

Taking into account FIT categories and Denmead’s play areas, a number of play areas do not fall into any category. These are identified as ‘unclassified’ in the table below. The last column shows whether there is a deficit in the area to be classified as one of the types of areas recommended by the FIT.

**Table 4 Denmead potential FIT categories for children’s play areas**

Area	Potential category	Deficits
<b>Ashling Park Play Areas*</b>	NEAP	-
<b>The Barn</b>	LAP	-
<b>Creech view</b>	Unclassified	Age group lower than recommended
<b>Hatchmore Road</b>	LAP	-
<b>Mill Close</b>	Unclassified	Equipment (more items)
<b>Geranium Nurseries</b>	Unclassified	Equipment or use natural materials
<b>Ashling Gardens</b>	Unclassified	Equipment or use natural materials

The distribution of open space its standard based on FIT categories (see Table 3) standard is shown in the Map N2.2 (page 13). In the future, unclassified areas can be improved and be classified as LAPs. These areas are enclosed by dashed lines on the map (see map on page 13).

Other open space areas available for the general public to use free of charge are Sports Grounds and areas of General Use listed in Table 5 and Table 6.

**Table 5: Denmead’s Sports Grounds**

Description	Area	Hectares
Areas that include pitches, courts and training areas owned by local authorities.	Ashling Park	2.8
	Kidmore Field	0.5
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.3</b>

**Table 6: Denmead’s Areas for General use**

Description	Area	Hectares
Areas of land that can be used for informal recreation (walking, relaxing or picnicking).	Wayfarers Green	0.4
	Bridge Green	0.4
	The Liberty	0.2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>

Private places such school play grounds might be considered as potential for community activities use (Map N2.1a – Base Map 2 on page 10). A list of incidental local open space and for local interest is shown in the following table.

**Table 7 Other open space areas in Denmead**

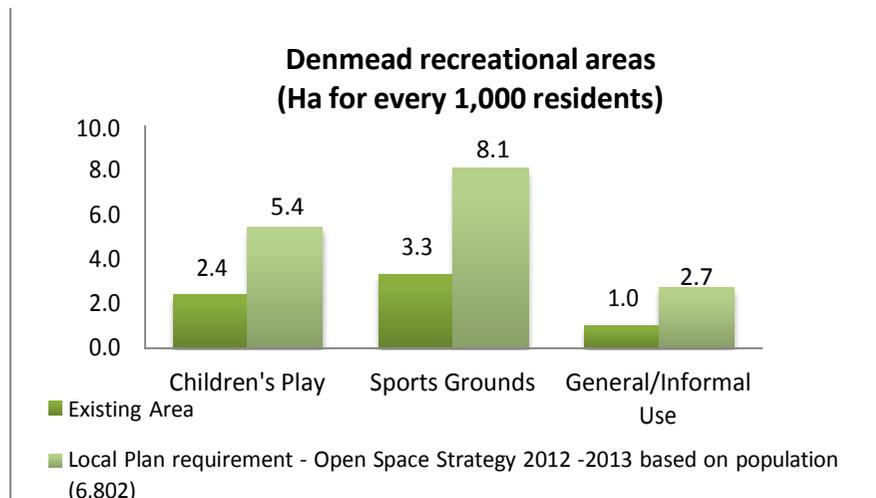
Area	Hectares	Note
<b>Rookwood view</b>	0.4	Open space land owned by the Parish Council
<b>Chesnut Close</b>	0.06	Incidental local open space
<b>Bere Road Green area</b>	0.09	Incidental local open space
<b>Southwick Road Green Area</b>	0.02	Incidental local open space
<b>Goodman’s Fields</b>	0.5	Area of local interest

Along previous open space areas there are important areas in the countryside:

- **Wayfarers walk:** 70 miles long walk from Walbury Hill, Berkshire and Emsworth, Hampshire. It passes through five towns and ten villages including Denmead.
- **Creech Wood East:** Part of the Forest of Bere. It is predominantly coniferous woodland and some areas of broadleaf trees like Oak and Beech.

Local Plan standard for recreational areas results:

**Graph 1 Denmead recreational areas and local plan requirements**



Graph shows the difference between Local Plan requirements and the current area within the village and illustrates the deficit of land for recreational areas.

### Opportunities and challenges

The opportunities and challenges for the Neighbourhood Plan relate to getting the village up to the minimum standards expected and enabling the community to benefit from the assets that already do exist.

Unclassified areas (See table 4 and Map N2.2 on page 13) represent opportunities to improve current open spaces for Denmead's population at the East of the village.

### Further studies

Complete assessment of recreational areas to determine adequacy and effectiveness of existing equipment.

### Sources:

Winchester Open Space Strategy 2012-2013  
Denmead Parish Council

Figures N2.1 and N2.1a – Base Map 2 (Denmead - Green Infrastructure shows open space distribution, access ways, greenways, private/Forestry Commission woodlands, Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation, private green areas, sports grounds, children's play areas and general use areas including unclassified areas (page 10).

Map N2.2 shows distribution and standards of open space for recreational purposes within village envelope (page 13).

- | No. | Site Name                     |
|-----|-------------------------------|
| 1   | Ashling Gardens               |
| 2   | Ashling Park                  |
| 3   | Bere Road Green               |
| 4   | Bridge Green                  |
| 5   | Chestnut Close                |
| 6   | Crech View                    |
| 7   | Crech Woods                   |
| 8   | Denmead Cemetery              |
| 9   | Denmead Gap                   |
| 10  | Denmead Infant School Private |
| 11  | Denmead Junior School Private |
| 12  | Denmead Lane Private Area     |
| 13  | Frenchies View                |
| 14  | Geranium Nurseries            |
| 15  | Hambledon Road Private Area   |
| 16  | Harts Copse and High Wood     |
| 17  | Hatchmore Road                |
| 18  | Kidmore Field                 |
| 19  | Mill Close                    |
| 20  | Rookwood View                 |
| 21  | Southwark Road Green          |
| 22  | The Barn                      |
| 23  | The liberty                   |
| 24  | Wayfarers Green               |
| 25  | Goodmans Field                |

**LEGEND**

**Access**

- Bridleway
- Footway
- Path
- Track
- Wayfarers Walk

**Green Infrastructure**

- Cemetery
- Greenways
- Private/Forestry Commission woodlands
- Private green area
- Sports grounds
- Children's play area
- General use areas
- Other general use areas that are not part of the Winchester Open Space Strategy (2012-2013)
- Denmead Gap
- Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs)

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Client			
Project Title			
Drawing Title			

OIKOS TOOL  
 DENMEAD PARISH

DISTRIBUTION AND STANDARDS OF OPEN SPACE (DENMEAD AND ANTHILL)

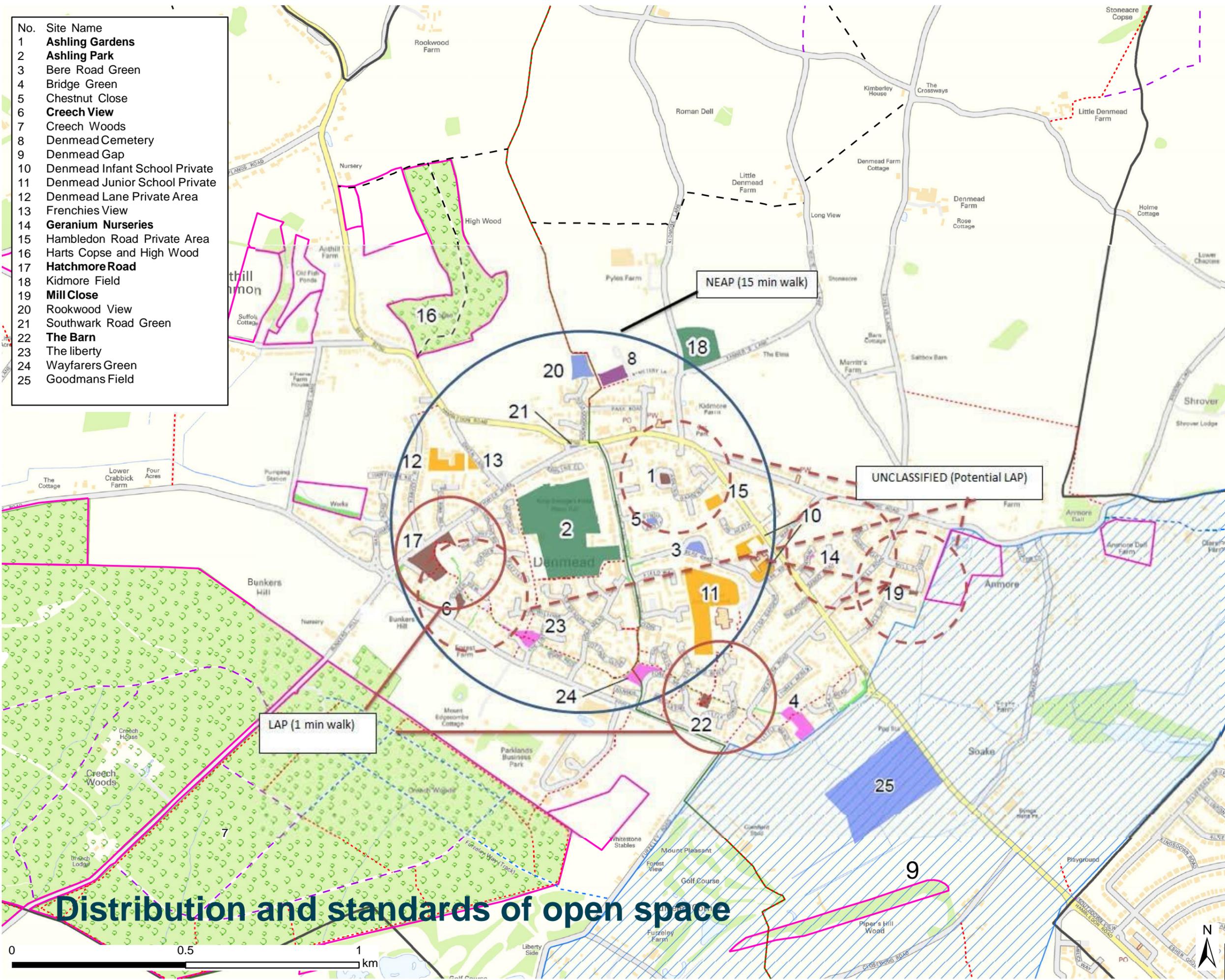
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	MP	SW	22/02/2013
URS Internal Project No.		Scale @ A3	
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Drawing Number	Rev
MAP N2.2	

Plot Date: 22 Feb 2013  
 File Name: I:\5004 - Information Systems\7060782\_Oikos\_Tool\GIS\IMXD\Denmead Maps\Map N2.1 - Base map 2 - Trees, open space, green corridors, ponds, streams etc within village envelope (Denmead and Anthill)\_10k.mxd



# Distribution and standards of open space

## N4.1 and N4.2: Current/potential noise sources and presence of any local noise criteria

### Introduction

Rural tranquility is an important and positive features of life in the Parish. This indicator looks at whether noise is an issue and whether it could become one with future development. In identifying the main noise pollution sources and location, this can also feed into the land availability working group with regard to suitable places for potential developments (residential and recreational areas) depending on ambient noise levels.

The dominant noise sources incident upon all sites provided is **road traffic** noise (particularly Hambledon Road). In some instances **farm noise** (agriculture, animal production, crops and related activities) will need to be accounted for to ensure that provision of residential or commercial developments alongside farms will not restrict their trade activities.

Noise is not likely to be a significant issue at any of the proposed sites. However, some mitigation (such as façade design or acoustic barriers) may be required where properties are located close to roads.

A noise pollution map for Denmead area is not available on END noise website.

### Are there Local Authority noise criteria?

Regarding noise criteria, Winchester Council – Environmental Protection Department enforces environmental legislation if noise is intrusive or excessive; and deals with statutory nuisances (Environmental Protection Act 1990).

### Opportunities

Neighbourhood planning may provide an opportunity to develop specific criteria with regard to day-time and night time noise levels. In particular the EC Noise Directive provides scope for planning authorities to designate 'quiet areas' within specific open spaces and/or residential areas.

### Challenges

Creation for potential sources of pollution: All new residential properties will need to be suitably protected from noise ingress from road traffic noise and potentially agricultural noise.

This can be achieved through selection of glazing and ventilation systems and where necessary noise barriers.

### Risks

High noise levels (65 dBA Leq<sup>2</sup>) may lead to specification of secondary glazing and mechanical ventilation although the initial review indicates that this is not likely.

### Sources:

DEFRA, END noise website

Wichester Council website (Environmental Protection)

<http://www.winchester.gov.uk/environment/noise-nuisance/>

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<sup>2</sup> Leq is the Equivalent Continuous Level of noise.

## N5.1 and N5.2 River systems, ground water and flood risk

### N5.1 Risk of surface water (pluvial) flooding (Map N5.1)

#### Introduction

This indicator looks at the likelihood of heavy rainfall amounts exceeding the capacity of local drainage networks and water flows above ground. The water courses in the Parish are important natural features both in the countryside and the village of Denmead itself. The risk of flooding however is real and any site proposals (residential, recreational, industrial, commercial, etc) in the Neighbourhood Plan need to be discussed with the Lead Local Flood Authority (Hampshire) and the Environment Agency. The information provided here will help to reduce the risk of future local flooding issues, potential delays in developments and inefficient future investments.

Flood Risk map (Map N5.1 on page 17) showing estimated flood extent for River Mead through Denmead village. It shows clearly the primary watercourse in Denmead is the River Mead. This is designated as a 'Main River' and as such it is the Environment Agency's responsibility to characterise the flood risk arising from this watercourse, which they make available on their website: <http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController>

The Floodmap indicates there is a culverted section of the River Mead beneath Southwick Road which is not designated as Main River. This stretch of watercourse may be the responsibility of the Local Highway Authority, Lead Local Flood Authority or sewerage undertaker (Portsmouth Water).

A tributary of the River Mead flows from Anthill Common. This is

designated as an 'ordinary watercourse' and is therefore the responsibility of the Lead Local Flood Authority (now the Council). This watercourse may not have been investigated for flooding despite being represented on the Environment Agency Flood map.

The flood map for Denmead indicates the estimated extent of flooding for the River Mead and its tributary for the 1 in 100 year and 1 in 1000 year floods. The extents of both of these floodplains are similar.

#### How important is Denmead gap area in terms of flood risk attenuation?

In terms of flood risk attenuation, Denmead gap area is important for villages and areas located along the river and after (i.e. south of gap area).

**Table 8 Description Flood Risk Zones**

Flood Zone	Description
2	Areas that might be affected by a fluvial (river) or tidal flood with a 0.1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 1,000 year return period occurrence)
3	Areas that might be affected by a fluvial (river) flood with a 1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 100 year return period occurrence)

The following observations (Table 9) are made based on revision of potential development sites (Winchester District Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment -SHLAA) in Denmead and Table 8.

**Table 9 Observations on Flood risk and SHLAA sites**

Development Site	Flood Zone	SSWMR <sup>3</sup>
205	1	Yes
294	1	No
301	3 Partial	Yes
302	1	Yes
303	1	Yes
310	1	Yes
311	1	Yes
312	1	Yes
313	?	No
362	1	Yes
378	3 Partial	Yes
958	1	No
1776	3 Partial	Yes
1783	?	No
1841	3 Partial	No
1878	3 Partial	Yes
1917	1	Yes
1918	1	Yes
2004	1	Yes
2018	3	Yes
2054	?	No
2425	1	Yes

This table shows flood zone per each site and whether Surface Water Management is required.

<sup>3</sup> SWSMR: Surface water Management Requirement

### Opportunities

The flood risk map, although a worst case scenario (and therefore to be carefully explained when engaging with local people), allows the Steering Group to understand the proximity of specific sites offered up for development to water courses and the risk of their being affected by flooding. Sites 294, 958 and 1835 are less than 1ha (i.e. relatively small in terms of surface water impact) and in flood zone 1. These sites present the greatest opportunity for development for the widest range of development types with the least restrictions due flood risk considerations.

### Challenges

Sites 205, 302, 303, 310, 311, 312, 362, 475, 1841, 1917, 1918, 2004, 2425 all present a degree of challenge for development proposals and will require from promoters a demonstration of the management of flood risk to the development and/or a clear plan showing the management of surface water from the development.

### Risks

Sites 301, 378, 1776, 1878 and 2018 pose the greatest risk for development from a flood risk perspective. If included in the neighbourhood plan, these sites will require from promoters a demonstration that development is safe from flooding without transferring flood risk and that surface water is managed without exacerbating flood risk elsewhere. Further hydrological studies are recommended to characterize the constraints on development.

### Source:

Environmental Agency

# Risk of Surface Water Flooding



## LEGEND

● Potential Sites for Development

Main Rivers

## Indicative Risk of Flooding

■ Flood Zone 2. Areas that might be affected by a fluvial (river) or tidal flood with a 0.1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 1,000 year return period occurrence)

■ Flood Zone 3. Areas that might be affected by a fluvial (river) flood with a 1% annual exceedance probability (1 in 100 year return period occurrence)

▬ Parish Boundaries

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Revision Details				By	Check	Date	Suffix
Purpose of Issue							
Client							
Project Title							
OIKOS TOOL DENMEAD PARISH							
Drawing Title							
RISK OF FLOODING FROM SURFACE WATER (FLUVIAL) VS POTENTIAL SITES FOR DEVELOPMENT							
Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date				
JW	MP	SW	01/04/2013				
URS Internal Project No.		Scale @ A3					
47060782		1:10,000					
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Drawing Number							Rev
<b>MAP N5.1</b>							

Plot Date: 04 Jan 2013  
 File Name: I:\5004 - Information Systems\7060782\_Oikos\_Tool\rcs\GIS\Map\N5.1b - Risk of flooding from surface water vs Potential Sites for Development.mxd

### **Further studies:**

The available information indicates several potential development sites in Denmead will have constraints with regards to flooding from fluvial sources. The Local Authority and developers will need to guarantee and demonstrate management in terms of risk to the development and the risk arising from the development.

For sites in flood zone 3 the flood extent for the site must be confirmed through hydraulic modelling. For sites requiring surface water management, conceptual designs of surface water management systems should be developed.

Local residents should be encouraged to share with local authorities any information they hold with regards to the history local flooding. Integrated local management and decisions based on local knowledge and engagement can contribute to reducing local flood risk while producing wider benefits for communities.

Each site will require consideration as if it comes forward for development. This consideration may identify the need for a full flood risk assessment.

## **N5.2 Geology and Risk of groundwater flooding (Map N.5.2)**

### **Introduction**

This indicator looks at the likelihood of water rising up from the underlying rocks or from water flowing from abnormal springs, especially during very wet periods. It is

important to look at ground water conditions at the same time as considering fluvial systems and flood risk.

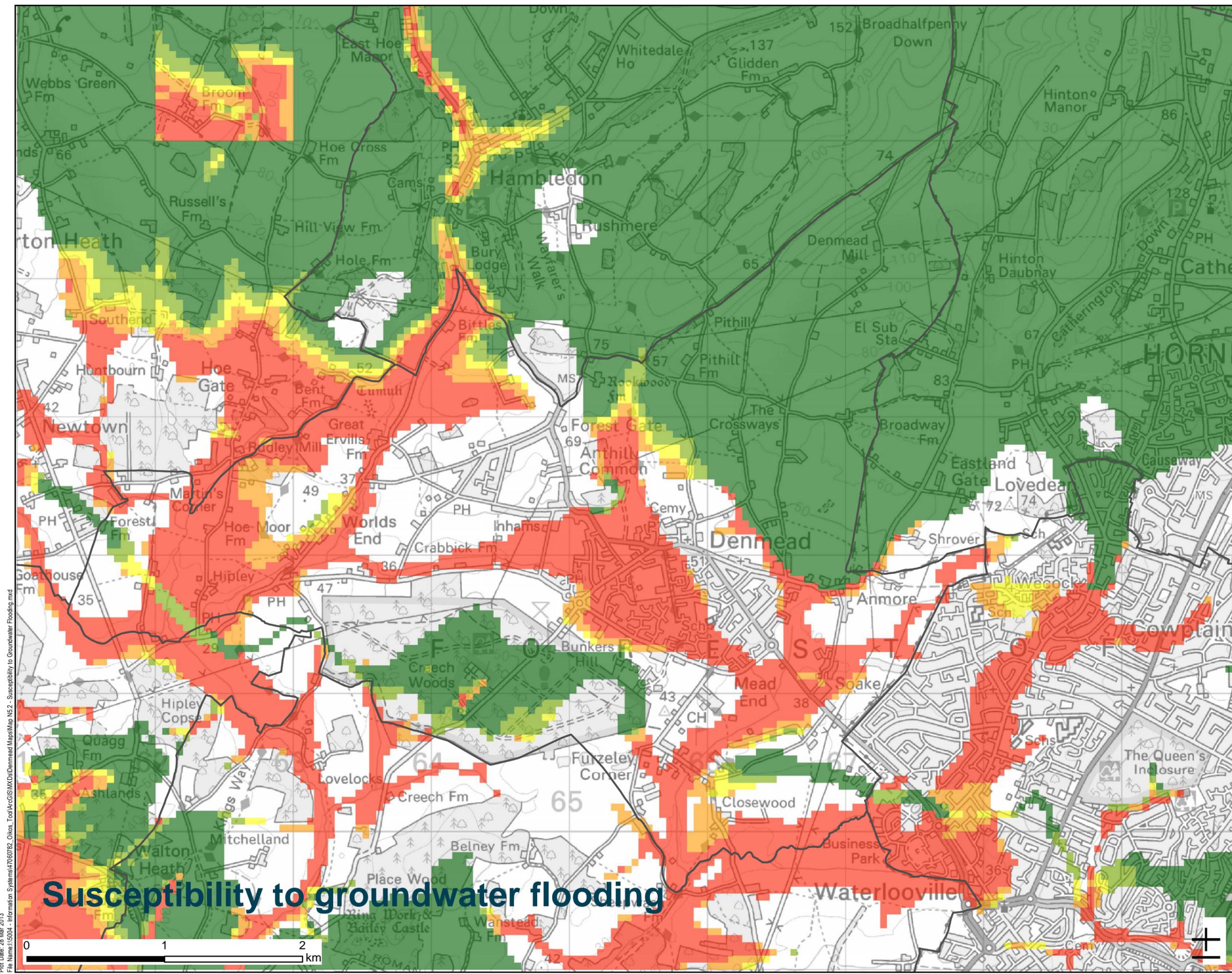
Local Planning Authorities must consult Environmental Agency before making any significant decisions on new development in flood risk areas (including groundwater flood risk areas). New developments in areas at highest risk from flooding will need to provide appropriate measures to ensure that developments are not increasing flood risk the area.

Susceptibility to groundwater flooding is linked to the topography (hills and valleys) of an area and the nature of the geology and hydrogeology. These are discussed further below for Denmead Parish Council.

### **Bedrock Geology**

British Geological Survey data show the bedrock geology underlying much of the Denmead Parish area to be the Reading Formation of the Lambeth Group, which comprises mottled clay that is locally sandy. This pinches out towards the north of Denmead where it is no longer present.

The Tarrant Chalk Member of the Culver Chalk Formation and the Newhaven Chalk Formation outcrop at surface on higher ground to



**LEGEND**

**Groundwater Flooding**

- Very High
- High
- Moderate
- Low
- Very Low

Parish Boundaries

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Revision Details	By	Check	Check Date	Suffix

Purpose of Issue	
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Project Title	<b>OIKOSTOOL DENMEAD PARISH</b>			
Drawing Title	<b>SUSCEPTIBILITY TO GROUNDWATER FLOODING</b>			

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
JW	MP	SW	28/03/2013
URS Internal Project No.	Scale @ A3		
47060782	1:25,000		

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Drawing Number	Rev
<b>MAP N5.2</b>	

Plot Date: 28 Mar 2013  
 File Name: I:\5004 - Information Systems\7060782\_Oikos\_Tool\GIS\IM\Denmead\Map\N5.2 - Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding.mxd

# Susceptibility to groundwater flooding

