

Population, Health and Wellbeing

Population

D.38 Winchester lies within the South East of England comprising 661km². It takes in over 50 smaller rural settlements as well as the City of Winchester itself.

D.39 The population of Winchester was 124,859 in mid-2019⁷³ compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households⁷⁴. By 2038 it is estimated that the population of the District will increase to 134,176⁷⁵. The number of households in the District is estimated to have increased to 51,600 by 2016⁷⁶. It should be noted that households do not have the same definition as homes. Households are defined by Office for National Statistics (ONS) as one person or a group of people who have the (same) accommodation as their only or main residence. For groups the individuals in question should share at least one meal a day, or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room.

D.40 The population of the District is spread across the following spatial areas:

- Winchester Town (the largest settlement in the District and immediate surroundings of the settlement itself).
- The South Hampshire Urban Areas (the far south of the District that lies within the Partnership for South Hampshire (PFSH) area, particularly Whiteley and the development area of West of Waterlooville).
- The Market Towns and the Rural Area (all areas outside of those above taking in settlements ranging in size from larger villages to small hamlets).

D.41 The City of Winchester is home to the largest percentage of the District's population⁷⁷. Population density is markedly higher in the City than the rural areas, with the highest density (48.4 people per square kilometre) recorded in the St. Luke ward⁷⁸. The rural ward of Upper Meon Valley has the lowest population density (0.4 people per square kilometre).

D.42 While the population density in the City is higher than rural areas, much of the District's population is found at more rural locations. **Table D.7** below presents the most recent estimates of population by ward in Winchester District as of 2018.

Table D.7: Estimated populations by ward in Winchester Local Authority for 2018⁷⁹

Ward	Estimated Population (as of 2018)
Alresford and Itchen Valley	8,704
Badger Farm and Oliver's Battery	8,354
Bishop's Waltham	7,850
Central Meon Valley	8,988
Colden Common and Twyford	5,684
Denmead	7,571
St Barnabas	9,372

⁷³ ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

⁷⁴ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

⁷⁵ ONS (2020) Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

⁷⁶ ONS (2018) Estimated number of households by local authorities of England, 2004 to 2016 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/families/adhocs/008604estimatednumberofhouseholdsfortheunitaryauthoritiesofengland2004to2016>

⁷⁷ Enfusion on behalf of Winchester City Council (2019) Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations

⁷⁸ Hampshire County Council (2019) Winchester: Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) 2019 based [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

⁷⁹ Office for National Statistics (2019) Ward-level population estimates [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/wardlevelmidyearpopulationestimatesexperimental>

Ward	Estimated Population (as of 2018)
St Bartholomew	10,164
St Luke	6,367
St Michael	9,221
St Paul	9,388
Southwick and Wickham	6,989
The Worthys	6,148
Upper Meon Valley	5,532
Whiteley and Shedfield	6,421
Wonston and Micheldever	7,542

Housing

D.43 Alongside London, parts of the South East of England have higher property price to earnings ratios than other areas of the country. In Winchester, the ratio was 13.3 in 2019, compared to 8.8 ten years earlier in 2009. The 2019 ratio for Winchester is significantly higher than the average for England and Wales where full-time workers could expect to pay an estimated 7.8 times their annual workplace-based earnings on purchasing a home. At a national level, the 2019 ratio was reported as a significant improvement on the previous year's ratio of 8.0⁸⁰.

D.44 The average price for a property in the District in 2020 was £441,880 which is a result of a fluctuating upward trend over the past 10 years. In 2010, the average property price was £282,519. In comparison to the regional average, the average property price in South East of England in 2010 was £217,339 and in 2020 it increased up to £323,353. Therefore, properties in Winchester have higher than regional average prices⁸¹.

D.45 The high unaffordability of housing in the District partly reflects the unfavourable performance for parts of the District in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in the IMD 2019. As shown in **Figure D.11** (later in this report) rural parts of the District and an area of Winchester Town (within the St Luke ward LSOA Winchester 008c) fall within the 10% most deprived areas of the country in relation to this domain. It should be noted that this domain also considers physical access to services. This is in addition to potential barriers the population may experience in relation to housing, which considers issues such as affordability, homeless and household overcrowding. The number of indicators considered through this domain helps to explain the spread of deprivation across the District. In rural areas services are likely to be less accessible and housing stock tends to be larger, while at more urban locations there may be further barriers to housing which may not necessarily be limited to affordability.

D.46 Around 67% of homes in the District are in owner occupation, with a roughly equal split of affordable and private rented homes. There was a downward trend in owner occupation between the last two Censuses⁸².

D.47 In terms of rental prices in Winchester District, data for 2018 and 2019 indicate that rental prices in the District are the most expensive outside London, across all housing categories (room, studio, one-, two- three-, four- and more bedroom flats/houses)⁸³. For example, the median monthly rent for a one bedroom flat in Winchester District was £785, which is the highest across the surrounding districts in the South East of England.

⁸⁰ ONS (2020) Housing affordability in England and Wales: 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/housingaffordabilityinenglandandwales/2019>

⁸¹ HM Land Registry (2020) UK House Price Index [online] Available at: <https://landregistry.data.gov.uk/app/ukhpi/browse?from=2019-03-01&location=http%3A%2F%2Flandregistry.data.gov.uk%2Fid%2Fregion%2Fwinchester&to=2020-03-01>

⁸² Winchester City Council (2018) Housing Strategy 2017/18 – 2022/23

⁸³ Office for National Statistics (2020) Private rental market summary statistics in England [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/housing/bulletins/privaterentalmarketsummarystatisticsinengland/october2018toseptember2019>

D.48 The statutory homelessness rate for the South East Region was 2.0 per 1,000 households for 2017/18, which is lower than the national average of 2.4 per 1,000 households⁸⁴. The local count was too small to publish statistics on the statutory homeless rate for the District.

D.49 Housing provision in the District over the 13-year period up to 2018/19 has seen significant fluctuations. The overall trend was of a decline in completions since 2006 followed by a rise from 2014. Although Winchester District annual completion figures fluctuated during that period, they closely reflect the trends for England and Hampshire. Housing completions for the 2018/19 period exceeded the 13-year average on a consistent basis. A breakdown of total completions from 2011 to 2019 in Winchester is provided in **Table D.8**.

Table D.8: Total housing completions in Winchester 2011 to 2019 (including Affordable Homes)⁸⁵

Year	Total Housing Completions (dwellings + communal)	Affordable Housing Completions
2011 – 2012	317	71
2012 – 2013	204	68
2013 – 2014	670	149
2014 – 2015	262	82
2015 – 2016	421	92
2016 – 2017	606	153
2017 – 2018	642	169
2018 – 2019	875	283
Total 2001 – 2019	3,997	1,067

D.50 It is anticipated that independent dwelling completions will continue at a high level in future years, based on detailed analysis of sites under construction and in the pipeline. The 5-year requirement for the District for the period 2018 to 2023, including a 5% buffer is 3,497 homes with supply demonstrated to be 4,969 homes for this period. For the period 2019 to 2024 the requirement including a 5% buffer is 3,497 homes with supply demonstrated to be 5,164 homes. The Council is therefore able to demonstrate a 7.1 years and 7.4 years supply of housing land respectively from 2018 and 2019⁸⁶.

D.51 The Council undertook a Strategic Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment (SHELAA) in 2019 to identify how much housing and employment space could come forward on sites that are suitable, available and achievable for development up to 2016. The Assessment only looked at sites that are outside the South Downs National Park (which covers 40% of the District). The total capacity for housing development was found to be much lower at SHELAA sites within settlements of the District than at SHELAA sites outside of these settlements as shown in **Table D.9**.

D.52 The Local Plan sought the provision of 40% on-site affordable housing on all market-led sites which increase the supply of housing, unless this would make the scheme unviable. At sites providing less than five dwellings, a financial contribution in lieu of on-site provision was to be considered acceptable. The NPPF 2019 updated national policy to require that planning obligations for affordable housing should only be sought for residential developments that are major developments (i.e. where 10 or more homes or 1000 sqm gross floorspace are to be provided) other than in designated rural areas. Most notably this includes National Parks or AONBs where policies may set out a lower threshold of 5 units or fewer.

⁸⁴ Public Health England. Public Health Profiles [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/>

⁸⁵ Winchester City Council (2019) Winchester District Authorities Monitoring Report 2018-2019

⁸⁶ Ibid.

Table D.9: Estimated housing capacity (summary) within and outside of settlements of Winchester

	2019 – 2024	2024 – 2029	2029 – 2034	2034 and beyond	Totals
Within Settlements	135	20	0	0	155
Outside Settlements	37,146	4,132	1,071	0	42,349
Total	37,281	4,152	1,071	0	42,504

D.53 Current planning policy in the adopted Local Plan Part 1 (Policy CP2) requires that the majority (i.e. over 50%) of new homes on a development should be two and three bedrooms. This reflects the findings of the Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) that the emphasis should be on this size of bedroomed accommodation. The District has consistently met this target from 2011 to 2019 as demonstrated in **Table D.10**.

Table D.10: Percentage housing completions (gross) in Winchester by number of bedrooms since 2011

Year	Percentage of 1 bed units	Percentage of 2 or 3 bed units	Percentage of 4 or higher bed units
2011/12	13%	67%	20%
2012/13	12%	60%	28%
2013/14	14%	63%	23%
2014/15	10%	66%	24%
2015/16	16%	62%	25%
2016/17	11%	70%	19%
2017/18	10%	65%	25%
2018/19	14%	65%	21%

D.54 The significant growth in older people (particularly those aged over 80 years) in recent years in the District will have impacts on housing demands in the plan area. The needs of older people can often be met in their existing homes or by moving to more suitable mainstream housing in some cases. However, as issues of vulnerability increase, more specialised accommodation such as extra care is required.

D.55 While supported housing of various forms to meet the needs of people with disabilities is provided across the District, the lack of move-on accommodation currently hampers its effective use and means households are unable to access accommodation they need. Furthermore, recent years have seen the needs of the most vulnerable groups increasing. The specific needs of the homeless, rough sleepers and individuals with complex needs, such as mental health and substance dependency have grown and while their overall numbers are relatively low their needs are severe.

D.56 The District's housing stock is generally very good across all sectors. Homes are predominantly of post Second World War construction. Council and other affordable housing has achieved the Decent Home Standard. There are instances of poor property energy efficiency in some types of housing, for instance those without mains gas in rural areas. There are high levels of houses in multiple occupation in the Winchester Town area, due predominantly to students⁸⁷.

⁸⁷ Winchester City Council (2018) Housing Strategy 2017/18 – 2022/23

Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

D.57 For the period 2016 to 2036 it has been established that there is a requirement for 19 additional pitches in Winchester to meet the needs of Gypsy and Traveller households. There is also a need for 27 additional plots over the 20-year period for Travelling Showpeople households. These requirements are for those households who meet the definitions set out in the Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (PPTS).

D.58 In addition, there is a need for up to 11 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households that may meet the definition and a need for 29 additional pitches for Gypsy and Traveller households who do not meet the new definition. Similarly, there is a need for two additional plots for Travelling Showpeople households that may meet the new definition; and a need for two additional plots for households that do not meet the new definition. **Table D.11** sets out by five-year periods the identified need for additional plots for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople households in Winchester that meet the definitions in the PPTS. Consultants have been appointed to update the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. As new data emerges, the SA baseline will be updated to reflect this.

Table D.11: Additional need for ‘Travelling’ and ‘Travelling’ Showpeople households by 5 year periods⁸⁸

Year	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	
	2016 – 2021	2021 – 2026	2026 – 2031	2031 – 2036	Total
‘Travelling’ Households	9	3	3	4	19
‘Travelling’ Showpeople Households	18	3	3	3	27

Services and facilities, including education

D.59 Winchester Town acts a hub as a main employment, retail and leisure centre for both its residents and those in nearby villages. The quality of school and service provision make the City attractive to potential new residents and it also benefits from a thriving tourism sector. Urban areas on the southern fringes of the District have a strong functional relationship with the Southampton/Portsmouth conurbation, rather than Winchester. The remainder of the District has dispersed villages and market towns which vary in their size, character and functional relationships with each other.

D.60 Beyond the Winchester Town the eight larger settlements of the District (Bishop Waltham, Colden Common, Denmead, Kings Worthy, New Alresford, Swanmore, Waltham Chase and Wickham) provide a focal point for their own communities. They also provide some services for nearby smaller villages. Bishops Waltham is a main settlement in the Market Towns and Rural Area. The settlement acts as a District Centre and has higher levels of population, service provision and connections with surrounding communities than other settlements in the plan area. It provides access to a number of key facilities such as medical provision, shops, libraries, education and sports facilities⁸⁹. The Council is in the process of updating the evidence base with regard to the Settlement Hierarchy of Market Towns and rural villages, and this will be drawn upon in subsequent versions of the SA Report as it becomes available. At present up to date GIS data is not available to map the accessibility of community facilities across the District. However, this data will be worked up and made use of as relevant to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

D.61 The rural character of much of Winchester partly accounts for the unfavourable performance for parts of the District in relation to the Barriers to Housing and Services domain in the IMD 2019. As shown in **Figure D.11** (later in this report) rural parts of the District and an area of Winchester Town (within the St Luke ward LSOA Winchester 008c) fall within the 10% most deprived areas of the country in relation to this domain. It should be noted that as well as access to services (including post

⁸⁸ Opinion Research Services on behalf of Winchester City Council (2016) Winchester Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment [online] Available at: <http://www.winchester.gov.uk/assets/attach/4780/2016-10-21-Winchester-GTAA-Need-Summary-FINAL.pdf>

⁸⁹ Enfusion on behalf of Winchester City Council (September 2019) Sustainability Appraisal of the Pre-Submission Winchester District Local Plan Part 2 - Development Management and Allocations

offices, primary schools, supermarkets and healthcare) this domain also considers access to housing including affordability, homeless and household overcrowding.

D.62 It is the statutory duty of Hampshire County Council to ensure sufficient school places for children in the County. The School Places Plan⁹⁰ sets out the identified need for additional mainstream school places in the primary and secondary sectors across Hampshire up to 2022. The School Places Plan identifies that the Winchester Rural North and Bishops Waltham primary planning areas both have the potential to be overcapacity in terms of the availability of primary school places at the end of reporting period in October 2022. The figures reported for October 2017 in the District show that the secondary schools in the City of Winchester and Alresford were overcapacity. The three secondary school planning areas were expected to have small amounts of surplus capacity at the end of reporting period in October 2022. **Table D.12** and **Table D.13** overleaf show the expected primary and secondary school capacity respectively for the District up to October 2022 which takes into account significant planned housing developments in area.

D.63 Between 2018 and 2022 the County Council has programmed primary school expansions at Bishops Waltham Infant & Junior Schools, Barton Farm Primary Academy, Colden Common Primary School, Four Marks Primary School (just outside the District in East Hampshire) and Sun Hill Infant & Junior Schools which would provide additional capacity for pupils in Winchester District. The expansion at Barton Farm is understood to be currently under construction. Expansions to benefit secondary school capacity in Winchester are also planned for this period at Henry Beaufort School.

Table D.12: Capacity at Winchester Primary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Infant/Primary Schools	Reception Year % Surplus October 2017	Reception Year % Surplus October 2022
Winchester Town	11	5%	6%
Winchester Rural North	5	8%	-24%
Winchester Rural South	5	1%	13%
Bishops Waltham	9	3%	-5%
Alresford	6	15%	19%

Table D.13: Capacity at Winchester Secondary Schools

Primary Planning Area	Number of Secondary Schools	Year 7 % Surplus October 2017	Year 7 % Surplus October 2022
Winchester	4	-4%	1%
Bishop Waltham	1	9%	2%
Alresford	1	-7%	4%

Health

D.64 Health is a cross-cutting topic and as such many topic areas explored in this Scoping Report influence health either directly or indirectly. The latest published information comes from the 2011 census which provides a snapshot of the general health and well-being of residents in Winchester at that time.

D.65 The health of residents of Winchester was described as 'Good' or 'Very Good' by 86.0% of the population, compared to 83.6% for the South East and 81.2% for England and Wales. Only 3.4% of Winchester's population described their health as 'Bad' or 'Very Bad', compared to figure of 4.4% for the South East of 4.4% and 5.6% for the England and Wales.

⁹⁰ Hampshire County Council (2018) Hampshire School Places Plan 2018 – 2022

D.66 At the time of writing, the UK including Winchester, is in the midst of the coronavirus pandemic. While the South East region as a whole has been less badly affected than some other areas of the UK (at the time of writing), the medium and long-term impacts of the public health crisis will take time to become known. As new data emerges, the SA baseline will be updated to reflect this.

Life expectancy

D.67 Life expectancy at birth in 2019 in Winchester was 82.0 years for males and 85.2 years for females, which is higher than the regional value of 80.7 years and 84.1 years, respectively. Life expectancy at birth in Winchester was 5.8 years lower for men and 6.4 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Winchester when compared to the least deprived areas⁹¹. This is lower than average for England where the gap in life expectancy at birth between the least and most deprived areas was recorded as 9.5 years for males and 7.5 years for females⁹².

Obesity

D.68 Being overweight or obese carries numerous health risks, including increased likelihood of type 2 diabetes, cancer, heart and liver disease, stroke and related mental health conditions. It is estimated this health issue places a cost of at least £5.1 billion on the NHS and tens of billions on the wider UK society every year⁹³.

D.69 While the proportion of South East residents who are classified as overweight or obese has increased only slightly from 59.7% in 2015/16 to 60.9% in 2018/19, the proportion of Winchester residents who fall into this classification has increased more substantially from 50.7% in 2015/16 to 57.4% in 2018/19. The most recently recorded percentage of residents who fall within this classification in both the South East and Winchester is lower than the figure for England (62.3%)⁹⁴.

D.70 The number of hospital admissions with a primary diagnosis of obesity is not reported at local authority level, however, in 2017/18 Hampshire reported 17 persons per 100,000 finishing admissions episodes during this period. This figure is slightly lower than the regional figure of 19 and the national figure of 20. The figure for Hampshire was split between males and females at 7 persons per 100,000 and 27 persons per 100,000⁹⁵. Across England the number of reported hospital admissions directly attributed to obesity in 2017/18 was 10,660 which is similar to the previously reporting period. However, the number of admissions where obesity was a factor in 2017/18 (711,000) increased by 15% on the 2016/17 figure⁹⁶.

Perception of well-being

D.71 Residents of the District reported having higher levels of life satisfaction (8.08 out of 10.00) than the average for UK (7.71) in the 2018/19 period. This was an increase for the District from 7.93 in the previous year. Average figures recorded relating to 'feeling the things done in life are worthwhile' and 'happiness' also increased in the District (at 8.20 and 7.87, respectively) in the 2018/19 period and were higher than the averages for UK (at 7.89 and 7.56, respectively). While average levels of anxiety recorded for the District fell in this period (from 3.38 to 2.94), they were slightly higher than the average for the UK (2.87)⁹⁷.

D.72 Hampshire County Council has undertaken work to map mental health and well-being in the County. In Winchester, the areas estimated to have lower mental health and well-being are St John & All Saints, St Luke and St Bartholomew. St John & All Saints and St Luke are amongst the lowest 20% of wards in the County for mental health and well-being. St Bartholomew is amongst the lowest 40% of wards in the County.

D.73 St John & All Saints is reported to perform particularly poorly (ranking lower than 50 out of the 240 wards in Hampshire) in relation to indicators for its population's material well-being, health, life satisfaction, strong and stable families and social capital.

⁹¹ Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

⁹² ONS (2020) Health state life expectancies by national deprivation deciles, England: 2016 to 2018 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/healthinequalities/bulletins/healthstatelifeexpectanciesbyindexofmultipledeprivationim/2016to2018>

⁹³ Obesity Health Alliance (2017) OHA Briefing Paper: Costs of Obesity [online] Available at: <http://obesityhealthalliance.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/OHA-briefing-paper-Costs-of-Obesity-.pdf>

⁹⁴ Public Health England (2020) Public Health Outcomes Framework [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/public-health-outcomes-framework>

⁹⁵ ONS for NHS (2019) Statistics on Obesity, Physical Activity and Diet, England, 2019 [online] Available at: <https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/statistics-on-obesity-physical-activity-and-diet/statistics-on-obesity-physical-activity-and-diet-england-2019>

⁹⁶ Ibid.

⁹⁷ ONS (2019) Personal well-being in the UK: April 2018 to March 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/wellbeing/bulletins/measuringnationalwellbeing/april2018tomarch2019>

St Luke also performs poorly in relation to these indicators as well as indicators relating to enabling infrastructure and local economy.

D.74 The areas estimated to have higher mental health and well-being are Compton & Otterbourne, Swanmore & Newtown, Whiteley, St Paul, Olivers Battery & Badger Farm and Cheriton & Bishops Sutton. These wards are amongst the highest 10% of wards in Hampshire⁹⁸.

Social isolation

D.75 Hampshire County Council has also attempted to map areas most likely to be affected by issues of loneliness and social isolation in the County. The reporting found that social isolation and loneliness are more likely to be prevalent in urban areas rather than rural areas and, that perhaps surprisingly, they are clustered into the most densely populated Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). The analysis concluded that areas with higher prevalence of these issues included parts of Winchester⁹⁹.

Overview of health indicators for the District

D.76 Health indicators in which the figures for Winchester are significantly worse than national average are numbers of serious injuries and deaths on the road; estimated diabetes diagnosis rate; and estimated dementia diagnosis rate. The plan area performs significantly better than the national and regional averages in terms of the percentage of adults classified as overweight or obese and prevalence of obesity among Year 6 students¹⁰⁰.

Open spaces, sports and recreation

D.77 Open space and sports and recreation facilities in the District provide residents space in which they can undertake physical activity to the benefit of public health. The UK Chief Medical Officers advise that for good physical and mental health, adults should aim to be physically active every day. Over the course of a week adults should accumulate at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity; or 75 minutes of vigorous intensity activity day; or even shorter durations of very vigorous intensity activity; or a combination of moderate, vigorous and very vigorous intensity activity¹⁰¹.

D.78 Additional health benefits relating to green space include acting to mitigate air and noise pollution as well as reducing the potential for residents to be affected by flooding. Human interaction with nature can also promote feelings of happiness and lowered diastolic blood pressure which is linked to stress¹⁰².

D.79 The 2015 Winchester Open Space Strategy assessed the specific needs and shortfalls of open space in Winchester and indicated what further open space provision may be required in each area. Villages and parishes within the South Downs National Park area were not included in this assessment. The settlements of Bishops Sutton, Boarhunt, Colden Common, Crawley, Denmead, Durley, Headbourne Worthy, Kings Worthy, Northington, Old Alresford, South Wonston, Waltham Chase, Wickham and Wonston have all been identified as having a net deficiency in open space when considering all typologies. This is also the case for the following parts of Winchester Town: Harestock, Oliver's Battery, St Barnabus Ward, St Luke's Ward, and St Paul's Ward¹⁰³.

D.80 A year long survey of 33 open spaces in Winchester undertaken between December 2017 and December 2018 showed that visitors to the parks and open spaces tend to be younger in age than the Winchester average. At 32 out of the 33 sites at least two-thirds of visitors were 40 or under. The top five open spaces in terms of total visitor numbers per year in the District were North Wall Recreation Ground (276,640 visitors), Orams Arbour (159,952 visitors), Dean Park on Dean Lane (98,852 visitors), Somers Close Recreation Ground (91,364 visitors) and Stanmore Recreation Ground (90,532 visitors)¹⁰⁴.

⁹⁸ Hampshire County Council (accessed 2020) Winchester mental health and wellbeing index summary online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/socialcareandhealth/publichealth/mentalhealthwellbeing/winchester>

⁹⁹ Hampshire County Council (2017) Social Isolation and Loneliness in

Hampshire [online] Available at: <https://documents.hants.gov.uk/corprhantsweb/2017-07-04SocialIsolationandLonelinessinHampshireHF000014384094.pdf>

¹⁰⁰ Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester [online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

¹⁰¹ UK Chief Medical Officers (2019) UK Chief Medical Officers' Physical Activity Guidelines

¹⁰² Houses of Parliament Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (2016) Green Space and Health

¹⁰³ Winchester City Council (2015) Open Space Strategy September 2015 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/open-space-strategy>

¹⁰⁴ Winchester City Council (2020) Parks and Open Spaces Survey [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/planning/open-spaces/parks-and-open-spaces-survey>

D.81 Part of the South Downs National Park lies within the Winchester boundary directly to the east of Winchester Town. The National Park provides a multitude of opportunities for recreation and it is estimated that the park has around 18.8 million visits per year. It is the third largest National Park in England with a population of 2.2 million located within 10km of its boundaries.

D.82 The National Park also contains approximately 3,300km of footpaths, bridleways and byways¹⁰⁵. The South Downs National Trail starts at Winchester Town passing through the National Park travelling 160km to Eastbourne. There are several other important routes which pass into the City including Clarendon Way, Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way. Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way also allow for access to the National Park and link the City to Bishops Waltham and Alresford within the District. The National Trail, as well as Pilgrims Trail and St Swithuns Way, cross the M3, meaning there are potential barriers to accessing these routes from the City.

D.83 Keats Walk is an important route within the City of Winchester which follows a portion of the River Itchen. Other important walking routes in the plan area include Wayfarers Walk and Ox Drove Way both of which run through Alresford. National Cycle Route 23 also passes through Winchester Town connecting Reading to Southampton via Basingstoke, Alresford, and Eastleigh^{106 107 108}.

D.84 The 2017 Winchester Sports Facility Needs Assessment presents an audit of sports facilities in the plan area considering among other things their quality, size and accessibility. The Assessment concluded that in general, the District is well served by a range of providers of health and fitness facilities, with most of these operating as private members clubs. Two of the three community accessible health and fitness suites at River Park Leisure Centre and Meadowside Leisure Centre, have been refurbished in the mid-2010s. The other suite at Perins Community School has not been refurbished in over a decade. Key priorities are for improved scale and quality of health and fitness facilities to be delivered at the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park which is now due to open in 2021.

D.85 Other areas in which there is potential for additional provision to be required by 2037 include addressing a shortfall in pool facilities, artificial turf pitches, indoor tennis courts (dependent on affordability and long term financial viability being demonstrated) and dedicated gymnastics facilities (subject to funding and affordability). It is anticipated that the new Winchester Sport and Leisure Park will help to meet some of these requirements¹⁰⁹.

D.86 At present GIS data is not available to map the main open spaces and recreational facilities as well as the active transport network in the District. However, this data will be worked up and will be used to inform the appraisal of the new Local Plan.

Levels of physical activity

D.87 The most recent Active Lives Survey (reporting for the period May 2018/19) estimated that 15.0% of the population in Winchester is classified as inactive doing less than 30 minutes of moderate exercise per week. This is less than the figure for the South East of England which is 21.8% for this period. In Winchester it is reported that 73.0% of the population met the aerobic guidelines of at least 150 minutes of moderate activity per week. This figure is higher than the regional figure of 66.2%¹¹⁰.

D.88 Between 76 – 87% of adults from the District walk at least once a week and between 12 – 17% cycle. The walking average was higher than the national average which was 60%. In terms of bicycle travel Winchester does not stand out from the national statistic which reports that almost all authorities have less than 20% of their adult population cycling at least once a week¹¹¹.

Crime

D.89 Residents in Winchester are generally more content with the area they live in than those in other areas of the South East, with 95% of residents reportedly satisfied with their local area compared to the average of 80% for the region. Younger people in

¹⁰⁵ South Downs National Park Authority (2019) South Downs National Park Local Plan [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/planning-policy/south-downs-local-plan/local-plan/>

¹⁰⁶ South Downs National Park Authority (accessed 2020) South Downs Way [online] Available at: <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/south-downs-way/>

¹⁰⁷ Sustrans (accessed 2020) Route 23 [online] Available at: <https://www.sustrans.org.uk/find-a-route-on-the-national-cycle-network/route-23>

¹⁰⁸ Hampshire County Council (Accessed 2020) Map of Public Rights of Way [online] Available at: <https://maps.hants.gov.uk/rightsofwaydefinitivemap/>

¹⁰⁹ Winchester City Council (2017) Sports Facility Needs Assessment [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/sport/facilities/sports-facility-needs-assessment-report>

¹¹⁰ Sport England (2020) Levels of Activity - Inactive: Less Than 30 Minutes A Week - Active Lives Survey May 18/19 [online] Available at: <https://activelives.sportengland.org/Result?viewStatId=2>

¹¹¹ Department for Transport (2019) Walking and cycling statistics, England 2018 [online] Available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/821842/walking-and-cycling-statistics-2018-accessible.pdf

Winchester reported that the feeling of safety they experienced when walking home at night (44%) and low crime levels (35%) contributed to making the place they lived a great place to live¹¹².

D.90 In Winchester 70.21% of the population were reported as 'feeling safe' and 77.26% were reported as 'feeling very safe' in a YouGov Survey in 2018. While confidence in the UK police force decreased up to December 2018, the percentage of residents who have confidence in the Hampshire Constabulary is 78%, which is higher than the national figure of just under 76%¹¹³.

D.91 Total recorded crime in Hampshire saw an increase of 0.86% from December 2018 to December 2019. This period saw increases in the total level of recorded crime in the South East (2.97%) and England (3.74%) also. In Hampshire, the overall increase in crime included increases in violence against the person (6.76%), robbery (18.72%), drug offences (15.07%) and possession of weapons offences (10.50%). During the same period, instances of theft (5.40%) and criminal damage and arson (5.45%) fell¹¹⁴.

Equalities

D.92 The Equality Act 2010 identifies nine 'protected characteristics' and seeks to protect people from discrimination on the basis of these characteristics. It presents three main duties: to eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other conduct that is prohibited under the Act; to advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share it; and to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it. The nine protected characteristics identified through the Act are:

- age;
- disability;
- gender reassignment;
- marriage and civil partnership;
- pregnancy and maternity;
- race;
- religion or belief;
- sex; and
- sexual orientation.

D.93 The potential effects of the plan in relation to groups covered by the nine 'protected characteristics' will be assessed separately in addition to the SA. This work will comprise the EqIA which will be presented in an appendix to the SA.

D.94 While socio-economic status is not a characteristic protected by the Equality Act 2010, the Council is committed to also considering the effects that the plan will have on groups affected by these types of issues. The EqIA will therefore also consider the potential effects on socio-economic groups not limited to but including the following:

- People on low incomes;
- Young and adult carers;
- People living in deprived areas/rural areas; and
- Groups suffering multiple disadvantages.

D.95 The population of Winchester in mid-2019¹¹⁵ was 124,859 compared to the 2011 Census, when 116,600 people lived in the plan area, across 46,900 households¹¹⁶. The population in 2019, was split between 63,937 females and 60,922 males.

¹¹² Winchester City Council (2019) Residents & Chatterbox Survey 2019 [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/about/residents-survey-2019>

¹¹³ Hampshire Constabulary (2019) Force Management Statement [online] Available at: <https://www.hampshire.police.uk/police-forces/hampshire-constabulary/areas/sd/stats-and-data/>

¹¹⁴ ONS (2020) Crime in England and Wales: Police Force Area data tables [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables>

¹¹⁵ ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalescotlandandnorthernireland>

¹¹⁶ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

Age

D.96 The median age for the plan area based on mid-2019 figures was 43.7 years. For the 10-year period starting in mid-2009 there was an increase of 2.9 years from 41.8 years. The median age for Winchester for mid-2019 was higher than the median age for both the UK (40.3 years) and for the South East (41.7 years)¹¹⁷. Based on figures from the most recent census in 2011 the age profile for Winchester was broadly similar to that for England and Wales as a whole although as a proportion there were slightly less 20 to 29 year olds and slightly more people aged 60 or more than in the general population¹¹⁸. A more detailed breakdown of the estimated age make up of the population for Winchester in 2018 is provided in **Table D.14** below.

Table D.14: Estimated breakdown of Winchester's 2018 population by age group¹¹⁹

Age Group	Male	Female	Total
19 and younger	15,353	14,585	29,938
20-34	9,721	10,378	20,099
35-49	11,227	11,982	23,209
50-64	12,286	12,475	24,761
65 and older	11,981	14,307	26,288

D.97 It is expected that the ratio of those residents who are state pension age or older to those of working age will increase in the future across the UK. Increases in population in Winchester are forecast mainly amongst the older age groups¹²⁰. Winchester (353.9) presently has a relatively high old age dependency ratio compared to the South East (316.7) which indicates that the number of people of state pension age per 1,000 people of working age is comparatively high. In Winchester, this figure is expected to rise to 465.0 by 2043, while the South East figure is expected to increase to 400.3 by this time¹²¹. The Child Support Ratio in Winchester is also forecast to increase in the future. The figure is expected to rise from 31.2 to 31.6 child dependents per 100 people of working age from 2019 to 2026.

Disability

D.98 The 2011 census presented figures on people with disabilities in the UK. Of Winchester's population, 85.5% stated that their daily activities are 'not limited' by a long term illness, while 8.6% are 'limited a little' and 5.9% are 'limited a lot' by an illness. The proportion of Winchester's population who were reported as 'limited a lot' is below Hampshire and England and Wales.

Marriage and civil partnership

D.99 Also from 2011 census data, 52.5% of Winchester's population were married whilst 30.0% were single. Of those who are married 0.2% were in a registered same-sex civil partnership, which is the same as the figures for Hampshire and England and Wales¹²².

¹¹⁷ ONS (2020) Estimates of the population for the UK, England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesscotlandandnorthernireland>

¹¹⁸ Winchester City Council (2017) Population figures [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/population-figures>

¹¹⁹ ONS (2020) Population projections for local authorities: Table 2 [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/localauthoritiesinenglandtable2>

¹²⁰ Hampshire County Council (2019) Winchester: Small Area Population Forecasts (SAPF) 2019 based [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/estimates-forecasts>

¹²¹ ONS (2020) Population of State Pension age and working age, and old age dependency ratios, for local authorities and regions in England [online] Available at: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/datasets/populationofstatepensionageandworkingageandoldegedependencyratiosforlocalauthoritiesandregionsinengland>

¹²² Hampshire County Council (2013) 2011 Census: Equality and Diversity Profile Winchester [online] Available at: <https://www.hants.gov.uk/landplanningandenvironment/facts-figures/population/equality-diversity>

Pregnancy and maternity

D.100 In recent years, the number of births to mothers over the age of 35 has increased in Winchester as has the number of births to non-British mothers. While the number of births which have occurred outside of marriage has fallen during the most recent reporting period of 2015-2016, the trend up until the mid-2010s was an increase in this figure. **Table D.15** presents the percentage of births Winchester occurring to mothers aged 35 or over, occurring outside of marriage and occurring to non-British mothers.

Table D.15: Breakdown of selected figures relating to births in Winchester

	2001	2005	2011	2015	2016
% live births to mothers aged 35+	26.0	29.4	24.8	32.3	31.6
% live births outside of marriage	25.0	27.0	33.8	33.4	31.8
% live births born to non-British born mothers	12.6	13.6	13.9	14.0	15.6

Race

D.101 The ONS publishes detailed population estimates by ethnic group for areas in England and Wales following each census. However, there are currently no reliable population estimates by ethnic group available at the local authority level for the years between censuses. Therefore, the most recent census data presents the most reliable overview of the likely ethnic make up of Winchester. In Winchester, around 91.8% of Winchester's the population reported as being 'White British' which is approximately 10% higher than the England and Wales average. Other ethnic groups account for 8.2% of the population, with the ethnic group 'White Other' accounting for 3.9% of the overall population. The Asian ethnic group accounts for next largest portion of the population at 2.3%. A significant majority of the population (91.1%) were born in the UK, with the Europe (3.6%) and the Middle East and Asia (2.4%) accounting for the next largest portion of the population¹²³.

D.102 Migration figures for Winchester show that area has experienced a small net inflow of both internal and international migration during most years from 2008 to 2018 (the exception being international migration for the period mid-2009 to mid-2010 when a small net outflow was experienced). In all reporting years internal migration has greatly outweighed international migration. During the most recent reporting period (mid-2017 to mid-2018) the inflow of long-term international migration was recorded as 894 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 716 individuals. During the same period the inflow of internal migration was recorded as 10,675 individuals and the outflow was recorded as 10,191 individuals¹²⁴.

Religion

D.103 In 2018 the majority of Winchester's population considered themselves to be Christian, with 68,741 residents falling within this classification. Those who reported to have no religion accounted for 47,638 residents. 4,614 residents are reported to have other religions, but no figures are provided by the ONS to show the split between specific religions. These figures demonstrate that for the five-year period beginning in 2013, the number of residents reporting to have no religion grew (from 39,107 residents) and the number of residents recorded as Christian fell slightly (from 69,456 residents)¹²⁵.

D.104 There is little baseline information available that is directly relevant to other protected characteristics including pregnancy and maternity, gender reassignment or sexual orientation.

¹²³ Winchester City Council (2017) Ethnicity and religion [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/ethnicity-amp-religion>

¹²⁴ ONS (2019) Local area migration indicators, UK [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/migrationwithintheuk/datasets/localareamigrationindicatorsunitedkingdom>

¹²⁵ ONS (2019) Religion by Local Authority, Great Britain, 2011 to 2018 [online] Available at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/culturalidentity/religion/adhoc/009830religionbylocalauthoritygreatbritain2011to2018>

Deprivation

D.105 In 2019, Winchester ranked 293 out of 317 local authorities in England (1 being the most deprived), compared with a ranking of 307 in 2015^{126 127}. Winchester performs particularly strongly in terms of measures relating to income, employment, education skills and training, health and disability, crime, income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people. The area performs less favourably (ranked 195 out of 317) in relation to living environment which considers the quality of housing as well as air quality and road traffic accidents. It also performed particularly poorly (ranked 99 out of 317) in relation to barriers to housing and services which considers the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services.

D.106 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) uses Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA) to measure deprivation at local authority and county level. **Figure D.5** overleaf shows the LSOAs in the District and each areas' level of deprivation as per the findings for the IMD 2019. The seven distinct domains of deprivation (Income; Employment; Health Deprivation and Disability; Education and Skills Training; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment) which when weighted and combined form the IMD 2019 have been mapped for the District in **Figure D.6** to **Figure D.12** which are also below.

D.107 In 2019, Winchester had no LSOAs within the 10% most deprived or within the 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England. For comparison, the neighbouring local authority areas in Hampshire County and the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived and 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England are shown in **Table D.16**.

Table D.16: Number of LSOAs in Winchester and surrounding local authority areas in 10% most deprived and 11% to 20% most deprived areas in England¹²⁸

Area (Number of LSOAs in each area are in brackets)	Number of LSOAs in the 10% Most Deprived Areas in England	Number of LSOAs in the 11%-20% Most Deprived Areas in England
Basingstoke and Deane (109)	6	17
East Hampshire (72)	0	0
Eastleigh (77)	0	1
Fareham (73)	0	0
Gosport (53)	1	7
Havant (78)	6	17
Portsmouth (125)	15	15
Test Valley (71)	0	1
Winchester (70)	0	0

D.108 However, areas within Winchester Town in the St John and All Saints ward (LSOA Winchester 006c) are within the 30% most deprived areas in England. Also, within the City parts of the St Bartholomew ward (LSOA Winchester 006a) and the St Luke ward (LSOAs Winchester 008a and Winchester 008b) are within the 40% most deprived areas in England¹²⁹.

D.109 Substantial portions of the rural areas of the District to the north west, north east and south are within the 10% most deprived in terms of the housing domain which considers the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. This domain reflects both affordability of housing and homelessness issues and 'geographical barriers' to services. Much of the eastern portion of the District is within the 10% most deprived in terms of the living environment domain. This domain considers

¹²⁶ It should be noted that the number of Local Authorities in England ranked in terms of IMD decreased from 326 to 317 from 2015 and 2019

¹²⁷ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) Indices of Deprivation 2019 Dashboard [online] Available at: <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjojOTdjYzlyNTMtMTcxNi00YmQ2LW11YzgtMTUyYzZmOWw3NzQ2IiwidCI6ImJmMzQ2ODEwLTIjN2Q1NDNkZS1hODcyLT10YTJlZjM5OTVhOCJ9>

¹²⁸ Hampshire County Council (2019) The 2019 Index of Multiple Deprivation

¹²⁹ Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) Indices of Deprivation: 2019 and 2015 [online] Available at: http://dclqapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/ioid_index.html

both the 'indoors' living environment of residents (i.e. the quality of housing) as well as the 'outdoors' living environment which measures air quality and road traffic accidents.

D.110 Within Winchester Town, areas within the St John and All Saints ward (LSOA Winchester 006c) are within the 20% most deprived in terms of the education domain which considers the lack of attainment and skills in the local population for both children and young people and adult skills. These areas are also within the 30% most deprived in terms of the income and employment domains. The income domain measures the proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income including those out-of-work, and those that are in work but who have low earnings. The employment domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market including those affected by sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.

D.111 Parts of the St Bartholomew ward (LSOA Winchester 006a) are within the 20% most deprived in terms of the crime domain which considers the risk of personal and material victimisation. These areas are also within the 30% most deprived in terms of the income domain. Parts of the St Luke ward (LSOAs Winchester 008ba and Winchester 008b) are within the 10% most deprived in terms of the education domain and also within the 20% or 30% most deprived in terms of the housing domain¹³⁰
¹³¹.

D.112 According to Public Health England, while Winchester is one of the 20% least deprived districts/unitary authorities in England, around 7.7% (1,500) children live in low income families¹³². It was estimated that 3,906 out of 50,226 households were fuel poor in 2018, which equates to 7.8% of all households in the District. This is slightly lower than the figure for South East of England which is 7.9%¹³³. The fuel poverty levels for the South East are the lowest in England¹³⁴.

D.113 In Winchester 2.6% of the population provided unpaid care for 20 hours or more, whilst for England and Wales the figure is 3.8%¹³⁵.

D.114 Further information regarding unemployment levels and income is provided in the Economy section below.

Educational attainment

D.115 In Winchester as of January 2017 only 588 pupils (out of a total of 8,499) are reported to attend primary schools that have been rated as 'requiring improvement' or 'inadequate' by Ofsted. All pupils in secondary school are reported to attend schools which are rated by Ofsted as 'outstanding' or 'good'.

D.116 Pupils in the District perform more favourably than the national average for Attainment 8 scores for English and Mathematics. For English, the average score for the District in 2015/16 was 11.8 and national average is 10.6, while for Mathematics the average score for the District was 11.2 and the national average was 9.8. Pupils known to be eligible for free school meals and disadvantaged pupils also perform more favourably for these subjects, than the national averages for these groups.

D.117 The District also reported a higher percentage (78.4%) of pupils attaining grades A to C in both English and Mathematics than the English average (63.3%) for the same period¹³⁶.

¹³⁰ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) IoD2019 Interactive Dashboard – Local Authority Focus [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019-mapping-resources>

¹³¹ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2019) The English Indices of Deprivation 2019 (IoD2019) [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2019>

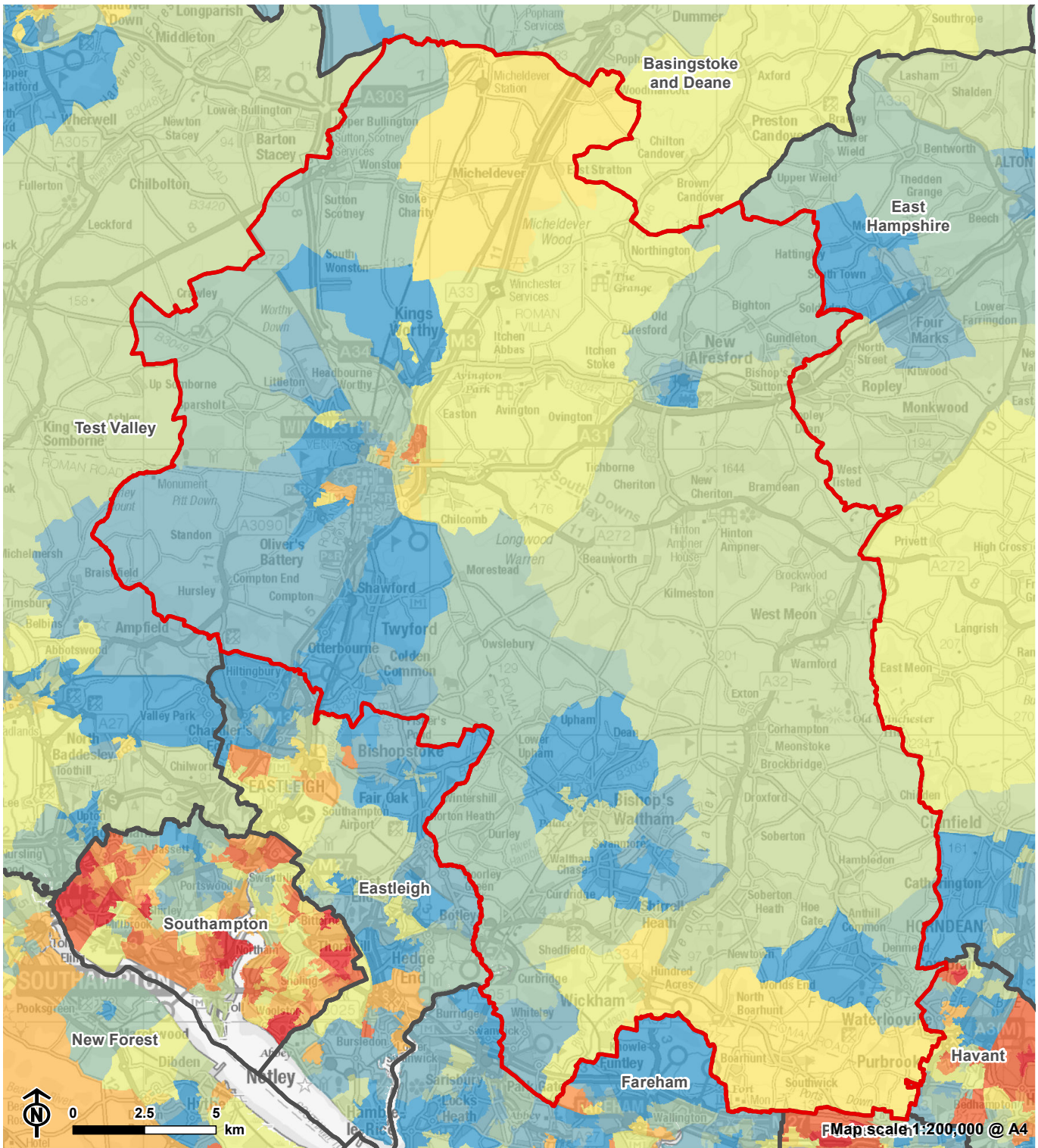
¹³² Public Health England (2020) Local Authority Health Profile 2019: Winchester online] Available at: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/static-reports/health-profiles/2019/e07000094.html?area-name=winchester>

¹³³ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) Fuel poverty sub-regional statistics [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/fuel-poverty-sub-regional-statistics#2018-statistics>

¹³⁴ Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020) Sub-regional Fuel Poverty in England, 2020 [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/sub-regional-fuel-poverty-2020>

¹³⁵ Winchester City Council (2017) Health and wellbeing [online] Available at: <https://www.winchester.gov.uk/data/census-2011/health-amp-wellbeing>

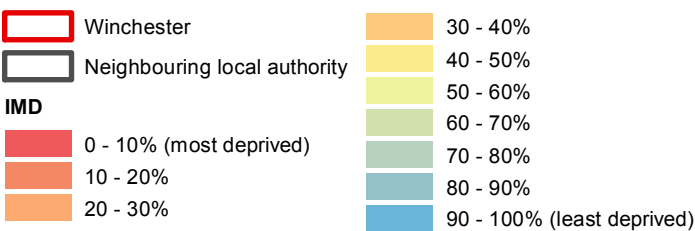
¹³⁶ Department for Education (2017) Education statistics by LA district and pupil disadvantage [online] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/education-statistics-by-la-district-and-pupil-disadvantage>

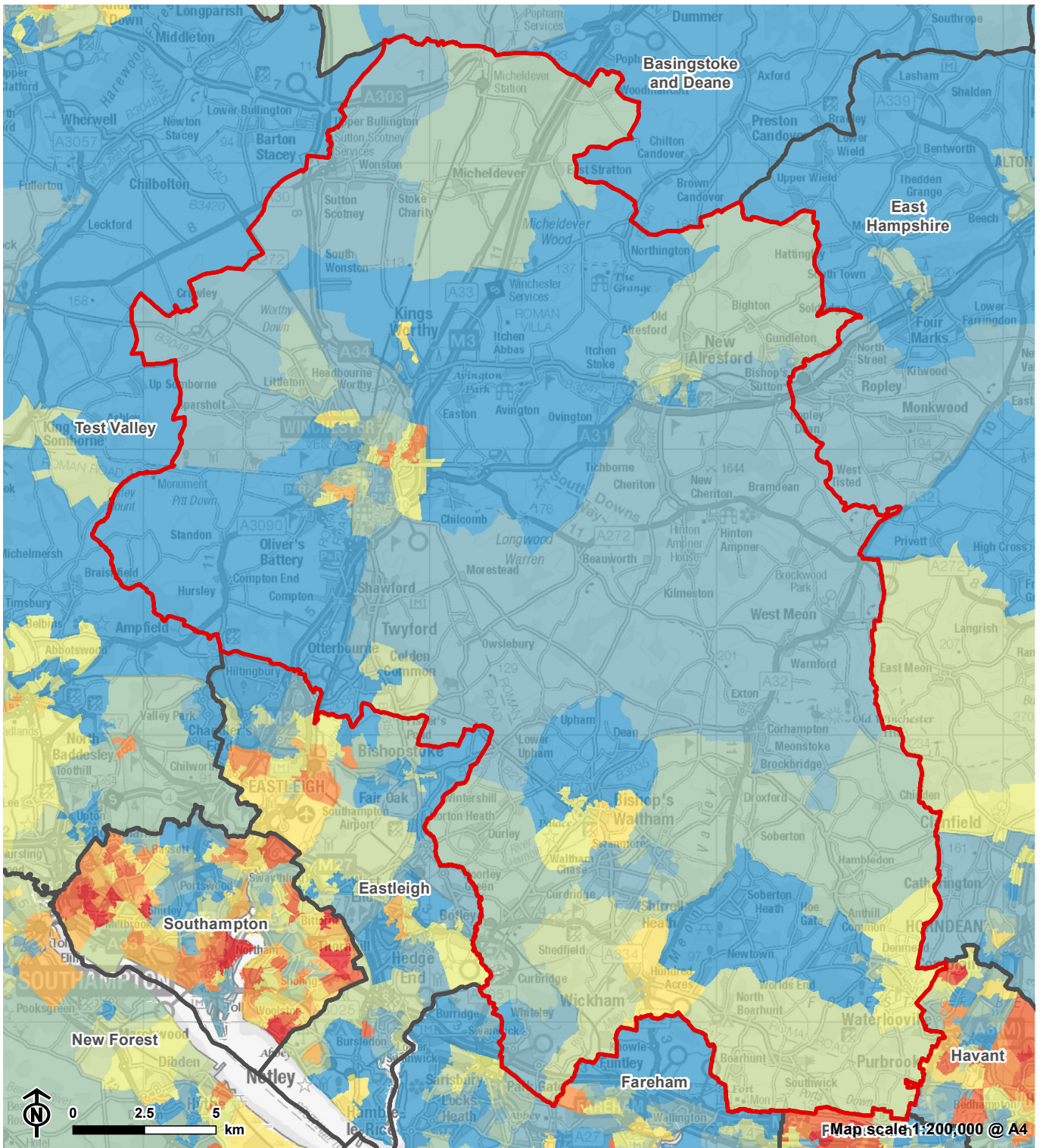


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.5: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Overall)

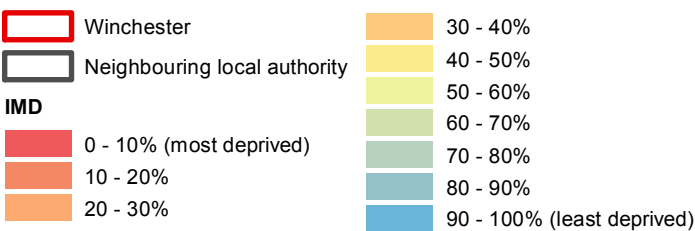


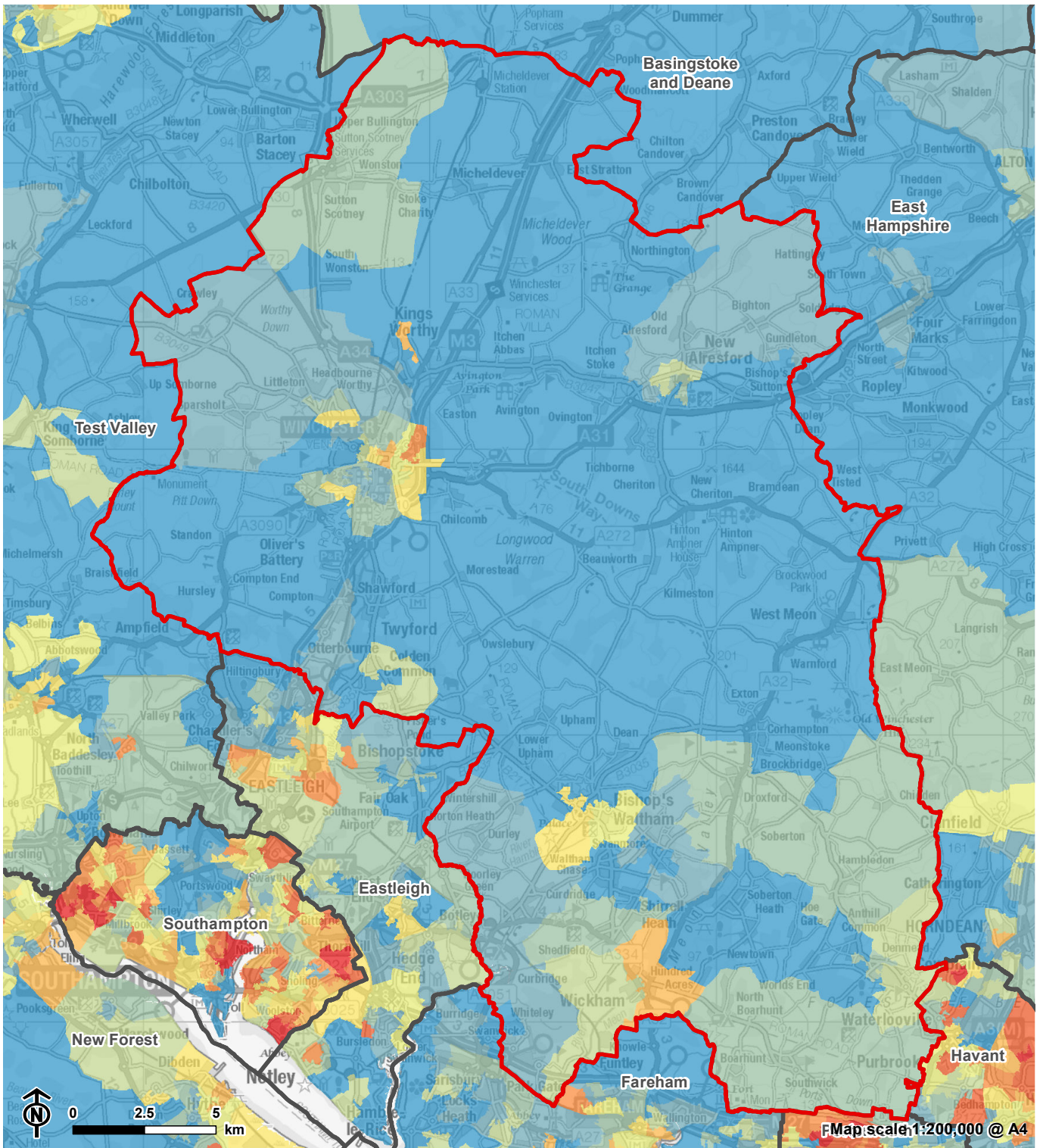


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.6: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Income Domain)

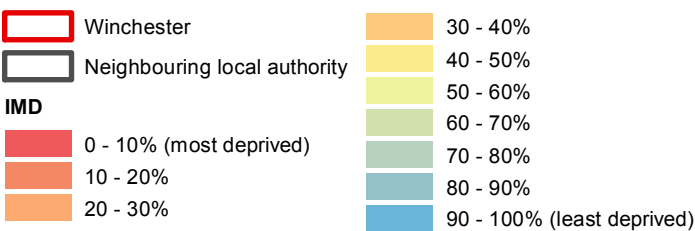


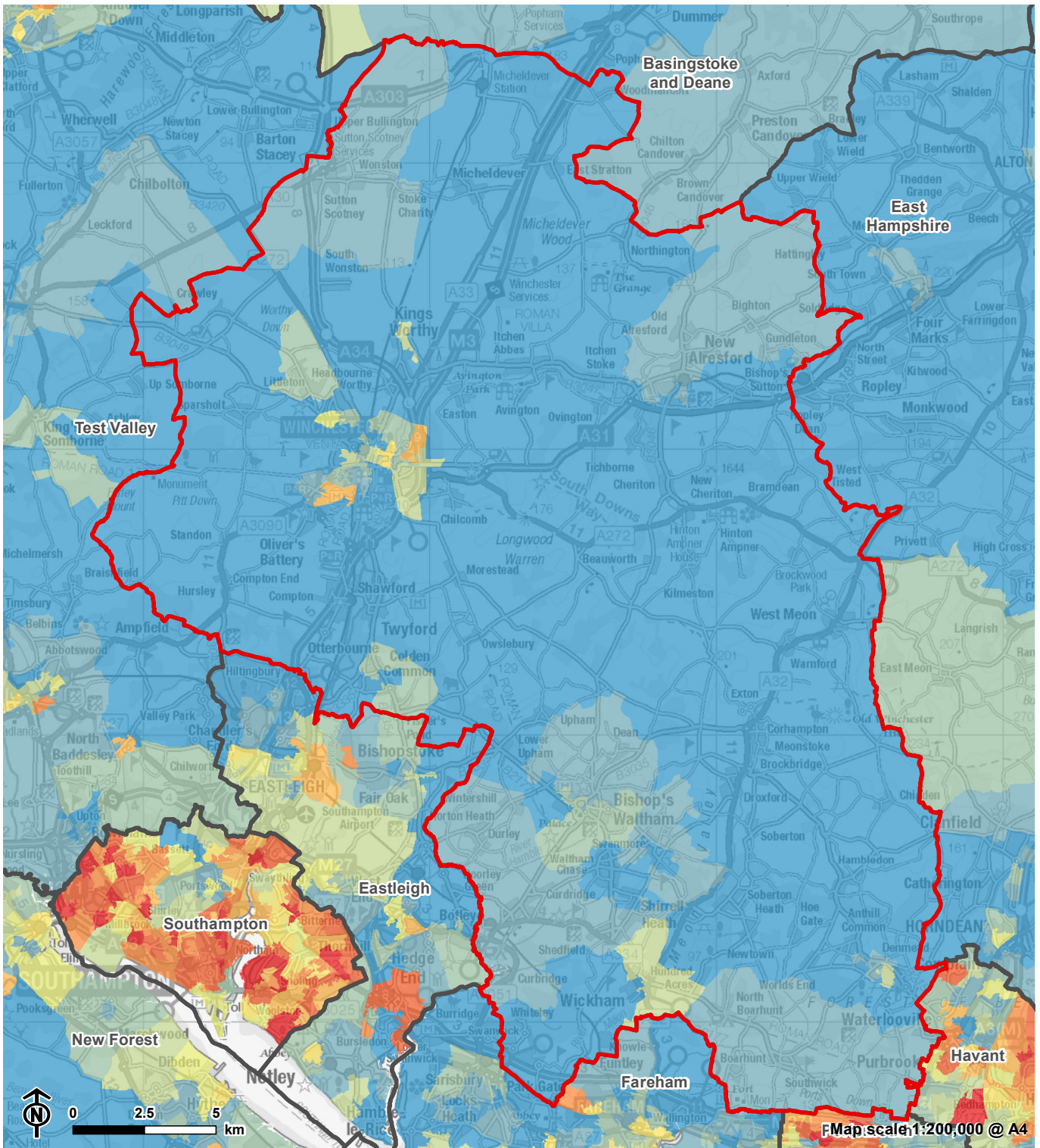


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.7: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Employment Domain)

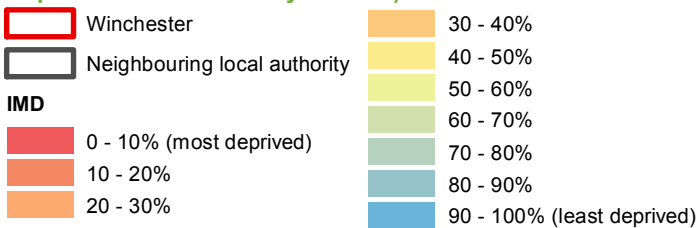


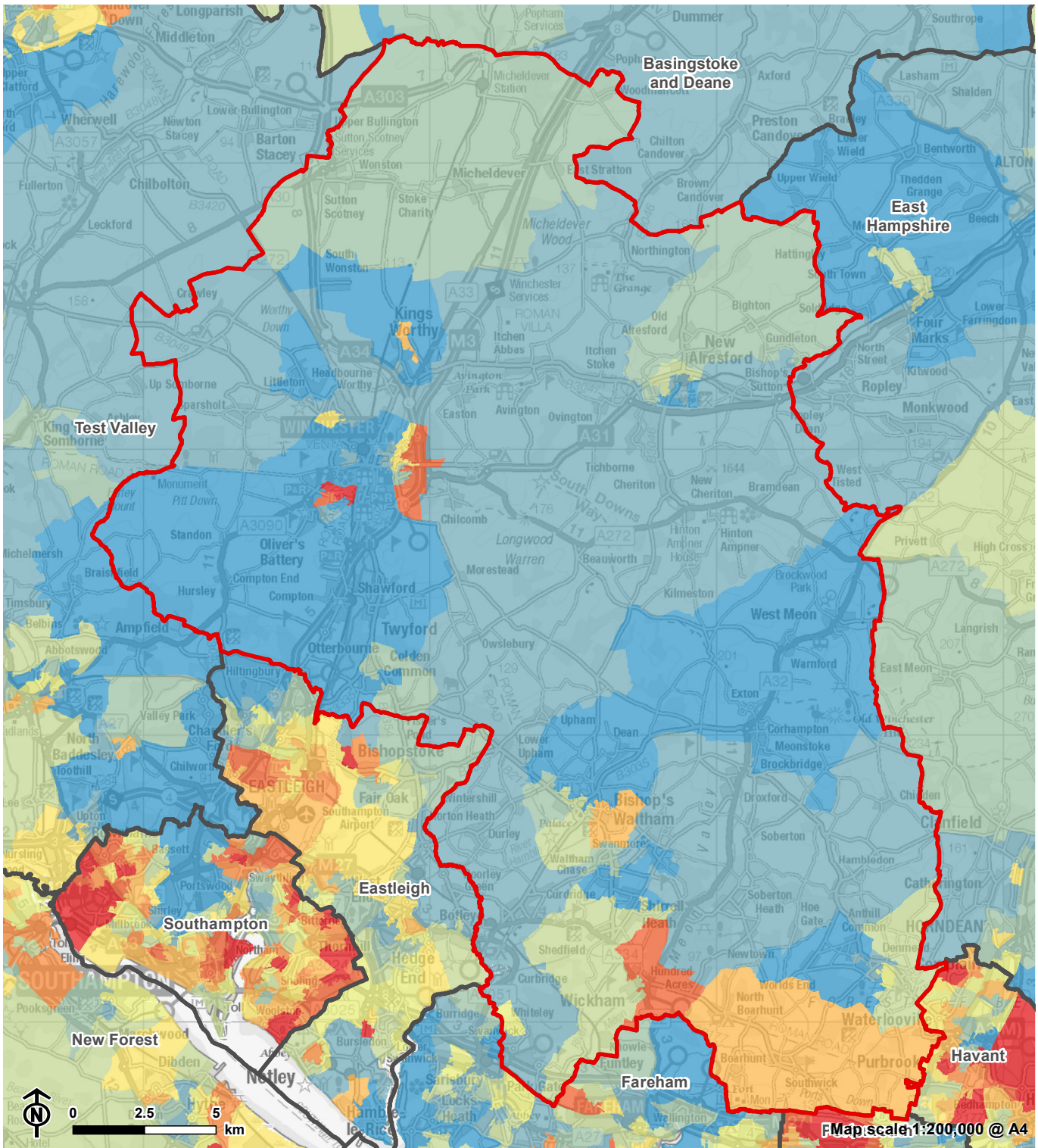


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.8: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Health Deprivation and Disability Domain)

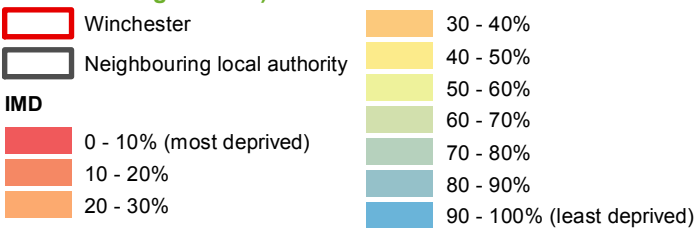


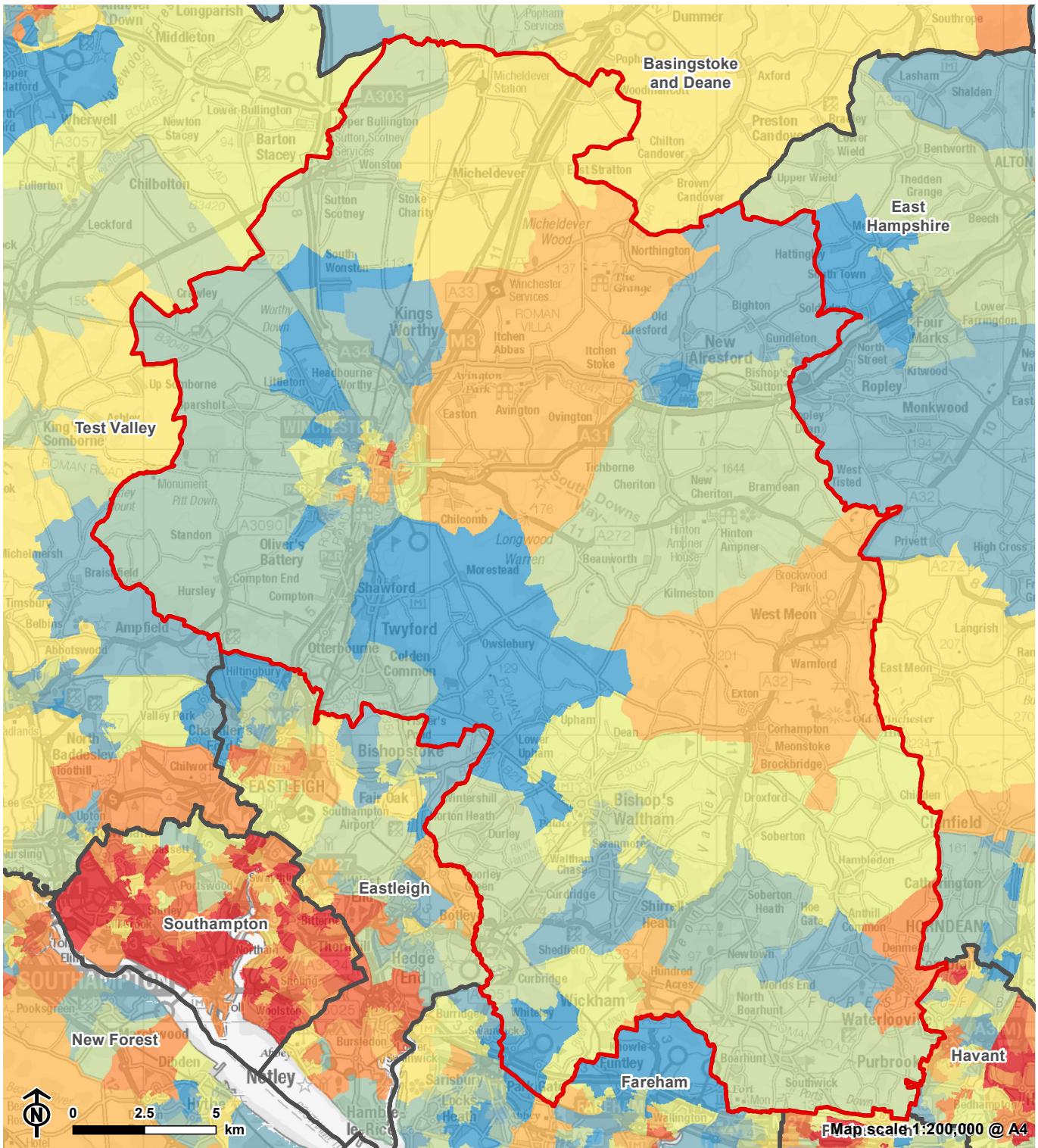


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.9: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Education and Skills Training Domain)

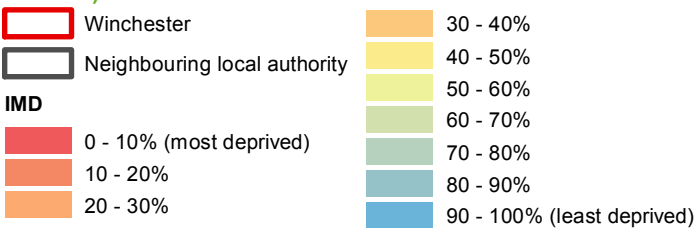


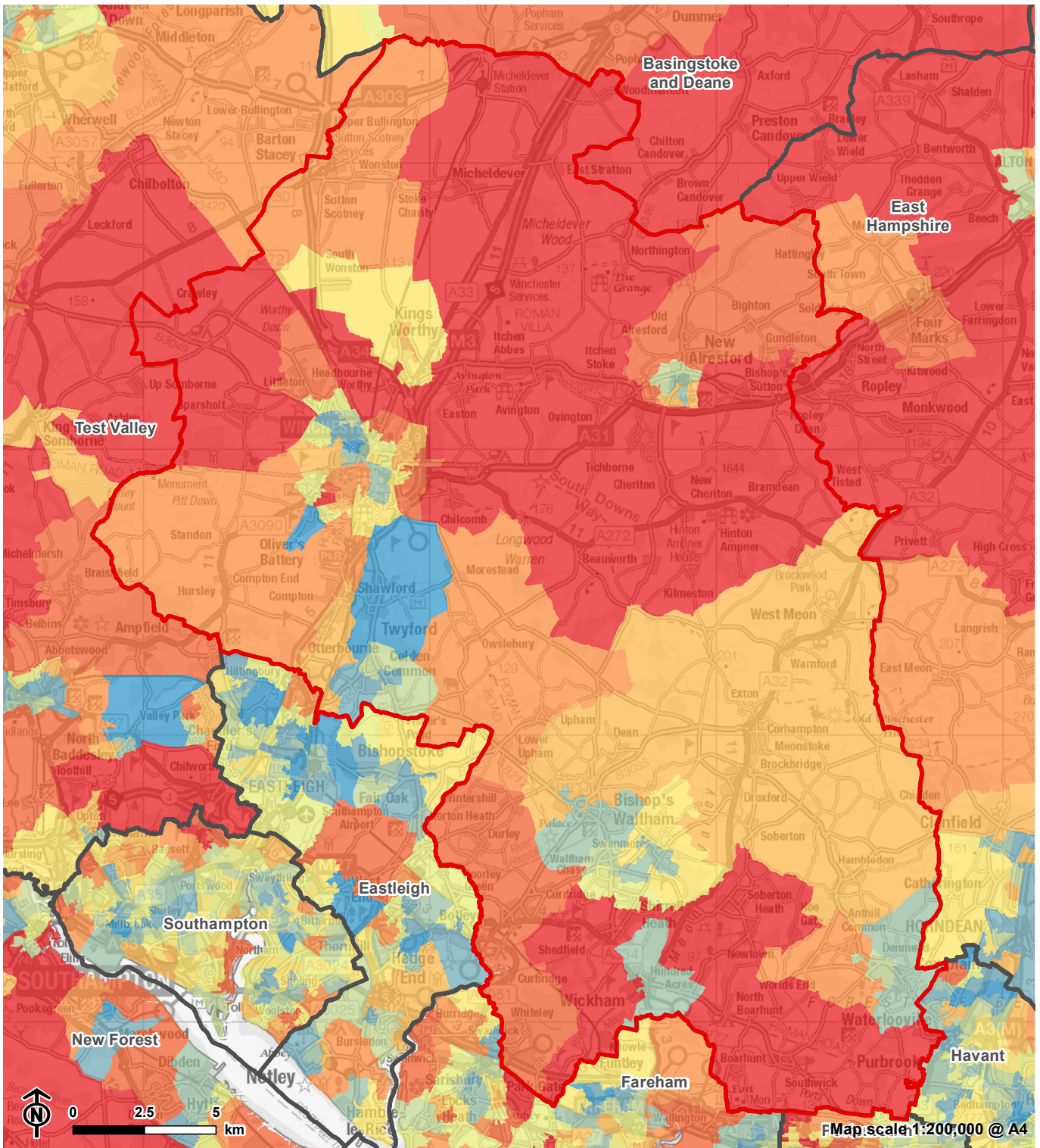


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.10: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Crime Domain)

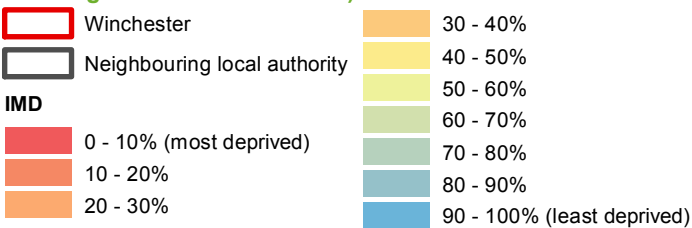


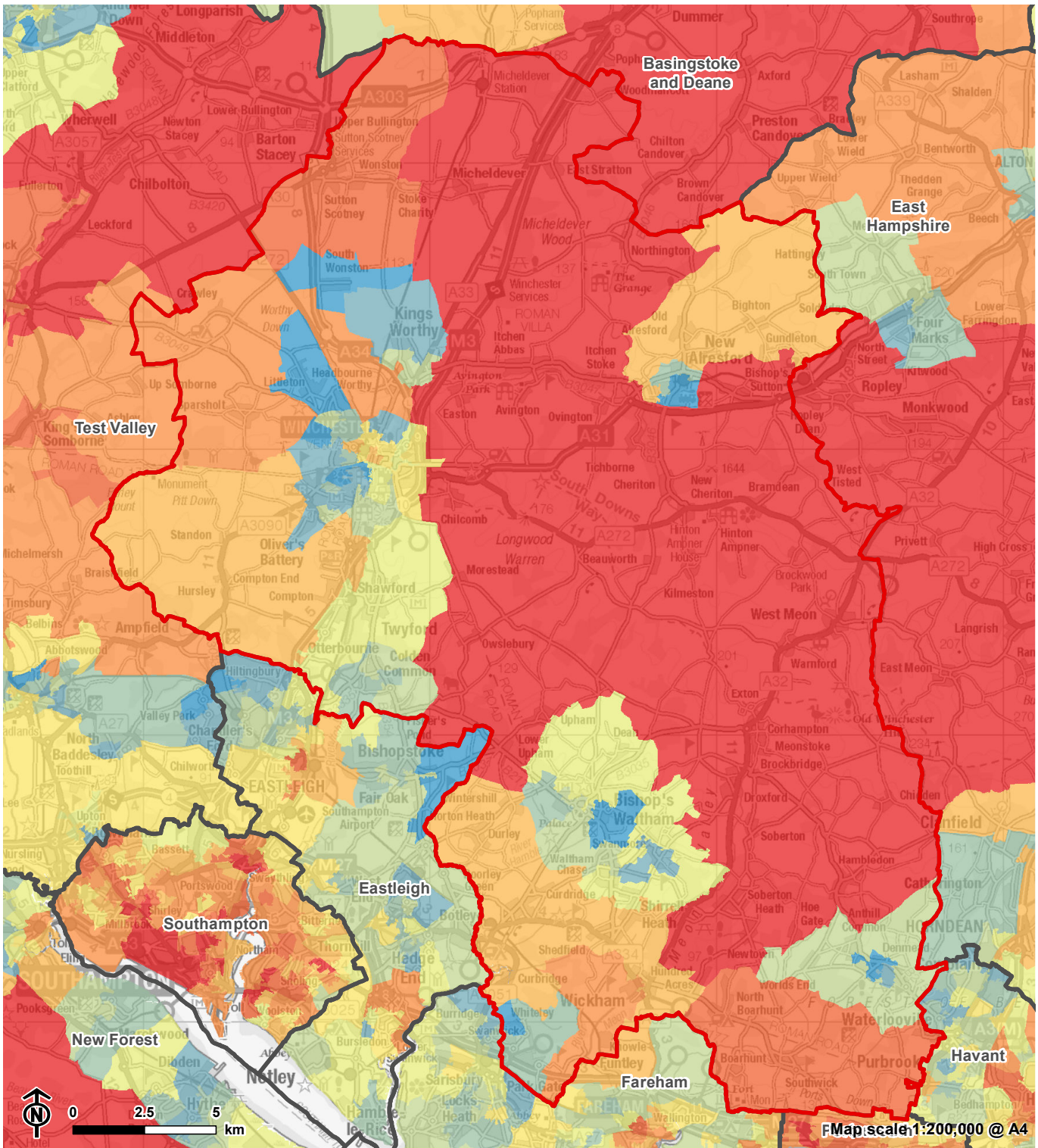


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Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.11: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Barriers to Housing and Services Domain)





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CB:KS EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG3_13_11113_r0 IMD_Living_Env_A4P_07/07/2020
Source: Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

Figure D.12: Index of Multiple Deprivation (Living Environment Domain)

