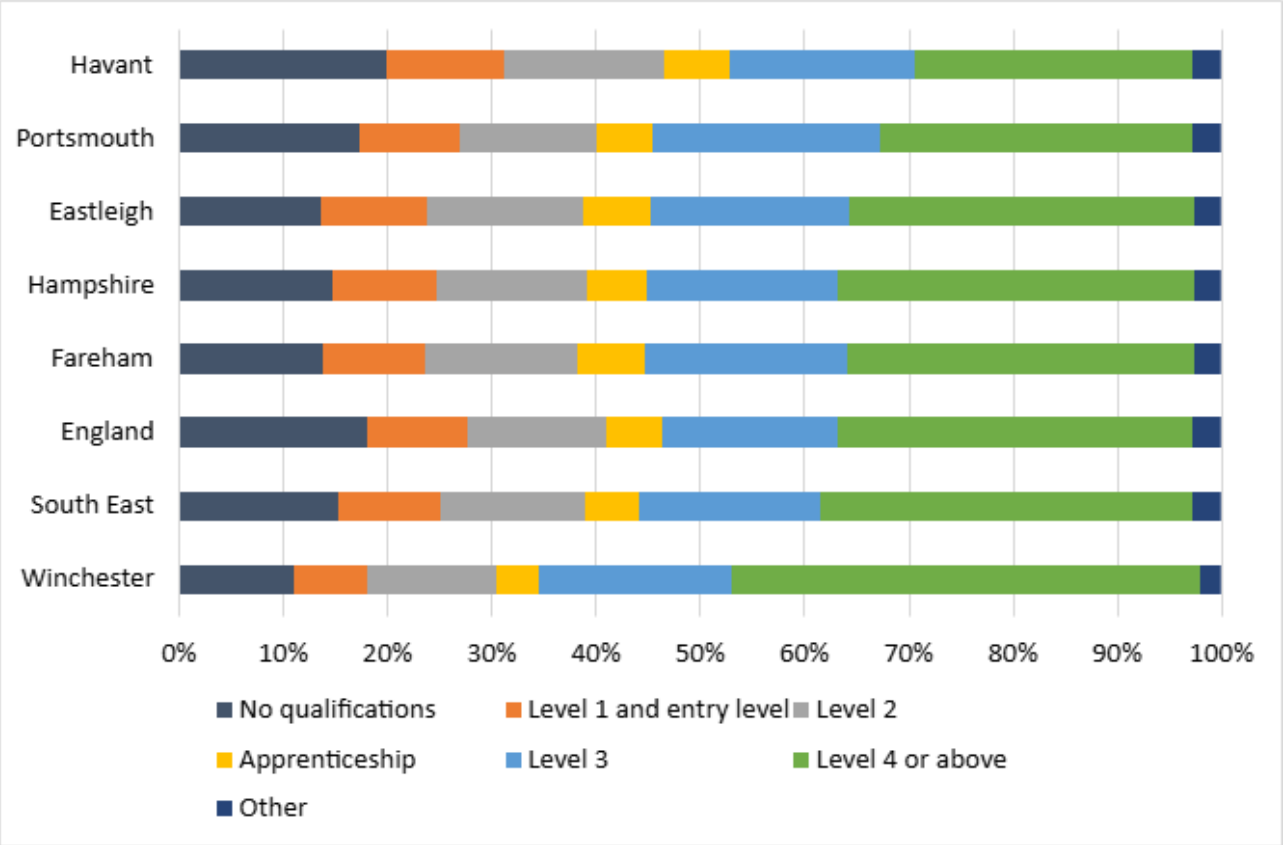


Skills and qualifications

17.7.21 Graphic 17-6 illustrates the highest level of qualification attained by working-age residents of the local planning authorities in the study area, Hampshire, the South East, and England. Winchester has the highest proportion of residents with degree-level qualifications, at 44.9%, compared with a regional average of 35.8% and a national average of 33.9%. Havant has the lowest proportion of residents with degree-level qualifications, at 26.5%, considerably below average.

17.7.22 Havant also has the highest proportion of residents with no qualifications, at 19.9%, refer to Graphic 17-6. All other local planning authorities within the study area have lower than average proportions of residents with no qualifications. Fareham (6.6%), Eastleigh (6.6%) and Havant (6.4%) all have higher than average proportions of residents with apprenticeships.

Graphic 17-6 Highest level of qualification, 2021 [52]



17.7.23 Solent LEPs Skills Action Plan and Local Skills Report, published in 2022, identifies the area's key skills strengths in the marine and maritime sector, and in STEM education [53]. However, there are skills shortages in other sectors, notably construction. Solent LEP research finds that close to half of all vacancies in the sector are due to skills shortages, compounded by the effects an ageing construction workforce, and technological advancements requiring an increase in the level of entry qualifications for construction apprenticeships. Enterprise M3 LEP also records skills shortages, including in the construction sector [54].

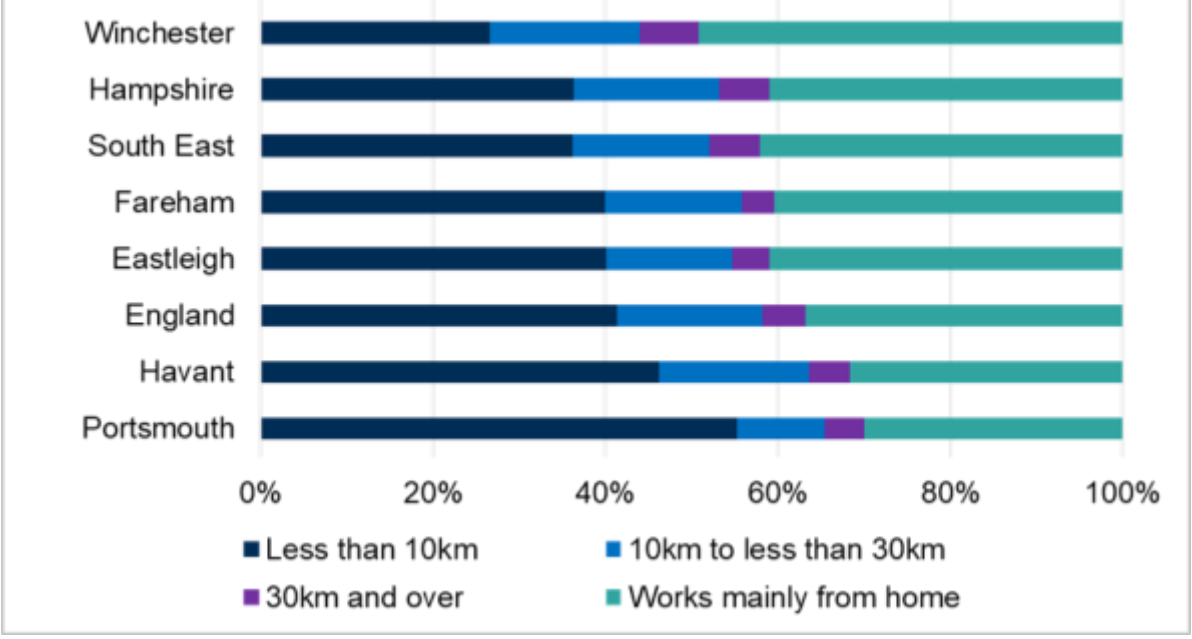
17.7.24 Fareham College has recently established a Civil Engineering Training Centre in response to a county-wide skills shortage in civil engineering. Other training providers in the Solent area include City College Southampton, Eastleigh College and Solent University. Apprenticeships are an important route into construction, with around one in five people employed in Solent's construction sector having undertaken an apprenticeship [53].

Travel to work

17.7.25 Graphic 17-7 shows the distance travelled to work by people in employment living in the study area. People living in the more urban areas of Havant and Portsmouth generally have shorter commutes than the national average, while in other areas such as Winchester, people are more likely to travel longer distances, or to work mainly from home. Across Hampshire and the South East, there are smaller than

average proportions of residents travelling less than 10km to work, and larger than average proportions of residents working from home[8].

Graphic 17-7 Distance travelled to work (all occupations), 2021 [52]



17.7.26 Data by occupation shows considerable variation, with those working as managers, directors or senior officials least likely to work within 10km of home (27.2%), and those in elementary occupations (simple and routine tasks as defined by ONS) most likely to work within 10km of home (68.9%). Approximately half of those working in skilled trades occupations (50.3%) travel less than 10km to work, with a quarter travelling between 10km and 30km to work, and 8% travelling 30km or over.

17.7.27 Table 17-19 summarises data from the most up to date Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) Workforce Mobility and Skills in the UK Construction Sector report for 2022. The mean average distance travelled to work by construction workers in the South East is 16 miles, slightly below the UK average of 17 miles. These figures represent a downward trend since the CITB survey began in 2012, when the average distance travelled to work by construction workers in the UK was 28 miles.

Table 17-19 Construction workforce travel to work

	UK average	South East
Average distance from residence to current site	17 miles	16 miles
Average furthest distance travelled	46 miles	43 miles
Proportion who have stayed in temporary accommodation	5%	6%

Source: Construction Industry Training Board [55]

[8] This is Census data from 2021 and so reflects the increase in home working during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Tourism

17.7.28 This section provides route-wide data specific to the tourism assessment, and covers:

1. Value of tourism
2. Tourist accommodation
3. Strategic tourism receptors

Value of tourism

17.7.29 The study area for the assessment of tourism impacts covers relevant local planning authorities and the county of Hampshire, which intersects parts of the SDNP. The most recent data available for tourism activity in Hampshire is for 2016 and is shown in Table 17-20. In 2016, there were 43.5 million day visitors to the county and 4.8 million overnight visitors. The tourism economy was worth £3.27 billion and supported 87,000 jobs.

Table 17-20 Value of tourism in Hampshire, 2016 [40]

Tourism indicators	Value (2016)
Value of tourism activity in Hampshire	£3.27bn
Day visitors to Hampshire	43.5m
Overnight visitors	4.8m
People employed in the tourism industry	87,000

17.7.30 The most recent data available at local planning authority level is from 2012 and should therefore be treated with caution. This is the most up to date version of the data and there is no later source broken down by local planning authority. Table 17-21 shows the proportion of employment that was in tourism related industries in 2012 in each of the local planning authorities within the study area, in comparison with South East and England as a whole. Portsmouth had the highest proportion of jobs in tourism, at 10.6%, and was the only local planning authority within the study area at that time with a higher proportion of tourism jobs than the national average of 10.1%. The remainder of the local planning authorities had notably lower levels of tourism employment than Hampshire, South East and England average.

Table 17-21 Tourism employment in local planning authorities within the study area, 2012 [38]

Administrative area	% of jobs in tourism industries (2012)
Havant	8.5%
Winchester	8.4%
Eastleigh	7.3%
Fareham	7.1%
Portsmouth	10.6%
Hampshire	9.6%
South East	10.4%
England	10.1%

17.7.31 More recent data for England, which is not available at regional or local planning authority level, shows that British residents made 25.1 million overnight trips in England in the second quarter of 2023, contributing a total of £6.7bn in spend. The average spend per night was £97. Approximately 5% of overnight trips in England were business related, with the majority for holidays or for visiting friends and family [56].

Tourist accommodation

17.7.32 The Proposed Development is expected to increase demand on tourism accommodation as workers from outside the South East locate near the Proposed Development for a temporary period of time to undertake construction works.

17.7.33 Table 17-22 provides the total stock of tourist bedspaces in local planning authorities within the study area and Hampshire as a whole, broken down into serviced accommodation (i.e. hotels, guest houses and similar establishments) and non-serviced accommodation (i.e. self-catering lets). This is the most recent data available from VisitBritain and is from 2016, and so does not reflect the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector, or the continued growth of online accommodation marketplaces such as Airbnb.

17.7.34 As of 2016, Hampshire as a whole had a stock of 91,176 tourist bedspaces, of which 48,207 were in serviced accommodation and 42,969 were in non-serviced accommodation. At local planning authority level, Portsmouth and Winchester had the largest stock of serviced tourist bedspaces in the study area, while Havant and Winchester had the largest stock of non-serviced bedspaces.

17.7.35 A search of Airbnb for accommodation in Hampshire, conducted in June 2025, returned over 1,000 results for self-catering accommodation for at least one adult in the Hampshire and Portsmouth area, and approximately 700 results for hotel and guest house accommodation. This suggests a shift towards non-serviced accommodation types since the most recent accommodation stock survey was undertaken in 2016.

Table 17-22 Tourist accommodation stock (bedspaces), 2016 [39]

Administrative area	Serviced accommodation	Non-serviced accommodation
Hampshire	48,207	42,969
Havant	1,836	6,792
Winchester	5,110	4,220
Eastleigh	2,668	428
Fareham	1,371	406
Portsmouth	8,058	3,071

17.7.36 Data published by VisitBritian shows that, in March 2025, hotel room occupancy in the South East of England was 73%, the same as the previous year, and a 2% rise from 2023 figures [57]. This is slightly lower than the national average of 75%. There is considerable variation in occupancy rates throughout the year. In January 2025, occupancy was 65% in the South East and 65% in England, compared with 86% and 85% respectively at the height of the tourist season in July. This data is not available for non-serviced accommodation.

Strategic tourism receptors

17.7.37 Strategic tourism receptors have been identified based on annual visitor numbers, professional judgement and understanding of the likely market for tourism related businesses within the extended 5km study area.

17.7.38 On this basis, the following strategic tourism receptors have been identified and considered as part of the assessment:

1. Marwell Zoo, Colden Common (within SDNP)
2. The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson, Portsmouth

17.7.39 These receptors are shown in ES Figure 17.4 Strategic tourism receptors, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6).

17.7.40 Impacts on all other tourism-related receptors (including hotels, restaurants and other tourism-related businesses) are assessed as part of the land use and agriculture assessment and reported in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Health profile

17.7.41 This section presents a health profile for the population within the study area, based on health and social data at local planning authority and ward level. Table 17-23 presents the datasets available at local planning authority level only and Table 17-24 presents data that is available at both ward and local planning authority level. Both tables include comparative county (Hampshire) and national-level data. Those indicators that are judged to be substantially worse or better than the national average are shaded in red or green.

17.7.42 All of the local planning authority areas and wards identified are in the study area for the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works (WSW). The study areas for the WRP site, the Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works (WTW) and the WRP site, and the Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs are all located in Havant, within the wards of Bedhampton and St Faith's only.

Table 17-23 Demographic and health data for the local planning authorities within study area

Administrative Area	Proportion of population under the age of 15	Proportion of population aged 65 and above	Employment	Unemployment	Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits	Male life expectancy	Female life expectancy	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD)	Prevalence of common mental health disorders (% of population aged 16 and over)	Percentage of people disabled under the Equality Act	% of adults classified as overweight (including obesity) 2021/2022	Physically active adults
England average	**17.4%**	**18.4%**	**75.7%**	**4.0%**	**3.8%**	**79.5**	**83.2**	**1.9%**	**16.9%**	**17.3%**	**63.8%**	**67.3%**
Hampshire	**16.7%**	**21.7%**	**81.9%**	**1.8%**	**2.2%**	**81.3**	**84.6**	**1.8%**	**13.5%**	**17.0%**	**64.2%**	**71.5%**
Havant Borough Council	16.1%	24.3%	63.2%	4.7%	3.5%	80.3	83.5	2.6%	17.0%	19.9%	66.4%	63.3%
Portsmouth City Council	16.8%	14.7%	79.7%	4.4%	4.5%	78.4	82.3	2.3%	18.5%	17.6%	66.4%	67.5%
Fareham Borough Council	15.5%	24.6%	84.9%	4.3%	1.8%	81.7	84.1	1.7%	12.0%	16.8%	66.9%	67.4%
Eastleigh Borough Council	18.0%	19.6%	83.6%	Information not available *	1.9%	81.7	84.9	1.3%	13.5%	16.0%	71.2%	69.0%
Winchester City Council	16.5%	20.8%	80.5%	Information not available	2.0%	82.0	85.5	1.5%	12.7%	15.4%	56.5%	76.4%

Table 17-24 Demographic and health data for wards within the study area

Area		Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	Proportion of residents who are children (0-15) (%)	Proportion of residents who aged 65+(%)	Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits (%)	Life expectancy	
						Males	Females
England average		**17.3**	**17.4**	**18.4**	**3.8**	**79.5**	**83.2**
Hampshire		**17.0**	**16.7**	**21.7**	**2.2**	**81.4**	**84.6**
Local planning authority	**Havant**	**19.9**	**16.1**	**24.3**	**3.5**	**80.3**	**83.5**
Wards	Bedhampton (E05004568)	19.1	14.8	23.1	2.3	79.7	81.8
	St. Faith's (E05004576)	16.7	15.1	23.8	2.9	80.9	85.0
	Purbrook	17.6	14.8	23.7	2.6	80.7	84.9
Local planning authority	**Portsmouth**	**17.6**	**16.8**	**14.7**	**4.5**	**78.4**	**82.3**
Wards	Cosham (E05002445)	18.1	19.1	17.5	3.4	78.1	82.8
	Drayton and Farlington (E05002446)	16.0	17.3	22.6	1.5	82.5	83.8
Local planning authority	**Fareham**	**16.8**	**15.5**	**24.6**	**1.8**	**81.7**	**84.1**

Area		Limiting long-term illness or disability (%)	Proportion of residents who are children (0-15) (%)	Proportion of residents who aged 65+(%)	Working age population claiming out-of-work benefits (%)	Life expectancy	
						Males	Females
England average		**17.3**	**17.4**	**18.4**	**3.8**	**79.5**	**83.2**
Hampshire		**17.0**	**16.7**	**21.7**	**2.2**	**81.4**	**84.6**
Wards	Fareham East (E05004516)	16.7	14.9	22.7	2.1	81.0	84.7
	Fareham North (E05004547)	17.9	14.6	26.7	1.9	82.6	82.6
Local planning authority	**Eastleigh**	**16.0**	**18.0**	**19.6**	**1.9**	**81.7**	**84.9**
Wards	Bishopstoke (E0501187)	17.3	17.1	22.6	1.8	82.5	87.2
	Fair Oak and Horton Heath (E05011194)	13.8	17.9	18.6	1.3	82.6	82.5
Local planning authority	**Winchester**	**15.4**	**16.5**	**20.8**	**2.0**	**82.0**	**85.5**
Wards	Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery (E05010996)	12.8	17.1	23.6	1.2	83.7	87.0
	Bishop's Waltham (E05010997)	16.7	15.6	27.1	1.6	81.2	85.8
	Central Meon Valley (E05010998)	13.2	16.9	23.6	1.3	84.6	86.9
	Colden Common and Twyford (E05010999)	14.0	19.6	22.2	2.1	85.0	89.5
	Southwick and Wickham (E05011006)	15.9	18.0	18.8	3.0	84.3	84.4
	Upper Meon Valley (E05011008)	12.6	15.4	24.3	1.3	81.4	88.3
	Whiteley and Shedfield (E05011009)	12.9	17.4	16.6	2.0	80.1	82.8

County level health profile

17.7.43 Hampshire JSNA data 2021-23 shows that female life expectancy is 84.6 years and male life expectancy is 81.3 years as compared to the national average of 82.3 years and 79.5 years respectively. Females and males born and living in the 10% most deprived areas, can expect to live for 5.6 and 9.6 fewer years respectively than those in the 10% least deprived areas. The JSNA data also shows that female and male healthy life expectancy at birth is 63.8 and 64.3 respectively, indicating an additional 19.6 years in poor health for females and 16.9 years for males. HCC has 16.7% of the population under the age of 15 as compared to the national average of 17.4% and 21.7% above the age of 65, which is higher than the national average of 18.4%. There is a low unemployment rate of 1.8% compared to the national average of 4.0%. There is also a low percentage of the working age population claiming out-of-work benefits (2.2%) compared to England with 3.8%.

17.7.44 Hampshire has a higher percentage of overweight and obese adults (64.2%) than the national average of 63.8% but also has a higher percentage of physically active adults (71.5%) than England with 67.3%.

17.7.45 HCC has a similar prevalence of people with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder (COPD) to the national average of 1.9%. Additionally, 16% patients with chronic respiratory diseases are aged 65+ and 10.67% patients are under the age of 19. According to the Hampshire JSNA data (2022/23) on self-reported wellbeing, 26.3% of people in Hampshire have a high anxiety score, which is higher than England with 23.3%.

17.7.46 The Hampshire JSNA 2021 data shows that 17% of people in Hampshire are disabled under the Equality Act as compared to the national average of 17.3%, with 6.8% of people aged 65 and above disabled under the Equality Act.

Local planning authority and ward level health profile and sensitivity assessment

17.7.47 The health profiles for the local planning authorities and wards in the study area are summarised in this section, with an overall assessment of the sensitivity of the ward-level population to potential health effects, based on the sensitivity criteria described in Table 17-9.

17.7.48 Data on social deprivation is available from the English Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) at lower super output area (LSOA) level. The IMD is made up of seven 'domains' of deprivation. Data for overall deprivation and the domains of ‘health deprivation and disability’ have been considered. The ward-level health profiles summarise the IMD social deprivation data for the LSOAs that fall within the ward and the Order Limits. Deprivation data at LSOA level is divided into ‘deciles’, from the 0-10% most to least deprived LSOAs nationally.

Havant Borough Council

17.7.49 Overall, the health of the population in Havant is worse than the other local planning authorities in the study area and England. It has a male life expectancy of 80.3 years and female expectancy of 83.5 years which is higher than the national average but lower than the county average. Havant has a lower percentage of children and young people (under the age of 15) at 16.1% and a higher percentage

of older people at 24.3% (over the age of 65) than the county and national averages. Havant has the highest percentage of people disabled under the Equality Act (19.9%) of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages. It also has the highest rate of unemployment (4.7%) of all local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national averages.

17.7.50 Havant has the highest prevalence of COPD of all local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national averages. Additionally, according to Hampshire JSNA data, Havant has the highest proportion of patients with chronic respiratory diseases aged 65 and above (28.8%) and highest proportion of patients under the age of 19 (10.3%) of all local planning authorities in the study area. It also has the lowest proportion of physically active adults of all local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national averages. Havant has a higher percentage of the population with common mental health disorders (17.0%) than the county average of 13.5%.

17.7.51 Table 17-25 List of wards and associated LSOAs within Havant List of wards and associated LSOAs within Havant shows the wards and LSOAs located within the Havant administrative area which intersect the Order Limit and the overall deprivation deciles for the LSOAs.

Table 17-25 List of wards and associated LSOAs within Havant List of wards and associated LSOAs within Havant

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
edhampton	Havant 010D	20-30% most deprived
	Havant 018C	30-40% least deprived
	Havant 018D	30-40% most deprived
	Havant 018E	40-50% least deprived
	Havant 018F	20-30% least deprived
Purbrook	Havant 011A	10-20% least deprived
St. Faith's	Havant 014B	0-10% least deprived
	Havant 014A	20-30% most deprived

Bedhampton Ward

17.7.52 Bedhampton is a predominantly an urban area on the southern edge of Havant, south-east of Hampshire. It contains the receptors such as Allotments adjacent to Bidbury Junior School and Bedhampton Mariners Cricket Club and adjacent playing fields (Bidbury Mead Recreation Ground), including a football pitch, basketball court and children's play area.

17.7.53 Within Bedhampton ward life expectancy is slightly lower than the averages for both Havant and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is similar to that of Havant, but higher than England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children than Havant and England, and a lower proportion of residents aged 65 and over than Havant, but a higher proportion of residents aged 65 and over than England. Additionally, Bedhampton

has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Havant and England.

17.7.54 Bedhampton has moderate to low levels of deprivation, according to the English Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). Generally, the LSOAs in Bedhampton are ranked in the 20-40% least deprived areas of England for 'overall deprivation' and 'health deprivation and disability'. However, there are pockets of slightly higher deprivation including LSOA Havant 018D which is within the 30-40% most deprived area of England for these domains.

17.7.55 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Bedhampton Ward is assessed as medium.

Purbrook Ward

17.7.56 Purbrook is predominantly an urban area which contains the settlements of Widley and Crookhorn and is located on the outskirts of Waterlooville.. The ward contains a number of education facilities, including South Downs College, Riverside Community Special School, Morelands Primary School and Purbrook Park School. The presence of these facilities indicates that children and young people, including pupils who may have additional needs, form part of the receptor population within the ward. Widley is also included within the ward and residents near the western edge of the village have been identified in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and Visual as experiencing significant visual effects during construction associated with the Break Pressure Tank (BPT) and related works.

17.7.57 Within Purbrook ward life expectancy is similar to Havant and higher than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than Havant but higher than England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children than Havant and England, and a lower proportion of residents aged 65 and over than Havant, but higher than England. Additionally, Purbrook has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Havant and England.

17.7.58 Purbrook has varied levels of deprivation according to the IMD. While some LSOAs within the ward are amongst the least deprived areas nationally, pockets of higher deprivation are also present. Havant 011A is within the 10-30% least deprived areas nationally for overall deprivation.

17.7.59 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Purbrook Ward is assessed as medium.

St Faith's Ward

17.7.60 St Faith's is predominantly an urban area which includes the areas of Warblington and Denvilles and is located in the south-east of Hampshire, close to the city of Portsmouth. It contains the following receptors: Storehouse Lake Angling Club, Broadmarsh Coastal Park as well as PRoW such as The Solent Way.

17.7.61 Within St Faith's ward, life expectancy for males and females is higher than both, Havant and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than both Havant and England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children than Havant and England, and a lower proportion of residents aged 65 and over than Havant, but a higher proportion of

residents aged 65 and over than England. Additionally, St Faith's has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Havant and England.

17.7.62 St Faith's has mixed levels of deprivation, according to the IMD. There are pockets of higher deprivation, including LSOA Havant 014A which is the in the 30% most deprived areas of England for overall deprivation and health deprivation and disability. There are also areas of low deprivation including LSOA 014B which is in the 10% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation and health deprivation and disability.

17.7.63 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of St Faith's Ward is assessed as low to medium.

Portsmouth City Council

17.7.64 Overall, the health of the population in Portsmouth is significantly worse than the national average and the other local planning authorities in the study area. Portsmouth City Council has the lowest male and female life expectancy and the highest prevalence of common mental health disorders in the study area. It has a similar proportion of children to the county average and the lowest proportion of older people (65 and above) of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages.

17.7.65 Portsmouth has higher levels of unemployment than the national average. The proportion of residents claiming out-of-work benefits (4.5%) is the highest of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages.

17.7.66 Portsmouth has a higher proportion of people who are overweight (including obesity) and a lower percentage of physically active adults than the county average. It has a higher proportion of people with COPD and higher proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act than the county and national average.

17.7.67 Table 17-26 shows the wards and LSOAs located within the Portsmouth administrative area and the overall deprivation deciles for the LSOAs.

Table 17-26 List of wards and associated LSOAs in Portsmouth

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
Cosham	Portsmouth 003A	30-40% least deprived
Drayton and Farlington	Portsmouth 003B	1-20% least deprived
	Portsmouth 003C	0-10% least deprived
	Portsmouth 026B	0-10% least deprived

Cosham Ward

17.7.68 Cosham is a predominantly urban area, which includes northern suburbs of Portsmouth. The ward is located within the Portsmouth city boundary, off Portsea Island and contains receptors such as Christ Church.

17.7.69 Within Cosham, life expectancy is similar to Portsmouth but lower than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is higher than that of Portsmouth and England. The ward has a higher proportion of residents who are children than Portsmouth and England and a higher proportion

of residents which are aged 65 and over than Portsmouth but less than England. Cosham has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Portsmouth and England.

17.7.70 Cosham has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10-30% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability in England. However, it lies within the 40% most deprived areas with regards to living environment deprivation.

17.7.71 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Cosham Ward is assessed as medium to high.

Drayton and Farlington Ward

17.7.72 Drayton and Farlington is a predominantly urban area and is located in the northern part of Portsmouth. It contains receptors like the Solent Infant School.

17.7.73 Within Drayton and Farlington, life expectancy is higher than both Portsmouth and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Portsmouth, and England. The ward has a higher proportion of residents who are children than Portsmouth and similar to national average and a higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over than Drayton and Farlington and Portsmouth. Drayton and Farlington has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Portsmouth and England.

17.7.74 Drayton and Farlington has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10-20% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability in England. However, there are moderate levels of deprivation in LSOAs with regards to living environment deprivation.

17.7.75 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Drayton and Farlington Ward is assessed as low.

Fareham Borough Council

17.7.76 Overall, the health of the population in Fareham is better than the national average and the other local planning authorities in the study area. Fareham Borough Council has male life expectancy of 81.7 years and female life expectancy of 84.1 years. This is similar to the county averages but higher than England. It has a lower proportion of people disabled under the Equality Act (16.8%) than the county and national averages.

17.7.77 Fareham has the lowest proportion of children (under the age of 15) and highest proportion of older people (65 and above) of all local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national averages. It records the highest rate of employment of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages.

17.7.78 Fareham has a higher proportion of overweight (including obesity) population than the county and national averages. It also has a lower proportion of physically active adults compared to the county average.

17.7.79 Fareham has the lowest prevalence of common mental health disorders all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages. It has a lower prevalence of COPD than the national average.

17.7.80 Table 17-27 shows the wards and LSOAs located within the Fareham administrative area which intersect the Order Limits and the overall deprivation deciles for the LSOAs.

Table 17-27 List of wards and associated LSOAs in Fareham

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
Fareham East Ward	Fareham 004A	0-10% least deprived
Fareham North Ward	Fareham 004E	0-10% least deprived

Fareham East Ward

17.7.81 Fareham East is a predominantly urban area which includes the urban areas of Fareham town centre and the surrounding residential neighbourhoods and is located in the eastern part of the Borough of Fareham. It contains receptors such as Albany Farm Care Home and footpaths/PRoW.

17.7.82 Within Fareham East, female life expectancy is higher than Fareham and England and male life expectancy lower than Fareham but higher than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Fareham and England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children than Fareham and England and a lower proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over than Fareham but higher than England. Additionally, Fareham East has a higher percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Fareham but lower than England.

17.7.83 Fareham East has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability in England.

17.7.84 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Fareham East Ward is assessed as low to medium.

Fareham North Ward

17.7.85 Fareham North is a predominantly urban area which includes areas of Fareham town centre and the surrounding residential neighbourhoods and is located in the northern part of the Borough of Fareham.

17.7.86 Within Fareham North, male life expectancy is higher and female life expectancy is lower than both Fareham and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is higher than that of Fareham and England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children and a higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over than Fareham and England. Additionally, Fareham North has a higher percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Fareham but lower than England.

17.7.87 Fareham North has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability. However,

it falls among the 40% most deprived areas with regards to living environment deprivation in England.

17.7.88 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Fareham North Ward is assessed as medium.

Eastleigh Borough Council

17.7.89 Overall, the health of the population in Eastleigh is better than the national average and the other local planning authorities in the study area. Eastleigh Borough Council has a higher male and female life expectancy than the county and national averages. It has the highest proportion of children of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages but a lower proportion of older people than the county average.

17.7.90 It has a higher rate of employment than the county and national averages. It has a similar proportion of the population with common mental health disorders to the county average, but lower than England.

17.7.91 It has the lowest prevalence of the COPD of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages.

17.7.92 Eastleigh has the highest percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese of all local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages. It also has a lower proportion of physically active adults than the county average.

17.7.93 Table 17-28 shows the wards and LSOAs located within the Eastleigh administrative area which intersect the Order Limits and the overall deprivation deciles for the LSOAs.

Table 17-28 List of wards and associated LSOAs in Eastleigh

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
Bishopstoke	Eastleigh 005D	0-10% least deprived
Fair Oak and Horton Heath	Eastleigh 008B	0-10% least deprived
	Eastleigh 008C	10-20% least deprived

Bishopstoke Ward

17.7.94 Bishopstoke is a predominantly urban area which includes the village of Bishopstoke itself, as well as the areas of Fair Oak and Highbridge and is located just east of Eastleigh town centre, on the eastern bank of the River Itchen.

17.7.95 Within Bishopstoke, life expectancy for males and females is higher than both Eastleigh and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is higher than that of Eastleigh, but similar to England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children and a higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over as compared to Eastleigh and England. Additionally, Bishopstoke has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Eastleigh and England.

17.7.96 Bishopstoke has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10% least deprived areas of

England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability and 40% least deprived areas with regards to living environment in England.

17.7.97 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Bishopstoke Ward is assessed as low.

Fair Oak and Horton Heath Ward

17.7.98 Fair Oak and Horton Heath is a predominantly urban area and is located in the eastern part of the Borough of Eastleigh.

17.7.99 Within Fair Oak and Horton Heath, male life expectancy is higher while female life expectancy is lower than both Eastleigh and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Eastleigh and England. The ward has a similar proportion of residents who are children to Eastleigh and England and a lower proportion of residents that are aged 65 and over than Eastleigh. Additionally, Fair Oak and Horton Heath has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Eastleigh and England.

17.7.100 Fair Oak and Horton Heath has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10-20% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability in England.

17.7.101 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Fair Oak and Horton Heath Ward is assessed as low.

Winchester City Council

17.7.102 Overall, the health of the population in Winchester is significantly higher than the national average and the other local planning authorities in the study area. WCC has the highest male and female life expectancy of local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national average. It has a lower proportion of children and young people as well as older people than the county average. It has the lowest percentage of people disabled under the Equality Act and lowest proportion of adults classified as overweight or obese of local planning authorities in the study area and the county and national averages. Winchester has the highest proportion of physically active adults of local planning authorities in the study area as well as the county and national average.

17.7.103 Winchester has a slightly lower rate of employment compared to the county average but higher rate of employment than the national average. Winchester has a lower prevalence of common mental health disorders and COPD compared to the county and national averages.

17.7.104 Table 17-29 shows the wards and LSOAs located within the Winchester administrative area which intersect the Order Limits and the overall deprivation deciles for the LSOAs.

Table 17-29 List of wards and associated LSOAs in Winchester

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery	Winchester 010D	0-10% least deprived
	Winchester 009A	10-20% least deprived

Wards	LSOAs	Overall deprivation
Bishop's Waltham	Winchester 012A	0-10% least deprived
	Winchester 012B	30-40% least deprived
	Winchester 012C	0-10% least deprived
Central Meon Valley	Winchester 012E	0-10% least deprived
Colden Common and Twyford	Winchester 010B	10-20% least deprived
	Winchester 010C	0-10% least deprived
Southwick and Wickham	Winchester 013D	40-50% least deprived
	Winchester 013E	40-50% most deprived
	Winchester 014A	40-50% most deprived
Upper Meon Valley	Winchester 010E	20-30 % least deprived
Whitley and Shedfield / Bishop's Waltham	Winchester 013A	20-30% least deprived
Whitley and Shedfield / Central Meon Valley	Winchester 012F	0-10% least deprived
Whitley and Shedfield / Central Meon Valley	Winchester 013B	30-40% least deprived

Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery Ward

17.7.105 Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery has a predominantly rural character and is located on the southern edge of Winchester.

17.7.106 Within Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery ward life expectancy is higher than the averages for both Winchester and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than both Winchester and England. The ward has a higher proportion of children than Winchester but similar to the national average, and a higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over to Winchester and England. Additionally, Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery has the lowest percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits of local planning authorities as well as Havant and England.

17.7.107 Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOA within the ward falling within the 10% least deprived area of England for overall deprivation and health deprivation and disability.

17.7.108 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Badgers Farm and Olivers Battery Ward is assessed as low.

Bishop's Waltham Ward

17.7.109 Bishop's Waltham is a predominantly urban area which includes the areas of Ashton, Dundridge, and Hoe Road. This ward is located within the WCC jurisdiction and partly within the South Downs National Park Authority and contains PRoW that will be directly/indirectly impacted.

17.7.110 Within Bishop's Waltham, life expectancy is higher than the averages for both, England and Winchester for females and higher than England but lower than Winchester for males. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term

illness or disability is higher than that of Winchester but lower than England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children and higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over. Additionally, Bishop's Waltham has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Havant and England.

17.7.111 Bishop's Waltham has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area varying among 10-30% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability.

17.7.112 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Bishop's Waltham Ward is assessed as low.

Central Meon Valley Ward

17.7.113 Central Meon Valley is a predominantly urban area which includes the villages of Bishop's Waltham, Swanmore, and Shedfield, as well as several hamlets and is located in the north of the Winchester.

17.7.114 Within Central Meon Valley, life expectancy is higher than the averages for both, England and Winchester. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Winchester and England. The ward has a similar proportion of residents who are children to Winchester but lower than the national average and higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over than Winchester and England. Additionally, Central Meon Valley has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Havant and England.

17.7.115 Central Meon Valley has very low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability.

17.7.116 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Central Meon Valley Ward is assessed as low.

Whiteley and Shedfield Ward

17.7.117 Whiteley and Shedfield is a predominantly urban area which includes the areas of Whiteley, Shedfield, and Curdridge and is located in the southern part of the Winchester. It contains the receptor Shirrell Heath Methodist Church.

17.7.118 Within Whiteley and Shedfield, female life expectancy is lower than the averages for both, England and Winchester and male life expectancy is lower than Winchester but higher than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Winchester and England. The ward has a higher proportion of residents who are children than Winchester but similar to England and lower proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over than Winchester and England. Additionally, Whiteley and Shedfield has a similar percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits to Winchester but lower than England.

17.7.119 Whiteley and Shedfield has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10-20% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and

disability. However, with regards to living environment deprivation, there is variation across LSOAs from 40% least deprived to 40% most deprived in England.

17.7.120 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Whiteley and Shedfield Ward is assessed as low to medium.

Colden Common and Twyford Ward

17.7.121 Colden Common and Twyford is a predominantly rural area which includes the villages of Colden Common, Twyford, and Shawford and is located in the southern part of Winchester.

17.7.122 Colden Common and Twyford has the highest life expectancy of all local planning authorities in the study area and both, Winchester and England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lower than that of Winchester and England. The ward has a higher proportion of residents who are children and higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over. Additionally, Colden Common and Twyford has a higher percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Winchester but lower than England.

17.7.123 Colden Common and Twyford has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area ranked in the 10-20% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability.

17.7.124 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Colden Common and Twyford Ward is assessed as low.

Southwick and Wickham Ward

17.7.125 Southwick and Wickham is a predominantly rural area which includes the villages of Southwick, Wickham, and Boarhunt and is located in the southern part of the Winchester district. It contains receptors such as Wickham Community Centre and PRoW.

17.7.126 Within Southwick and Wickham, male life expectancy is higher than Winchester and England and female life expectancy is lower than Winchester but higher than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is higher than that of Winchester but lower than England. The ward has a higher proportion of residents who are children than Winchester and England and less than Winchester but similar to national average proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over. Additionally, Southwick and Wickham has a higher percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Winchester but lower than England.

17.7.127 Southwick and Wickham has generally moderate to low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with variation from 50% most deprived to 10% least deprived LSOAs in for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability. With regards to living environment, it falls within the 20-40% most deprived areas in England.

17.7.128 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Southwick and Wickham Ward is assessed as low to medium.

Upper Meon Valley Ward

17.7.129 Upper Meon Valley is a predominantly rural area which includes the villages of Upham, Lower Upham, West Meon, Meonstoke, Droxford, and Exton. This ward is located in the northern part of the Winchester and most of the ward lies within the South Downs National Park boundary. It contains receptors such as Upham Village Hall and PRoW.

17.7.130 Within Upper Meon Valley, female life expectancy is higher than Winchester and England and male life expectancy is lower than Winchester but higher than England. The proportion of the population experiencing long-term illness or disability is lowest of all local planning authorities in the study area and Winchester and England. The ward has a lower proportion of residents who are children and a higher proportion of residents which are aged 65 and over as compared to Winchester and England. Additionally, Upper Meon Valley has a lower percentage of the working population claiming out of work benefits than Winchester and England.

17.7.131 Upper Meon Valley has generally low levels of deprivation, according to the English IMD, with the LSOAs in the local study area are ranked in the 10-20% least deprived areas of England for overall deprivation, and health deprivation and disability. However, it falls within the 10% most deprived areas with regards to living environment deprivation in England.

17.7.132 The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Upper Meon Valley Ward is assessed as low.

Vulnerable groups

17.7.133 The term 'vulnerable groups' refers to groups who, because of their situations or characteristics, may be more likely to experience effects on their health and wellbeing (either positive or negative) as a result of impacts on health determinants. It is noted that these groups are made vulnerable by the situations and environments they are exposed to (as opposed to any inherent weakness or lack of capacity). Vulnerable groups include some protected characteristics groups but do not encompass all protected characteristics. The full assessment of effects on protected characteristics group is included in section 7 of the EqIA (Document reference 7.13, DCO Volume 7).

17.7.134 Table 17-30 lists the vulnerable groups most likely to be affected by the Proposed Development, along with a description of some of the specific sensitivities relevant to each group.

Table 17-30 Vulnerable groups and descriptions of sensitivities

Vulnerable group	Sensitivities
Children and adolescents	Children and adolescents are more likely to be pedestrians and require freedom to move between their home, school, and recreational activities. They lack the experience and judgement of adults whilst interacting with traffic and public spaces. They are therefore more at risk from the dangers of motorised transport. Children are more sensitive than adults to air pollution, noise, odour, and other environmental factors, with their bodies less able to deal with them or inform them when something is wrong.

Vulnerable group	Sensitivities
	Children living in deprived areas are particularly susceptible.
Older people	As people age movement and reactions generally become slower and hearing loss becomes more likely. They can be more at risk from injury and may also fear falls and be anxious about crossing the road safely or about the neighbourhood setting in general. This can lead to barriers to older people participating in outdoor activities, especially walking which can adversely affect their health. Older people are generally more reliant on health and social care services and other social infrastructure. They are less likely to drive and therefore more likely to be pedestrians or to use public transport. Therefore, this group is vulnerable to effects on transport and access.
Social deprivation	People living in deprived areas generally experience more poor health because they have fewer resources available to them to stay healthy and experience more stress, which impacts health. These areas are more likely to rely on local services, including businesses (especially shops) and community facilities/social infrastructure, and are less likely to have resources to mitigate shocks such as flooding.
Rural communities	People in rural areas generally experience issues with transport connections, making it difficult for them to access basic facilities such as education, employment opportunities, healthcare facilities and social opportunities. This makes them more vulnerable to deprivation, social isolation and poor health outcomes.
People with poor health status or who are disabled	Disabled people and those with poor health status are likely to be more vulnerable to changes in health determinants. For example, changes in access provision to the promenade may limit the access this group has more than people who are not disabled. Disabled people and those with poor health status are generally more reliant on social care services and other social infrastructure. They are less likely to drive and therefore more likely to be pedestrians or to use public transport services. Therefore, this group is vulnerable to effects on transport and access.
People from ethnic minority backgrounds	Ethnic minority groups are often more vulnerable as these communities are more likely to live in areas with high levels of construction and traffic, which expose them to increased air pollution, noise, and physical hazards that can harm both physical and mental health. Poor air quality in these neighbourhoods is linked to higher rates of respiratory and cardiovascular conditions. Noise pollution can contribute to chronic stress and sleep disturbances, exacerbating health disparities. Limited access to green and open spaces reduces opportunities for recreation, relaxation, and physical activity, which are essential for overall wellbeing. Additionally, disrupted public transport and active travel links can isolate these communities, making it harder to access jobs, education, and healthcare, while also discouraging walking and cycling.

17.7.135 Based on the health profile data presented those vulnerable groups that are over-represented within the population of each ward compared to the England and Hampshire averages, are identified in Table 17-31. The sensitivity has been assigned based on the wards' demographic and health baseline. Where there is a

higher proportion of vulnerable groups within a ward, the ward has been assigned a higher sensitivity due to a higher proportion of these groups in the ward having relatively poorer health outcomes.

Table 17-31 Ward population sensitivity to change in relation to health impacts

Local planning authority	Ward	Sensitivity	Vulnerable groups (higher than average)
Havant	Bedhampton (E05004568)	Medium	Older people, people with long-term illness/disability
	St Faith's (E05004576)	Low to Medium	Older people, high deprivation areas
	Purbrook	Medium	Older people, children and adolescents, people with long-term illness/disability
Portsmouth	Cosham (E05002445)	Medium to High	Children and adolescents, people with long-term illness/disability
	Drayton and Farlington (E05002446)	Low	Older people
Fareham	Fareham East (E05004516)	Low to Medium	Older people
	Fareham North (E05004547)	Medium	Disabled people/older people, older people, people with long-term illness/disability
Eastleigh	Bishopstoke(E0501187)/	Low	People with long-term illness/disability
	Fair Oak and Horton Heath (E05011194)	Low	Children and adolescents
Winchester	Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery (E05010996)	Low	Children and adolescents, older people, rural areas
	Bishop's Waltham (E05010997)	Low	Older people
	Central Meon Valley (E05010998)	Low	Older people
	Colden Common and Twyford (E05010999)	Low	Children and adolescents, rural areas
	Southwick and Wickham (E05011006)	Low to Medium	Children and adolescents, rural areas
	Upper Meon Valley (E05011008)	Low	Older people, rural areas
	Whiteley and Shedfield (E05011009)	Low to Medium	Children and adolescents

Environmental determinants of health

17.7.136 This section provides a summary of the baseline conditions relating to environmental determinants of health, with reference to the relevant chapters.

Access to green space and recreation

17.7.137 The study area is largely rural but includes some urban areas, particularly in Havant and the northern edges of Portsmouth. Community open spaces including playing fields, sports pitches and allotments identified within the study area are listed in Table 12-13, Table 12-14 and Table 12-15 in the community facilities and land sections in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Community resources/social infrastructure

17.7.138 Community resources and social infrastructure within the study area, including schools, religious buildings, community centres and healthcare facilities, are listed in Table 12-13, Table 12-14 and Table 12-15 in the community facilities and land sections in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Air quality

17.7.139 Table 17-32 shows the proportion of the population exposed to high concentrations of nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) and fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$) at local planning authority level. NO_2 exposure is highest in Fareham and $PM_{2.5}$ exposure is highest in Eastleigh and Winchester.

Table 17-32 Air quality data by local planning authority (data not available for Portsmouth), 2023 [47]

Local planning authority	Population exposed to high NO_2 concentrations	Population exposed to high $PM_{2.5}$ concentrations
Havant	7%	4%
Winchester	1%	27%
Fareham	13%	13%
Eastleigh	4%	28%

17.7.140 Within the study area there are three statutory Air Quality Management Areas for exceedances of the annual mean NO_2 air quality objectives, as follows:

1. Portsmouth AQMA No.9
2. Eastleigh AQMA No.1 (A335)
3. Eastleigh AQMA No.2 (M3)

17.7.141 Additional baseline data can be found in ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Noise environment

17.7.142 The noise environment in the study area is dominated by road traffic noise. Noise Important Areas (NIAs) are areas identified by Defra as having particularly high

levels of environmental noise, primarily from traffic sources, and which are prioritised for noise mitigation measures. There are three NIAs in the study area for the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW:

1. ID 1855 on the A3(M) in Bedhampton
2. ID 12609 on the A3 (London Road) in Cosham
3. ID 6021 is on the M3 in Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery

17.7.143 Additional baseline data can be found in ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Landscape

17.7.144 The tranquillity baseline in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), considers positive and negative factors influencing relative tranquillity within the study area and finds that the majority of the eastern, southern and western parts of the study area fall within the least tranquil parts of England. This coincides with the major urban areas along the south coast including Portsmouth and Fareham and those extending along the A3(M) and M3. Relative tranquillity within the northern part of the landscape visual impact assessment (LVIA) study area is progressively higher, as the negative factors diminish and positive factors, such as the openness and perceived naturalness of the landscape increase.

Traffic levels

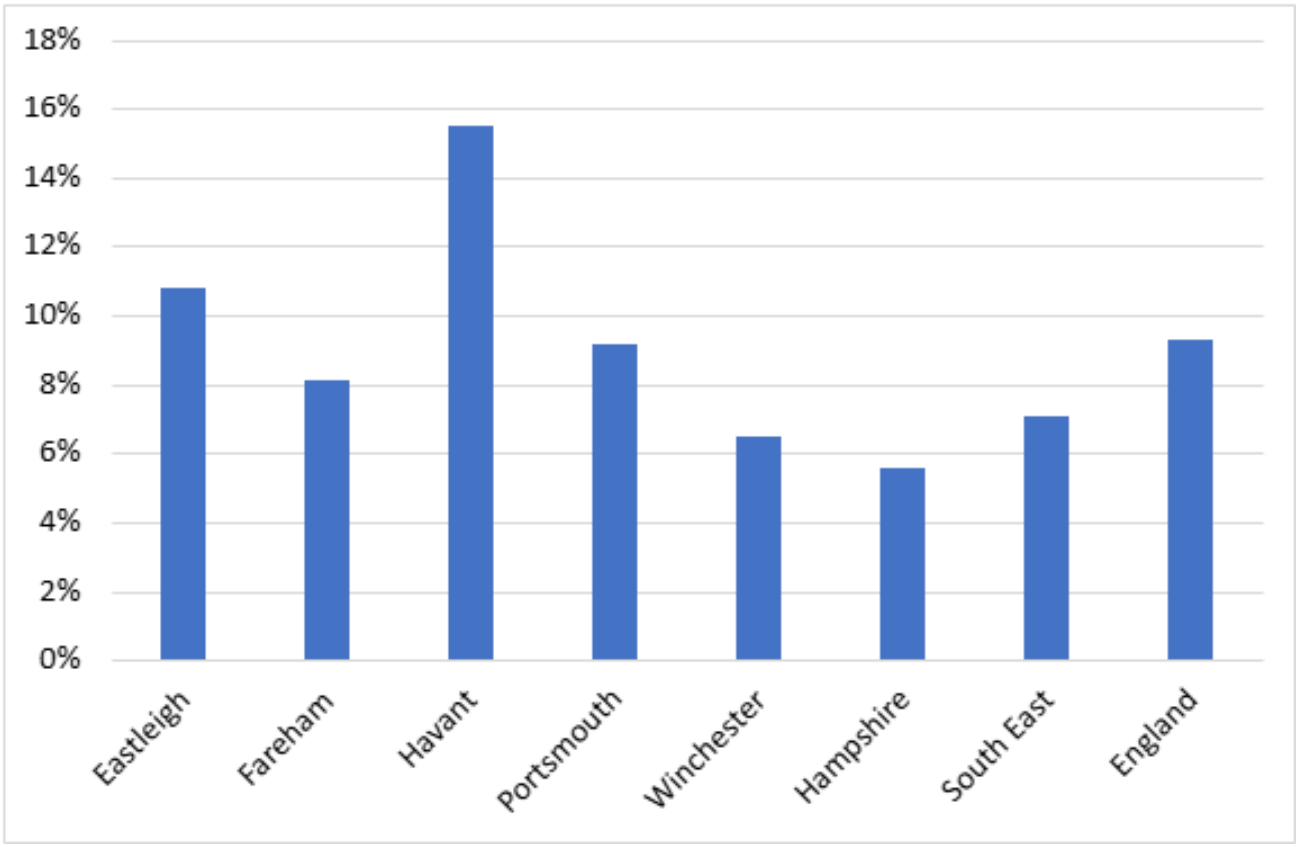
17.7.145 The baseline in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), identifies key routes on the local highway network, walking and cycling infrastructure, and public transport nodes for each component of the Proposed Development.

Future baseline

17.7.146 This section sets out how the baseline is expected to change in the future in the absence of the Proposed Development. This information has been taken into account as part of the assessment of socio-economics, tourism and health effects.

17.7.147 It is expected that the population of the study area will continue to grow throughout the construction and operational timeline. Graphic 17-8 uses data from the latest available ONS population projections, and shows that, by 2043, it is anticipated that all of the local planning authorities within the study area, as well as Hampshire, the South East and England, will record an overall increase in their population, with Havant experiencing the largest percentage increase at 15.5%.

Graphic 17-8 Projected change in total population 2021-2043



17.7.148 In terms of age profile, all areas are expected to see an increase of between around 40% and 50% in their population of adults aged between 25 and 64, which would result in an increase in the working-age population potentially available for work. Eastleigh is projected to record the largest percentage increase in the population in this age group, at 49.2%, and Winchester the lowest at 42.9%. All areas are also expected to see an increase in the population aged 65 and over, with the smallest increase expected in Portsmouth (18.6%).

17.7.149 It is not anticipated that the size, scale and structure of the economy in the study area would change significantly from current baseline conditions, taking into account the local policies and economic strategies outlined in section 17.2 .The planning permission in place for the site of the WRP site has not been implemented and it therefore does not form part of the future baseline. It is not anticipated that the availability of open space for recreation will change significantly, given commitments in the relevant local plans to protecting green space including space for play and recreation. It is possible that the availability and supply of tourist accommodation and other tourist facilities could increase or decrease, depending on trends in the tourism market.

17.7.150 Across Hampshire the under 75 mortality rate for causes considered preventable has been declining since 2010 and is likely to continue to do so [47]. However, all age, all-cause mortality has been relatively stable since 2013, with the exception in 2020 when there was a slight increase, presumably due to the Covid 19 pandemic. Deaths from respiratory disease have generally declined since 2017. In terms of lifestyle, the percentage of physically active adults has remained relatively flat at around 70% (between 2013-2020). The population is anticipated to significantly age over the next few years across Hampshire [47].

17.7.151 Skills England [58] has identified key labour market trends through economic modelling, highlighting a projected increase in employment demand for priority occupations across ten critical sectors aligned with the government's Industrial Strategy [59] and Plan for Change [60]. These sectors include, but are not limited to, construction, engineering, digital technologies and adult social care. Between 2025 and 2030, employment in these priority occupations is expected to grow by 0.9 million. The greatest increases in job demand are anticipated in adult care, construction, and engineering. Additionally, the fastest employment growth rates are projected in the Clean Energy Industries (77%) and Housebuilding (42%).

17.7.152 The Future of Jobs Report found that the fastest growing job roles by 2030, will be driven by technological developments, such as advancements in AI and robotics and increasing digital access [61]. Ageing and declining working age populations will drive growth in roles for nurses, sales and hospitality professionals as well as education roles including University and Higher Education teachers. In the South East, the labour market is expected to shift towards higher level roles and is projected that there will be 132,000 additional high level jobs (for managers, professionals and associate professions) [62].The leading sources of employment growth in the South East area (in absolute terms) are forecast to be construction (+29,000), health and social work (+21,000), professional services (+18,000) and wholesale and retail trades (+15,000).

17.8 Assessment of likely significant effects

17.8.1 This section presents the assessment of likely significant effects on socio-economics, tourism and health resulting from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development. The likely significant effects of the Proposed Development are identified taking into account primary and tertiary mitigation. Following assessment, the need for secondary mitigation is considered in section 17.9 and residual effects are explained in section 17.10.

17.8.2 The assessment of socio-economic and tourism effects is primarily presented at the Proposed Development-wide level as this is considered most appropriate for these topics. This means the socio-economic and tourism effect of the development is assessed in its entirety rather than assessing the impact of individual sections of the Proposed Development. However, there are some socio-economic receptors that require a more localised assessment i.e. assess the impact of specific sections of the Proposed Development. This includes effects on employment from impacts on allocated land and effects on strategic tourism receptors are assessed individually.

17.8.3 The assessment of health effects is presented by health determinant in relation to each principal component of the Proposed Development. This includes the WRP site, the Pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP site, the Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs and the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.

Socio-economics

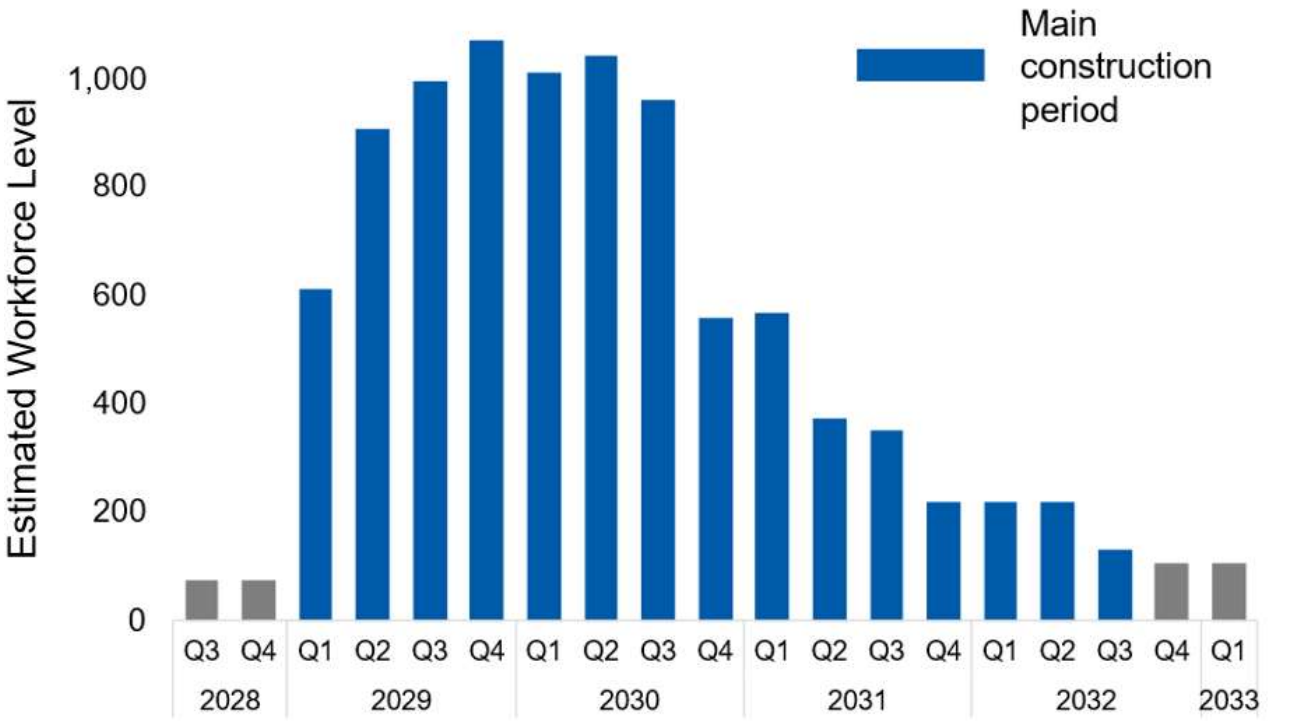
Construction effects

Employment

17.8.4 The construction of the Proposed Development would create and sustain jobs throughout the construction timeline. The full construction programme is expected to last approximately five years. The main construction activities are expected to last around four years. This excludes the initial half year of enabling works and the last half year of commissioning. Commissioning of the Proposed Development would comprise passing potable water through all sections of the Pipeline. The peaks of main construction activity are expected to be between Q4 of Year 1 and Q2 of Year 2 of main construction activities. At the end of Year 1 of the main construction activities, it is anticipated that this construction would employ approximately 1,100 gross FTE workers, while over the timeline of the Proposed Development it would support an average of 600 gross FTE workers each quarter.

17.8.5 Graphic 17-9 shows the quantum of employment that would be required across the construction programme, based on information provided by the Applicant. This includes those employed at the main project office, as well as the workforce that would be required to construct the Proposed Development. While some elements of construction would provide opportunities for local labour and SMEs to participate, others such as the new tunnels and shafts, pipeline installation and some elements of the WRP site are more specialist in nature and are likely to require the input of a small number of specialist UK Contractors, limiting the opportunities for local labour. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) provides additional detail on the construction workforce estimates. The Applicant estimates approximately 80% of the construction roles will be high skilled and specialist, defined as requiring 5+ years of experience with some level of qualification, likely specialised courses (NVQ Level 3+). This is an early indication based on the Applicant's professional opinion.

Graphic 17-9 Indicative construction employment timeline



17.8.6 The assessment of net employment effects has considered the potential for jobs to be retained within Hampshire and the South East of England, taking into account the travel to work data presented in section 17.7 and the skills and specialist knowledge required. Census travel to work data indicates that skilled trades professions generally tend to commute shorter distances than other sectors of the economy. Data from the CITB shows that the average distance travelled to work by construction workers in the South East is 16 miles.

17.8.7 The workforce would be located at the WRP site and at temporary construction compounds (see ES Figure 1.1 Location of the Proposed Development and Order Limits, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6) for location of temporary construction compounds). Details of the locations of these compounds are provided in ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). From the WRP site, a radius of 16 miles covers an area from Southampton in the West to Bognor Regis in West Sussex in the East, encompassing major settlements including Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, Hedge End, Petersfield and Chichester. From the western extent of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, a 16 mile radius extends into rural Wiltshire, south-east of Salisbury. While the 16 mile radius from the Proposed Development does include some areas of neighbouring local planning authorities, the majority of the area is within Hampshire.

17.8.8 The CITB data shows that the average maximum distance travelled to work by construction workers in the South East is 43 miles. From the WRP site, a 43 mile radius covers major settlements to the north and east including Crawley, Guildford, Reading, Basingstoke and Newbury, as well as Bournemouth and Poole in Dorset to the West, and Salisbury. A 43 mile radius from Otterbourne extends into Wiltshire, also covering Swindon and Trowbridge. This radius therefore covers a

much wider area of the South East, encompassing Surrey, West Suffolk and Berkshire as well as Hampshire, and some smaller areas of the South West, in Wiltshire and Dorset.

17.8.9 The proportion of jobs that would be retained within the study area (in this case Hampshire and the South East) and the proportion that could 'leak' outside of the study area can be affected by a number of factors, including: the accessibility of the area and the ease of commuting in; the skills required and how available they are within the study area; and the capacity of the local labour market to supply the workers required.

17.8.10 In terms of access, road links to and from the WRP site and other temporary construction compounds along the Proposed Development are relatively strong, with the M27 and A27 providing east to west connectivity between Havant, Portsmouth, Fareham and Southampton, and the M3 providing access to the north, and on to the Greater London area.

17.8.11 Census data shows that Hampshire is generally an area with a relatively highly qualified workforce, although this varies at local planning authority level. However, evidence from the Solent LEP Skills Action Plan and Local Skills Report and from the Enterprise M3 LEP Local Skills Report and Skills Action Plan, discussed in section 17.7 indicates that there is a shortage of construction skills within the Solent and Enterprise M3 areas. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) skills supply assessment reaffirms that the labour market across Hampshire is also relatively tight, with high levels of employment and low unemployment. The assessment notes that primary construction activities associated with the Proposed Development would require the need for specialist expertise that is expected to be sourced from a small number of UK firms.

17.8.12 Taken together, this evidence suggests that there is the potential for a high proportion of employment to leak outside of Hampshire, with a proportion of specialist jobs likely to be taken up by construction workers outside of the South East. It is assumed that lower-skilled jobs are most likely to be sourced from within Hampshire (i.e. from within the average travel distance of 16 miles), whereas the more specialist skills required at certain points of the construction programme could be sourced from afield.

17.8.13 The aim of the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) is to maximise local benefit in terms of employment, supply chain and training opportunities. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) supports the viewpoint that a small proportion of jobs would be retained within Hampshire, with around half of jobs retained in the South East. Following HCA guidance [22], therefore, a very high leakage factor of 75% has been applied for Hampshire and a high leakage factor of 50% has been applied for the South East.

17.8.14 As indicated in section 17.7, Hampshire has a higher than average proportion of both employees and businesses in the construction sector, with a construction workforce of around 35,000. This reduces the potential for displacement of activity elsewhere in the economy as it suggests there could be capacity within the local construction sector to take up additional work. However, the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) highlights this could also be affected by high employment rates in Hampshire (excluding Havant) and the skills shortages that currently exists in the Water and Construction industry. A medium

displacement factor of 50% has been applied for Hampshire, and a low displacement factor of 25% has been applied for the South East.

17.8.15 Table 17-33 sets out net FTE employment calculations. After accounting for leakage and displacement, it is estimated that, at the peak of construction in Year 1 of main construction programme, the construction of the Proposed Development could result in approximately 413 net FTE jobs that would be retained in the South East, of which approximately 138 would be retained in Hampshire. This would equate to an average of 225 net FTE jobs each year for four years in the South East, of which 75 would be in Hampshire, over the main construction timeline.

17.8.16 The sensitivity of the labour market in Hampshire and the South East is considered to be medium. This is because the employment rate among the working age population in Hampshire and the South East is higher than national average as shown in Table 17-16. A medium sensitivity indicates that the labour market is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. Given the relatively short-term nature of the construction timeline, and especially the peak of construction activity, the magnitude of the impact is considered minor. This would result in a short-term, minor beneficial effect which would not be significant. This is consistent with the significance of effects Table 17-12.

Table 17-33 Gross full time equivalent construction employment calculations – Proposed Development

		Peak	Average
Gross FTE construction employment		1,100	600
South East England	Leakage factor applied	50%	50%
	Employment after leakage	550	300
	Displacement factor applied	25%	25%
	Net direct FTE employment	**413**	**225**
Hampshire	Leakage factor applied	75%	75%
	Employment after leakage	275	150
	Displacement factor applied	50%	50%
	Net direct FTE employment	**138**	**75**

Supply chain

17.8.17 As well as supporting direct employment, the construction of the Proposed Development would also generate indirect and induced employment, through purchases within the supply chain and through local expenditure by construction workers. The scale of multiplier effects can be influenced by factors including the extent of local supply chain linkages, and the proportion of income likely to be spent within the local area [5].

17.8.18 Additional information regarding the local supply chain and the proportion of the workforce expected to travel from outside the study area has been provided in the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7). There is a well-developed supply chain given the higher prevalence of construction in Hampshire. It is

expected around 50% of construction workers would come from outside the South East, staying in hotels locally. As a result, medium composite multipliers of 1.3 (sub-regional level) and 1.5 (regional level) have been applied for Hampshire and the South East respectively, following HCA guidance [22]. This results in total net (direct and indirect) effects of 619 FTE jobs in the South East at the peak of construction, of which approximately 179 would be retained within Hampshire. This equates to an average of 338 FTE jobs per year that could be retained in the South East over the main construction timeline, of which 98 could be retained within Hampshire.

17.8.19 At the peak of construction, an estimated 206 net FTE jobs could be supported in the supply chain across the South East and an average of 113 FTE jobs per year over the main construction timeline. It estimated 41 FTE jobs could be supported in Hampshire at peak construction and 23 FTE jobs on average per year over the main construction timeline.

17.8.20 The sensitivity of the Supply chain in Hampshire and the South East is considered to be medium. This is because the employment rate among the working age population in Hampshire and the South East is higher than national average as shown in Table 17-16. A medium sensitivity suggests the labour market is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. These jobs are expected to be short-term, particularly at the peak of construction activity. Given the scale of the temporary employment opportunity across the supply chain, the magnitude of the impact is considered to be minor. This would result in a short-term, minor beneficial effect which would not be significant. This is consistent with the significance of effects Table 17-12.

Table 17-34 Net full time equivalent construction employment calculations – Proposed Development

		Peak	Average
South East England	Net direct FTE employment	413	225
	Multiplier effects	1.5	1.5
	Net indirect FTE employment	206	113
	Total net effects	**619**	**338**
Hampshire	Net direct FTE employment	138	75
	Multiplier effects	1.3	1.3
	Net indirect FTE employment	41	23
	Total net effects	**179**	**98**

Training and apprenticeships

17.8.21 The construction of the Proposed Development would create opportunities for training and apprenticeships throughout the construction timeline. As noted in section 17.7, Solent LEP and Enterprise M3 LEP have highlighted that there is a skills shortage in the construction sector in the Solent and Enterprise M3 areas, and that the sector has an ageing workforce. Some areas of the study area, particularly in Havant, also record relatively high levels of deprivation.

17.8.22 The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7), sets out measures that could help to support the delivery of, and access to, new jobs and training opportunities for the local population, including local young people. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) also contains information on the supply of skills and training provision including Further Education and Higher Education institutions across the study area. One of the objectives of the Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) is to support local skills development through education and targeted training partnerships. Delivery should be coordinated, where relevant, with Hampshire Careers Hub, locally operating Youth Hubs and Jobcentre Plus. This will complement engagement with schools, colleges and training providers by strengthening referral routes, careers outreach and targeted support for young people, including those not in education, employment or training, and other residents who may require additional support to access opportunities.

17.8.23 The sensitivity of the local labour market is considered to be medium as the skills attainment rate for the local planning authorities is broadly in line with the South East of England and English average. As there is variance in skills and employment attainment rates across Hampshire, some areas of the county council area may be more sensitive or receptive to change in the environment. For example, HBC has higher than average levels of no qualifications, unemployment and apprenticeships, as outlined in Table 17-16. A medium sensitivity suggests the Hampshire labour market is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. The local labour market is defined as those currently employed in the HCC area and the regionally study area is defined as South East of England, which is in line with the study area defined in section 17.5. Given the scale of the temporary employment opportunity, it is considered that the magnitude of the impact would be minor. This would result in a short-term, minor beneficial effect which would not be significant, in line with Table 17-12.

Effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land (Harts Farm Way)

17.8.24 The assessment of effects on employment from impacts on allocated land is presented for the Proposed Development at Brockhampton West (referred to as Harts Farm Way in this assessment) which would require the use of a site allocated for employment for the WRP site. In June 2022, outline planning permission was granted for new development units, allowing up to 29,000m² for flexible uses across classes E (light industrial), B2 (general industrial), and B8 (storage and distribution). This permission was granted under Havant local planning authority reference APP/21/00189 but this planning permission has now expired. The Applicant has purchased the site but it does not currently support any employment. Refer to ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) for additional detail.

17.8.25 As discussed in ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), the WRP site proposal is consistent with the current planning context. The WRP development would therefore represent a beneficial use of the site by generating ongoing employment in the future. ES Chapter 12 Land use and agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6),

provides additional detail of the planning context and provides an assessment of the effect on the site in land use terms, i.e. in terms of employment land supply.

17.8.26 As the site does not currently support any employment, the construction of the WRP site would not result in any net loss of employment against the current baseline. The previous planning permission for the site has now expired and therefore does not form part of the future baseline. Havant Borough Council (HBC) has removed the employment land allocation from its emerging Local Plan titled, 'Draft Building a Better Future Plan' [63]. On this basis, the sensitivity of the receptor is therefore considered to be low. This means the receptor is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. As the WRP site would generate some ongoing employment and would not result in any net loss of employment against the baseline, the magnitude of the impact is considered to be negligible. This would result in a neutral effect which would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

17.8.27 Two additional sites on Harts Farm Way, BD10 and BD9, are also allocated for employment uses. Site BD9 has been built out for commercial development. Site BD10, to the rear of Broadmarsh Business and Innovation Centre, is currently understood to be in use as a public works depot.

17.8.28 As outlined in ES Chapter 12 Land Use and Agriculture, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), the two additional sites on Harts Farm Way, BD10 and BD9 are not expected to be lost as a result of the WRP site. Access would be maintained to these sites throughout the construction period. The sensitivity of the receptor is considered low and the magnitude of impact, on employment, is considered negligible. A negligible impact has been selected as there would be no loss of employment against the current baseline and the site is no longer allocated for employment in the emerging Local Plan [63]. As a result, it is not expected to incur a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, as outlined in Table 17-10. This would result in a neutral effect which would not be significant, in line with Table 17-12.

Operational effects

Employment

17.8.29 The operation of the WRP site is anticipated to create approximately eight jobs on-site. Across the Proposed Development as a whole, there could be a requirement for around 25 FTE permanent jobs, including management and maintenance activities. These would be new jobs, employed by the Contractor.

17.8.30 The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) highlights that operational jobs would be focused on operating the WRP site and maintenance and repair of AGP. The WRP site would be operational 24 hours a day and it is assumed that operatives would be in attendance 24 hours aa day with approximately five operatives during the day and three during the night. It is assumed that most operational jobs would be sourced locally, either within Hampshire or the wider South East.

17.8.31 The sensitivity of the labour market is considered to be medium as the skills attainment rate for the local planning authorities is broadly in line with the South

East of England and English average. A medium sensitivity indicates that the labour market is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. While these jobs are likely to be beneficial locally, the assessment considers the impact for the sub-regional labour market in Hampshire and the South East of England. At this scale, given the relatively small number of FTE jobs proposed, the magnitude of the impact is considered to be permanent but negligible. This would result in a neutral effect which would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Supply chain

17.8.32 The operation of the Proposed Development would create opportunities in the supply chain, particularly around goods required to undertake maintenance activities. This would involve purchasing pipelines and replacing mechanical parts associated with the WRP site and AGP. ES Chapter 3 Description of the Proposed Development, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) outlines the majority of core assets have a design life of between 10-100 years. Hence, it is not expected that these parts would be replaced frequently enough to have a perceptible impact on the supply chain. Similarly, it is not expected the goods would be sourced locally. Therefore, the magnitude of impact is considered negligible. The sensitivity of the supply chain in Hampshire and the South East is considered to be medium. This is because the employment rate among the working age population in Hampshire (81.9%) and the South East (79.6) is higher than national average (75.5%) as shown in Table 17-16. The effect is likely to be permanent but neutral and therefore not significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Training and apprenticeships

17.8.33 The operation of the Proposed Development would likely create opportunities for training and apprenticeships, at the WRP site and for maintenance activities. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) sets out objectives and actions that the Applicant and/or Appointed Contractor should implement to maximise skills and training opportunities for local residents in Hampshire. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) also provides information on the supply of skills and training provision relevant to the delivery of the Proposed Development. A list of Further and Higher education institutions that offer construction related courses is also set out. The sensitivity of the labour market is considered to be medium. This is because the employment rate among the working age population in Hampshire and the South East is higher than national average as shown in Table 17-16. Due to the limited ongoing operational training and apprenticeships predicted that magnitude of impact is expected to be negligible. Therefore, it is considered that the effect is likely to be permanent but neutral and therefore not significant, in line with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Wider societal infrastructure and resources

17.8.34 Once operational the Proposed Development would provide essential infrastructure to guarantee the future supply of drinking water in the South East of England. The area is classified as water stressed due to the need to leave more

water in the environment, particularly to protect internationally recognised chalk streams. The population in the South East is expected to grow over the next 25 years. The Proposed Development would improve water supply by purifying treated wastewater from Budds Farm WTW to drinking water standards.

17.8.35 It is anticipated that by improving water supply this would have a beneficial impact on economic development in the South East region. By improving water security and increasing its supply in an identified water scarce area, it could increase the investability of development land for residential and commercial uses. It could also increase the likelihood of these developments being consented due to a reduction in sensitivities related to local water supply impacts. Given the water scarcity, the sensitivity of water supply infrastructure is considered high. The magnitude of the impact, given that the improvement in water security will be permanent, is considered to be moderate. This would result in a major beneficial effect which would be significant, aligning with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Decommissioning

17.8.36 Effects from decommissioning of the Proposed Development on socio-economics are considered to be less than or the same as those identified during the construction phase.

17.8.37 It is assumed that buried pipeline infrastructure would be left in situ following the end of the Proposed Development life cycle, once drained and capped. This reduces the potential for likely significant effects associated with employment, supply chain or employment effects on allocated employment land.

17.8.38 It is assumed that above-ground assets would be removed. This is likely to require some demolition or deconstruction activity, with the potential for some local employment, training and supply chain. However, these are not expected to be greater than those assessed during construction.

17.8.39 The assessment of significance would therefore be as reported for construction effects for all receptors. It is expected that the magnitude of the impact could be smaller than during construction as some below ground assets are expected to remain in situ.

Tourism

Construction effects

Access to strategic tourism receptors

17.8.40 There are two strategic tourism receptors, Marwell Zoo and The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson, that have been identified for assessment in relation to the impacts of construction of the Proposed Development.

17.8.41 Marwell Zoo is a large zoological park located near to Colden Common, and within the SDNP. It is open every day except Christmas Day and Boxing Day and attracts over 500,000 visitors each year. Access to the zoo from the M3 motorway and Winchester to the north, and from areas such as Fair Oak, Eastleigh and Botley to the south, is via, Stroudwood Lane, the B3354 Winchester Road and B2177 Portsmouth Road. Buses run to the zoo from Eastleigh bus and railway stations

on weekends, bank holidays and during school holidays, and from Winchester on Sundays.

17.8.42 ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), identifies the requirement for temporary road/lane closures and/or overnight closures associated with works to facilitate the construction of temporary accesses for temporary construction compounds L-1 to L-7 on Section L of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, resulting in the potential for perceptible increases in delay on Stroudwood Lane, B3354 Winchester Road and B2177 Portsmouth Road. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) identified temporary, short-term, minor adverse effect for drivers using Stroudwood Lane and negligible adverse effects on drivers and users of buses using B3354 Winchester Road and B2177 Portsmouth Road. Stroudwood Lane, B3354 Winchester Road and B2177 Portsmouth Road are access routes to Marwell Zoo, it is considered that there could be a temporary adverse impact on access to this strategic tourism receptor for visitors arriving by bus or by car. Access to the zoo would be maintained at all times, and it is not expected that there would be any impact on zoo operations.

17.8.43 There may be the potential for visitors to the zoo to experience temporary indirect impacts on access as a result of construction traffic using local roads to access temporary construction compounds on this section of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW, and the construction workers hub; should it be located in this section. Indicative construction traffic routes are identified in the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7) along with measures to reduce construction traffic impacts on local road and transport networks. At this stage, ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), reports that temporary increases in construction traffic while construction activity is undertaken would not result in any likely significant effects on road users. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), also reports that traffic associated with the construction workers hub would not result in any likely significant adverse effects. It is expected that the construction workers hub would be located in close proximity to the strategic road network and would use a suitably consented, reducing the potential impact on traffic conditions.

17.8.44 Following engagement with HCC, additional traffic management measures have been included for Stroudwood Lane, B2177 Portsmouth Road and B3354 Winchester Road in the TMS (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7) to reduce impact on access to Marwell Zoo. These include ensuring temporary road closures occur during night-time working hours (B2177 and B3354 only) and that individual closures are expected to last up to seven days, with an allowance for up to 21 days where required. For Stroudwood Lane, construction work would be restricted for four weeks at Christmas and New Year and nine weeks during April, July and August to reduce impact during peak seasons for the Zoo.

17.8.45 Given the large number of visitors to the zoo, its regional importance as a visitor attraction and that it is located in the SDNP, the sensitivity of the resource is considered to be high. The magnitude of the impact, given that access to the zoo would be maintained and that any closures would be temporary and short-term, is considered to be minor. This would result in a minor adverse effect which would

be not significant, aligning with the Table 17-12 criteria. Any adverse effect would be temporary and short-term (each lane/road closure would be limited to 21 days).

17.8.46 As noted in section 17.5, Marwell Zoo is within the SDNP and the assessment has therefore considered the potential for the effect on the zoo to result in any impact on the purpose and Special Qualities of the National Park [17]. The Special Qualities of the National Park include 'great opportunities for recreational activities and learning experiences. While visitors to Marwell Zoo may experience increased perceptions of delay for a short period during construction, access to the zoo would be maintained at all times and the operation of the resource is not expected to be impacted. Therefore, it is not expected that there would be any wider impact on the Special Qualities of the SDNP, including in relation to opportunities for recreation and learning.

17.8.47 The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson is a museum located within the Grade I Listed 19th Century fortress at Fort Nelson, outside Fareham. It is part of the Royal Armouries and houses the Royal Armouries artillery collection. In 2023, it attracted around 140,000 visitors, putting it in the twelfth most visited free attractions in the South East of England that year. Vehicular access is via Monument Lane, Swivelton Lane and Portsdown Hill Road. There are larger roads that support access to the museum, such as Boarhunt Road and B2177 Southwick Road and Porchester Road. There is no direct access by public transport.

17.8.48 It is considered that there could be an adverse impact on access to this strategic tourism receptor for visitors arriving by car, particularly those travelling from Havant, Cosham or Waterlooville, because there is expected to be a temporary, short-term lane closure on Boarhunt Road and a temporary, short-term road closure on Monument Lane to construct the Pipeline. However, the TMS (Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7) notes both Boarhunt Road and Monument Lane would not be closed at the same time, hence northern access would be maintained at all times throughout the duration of the construction works. It is not expected that there would be any impact on museum operations.

17.8.49 The nearest temporary construction compounds: E6-a and E6-b, are located around 1km from the Royal Armouries, on Boarhunt Road. Construction compound E5 located west of Porchester Lane is located 1.5km away and Construction compound E4-a and E4-b are located around 3km away on the B2177 Southwick Road. There may be the potential for visitors to the strategic tourism receptor to experience temporary indirect impacts on access as a result of construction traffic using local roads to access temporary construction compounds on this section of the Pipeline, and the construction workers hub, should it be located in this section. Indicative construction traffic routes are identified in the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7) along with measures to reduce construction traffic impacts on local road and transport networks. The ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), reports that temporary increases in construction traffic while construction activity is undertaken would not result in any likely significant effects on road users. Some roads in the vicinity of Fort Nelson are expected to experience minor adverse effects. This is not expected to cause likely significant effects for users of Fort Nelson. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and Transport (Volume I, Document Reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) reports that traffic associated with the construction workers hub would result in negligible adverse effects, which are not significant. The TMS

(Document reference 7.3, DCO Volume 7) outlines measures to reduce impacts on traffic flows within Section E, where the proposed construction works are most likely to impact The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson.

17.8.50 Given the number of visitors to the museum and its regional importance as a visitor attraction, the sensitivity of the resource is considered to be medium. The magnitude of the impact is considered to be negligible as access to the museum would be always maintained. Any closures on potential access roads would be temporary, short-term and would not lead to significant delays or detours. Construction traffic associated with the compounds is not expected to significantly affect access to the museum, as the nearest temporary construction compounds are located over 1–1.5km away. This would result in a neutral effect that would not be significant. This assessment aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Amenity effects for strategic tourism receptors

17.8.51 ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour and ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), have not identified any likely significant adverse effects at either Marwell Zoo or Fort Nelson. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), does not report any likely significant effects resulting from construction traffic nor on any primary access road to Fort Nelson. B2177 Southwick Road and Portsdown Road to the east is a route for construction traffic but it is not expected to result in perceptible amenity effects for users at the museum.

17.8.52 ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), reports that, although there would be no views of the construction of the Proposed Development from within Fort Nelson itself, there would be views of construction works associated with Section E of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW from the Allan King Way, a promoted route running along the north edge of the fort. Fort Nelson is in Local Landscape Character Area (LLCA) 19 Portsdown Hill. ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) reports minor adverse effects on this LLCA. The assessment concludes that this would result in a minor adverse not significant effect for tourists visiting Fort Nelson (aligning with the criteria in Table 17-12). The assessment does not identify any adverse effects for tourists visiting Marwell Zoo.

17.8.53 As other environmental assessments have not identified effects at Marwell Zoo, it is not anticipated that the construction of Section L of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW would result in any inherent in-combination effects on amenity for visitors to the zoo. There is the potential for an inherent in-combination effect on amenity for visitors to The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson as a result of construction traffic and visual effects, although the traffic and transport assessment concludes that construction traffic effects would not be significant. The sensitivity of the receptor is considered to be medium due to due to its moderate level of annual visitors, meaning it will incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, outlined in Table 17-10. Given that there would be no views of construction activity from within the fort itself, and that construction traffic effects are not likely to be significant, the magnitude of the impact is considered to be negligible. This result in a neutral effect that would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Effects on tourist accommodation

17.8.54 As explained in section 17.5 the assessment of effects on tourist accommodation is at a Proposed Development-wide level. The assessment considers the potential for indirect effects to arise over a wider geography beyond the 500m buffer and up to 5km.

17.8.55 The employment assessment assumes that approximately 75% of gross FTE jobs could be taken up by workers outside of Hampshire, and around 50% by workers outside of the South East. Based on approximate gross employment of 1,100 FTE workers over the peak of construction (Year 1 of main construction works), this suggests that up to around 550 construction workers could be travelling from outside of the South East. The precise numbers would depend on the mix of skills required at any one time.

17.8.56 Based on CITB data showing that the average maximum distance travelled to work by construction workers in the South East is 43 miles, it is assumed that the majority of those travelling from outside of Hampshire but within the South East would choose to commute from home each day rather than stay in temporary accommodation. It is considered likely, however, that many of those travelling from outside the South East would require accommodation nearby for the duration of their contracts.

17.8.57 Table 17-35 shows how this could impact on the availability of tourist bedspaces in Hampshire. This reflects a worst case scenario, with the peak of construction coinciding with the peak tourist season. It also assumes that all incoming construction workers would choose to stay in temporary accommodation within Hampshire, whereas there is the possibility that some could choose accommodation in neighbouring counties and commute in. The analysis suggests that, in the worst case scenario, the construction workforce would, at the peak of construction, require only a small proportion (4.4%) of available bedspace capacity in the county at peak season. Therefore, it is expected that at the peak construction there would be sufficient bedspaces within Hampshire for the incoming workforce.

17.8.58 Whilst exceedances of the threshold for temporary rehousing for noise and vibration are unlikely to be exceeded, the noise and vibration assessment is currently predicting the thresholds for noise insulation eligibility to be exceeded at a number of residential properties, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). Due to the short duration of the construction works in proximity to these residential receptors, the Contractor may decide it is preferable to offer to rehouse people than give them improved insulation. If this were to occur, this would result in a demand on tourist bedspaces. However, it is expected there will be a sufficient number of bedspaces within the tourist accommodation market in Hampshire to accommodate these individuals. If all non-local workers chose tourist accommodation during the peak tourist season there is still expected to be more than 12,000 bedspaces available within Hampshire for temporarily rehoused individuals associated with construction activities.

17.8.59 The sensitivity of the local tourist market in Hampshire is considered to be medium. Hampshire has historically lower levels of employment in tourism industries, as outlined in Table 17-21. However, additional sources note the tourism industry in Hampshire is significant. In 2016, the county attracted 43.5 million day visitors and

4.8 million overnight visitors. The Hampshire tourism economy generated £3.27 billion and supported 87,000 jobs, as outlined in Table 17-20 and Graphic 17-6. A medium sensitivity has been selected, acknowledging limitations with available tourism data, as outlined in section 17.6. This sensitivity indicates that the local tourist market is expected to incur a limited material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment, in line with Table 17-10. Under the scenario assuming a short-term, temporary overlap between the peak of construction and the peak tourist season, the magnitude of the impact would be negligible. This would result in a short-term, neutral effect which would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Table 17-35 Tourism accommodation calculations for the Proposed Development

	Hampshire
Tourist bedspaces (as of 2016)	91,176
Occupancy rate (peak)	86%
Occupancy rate (off-season)	64%
Available bedspaces at peak season	12,765
Available bedspaces off-season	32,823
Potential bedspace requirement (peak of construction)	550
% of potential space taken up by peak workforce requirement	4.4%

Operational effects

Access to strategic tourism receptors

17.8.60 ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual and ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), have not identified any likely significant effects during operation in relation to Marwell Zoo or The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson. It is not expected that there would be any impacts on access to strategic tourism receptors as a result of operational and maintenance activities.

17.8.61 The impact on both Marwell Zoo and The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson is expected to be negligible. Marwell Zoo's sensitivity is considered high due the large number of annual visitors and that it is located within SDNP which would result in a neutral impact that would not be significant. The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson's sensitivity is considered medium due to its moderate level of annual visitors which would result in a neutral effect that would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Amenity effects for strategic tourism receptors

17.8.62 ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration and ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), have not identified any likely significant effects at Marwell Zoo or The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson during operation, and so it is not expected that there would be any impacts on amenity for

visitors to either of these resources as a result of operational and maintenance activities.

17.8.63 The impact on both Marwell Zoo and The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson is expected to be negligible. Marwell Zoo's sensitivity is considered high due the large number of annual visitors and that it is located in the SDNP. This means that the receptor is of high economic, social or community value, and could incur a material loss or gain as a result of potential changes in the environment. This would result in a neutral impact that would not be significant. The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson's sensitivity is considered medium due to its moderate level of annual visitors which would result in a neutral effect that would not be significant. This aligns with the criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Decommissioning

17.8.64 Effects from decommissioning of the Proposed Development on tourism are considered to be less than or the same as those identified during the construction phase.

17.8.65 It is anticipated that buried pipeline infrastructure would be left in situ following the end of the Proposed Development's operation phase, once drained and capped. This reduces the potential for likely significant effects associated with any disruption to the strategic tourism receptors. These effects are therefore likely to be less than those outlined in the construction assessment.

17.8.66 It is anticipated that above-ground assets would be removed. This is likely to require some demolition or deconstruction activity, with the potential for some local employment, and for adverse impacts on access and amenity for strategic tourism receptors. However, these are not expected to be greater than those assessed during construction. The assessment of significance would therefore be as reported for construction effects for both strategic tourism receptors. This is because above-ground assets construction activities are associated with generating construction impacts on the two strategic tourism receptors. In relation to effects of tourism accommodation, it is reasonable to assert that the effects on tourism accommodation could be less than construction. This is because the scale of works associated with decommissioning will be lower than construction and will result in a smaller workforce. This smaller workforce would likely require less bed space for decommissioning activities than construction.

Health

Construction effects

17.8.67 The assessment of health effects is divided according to the Proposed Development components, and sub-divided into wards as relevant.

Access to health and social care, and other social infrastructure

17.8.68 Section 2 of ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) shows that there is evidence linking access to healthcare facilities with health outcomes [64], and there is also evidence to suggest that transport problems are a key barrier to people's ability to access these services. There is evidence to suggest that access to shops and other local

services can affect health. This is based on a range of factors affecting quality of life and includes issues such as reducing feelings of isolation and enabling participation in society, as well as accessing basic needs such as food shopping. This section does not list out each individual evidence reference but summarises the findings of the evidence review. All references used to complete the health evidence can be found in ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).

17.8.69 Pathways through which construction of the Proposed Development may impact on access to health and social care, and other social infrastructure such as schools, religious establishments or community centres include the following:

- Direct impacts such as blocking physical access or through necessitating closure for a period of time.
- Indirect impacts such as increased journey (resulting from either lengthened or congested routes), construction activities in proximity to the resources, and the associated stress and anxiety that can be created as a result of these factors.

17.8.70 The following paragraphs describe where social infrastructure is potentially affected by the Proposed Development during construction and the associated effects on users.

17.8.71 Purbrook ward contains education facilities including South Downs College, Riverside Community Special School, Morelands Primary School and Purbrook Park School. Morelands Primary School and Purbrook Park School. However, no impact pathways requiring further assessment in relation to these education facilities have been identified through ES Chapter 12 or ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.72 There is no health, social care or other social infrastructure that would be impacted by this component of the Proposed Development.

Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.73 There is no health, social care or other social infrastructure that would be impacted by this component of the Proposed Development.

Pipelines between the Water Recycling Plant site and Bedhampton Springs

17.8.74 There is no health, social care or other social infrastructure that would be impacted by the construction of the Pipelines from the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs.

Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works

17.8.75 There is social infrastructure whose access may be directly impacted during construction. The affected resources are listed along with how users may be impacted:

1. **Christ Church (Cosham)** – accessed off London Road. There is underground tunnelling proposed under London Road and Portsdown Hill Road (Section D: The WRP site to Portsdown Hill of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW). While not expected to prevent access to the church or to

disrupt services, temporary disruption may detract from the positive experience of attending the church. The magnitude of impact is assessed as negligible, due to the temporary nature of the impacts and the fact that access would be maintained. The overall sensitivity to health effects for the population of Cosham Ward is assessed as medium to high. The users of this resource are likely to comprise an above average proportion of vulnerable groups such as older people and are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary neutral (not significant) adverse effect on the wellbeing of the church congregation, related to a reduction in the benefits gained from attending the church in line with Table 17-12. There are no potential health effects at ward level.

2. **Albany Farm Care Home (Fareham East)** – located off the A32 Wickham Road between Wickham and Junction 10 of the M27, via Chalk Lane, Albany Farm Care Home is a residential care home providing care and support for up to six adults who may have a learning disability, mental health condition or physical disability. Construction compound Intermediate Pumping Station (IPS) F is to be located on land approximately 290m to the east of the care home. Access to the construction compound is via Chalk Lane to the north of Albany Farm Business Park. At its nearest point, the new access track would be approximately 135m from the care home. No significant noise or visual effects on the Albany Farm Care Home have been identified in ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) and ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). While there may be changes to the setting of the care home, the magnitude of impact is assessed as negligible, due to the small scale and temporary nature of the impacts and the fact that access would be maintained. The users of this resource comprise vulnerable groups such as older people and people with existing mental and physical health conditions and are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary, neutral (not significant) adverse effect on the health and wellbeing of care home residents, related to a potential increase in stress and anxiety for some individuals. This assessment is aligned with the significance criteria set out in Table 17-12. There are no potential health effects at ward level.
3. **Belmont Castle Care Home (Bedhampton) –** Located on Portsdown Hill Road, the care home with views of the SNDP is subject to moderate adverse visual impacts during construction. There is also a temporary closure proposed on Southwick and Widley 28 PRoW, which may cause temporary, minor delays in access to the care home. The magnitude of impact on residents is assessed as negligible, due to the temporary nature of the impacts and the fact that access would be maintained through alternative routes. The users of this resource include vulnerable groups such as older people and people with existing mental and physical health conditions and are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary, neutral (not significant) adverse effect on health and wellbeing for care home residents, in line with Table 17-12. There are no potential health effects at ward level.

17.8.76 There is also social infrastructure whose access may be indirectly impacted by construction traffic and/or temporary road closures and diversions, resulting in temporary increases in journey times. This includes:

1. **Solent Infant School** (Drayton and Farlington Ward) (Section D: The WRP site to Portsdown Hill of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW). Those travelling to the school from the north via the B2177 Portsdown Hill Road and Gillman Road may experience minor delays from temporary road closures and construction traffic accessing construction compound D-1. Any disruption is likely to be short-term and the magnitude of impact on access is assessed as negligible. The users of this resource are children, who are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary, neutral (not significant) adverse effect on the wellbeing of children and families, in with Table 17-12. There are no potential health or wellbeing effects at ward level.
2. **Wickham Community Centre** (Southwick and Wickham Ward) (Section H Wickham to Shedfield of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW). There would be overnight lane closures on the A32 Hoads Hill and a minor increase in traffic due to construction vehicles accessing construction compound H-2 (a sectional site compound) to the west of Mill Lane/South of Blind Lane. Any disruption is likely to be short-term and the magnitude of impact on access is assessed as negligible. The users of this resource are the population of Southwick and Wickham Ward, who are considered to have low to medium sensitivity. However, some of the activities and services provided at the Hall cater to specific groups, such as children, older people and families on low incomes, who are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary, neutral (not significant) adverse effect on the wellbeing of both the general population and vulnerable groups at ward level. This assessment is in line with the significance criteria set out in Table 17-12.
3. **Shirrell Heath Methodist Church** (Whiteley and Shedfield Ward) (Section H Wickham to Shedfield of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW) is located on the High Street in Shirrell and is approximately 350m to the north-east of two trenchless crossing compounds (Shirrell Heath east trenchless and Shirrell Heath west trenchless). Traffic disruption is likely to be minimal and of short duration, and the magnitude of impact on access is assessed as negligible. The users of this resource are likely to comprise an above average proportion of vulnerable groups such as older people and are considered to have high sensitivity. This is assessed as a temporary, neutral (not significant) adverse effect on the wellbeing of the church congregation, in line with Table 17-12. There are no potential health or wellbeing effects at ward level.
4. **Upham Village Hall** (Upper Meon Valley Ward) (Section K of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW) is located in the centre of Lower Upham at the junction of the B3037 Mortimers Lane and the B2177 Winchester Road, approximately 200m east of the Order Limits. Users of this resource include the village pre-school, a dance school, and local clubs and societies. The population of Upper Meon Valley Ward is considered to have low sensitivity; however, as users of this resource are likely to comprise an above average proportion of vulnerable groups such as children and older people, the sensitivity of users is assessed as medium. Due to the short duration of impacts, this is assessed as a negligible magnitude of effect on this community resource. This results in a temporary, neutral (not significant) effect on wellbeing for users of this resource, including the general population and

vulnerable groups. The assessment is in line with the significance criteria laid out in Table 17-12.

Neighbourhood amenity

17.8.77 The term 'neighbourhood amenity' is used in this assessment to describe a combination of factors that have the potential to affect residents' feelings about, and experience of, their local environment. If these factors are altered to a sufficient degree, there could be effects on mental health and wellbeing. The construction phase of the Proposed Development would affect the quality of neighbourhoods through environmental changes resulting from the presence of temporary construction compounds, construction activities and construction traffic on local roads.

17.8.78 This section assesses how changes to neighbourhood amenity may influence people's experience of their local environment. The areas considered in this assessment comprise residential neighbourhoods and local community facilities. Amenity effects on areas of open space and recreation are considered separately under 'Access to green space, recreation and physical activity'.

17.8.79 A review of published research evidence linking neighbourhood amenity with health and wellbeing can be found in ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6). The environmental effects of the Development related to this section are assessed in ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration and ES Chapter 19 Water environment, in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.8.80 The assessment of neighbourhood quality is guided by the findings from other assessments but does not rely on significance thresholds used in these assessments since these do not relate specifically to population health; rather it assesses qualitatively how the Proposed Development is likely to alter local amenity and perceptions about neighbourhood quality and consequently may affect wellbeing and quality of life.

17.8.81 The assessment is based on residual effects (incorporating primary, secondary and tertiary mitigation measures) identified by other relevant topics. For example, visual screening or commitment to noise barriers where required to reduce likely significant effects have been taken into account.

17.8.82 The air quality assessment (ES Chapter 6 Air quality, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) shows that, following mitigation, impacts on air quality and odour resulting from the construction of the Proposed Development (including dust, emissions from construction activities and construction generated traffic) would be very small and would not affect population health. It is not expected that perceptions of air emissions by the local communities would adversely affect neighbourhood quality. Therefore, air quality is not considered in the context of health.

17.8.83 The ground conditions assessment (ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) and Water environment assessment (ES Chapter 19 Water environment, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) also show that, following mitigation measures, the risk of mobilisation of contaminants to water, air or soil that may

lead to harmful exposure, or changes to flood risk, are negligible. Based on the findings of these assessments, ground condition and water environment impacts are not considered to contribute to impacts on neighbourhood quality and are not considered in the context of health.

17.8.84 Pathways through which the construction of the Proposed Development may impact on neighbourhood amenity, and the potential for health effects include:

1. Changes to the landscape and visual amenity which connect people to their neighbourhood.
2. Noise and vibration from construction activities which affect how a person experiences their neighbourhood.
3. A combination of these factors.

17.8.85 Issues related to construction traffic are considered under the health determinant of 'Community safety'.

Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.86 The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any significant adverse effects. The landscape and visual assessment (ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any adverse effects on residential neighbourhoods from the construction of the WRP site (effects on Broadmarsh Coastal Park are considered under 'Access to green space and recreation'). Therefore, no impact on neighbourhood amenity is identified for this component of the Proposed Development.

Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.87 The location of the Pipelines is not close to any residential neighbourhoods or community receptors. The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) and landscape and visual assessment (ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) have not identified any significant adverse effects. Therefore, no impact on neighbourhood amenity is identified for this component of the Proposed Development.

Pipelines between the Water Recycling Plant site and Bedhampton Springs

17.8.88 The Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs would be constructed on an area of land between the A27 to the south and mainline railway to the north. There are residential properties on Mill Lane and the nearest residential area of Bedhampton is close to the site, directly north of the railway.

17.8.89 The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any significant adverse effects on sensitive receptors in this area. No changes have been identified in relation to the local landscape character and no visual impacts on residential neighbourhoods or community receptors have been identified (see ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual assessment, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)).

17.8.90 Based on the outcomes from the noise and vibration assessment and the landscape and visual assessment, there is no overall impact on neighbourhood amenity in the areas around Bedhampton Springs.

Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works

17.8.91 This section of the Proposed Development covers a large area and the assessment focuses on specific communities where noise and visual impacts have been identified.

17.8.92 At Widley (Purbrook ward / Southwick and Wickham ward), ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) has identified significant visual effects on residents near the western edge of the village, where construction of the Break Pressure Tank (BPT)/IPS-E would be located, and between the new settlement of Welborne and Wickham in the west, where IPS-F would be located. This includes construction of the Pipeline, site sectional compound and construction of BPT/IPS-E – Widley Farm. The visual impact magnitude is assessed as between moderate and major for receptors in this area. The affected receptor population includes residents experiencing views from homes, gardens, local roads and public footpaths. Visual effects would be experienced mainly by people in their homes, particularly through views from upper floor windows, in gardens, roads and public footpaths, such as alongside Portsdown Hill Road. The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any significant residual effects on sensitive receptors in this area. However, noise is likely to be noticeable in areas of public realm close to the construction sites.

17.8.93 Visual effects on multiple locations in Widley, including views across the ridge from Portsdown Hill Road, the construction of the Pipeline is considered to have a temporary adverse effect of moderate magnitude on neighbourhood amenity in Widley. Purbrook ward is assessed as having medium sensitivity. This would result in a temporary, moderate (significant) adverse effect on wellbeing and quality of life associated with changes to neighbourhood amenity during construction, in line with Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

17.8.94 In Wickham, residents along Titchfield Lane would have views across Wickham Park Golf Club interrupted by construction activities (pipeline construction, sectional compound and construction of IPS-3d) and the presence of construction compound G-6. The magnitude of visual and landscape impact is assessed as major. The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any likely significant residual effects on sensitive receptors in this area. However, noise is likely to be noticeable in areas of public realm close to the construction sites. Overall, the magnitude of impact on neighbourhood amenity in Wickham are assessed as minor. The population in Southwick and Wickham ward is considered to have low to medium sensitivity. This would result in a temporary, minor (not significant) adverse effect on wellbeing and quality of life associated with changes to neighbourhood amenity during construction, in line with Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

Proposed Development-wide impacts

17.8.95 The combined impacts on neighbourhood amenity are not considered to result in any overall, route-wide impact in relation to this determinant of health. The effects would be experienced at community level and, given the geographic separation of the affected locations, it is not considered that any overall change in amenity at a Proposed Development-wide level would be perceptible.

Access to green space, recreation and physical activity

17.8.96 There is evidence to show that access to green space contributes to good mental health and that environmental factors such as access to high quality green space, safety and amenity, can influence participation in physical activity. Physical activity is strongly linked to health outcomes. A review of published research evidence linking access to green space, recreation and physical activity with health and wellbeing can be found in section 4 of ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6).

17.8.97 Pathways through which construction of the Proposed Development may impact on levels of access to green space, recreation and physical activity include the following:

1. Impacts on PRoW, including temporary closures, diversions and loss of amenity which may deter the use of these routes by walkers, cyclists and equestrians. Where short-term closures of PRoW are referenced, it is assumed that these closures would last for a maximum of four weeks. Where temporary closures are referenced, it is assumed these would last a maximum of six months.
2. The presence of construction traffic, including Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs), on the local road network, which may deter their use by walkers, cyclists and equestrians.
3. Impacts on parks, sports pitches and other open green spaces which would prevent or deter people from utilising the facilities or opportunities offered by such spaces for sport and recreation.

17.8.98 The following paragraphs describe where access to green space, recreation and physical activity is potentially affected by the Proposed Development during construction and the associated potential health outcomes. Consideration is given to each section of the Proposed Development separately. Where temporary construction compounds or AGP are located within the route of each Pipeline section, this is considered in the corresponding section.

Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.99 Directly to the south of the WRP site is the Broadmarsh Coastal Park, with a parking area, green space, coastal walkway (part of Footpath Havant 30 and the Solent Way), boat yard and slipway. The site is used for walking on the coastal path, fishing and launching boats, and is home to the Storehouse Lake Angling Association.

17.8.100 The Solent Way crosses Harts Farm Way near the south-east corner of the WRP site, linking with public footpaths into Havant and Bedhampton. Access for construction is likely to be temporarily disruptive to users of footpath Havant 30

where it crosses Harts Farm Way and the Sustrans cycle route (NCN Route 22), a shared use footway/cycleway that runs off-road along Harts Farm Way. It is anticipated that the temporary closure of these routes would last for under two weeks.

17.8.101 The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any significant residual noise impacts on Broadmarsh Coastal Park. However, predicted noise levels are considered to be moderate during the daytime and major during periods of evening and weekend working. These impacts occur at a receptor point in the northern part of Broadmarsh Coastal Park, just to the south of Harts Farm Way (Receptor R165 as shown on ES Figure 15.1 Noise and vibration direct effects study areas, sensitive receptors and monitoring locations, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6). This area of the park includes wooded areas and informal walking routes. The southern part of the park, where the slipway, boatyard and coastal path are located, is 250m to the south. The land slopes down gently towards the coast, which is likely to provide some noise screening. Construction noise would be lower in the southern, coastal part of the park, but is likely to be noticeable at times and may reduce the perception of tranquillity in this area.

17.8.102 ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) has identified temporary moderate (significant) adverse impacts from localised changes in land cover patterns and increased levels of activity, reducing tranquillity within Broadmarsh Coastal Park. It is noted that the Solent Way runs along the south side of the park, furthest from the construction site, and is partly screened by the topography and vegetation. However, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6) identifies a significant adverse effect at Viewpoint 16 on the Solent Way, indicating that the Site is visible from the coastal path (see ES Figure 13.22 Representative viewpoint, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6)).

17.8.103 No likely impacts on access to Broadmarsh Coastal Park are identified. However, the overall impact on the character and tranquillity of the park is considered likely to detract from the experience of using this space over the period of construction of the WRP site. The magnitude of impact on the quality of this green and blue space during the construction period is assessed as minor.

17.8.104 Users of the park and coastal walkway are likely to be mainly from the Bedhampton and St Faith's ward areas. The population of these wards is considered to have low to medium sensitivity. Those using the site for boating are likely to travel from across the Portsmouth and Havant area and are also considered to have medium sensitivity to effects on health and wellbeing. The site does not specifically cater to vulnerable groups, but it is noted that the slipway and Angling Association provide a low-cost alternative compared with other boating establishments around Langstone Harbour.

17.8.105 While the effects are not considered likely to deter people from using Broadmarsh Coastal Park and Storehouse Lake Angling Association for walking and boating activities, a temporary, minor (not significant) adverse effect on wellbeing is identified as a result of a reduction in tranquillity and the wellbeing benefits gained from using this space during the construction period, in line with Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

Pipelines between Budds Farm Wastewater Treatment Works and the Water Recycling Plant site

17.8.106 The Solent Way coastal route (Havant 30 and Havant 45) transects the Pipelines between Budds Farm WTW and the WRP site. The Pipelines is to be constructed using trenchless construction methods, therefore no loss of access to the footpath is expected. However, this section of the coastal path would be affected by increased noise and a temporary loss of tranquillity during construction. This may result in people avoiding this area for recreation and physical activity during this period or experiencing a reduction in the benefits of using this route. Due to the short duration of impact, the magnitude of impact on the quality of this green and blue space is assessed as minor. Users of this route are likely to be mainly from the Bedhampton and St Faith's wards, which are considered to have low to medium sensitivity. A temporary, minor (not significant) adverse effect on wellbeing is identified as a result of a reduction in tranquillity and the wellbeing benefits gained from using this route during the construction period, in line with Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

Pipelines between the Water Recycling Plant site and Bedhampton Springs

17.8.107 The construction of the above-ground section of Pipelines would likely result in temporary disruption to the footpaths Havant 30 and 34 at Bedhampton Springs, which pass within the Order limits. This may include amenity impacts and/or temporary closure and diversion. The affected PRoW are likely to be used as part of a wider route running from residential areas in Bedhampton and St Faith's to the coastal path. It is expected that access would be maintained through the use of diversions, and the localised and short-term nature of the disruption is assessed as a negligible impact, which is not likely to deter people from using these routes.

17.8.108 To the north, noise from construction may be noticeable at the Allotments adjacent to Bidbury Infant School and Bedhampton Mariners Cricket Club and adjacent playing fields (Bidbury Mead Recreation Ground), including a football pitch, basketball court and children's play area. However, due to the visual screening provided by the railway lines and the nature and use of these resources, it is considered that the effects on users would be neutral.

17.8.109 Beyond Bedhampton Springs, the remainder of this component of the Proposed Development comprises a change of use, with no proposed construction works and no impacts on neighbourhood quality.

Pipeline between the Water Recycling Plant site and Otterbourne Water Supply Works

17.8.110 The Pipeline in Section K is constructed using trenched open-cut construction across Tangier Farm (located in Bishop's Waltham) and Waltham Chase Aeromodellers use an airfield located near Tangier Farm, 40m outside the Order Limits. Construction of the Proposed Development will not prevent the Aeromodellers club from carrying out its usual activities. During the construction phase, there will be temporary reduction in amenity of the airfield, due to disruption to the farm caused by construction activities. However, due to the short-term nature of the impact, the magnitude of impact is considered to be minor. The sensitivity of the population of Bishop's Waltham is low but due to the users of the club including children and young people as well as older members, the sensitivity is considered

to be medium, resulting in a minor (not significant) effect on health and wellbeing for members of Waltham Chase Aeromodellers, in line with Table 17-12.

17.8.111 This area extends across the hillside south of Widley (Purbrook ward) and is used by the local community for activities such as jogging, dog walking and informal recreation. There is a car park and viewpoint at the top of the hill, with views across Portsmouth and Langstone Harbour. The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any likely significant residual effects on sensitive receptors in this area. However, noise is likely to be noticeable in areas of open space close to construction activities. Due to the temporary nature of these effects, this is considered to be a minor magnitude impact on amenity of green space, impacting recreation and physical activity. Purbrook ward is assessed as having medium sensitivity. This would result in a temporary, minor (not significant) adverse effect on wellbeing and quality of life associated with reduced amenity for the local community, in line with Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

17.8.112 There are sections of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterboune WSW which are expected to be constructed using open-cut trenching and several locations this would intersect with PRoW, causing temporary disruption including amenity impacts, closures and diversions. This includes the following sections (see ES Figure 17.3 Social Infrastructure and Public Rights of Way, Volume III (Document reference 6.3, DCO Volume 6)):

1. Section E: PRoW Southwick and Widley 3 & 28; PRoW Boarhunt 19, Pilgrims' Way National Trail (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-5 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
2. Section F: PRoW Fareham 103, 106 & 107 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-7 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
3. Section G: PRoW Wickham 1, 5, 10 & 501 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-9 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
4. Section H: PRoW Shedfield 12 & 13 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-11 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
5. Section J: PRoW Shedfield 2, 3 & 4 and PRoW Curdridge 4 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-13 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
6. Section K: PRoW Bishop's Waltham 43 & 502 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-15 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).
7. Section L: PRoW Fair Oak and Horton Heath 27; PRoW Colden Common 2a, 21 & 22; Bridleway Fair Oaks and Horton Heath 23 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-17 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).

8. Section M: PRoW Otterbourne 6 & 7 (details about closures and management measures are outlined in Table 7-19 in ES Appendix 18.1 Transport Assessment, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6)).

17.8.113 As described in the Landscape and visual assessment (ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)), people travelling along these PRoW would experience a moderate adverse effect due to the loss of screening vegetation, proximity to works and consequent intrusion on views. People at viewpoint point 055 on PRoW Shedfield 13 would experience a major adverse visual effect. The noise and vibration assessment (ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) has not identified any likely significant residual effects on PRoW as these are not identified as sensitive receptors. However, noise is likely to be noticeable for PRoW users close to construction activities.

17.8.114 The distance by which PRoW would be diverted varies, but the majority of routes would be less than 250m. There are some which would require diversions of between 250m-500m (Otterbourne 6, Otterbourne 7, Fair Oak and Horton Heath 27 and Fareham 103), whilst others would require diversions of more than 500m (including Colden Common 21, Colden Common 22 and Bishop's Waltham 43).

17.8.115 While reduced amenity and disruption to PRoW is likely to cause annoyance to local people who use the affected routes regularly and may deter their use by some individuals, when considered in the context of the wider PRoW network in the study area, and taking into account the temporary nature of impacts, the magnitude of impact on access to green space, recreation and physical activity is considered to be minor. The communities affected by these impacts on PRoW are considered to be generally of medium sensitivity. This would result in a short-term, minor (not significant) adverse effect on health and wellbeing, with reduced levels of active travel and physical activity, across the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW study area population. This is in line with the significance of effects criteria set out in Table 17-12. Effects on vulnerable groups are the same as for the general population.

17.8.116 The combined effects on access to green space, recreation and physical activity are not considered to result in any additional route-wide effect in relation to this determinant of health.

Community safety

17.8.117 In the context of the Proposed Development, community safety relates to potential increased opportunities for crime, increased fear of crime, and safety related to movement of HGVs and plant required for the construction phase. Community safety is a determinant of health and wellbeing, with a healthy community protecting and improving the quality of life for its citizens by reducing crime, promoting healthy behaviours and minimising hazards for its residents.

17.8.118 A review of published research evidence linking community safety with health and wellbeing can be found in section 8 of ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6). In summary, the evidence shows that that personal safety and low levels of crime are highly valued and fear of crime is a contributory factor in some adverse health outcomes including mental health, community participation and willingness to participate in physical activity.

17.8.119 Pathways through which construction of the Proposed Development may impact on community safety include the following:

1. Construction site activities and plant being vulnerable to crime.
2. Construction site establishment potentially increasing community fear of crime.
3. Safety concerns relating to construction traffic.

17.8.120 Construction site activities will be managed through the line. This would carry forward mitigation measures secured in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) secured by a requirement in the DCO. Measures including secure barrier fencing, lighting, and gatemen will be implemented. This would also apply to the construction workers hub. Therefore, the presence of the construction sites, and activities within the various site compounds, are unlikely to result in an overall increase in crime or fear of crime and therefore would result in a neutral effect on health, wellbeing and quality of life.

17.8.121 Effects of construction traffic on accidents and safety are assessed in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), based on the increase in traffic volumes and previous collision data for the affected routes. This assessment identifies neutral effects on accidents at safety at most locations, with minor (not significant) adverse effects at the following locations:

1. Harts Farm Way, during the construction of the WRP site.
2. West Street, Brookside Road and Bidbury Lane, during the construction of the Pipelines between the WRP site and Bedhampton Springs.
3. Purbrook Way, during the construction of Section D of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.
4. The A3 and A27 during the construction of Section E of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.
5. The A334 during the construction of Section J of the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW.

17.8.122 While the effects are not considered to pose a significant additional risk of road traffic accidents, the perception of road safety also has the potential to affect mental wellbeing and can affect people's decisions to travel. Construction traffic movements, including HGVs, and vehicle re-routing as a result of temporary road closures and diversions, may result in an increase in traffic volumes on the local road network. This is expected to have a minor magnitude impact on perceptions of safety and risk for road users, including drivers, pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians. In general, it is not considered likely to increased stress and anxiety or affect people's decisions to travel. Changes to traffic flows would occur at locations throughout the study area, which is considered to have medium sensitivity, resulting in a temporary, minor (not significant) adverse effect on health and wellbeing across the Proposed Development-wide study area population. This is in line with the significance of effects criteria set out in Table 17-12.

17.8.123 For some groups who are more sensitive, due to mobility issues or increased vulnerability to road traffic accidents, the perception of road safety could result in increased stress levels and could result in people choosing to change their route or deter people from travelling. This may apply to older people, children, and people with sight or mobility impairments, who are considered to have high sensitivity. Pedestrians in residential areas and neighbourhood centres affected by

increased HGV movements are particularly likely to be affected. This is assessed as a moderate (significant) adverse effect on health and wellbeing for these groups across the Proposed Development-wide study area population, in line with Table 17-12. It is noted that this effect relates to changes in behaviours and/or mental wellbeing as a result of perceived risk.

Access to work and training

17.8.124 A review of published research evidence linking work and training opportunities with health and wellbeing can be found in section 7 ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6). In summary there is a large body of evidence linking employment with health and it is well documented that unemployment has a negative effect on health, including mental illness, physical complaints such as coronary heart disease, and higher all-cause mortality.

17.8.125 Pathways through which construction of the Proposed Development may impact on access to work and training include the following:

1. Long-term and/or short-term employment opportunities in construction made available to people from within local communities.
2. Use of local or regional companies to procure materials and services needed for construction.
3. Opportunities for training and apprenticeships, particularly for the local communities.

17.8.126 The number of potential FTE jobs over the construction period of the Proposed Development is of minor impact magnitude in relation to the local jobs market in the study area. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) submitted with the DCO application outlines how the Applicant will engage with employers and stakeholders to ensure local residents will have the opportunity to acquire the relevant skills to access the jobs created.

17.8.127 Employment is assessed at Proposed Development-wide level as it is not possible to predict where people working on the Proposed Development would come from. Therefore, the sensitivity of the receptor population is considered to be of medium sensitivity, resulting in a temporary, minor (not significant) beneficial effect on health and wellbeing associated with employment and training. Some groups, such as people who are currently unemployed, and ward populations that are assessed as having greater sensitivity to changes in access to employment and training, may have greater potential to benefit from construction and training opportunities. However, as it is not possible to predict the uptake of opportunities by these groups, this is considered to be a temporary, minor (not significant) beneficial effect on health, wellbeing and quality of life for vulnerable groups. This aligns with the significance of effects criteria set out in Table 17-12.

Social cohesion

17.8.128 Social cohesion is how communities build and maintain social connections and all the benefits they generate. Social cohesion is also associated with civic participation, civic-minded attitudes and values which are important for people to cooperate, such as tolerance or trust. The connections between individuals within

communities, and the increased likelihood that arises through these networks for individuals to feel valued, to feel a sense of belonging, to have companionship and to support each other, is important for health and wellbeing. A measure of the effectiveness of these connections within communities is identified as social cohesion and is a recognised determinant of health (sometimes referred to as social capital).

17.8.129 A review of published research evidence linking social capital with health and wellbeing can be found in section 9 of ES Appendix 17.1 Health evidence review, Volume II (Document reference 6.2, DCO Volume 6) In summary there is moderate evidence for a link between social cohesion and health and wellbeing outcomes.

17.8.130 Pathways through which the construction of the Proposed Development may impact on levels of social cohesion, and the potential for health effects includes:

1. Influx of the temporary construction workforce.
2. Reduction in opportunities for community recreation/social contact.

17.8.131 The employment assessment assumes that approximately 75% of gross FTE jobs could be taken up by workers outside of Hampshire, and around 50% by workers outside of the South East, suggesting that up to around 550 construction workers may relocate to the area temporarily from outside of the South East. The precise numbers would depend on the mix of skills required at any one time.

17.8.132 Workers relocating into the area are likely to reside in private sector rental or tourist accommodation and would be mainly distributed across urban areas such as Havant, Portsmouth and Winchester. Due to the size of the population in these towns, this would not result in any noticeable change to the local population. Therefore, the effect of the construction workforce on social cohesion would be neutral.

17.8.133 The effects of the Proposed Development on community resources that promote social contact are considered under ‘Access to health and social care and other social infrastructure’ and ‘Access to green space, recreation and physical activity’. Based on these assessments, the effects on opportunities for community recreation and social contact are considered to be have a neutral effect on wellbeing.

Operational effects

17.8.134 The assessment of health effects is divided according to the Proposed Development components, and sub-divided into wards as relevant.

Wider societal infrastructure and resources

17.8.135 Once operational the Proposed Development would provide essential infrastructure to provide resilience to the future supply of drinking water in the South East of England, which is classified as water stressed due to the need to leave more water in the environment, particularly to protect chalk streams, coupled with a growing population and changing climate. The Proposed Development would achieve this by purifying treated wastewater from Budds Farm WTW to drinking water standards and using this to help maintain water supplies in Havant Thicket Reservoir.

17.8.136 As described in ES Chapter 4 Consideration of alternatives, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), the Proposed Development would meet the updated deployable output requirement to meet the predicted water deficit. The avoidance of a potential future water deficit in South East England is considered as a positive impact of moderate magnitude, for a population of medium sensitivity, resulting in a permanent, moderate (significant) beneficial health effect for the wider population in line with Table 17-12. For vulnerable (high sensitivity) groups who would be more likely to experience adverse health consequences in the event of a drinking water deficit, this is considered to be a permanent, major (significant) beneficial health effect, in line with Table 17-12. Such groups would be likely to include older people, families with young children, people on low incomes and people with existing health conditions.

Neighbourhood amenity

17.8.137 The environmental effects of the Development related to this health determinant are assessed in ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration and ES Chapter 19 Water environment, in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6).

17.8.138 ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, ES Chapter 11 Land quality and ground conditions, ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, and ES Chapter 19 Water environment have not identified any significant adverse effects on air quality, odour, noise, vibration, ground conditions (including mobilisation of contaminants), the water environment (rivers, transitional and coastal waters, lakes and groundwater), or landscape and visual impacts during the operational phase. On the basis of these assessments, no impacts on neighbourhood amenity have been identified that would have the potential to result in population level effects on health and wellbeing during operation. The magnitude of impact on neighbourhood amenity is assessed as negligible in all areas and the health and wellbeing effects are considered to be neutral.

Access to green space, recreation and physical activity

17.8.139 The ways in which operation of the Proposed Development could potentially impact on levels of access to green space, recreation and physical activity have been considered, including the following:

1. Impacts on PRoW, including permanent closures or loss of amenity, which may deter the use of these routes by walkers, cyclists and equestrians. No such impacts have been identified.
2. The presence of additional traffic, such as maintenance vehicles, on the local road network, which may impact pedestrians, cyclists and equestrians using these routes. As described in ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), the number of traffic movements generated by the operation of the Proposed Development would be small and no likely significant effects on vulnerable road users are identified.
3. Direct impacts (loss of land) or indirect impacts (changes in access, setting and amenity) on parks, sports pitches and other open green spaces which would

reduce the value of such spaces for sport and recreation. No such impacts have been identified.

17.8.140 Following the consideration of potential impacts, it has been determined that there would be no impact on this health determinant during operation. Therefore no assessment of health and wellbeing effects has been carried out.

Community safety

17.8.141 Pathways through which operation of the Proposed Development may impact on community safety include the following:

1. Operational plant being susceptible to crime and vandalism.
2. Safety concerns relating to maintenance and operational vehicles.
3. Safety and environmental concerns related to accidents and disasters that affect the functionality of the Pipelines.
4. Safety concerns relating to drinking water quality of recycled water.

17.8.142 Components of the Pipelines and associated infrastructure would have appropriate security rated fixtures which would be checked regularly as part of the maintenance programme. The risk of damage being caused by vandalism is therefore considered to be low.

17.8.143 The number of maintenance vehicles required is very low (see ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6)) and would be infrequent. The safety of the community from increased numbers of vehicles on the local road network would therefore not be affected. The traffic and transport assessment reports that there would be a maximum 80 tanker movements transporting chemicals in a 30 day period (or a maximum of three loads per day). This peak in deliveries would be limited to drought conditions, and the transportation of hazardous loads which could result in an environmental impact should the vehicle be involved in a road traffic collision. Hazardous loads would be transported to the WRP site via the strategic road network and Harts Farm Way (which provides connectivity at a local scale). The WRP site is forecast to generate up to three hazardous loads a day, in peak drought conditions. Given the low number of movements, the risk of health effects arising from collision and spillage of hazardous loads is considered to be neutral.

17.8.144 Safety and environmental concerns relating to accidents and disasters are covered in ES Chapter 14 Major accidents and disasters, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6). This assessment concludes that, as a result of primary and tertiary mitigation (i.e. design measures and management measures), there would be no residual effects. However, perception of risk can still remain within the community which, if not appropriately mitigated, can result in stress and anxiety for some people. The study area is considered to have medium sensitivity, and the magnitude of this impact is assessed as negligible, therefore, associated effects on wellbeing, relating to stress and anxiety are also considered to be neutral.

17.8.145 Safety concerns relating to the effectiveness of the proposed water recycling process (which includes reverse osmosis) have been raised during the consultation process. Water recycling is a tried-and-tested method of water treatment and has been used to great success in other parts of the world for many years to turn treated wastewater into purified recycled water. Water recycling

plants use a multi-barrier treatment process to ensure that the recycled water they produce is of a consistently high standard. Minerals that get removed during the reverse osmosis stage of treatment, (such as calcium and magnesium) are added back in and, as in traditional treatment methods, some chlorine may be added to the water to ensure it meets strict water quality standards.

17.8.146 There is strict legislation and guidance in place for the quality of drinking water, which must be met. For instance, the Applicant has a duty under the Water Supply (Water Quality Regulations) to provide safe drinking water. In addition, the Drinking Water Inspectorate (DWI) provide independent reassurance that public water supplies in England and Wales are safe and drinking water quality is acceptable to consumers.

17.8.147 The Applicant is undertaking a comprehensive engagement campaign on its plans to use water recycling to create a new source of water. The campaign, which is well under way, aims to raise awareness of the need for the technology, the high quality of the water produced and that it means less needs to be taken from the environment, especially during a drought. Specific water recycling pages on the Applicant's website are the hub for information, including films, animations and infographics to show how water recycling is already used globally and to bring the technology to life. Ongoing engagement on the need for, and implementation of, water recycling will continue for the lifetime of the Proposed Development – including educational site tours when operational. Following customer insight undertaken across the Applicant's region, it is considered that, at a population level, communities are broadly accepting of the effectiveness of the technology. However, some concerns about drinking water safety and suitability are expected to persist for a minority of people. Where individuals choose not to drink mains supply water, this may result in an additional financial burden from purchasing bottled water. As this issue is likely to affect, at most, a small minority of the population, the overall magnitude of impact is considered to be minor. The sensitivity of this group may be considered high, as by definition it includes people experiencing anxiety in relation to an essential resource. Particularly vulnerable groups would include people with existing health conditions that may exacerbate concerns about perceived health risks and people on low incomes who may experience financial stress associated with purchasing water. This is assessed as a minor (not significant) adverse effect on health and wellbeing for vulnerable groups, in line with Table 17-12. This effect does not relate to a physical health risk, but rather a mental health risk in relation to a perceived effect.

Decommissioning

17.8.148 Effects from decommissioning of the Proposed Development on health are considered to be less than or the same as those identified during the construction phase.

17.8.149 It is anticipated that buried pipeline infrastructure would be left in situ following the end of the Proposed Development's operation phase, once drained and capped. This reduces the potential for likely significant effects associated with any temporary loss of land, including social infrastructure and recreational land relevant for the health assessment. These effects are therefore likely to be less than those outlined in the construction assessment. Any land no longer needed for operational purposes would be restored in accordance with a land management

scheme agreed with the relevant local planning authority, which could potentially remove adverse effects associated with permanent loss of land arising from construction and may be of relevance to health and wellbeing should open space and recreational land be provided.

17.8.150 It is anticipated that above-ground assets would be removed. This is likely to require some demolition or deconstruction activity, with the potential for some local employment, and for impacts on access and amenity for strategic tourism receptors. However, these are not expected to be greater than those assessed during construction. The assessment of significance would therefore be as reported for construction effects for all receptors, with the exception of health and wellbeing effects where it is expected that the magnitude of the impact could be smaller than during construction and the significance of the effect therefore likely to be less.

17.9 Mitigation, monitoring and enhancement

17.9.1 Mitigation measures are defined in ES Chapter 5 EIA approach and methodology, Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6), with primary mitigation and tertiary mitigation for socio-economics, tourism and health being presented in section 17.4 of this chapter.

Secondary mitigation

17.9.2 No secondary mitigation measures are identified in relation to socio-economics, tourism and health.

Monitoring

17.9.3 Proposed monitoring of impacts and mitigation relevant to the socio-economics, tourism and health assessment is set out in the following chapters in Volume I (Document reference 6.1, DCO Volume 6):

1. ES Chapter 6 Air quality and odour, identifies a requirement secured in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) for monitoring of construction dust.
2. ES Chapter 19 Water environment, identifies a requirement secured in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) for the Contractor to implement a Water Monitoring Plan during construction.
3. ES Chapter 13 Landscape and visual, identifies a requirement secured within the Outline LEMP (Document reference 7.5, DCO Volume 7) for monitoring of the implementation and maintenance of mitigation planting.
4. ES Chapter 15 Noise and vibration, identifies a requirement secured in the Outline CEMP (Document reference 7.1, DCO Volume 7) for noise and vibration monitoring by the Contractor during construction.
5. ES Chapter 18 Traffic and transport identifies monitoring requirements associated with construction traffic management and Public Rights of Way management. These measures are secured through the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7). Supporting detail is provided within the Traffic Management Strategy (TMS) (Document reference 7.3, DCO

Volume 7 and Framework RoWMP in Appendix B of the Framework CTMP (Document reference 7.2, DCO Volume 7).

17.9.4 No additional monitoring requirements are identified in relation to residual socio-economics, tourism and health effects.

Enhancement

17.9.5 The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) has been produced which will seek to enhance employment, supply chain and training and apprenticeship opportunities associated with the Proposed Development. The Outline SEP (Document reference 7.9, DCO Volume 7) will introduce commitments that the future Contractor will be expected to deliver.

17.9.6 No additional enhancement measures are proposed for Socio-economics, tourism and health.

17.10 Summary of residual effects

17.10.1 Table 17-36 and Table 17-37 provide a summary of the residual effects relating to the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Proposed Development with regard to socio-economics and tourism receptors, and health receptors respectively.

Table 17-36 Summary of residual socio-economic and tourism effects

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Employment	Employment in Hampshire and South East	Minor beneficial (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Minor beneficial (not significant)
Supply chain effects	Labour market in Hampshire and South East	Minor beneficial (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Minor beneficial (not significant)
Training and apprenticeships	Local population including local young people	Minor beneficial (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Minor beneficial (not significant)
Effects on employment from impacts on allocated employment land	Harts Farm Way	Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Neutral (not significant)
Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Consumers of drinking water supplied by the Applicant (wider community)	Scoped out	Major beneficial (significant)	Scoped out
	Marwell Zoo	Minor adverse (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Minor adverse (not significant)

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Access to strategic tourism receptors	The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)
Amenity effects for strategic tourism receptors	Marwell Zoo	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)
	The Royal Armouries at Fort Nelson	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)	Neutral (not significant)
Effects on tourist accommodation	Tourist bedspaces in Hampshire	Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Neutral (not significant)

Table 17-37 Summary of residual health effects

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Access to health, social care and other social infrastructure	Christ Church (Cosham ward)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Albany Farm Care Home (Fareham East ward)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Belmont Castle Care Home (Bedhampton)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Solent Infant School (Drayton and Farlington Ward)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Wickham Community Centre (Southwick and Wickham Ward)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Shirrell Heath Methodist Church (Whiteley and Shedfield Ward)	Church congregation: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	Church congregation: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
	Upham Village Hall	General population: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
Wider societal infrastructure and resources	Consumers of drinking water supplied by the Applicant (wider community)	Scoped out	General population: Moderate beneficial (significant)	Scoped out
			Vulnerable groups: Major beneficial (significant)	
Neighbourhood amenity (air quality, noise, lighting, landscape, water quality, ground conditions)	Residential neighbourhoods in Widley	General population: Moderate adverse (significant)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	General population: Moderate adverse (significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Moderate adverse (significant)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Moderate adverse (significant)
	Residential neighbourhoods in Wickham	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Proposed Development-wide (all wards)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	General population: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Access to green space, recreation and physical activity (including WCH)	Users of Broadmarsh Coastal Park and coastal path (Bedhampton and St Faith's wards)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Members of Storehouse Lake Angling Association and users of Broadmarsh Coastal Park slipway (wider population)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Users of PRoW (Havant 30 and 45) alongside Budds Farm WTW (Bedhampton and St Faith's wards)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Users of coastal path (Havant 30 and 34) at Bedhampton Springs (Bedhampton and St Faith's wards)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)
	Users of rural PRoW crossed by the Pipeline between the WRP site and Otterbourne WSW (wider population)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Users of Waltham Chase Aeromodellers club	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)

Impact	Receptor	Residual effects		
		Construction	Operation	Decommissioning
Community safety (perceptions of safety)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)
	Drivers, pedestrians, equestrians and cyclists – (wider community)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)	General population: Neutral (not significant)	General population: Minor adverse (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Moderate adverse (significant)	Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)	Vulnerable groups: Moderate adverse (significant)
	Consumers of drinking water supplied by the Applicant (wider community)	Scoped out	General population: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out
			Vulnerable groups: Minor adverse (not significant)	
Access to work and training	Wider community	General population: Minor beneficial (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Minor beneficial (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Minor beneficial (worst case) (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Minor beneficial (worst case) (not significant)
Social cohesion	Wider community	General population: Neutral (not significant)	Scoped out	General population: Neutral (not significant)
		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)		Vulnerable groups: Neutral (not significant)

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