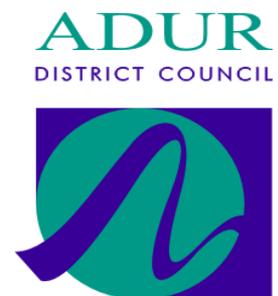


**Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and  
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)  
of the Draft Adur Local Plan**

**September 2012**



## Contents

<b>Section</b>	<b>Page</b>
Executive Summary	2
1. Introduction and background information	3
2. Relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs)	10
3. Baseline Data	15
4. Sustainability Issues/Problems	25
5. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	27
6. Testing the Draft Local Plan Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives	37
7. Site Appraisals	40
8. Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012	41
9. Next Steps	92
10. Consultation	92
Appendix 1 – Detailed Review of PPPSIs	93
Appendix 2 – Baseline Data	127
Appendix 3 – Site Appraisals	146
Appendix 4 – Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies	202

## Executive Summary

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the Adur Local Plan 1996 be replaced by a Local Development Framework (LDF). This is essentially a collection of documents (Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)) containing policies and proposals to guide future development in the District. The first DPD to be taken forward under this process is the new Adur Local Plan.

In accordance with European and national legislation, DPDs must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This report contains a Sustainability Appraisal of the policies within the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012.

**Section 1:** presents an introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal including how the Strategic Environmental Assessment has been integrated into the process, as well as summarising the purpose of the Adur Local Development Framework (LDF). It also sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal relates to the Draft Adur Local Plan.

**Section 2:** sets out how the LDF is influenced by government guidance and other external factors. This section includes a review of the relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs) explaining how they will influence the emerging Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal process.

**Section 3:** presents the current baseline information, setting out the social, economic and environmental characteristics of the district.

**Section 4:** outlines the key sustainability issues and problems facing the district.

**Section 5:** sets out the sustainability objectives and indicators as a basis on which to measure the effectiveness of the emerging Local Plan.

**Section 6:** tests the Draft Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Objectives to assess their compatibility.

**Section 7:** summarises the results of the appraisals of a number of sites to assess their suitability for inclusion within the Draft Plan.

**Section 8:** appraises the housing options and policies in the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012 and looks at the cumulative impacts of the policies on the Sustainability Objectives.

**Section 9:** presents a summary of the next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

**Section 10:** explains how we will consult on this Sustainability Appraisal.

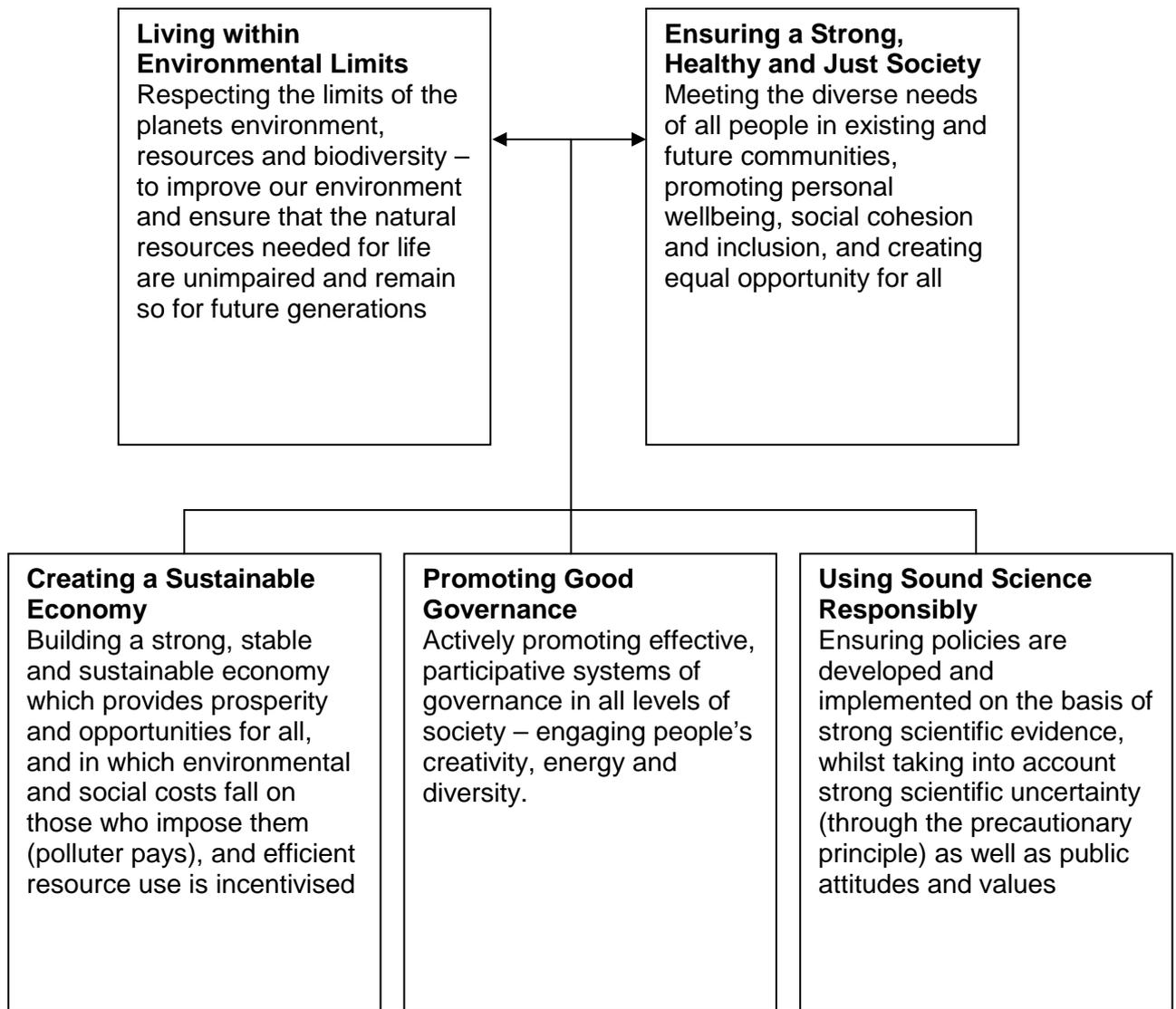
## **SECTION 1: Introduction and background information**

### **Introduction**

- 1.1 The purpose of this document is to ensure that the concept of sustainable development is integrated into the new Adur Local Plan. All major DPDs relating to the Adur Local Development Framework (LDF) will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which requires that environmental, economic and social matters are taken into account. This process will include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) which is designed to provide a high level of environmental protection on a strategic basis. This integration will ensure that future development meets the needs of people living and working in an area, both now and in the future, whilst at the same time ensuring that it is provided in such a way to protect the environment.
- 1.2 This report builds on the Scoping Report for the Adur Core Strategy (2011) and the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options (2011). This report uses the Sustainability Appraisal Framework developed in the Scoping Report to assess the housing options and policies set out within the Draft Local Plan. This will enable the public, interested parties and stakeholders to make informed choices regarding the housing options and policies set out in the document taking into account environmental, social and economic objectives.

### **Context of Sustainable Development**

- 1.3 Sustainable development is a term that was coined during the Rio Earth Summit in 1992. Following this the UK Government produced 'A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK' (1999), which described how sustainable development would be delivered in the UK. This was replaced in 2005 by the document 'Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy' which outlined the main principles of sustainable development as follows:
  - Living within environmental limits
  - Ensuring a strong, just and healthy society
  - Achieving a sustainable economy
  - Promoting good governance
  - Using sound science responsibly
- 1.4 The guiding principles are further explained in the diagram below which is taken from the Government's strategy.



1.5 For ease of use, the themes of sustainability are typically categorised under the three general headings of social, economic and environmental. However, in reality many issues do not fall distinctly into one of these categories.

1.6 To ensure the concept of sustainable development is integrated into all spatial plans (including the Core Strategy) they will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which requires that economic, environmental and social matters are assessed. The SA will include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which is designed to address environmental protection in more detail.

1.7 Sustainable development is a complex issue that is underpinned by numerous and often-conflicting ideals. The underpinning concept of sustainable development is environmental issues upon which ultimately all social and economic issues rest. These ideas are expanded on in the extract below from the Sustainable Development Commission:

*‘Sustainable development provides a framework for redefining progress and redirecting our economies to enable all people to meet their basic needs and improve their quality of life, while ensuring that the natural systems, resources and diversity upon which they depend are maintained and enhanced both for their benefit and for that of future*

*generations. Sustainable development is inevitably a contested idea, dependent on finding the right balance between different and often conflicting objectives through much more integrated policy-making and planning processes. Putting its principles into practice demands debate, experimentation and continuous learning, and therefore requires a thriving democracy to allow it to evolve and flourish.'*

1.8 Sustainable development, in simple terms, can be defined as development that aims to secure a better quality of life for everyone, while ensuring environmental quality is also maintained.

1.9 The Government has a definition of sustainable communities on the Communities and Local Government (CLG) website. It states that sustainable communities are:

*"Places where people want to live and work, now and in the future. They meet the diverse needs of existing and future residents, are sensitive to their environment, and contribute to a high quality of life. They are safe and inclusive, well planned, built and run, and offer equality of opportunity and good services for all."*

### **The Local Development Framework (LDF)**

1.10 The existing Adur District Local Plan (1996) is being replaced by the Adur District Local Development Framework. This is a collection of Local Development Documents containing policies and proposals to guide future development in the District.

1.11 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) is a three-year project plan prepared by the District Council which outlines every Development Plan Document and Supplementary Planning Document that the Council intends to produce over the next three years, along with timetables for their preparation.

1.12 The LDS includes:

- Development Plan Documents (DPDs), which are subject to separate Sustainability Appraisals and external examination and therefore carry full statutory weight for determining planning applications; and
- Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which provide additional information to explain policies and proposals in more detail to assist in the preparation of planning applications.

### **The New Adur Local Plan DPD**

1.13 In October 2011 the decision was taken to produce a Local Plan which would incorporate site-specific allocations and development management policies, rather than a Core Strategy and separate DPDs to address these issues. This approach is intended to be more streamlined, less time-consuming and more consistent with the Government's intentions for the development plan system as outlined in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

1.14 The new Adur Local Plan is the first DPD to be taken forward. It sets out the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for Adur and provides a framework for promoting and managing development. The Local Plan provides a strategic direction for the LDF preparation process and will be an umbrella document informing the preparation of the other Local Development Documents.

1.15 The Draft Adur Local Plan sets out two housing targets and a number of strategic and place-based policies as well as development management policies. The two housing targets were informed by the previous consultation on the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options Consultation Document 2011. The housing targets included in the draft Local Plan are as follows:

- Option A – 2835 dwellings (including 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) up to 2028
- Option B – 3685 dwellings (including 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) up to 2028

1.16 Option A is the equivalent of Option 2 in the Housing and Employment Options Consultation (2011) and Option B is the equivalent of Option 3. Within Option A there are three different site configurations using different greenfield sites on the edge of the Built Up Area Boundary.

1.17 This Sustainability Appraisal should be read in conjunction with the Draft Adur Local Plan (2012) where the housing options are explained more clearly.

### **Sustainability Appraisal (SA) & Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)**

1.18 A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Local Plan and subsequent DPDs is required by Directive 2001/42/EC on the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment, commonly known as the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. Under Section 39(2) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 sustainability appraisal is mandatory for new or revised Development Plan Documents. Government guidance promotes undertaking a joint Strategic Environmental Assessment/SA process as the two are very similar in process, with the SA having a broader scope to include social, economic and environmental issues equally (whereas Strategic Environmental Assessment focuses on the environment with a view to sustainable development).

1.19 The purpose of SA is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the social, economic and environmental impacts that the plan in question may have.

1.20 SA has the advantages of being a transparent process as a result of consultation with the statutory consultees (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency), the public and other key stakeholders. SA is an iterative process which provides the opportunity for significant improvement in the sustainability performance of plans and programmes over time as the outcomes of one plan – as identified through monitoring – can be input into the next iteration.

1.21 The objective of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive is (Article 1):

*“To provide for a high level of protection of the environment and to contribute to the integration of environmental considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans with a view to promoting sustainable development.”*

1.22 The Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive identifies a range of factors that need to be considered although the Directive makes it clear that this list is not exhaustive. The factors identified are as follows:

- Biodiversity;
- Population;
- Human health;
- Fauna;
- Water;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage;

- Flora;
- Soil;
- Landscape.

1.23 Sustainability appraisal expands on the list above by requiring a broader range of social and economic issues to be assessed as well and these issues are defined through the Scoping Report which was produced in 2011.

1.24 The Government has produced guidance on how to carry out a SA, drawn from the statutory regulations relating to SEA Directive and SA. The Council has had regard to all the guidance and regulation relating to SA and SEA in preparing this report.

1.25 The CLG Plan Making Manual sets out the necessary tasks of the SA process in a number of stages and the specific requirements of the SEA Directive, to ensure all statutory stages are completed in accordance with the Directive.

1.26 The Planning Advisory Service has also produced a Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note (2010) which provides practical advice on carrying out the necessary SA tasks as well as attempts to simplify the SA process, and this guidance has also been taken into account in the production of this report.

### **Aims of the SA / SEA**

1.27 The overall aims of this SA / SEA are to:

- Make the Local Plan as sustainable as possible by integrating sustainable development into the document and influencing all stages of the DPD's development;
- Provide a high level of environmental protection and balance environmental, economic and social considerations in the preparation of the Local Plan;
- Provide a platform for consultation on the sustainability of the Local Plan.

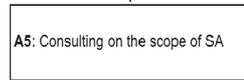
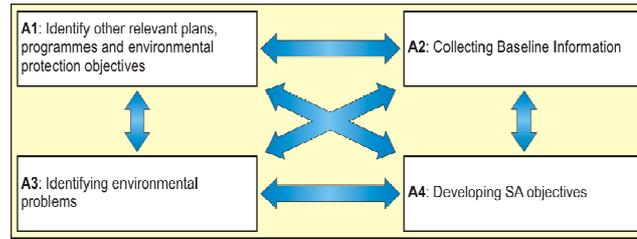
An SA which meets the requirements of the European Directive on SEA should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.  
*National Planning Policy Framework 2011 (page 40)*

### **Stages of the SA**

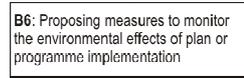
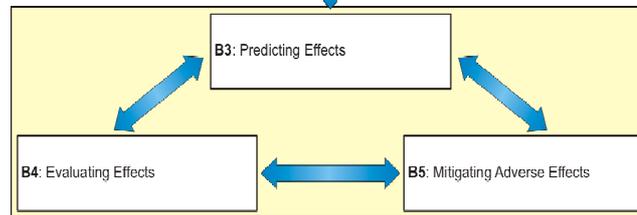
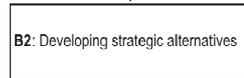
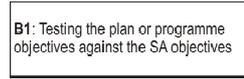
1.28 The stages of the Sustainability Appraisal are shown in Figure 1.1 below:

**The SA Process - Overview of Stages and Tasks**

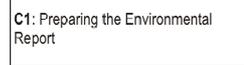
**Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope**



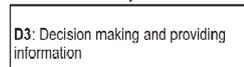
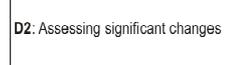
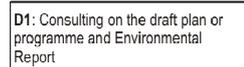
**Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects**



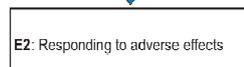
**Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report**



**Stage D: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and the Environmental Report**



**Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan or programme**



**Figure 1.1 - The SA Process<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> ODPM (2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents*. ODPM, London.

- 1.29 The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process was the production of the Scoping Report. An updated Scoping Report was produced in June 2011 and this report meets the requirements of Stage A of the SA process shown in the diagram above. A number of bodies / stakeholders were consulted on this document including statutory consultees – the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.
- 1.30 The second stage of the process was the production of a Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Consultation. The results of this appraisal have informed the draft Adur Local Plan 2012.

## SECTION 2: Relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives (PPPSIs)

### What the SEA Directive says:

The Environmental Report should provide information on [inter alia]:

- The “relationship [of the plan or programme] with other relevant plans and programmes” (Annex I (a))
- “The environmental protection objectives, established at international, [European] Community or [national] level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation” (Annex I (e))
- “Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme” and “the environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected” (Annex I (b), (c))
- “any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC” (Annex I (d))

### Review of relevant PPPSIs

- 2.1 The Core Strategy Scoping Report (June 2011) identified the relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSIs) that will affect or influence the Core Strategy (now Local Plan) and Sustainability Appraisal. Since the Scoping Report, there have been some significant changes in the PPPSIs, mainly as a result of the National Planning Policy Framework which has resulted in many changes to planning guidance and replaced nearly all of the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs) and Planning Policy Guidance (PPGs). A list of all the PPPSIs is included below. However, for more information on how these documents have influenced this Sustainability Appraisal, please refer to Appendix 1 of this report.

### Overview of PPPSIs

International / European		
Air	EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	2008
Biodiversity	European Biodiversity Strategy	2011
	EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	1992
	EU Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	2009
	International Convention on Biological Diversity	1993
Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol	1997
Cultural Heritage	EU Landscape Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	2007
Energy	EU Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of use of energy from renewable sources	2009
	EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	2002
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	2007
General / cross-cutting	European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	2001
	European Sustainable Development Strategy	2001
	EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	2001
	European Spatial Development Perspective	1999

	The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992 / The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	1992 & 2002
Noise	EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC	2002
Soil	European Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	2006
Waste	EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	2008
Water	EU Water Framework Directive (River Basin Management Plan) 2000/60/EC	2000

<b>National</b>		
Air	The Environment Act 1995 Part IV + Air Quality Regulations 2000 + 2002 Amendment	1995
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Biodiversity the UK Action Plan	1994
	Wildlife and Countryside Act	1981
	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	2011
	Marine Policy Statement	2011
	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	2006
	Countryside and Rights of Way Act	2000
	Natural Environment White Paper Natural choice: Securing the value of nature.	2011
	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	2010
Climate	Carbon Plan	2011
	Climate Change Act	2008
Cultural Heritage and Landscapes	Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	2010
Economic Development	Second Round Growth Points – Partnerships for Growth	2008
	Local Growth White Paper	2010
Energy	Energy Act	2008
	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy+ Annual Monitoring Reports	2002
	Microgeneration Strategy	2011
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Flood and Water Management Act 2010	2010
General / Cross Cutting	Plan Making Manual guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of LDFs	'Live' online guidance
	Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	2004
	Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1)	2000
	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act	1990
	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	2010
	National Planning Policy Framework	2012
	Planning Policy Statement 1: Eco-towns a Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	2009
	Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	2005
	Localism Act	2011
BREEAM	Latest update - 2008.	

	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard for sustainability in new homes	2008
	Planning policy for travellers sites	2012
Noise	Noise Policy Statement for England	2010
Noise / Health	DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended"	2010
Population and Human Health	Healthy Lives Healthy People White Paper	2010
Soil and ground conditions	Safeguarding our soils, A Strategy for England	2009
	Environmental Protection Act	1990
Transport	Creating growth, Cutting carbon: Making Sustainable transport happen. Local transport white paper	2011
Waste	Government Review of Waste Policy in England	2011
Water	Water White Paper - ~Water for Life	2011
	Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice	2007

<b>Regional</b>		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	South East Biodiversity Strategy	2009
	Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	2009
	The South East Green Infrastructure Framework	2010
Climate	Regional Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	2010
Economic Development	Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016	2006
	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	2004
General / Cross Cutting	The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England	2009
	Integrated Regional Framework	2004
Social	Social Inclusion Statement	2002
Water	River Basin Management Plan – South East	2009
	Water Resources Management Plan	2010
	Drought Plan	2008

<b>Sub-regional and County-wide</b>		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	Often up-dated
	Environment Strategy and subsequent Report	2008 +2009
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	A Strategy for the Landscape of West Sussex	2005
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Coastal Defence Strategy Arun to Adur/Brighton Marina to Adur	2000
	Planning for the Future: Rivers Arun to Adur flood and erosion management strategy 2010-2020	2010
	South Downs Shoreline Management Plan 1 <sup>st</sup> Review	2006
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies)	2003
	Rural Strategy	2008
	West Sussex Performance Framework	2011
Social	West Sussex Cultural Strategy	2009
	Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008-2020	2008

<b>Sub-regional and County-wide</b>		
Social / Economic Development	West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy	2009
Transport	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2016	2011
Water	Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy + Annual Update	2005 + 2007

<b>Local</b>		
Air	Adur District Council Air Quality Action Plan	2007
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan	2006
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Adur District Council Conservation Area Character Appraisals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoreham-by-Sea</li> <li>• Southlands</li> <li>• Southwick</li> </ul>	2008 + 2009
	Extensive Urban Survey of Historic Towns in Sussex - Shoreham	2009
Economic Development	Adur District Council: A Strategy for Shoreham Renaissance	2006
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	River Adur Catchment Flood Management Plan	2008
General / Cross Cutting	Existing Adur Local Plan (saved policies)	1996
	Adur District Council: Sustainability Strategy	2010
	Adur + Worthing Councils Corporate Priorities 2011-2014	2011
	Shoreham Port Masterplan	2010
Housing	Adur District Council: Housing Strategy 2005 - 2010	(updated) 2009
Social	Adur and Worthing Councils: waves ahead: sustainable community strategy	2010
	Adur Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan 2008 -11	2008
Soil and Ground Conditions	Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	2001

## **Main outcomes**

- 2.2 The main points from the review of the PPSIs are highlighted below.
- Integrate all aspects of sustainability into policy
  - Protect and enhance green infrastructure, wildlife and habitats
  - Avoid and reduce flood risk
  - Promote reduction, re-use and recycling of waste
  - Protect and enhance water quality and water quantity
  - Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy production
  - Promote air quality improvements
  - Minimise the need to travel and support sustainable modes of transport
  - Meet housing / accommodation requirements, including affordable housing
  - Prioritise development on brownfield land
  - Provide an adequate quantity and quality of open space, recreational and community facilities

- Improve access to natural assets
- Protect and enhance the historic and natural environment
- Promote regeneration and urban renaissance
- Encourage business and employment opportunities
- Promote social inclusion and reduce deprivation

## **Regional Context**

2.3 The scope of this Sustainability Appraisal has to be seen within the light of higher-tier policies. In particular, the Development Plan Documents, including Local Plans, are bound by tests of soundness and one of these tests is to ensure general conformity and compliance with the Regional Spatial Strategy (South East Plan 2009) produced by the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA). The South East Plan distributes development on a sub-regional level. Adur District is located within the Sussex Coast sub-region, which has a strong focus on regeneration. However, the Government has announced that it intends to revoke the South East Plan soon. Nevertheless, until the South East Plan is revoked, Local Authorities must have regard to it.

## **SECTION 3: Baseline Data**

- 3.1 As part of the production of the Scoping Report (2011) and the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options (2011) relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information was collected. This information provides the basis for prediction and monitoring of environmental and sustainability effects and helps identify problems and ways of dealing with them. The baseline data has been updated as part of this report and has been analysed to help assess the issues and problems within the district which are described in more detail in section 4.
- 3.2 A detailed list of baseline data is included in Appendix 2 of this report. For practical reasons this data is structured in accordance with the sustainability objectives and indicators. Reviews to the baseline data take place on a regular basis alongside the preparation of the Local Plan.

### **The baseline situation in Adur**

- 3.3 In order to undertake an assessment of how sustainable each LDF document is, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the current and future state of the district. The collection of this baseline information allows the identification of the sustainability issues that the district faces and thus those areas where LDF documents are contributing positively or negatively towards sustainable development.
- 3.4 The baseline information covers all the aspects of sustainability - environmental, social and economic. By providing a profile of the district, it is possible to identify the key sustainability issues for Adur. A narrative account of Adur is set out below. This is supplemented by Appendix 1 (baseline data), which as well as detailing available information also highlights where gaps in data for the district exist.

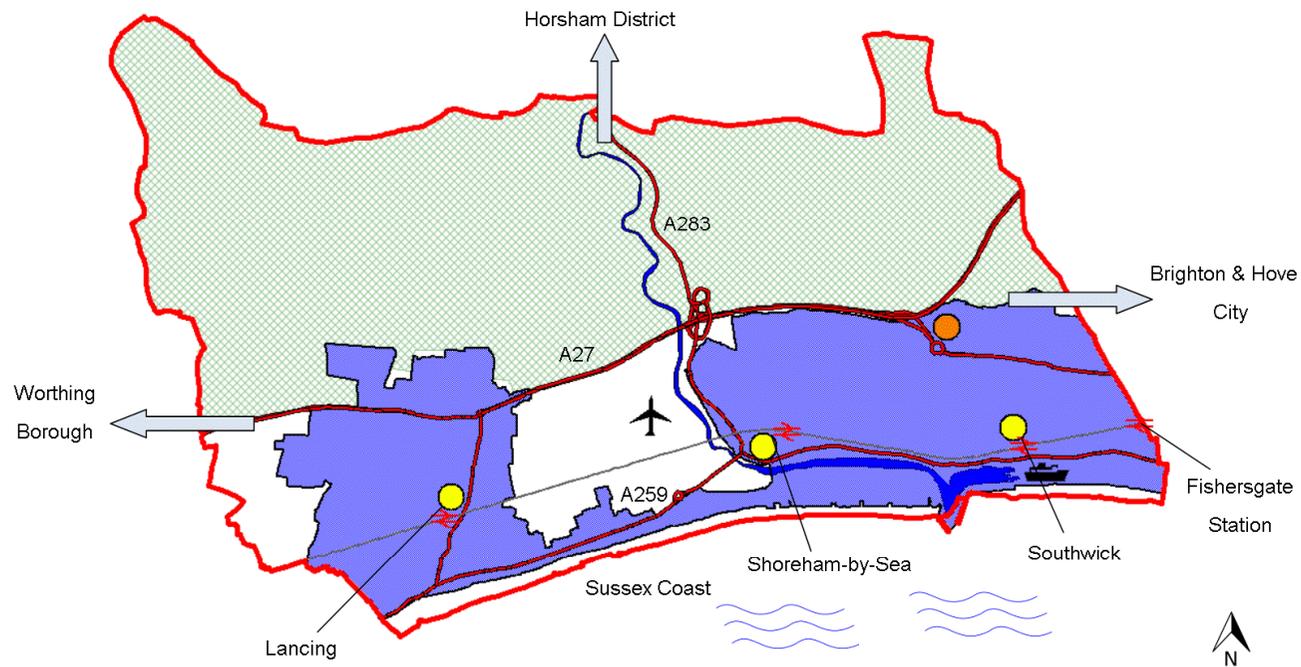
### **A general profile of the Adur district**

- 3.5 Adur is located between Brighton & Hove and Worthing on the Sussex coast, in the county of West Sussex. The district shares its boundaries with Worthing to the west, Horsham and Arun to the north and Brighton and Hove to the east. The district covers an area of just under 16 square miles (41.5 Sq kms). The urban area is made up of five main areas; Southwick, Fishersgate, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sompting and Lancing and each of these areas has their own identity and character. The remainder of the district is largely rural in character falling within the recently designated South Downs National Park.
- 3.6 Adur has a population of 60,500 and has approximately 27,328 domestic properties (ONS 2009). As of 2007, 21% of Adur's residents were 65 or over which is lower than the average for the County of West Sussex (23%) but notably higher than the national average (16%). The population of Adur, although increasing relatively slowly, is likely to see a significant increase in the number of elderly due to people generally living longer.

### **Economic Characteristics of the district**

- 3.7 The district is well connected to the strategic road and rail networks between London and the south coast, with Gatwick Airport in relatively close proximity (approximately

Key Diagram of Adur



Key:					
	Railway Station		Town Centre		Built Up Area
	Railway Line		Holmbush out-of-town Retail Centre		River Adur
	A Roads		Adur District Boundary		South Downs National Park
					Shoreham Airport
					Shoreham Port

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35 miles). Adur has a number of well-established business areas including Lancing Business Park, Dolphin Road Industrial Estate, Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport but there is a scarcity of readily available land for new economic development.

- 3.8 As of 2009, there were an estimated 19,500 jobs in Adur representing 10% of jobs in the Adur-Worthing-Brighton area and 6% of jobs in West Sussex.
- 3.9 As of 2010, Adur had a jobs density of 0.54. This figure represents a ratio of the number of jobs per each resident of working age in the district. This density is significantly below that of West Sussex (0.80) and England & Wales as a whole (0.79).
- 3.10 As of 2007, there were 1800 VAT registered businesses in Adur (NOMIS). The majority of firms in the district are small businesses employing 1-10 people. New business formation rates are relatively low - in 2007, Adur had a company birth rate of 36 businesses per 10,000 residents which is behind the regional and national rates of 48 and 42 per 10,000 residents respectively.
- 3.11 The average gross weekly wage for people who live in the district is £411 which is significantly lower than the average for the South East (£554) and the national average (£503) (NOMIS 2010).
- 3.12 As of 2011, 75.3% of the working age population in Adur were economically active which is lower than both the South East figure of 79% and the national figure of 76.3% (ONS).
- 3.13 As of 2009, 59% of the resident population were of working age which is lower than both the regional average of 63% and the national average which is also 63%. This is due to relatively high proportion of people aged 65+ in the district (ONS).
- 3.14 As of 2008, 79.5% of employee jobs in Adur were in the service sector (distribution, restaurants, public admin, education health, finance, IT etc.) which is less than the South East average of 85.7% and the national average of 83.5%. 12.2% of employee jobs were in the manufacturing sector which is higher than the South East average of 8.1% and the national average of 10.2%.
- 3.15 A significant amount of people that live in Adur commute to work outside of the district. Although there are no up-to-date figures regarding out-commuting, at the time of the 2001 Census only 43.7% of those living in the Adur district who are economically active actually worked in the district. The majority of those commuting out of the district were mainly travelling to Brighton & Hove and Worthing.

### **Social Characteristics of the district**

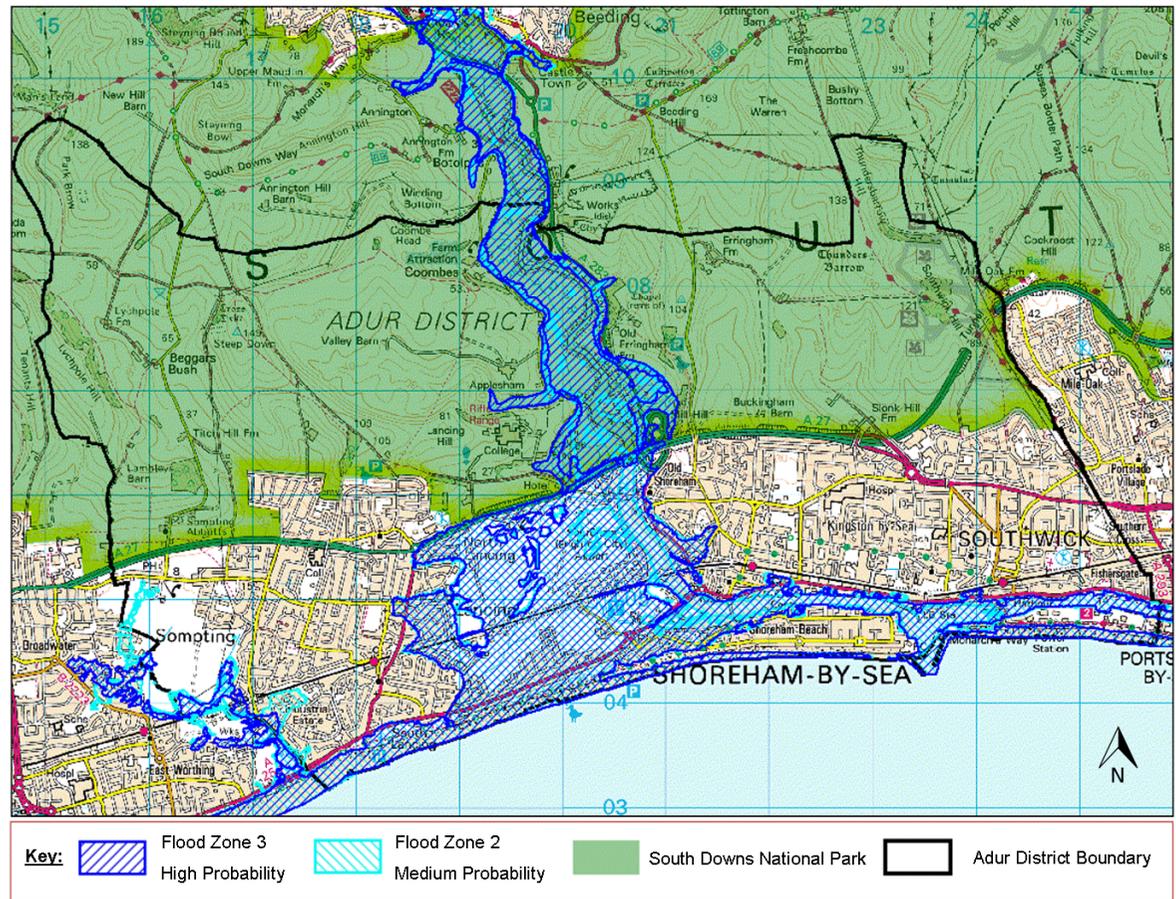
- 3.16 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation shows that there is some degree of localised deprivation in Adur and, as of 2010, Adur was ranked 135 (out of 354 authorities – 1 being the most deprived)) in the Index of Multiple Deprivation making it the most deprived area in West Sussex. This is worse than both 2007 where Adur was ranked 138 and 2004 when Adur was ranked 179. Therefore deprivation in the district has been worsening. Seven wards suffer from significant deprivation issues - Churchill, Eastbrook, Mash Barn, Southlands, Peverel, Hillside and St.Marys. These issues mainly relate to a lack of education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, and poor living environment. With regard to lack of education, skills and training, the Peverel and Churchill wards are the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived in the County respectively.

- 3.17 Between 2009 and 2010 75.3% of students achieved 5 or more A\*-C grades in GCSEs which is similar to the South East average of 75.8%.and the national average of 76.1% (ONS). This is a considerable improvement for Adur over previous years. Over the period 2005-9 there has been a growth in the proportion of Adur's population with NVQ2 qualifications and other qualifications, and a steady decline in the proportion with no qualifications and NVQ1 level skills. While the qualifications profile has been improving, the proportion of people with degree-level skills or equivalent has not grown (Annual Population Survey).
- 3.18 Of the 27,328 dwellings in the district, 87% are owner occupied or privately rented which is higher than both the South East (86%) and national figure (82%) (ONS 2009).
- 3.19 There is a high demand for affordable housing in the district which significantly exceeds supply. The net annual affordable housing need is between 226 – 258 dwellings up to 2026 (Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009). There are currently 1069 households classified as having priority needs on the housing register (ADC May 2011).
- 3.20 Life expectancy for men in Adur is 79.4 years which is slightly lower than the South East average of 79.7 years but slightly higher than the national average of 78.6 years. Life expectancy for women is 83.1 years which is also lower than the South East average of 83.5 but higher than the national average of 82.6 years (2009).
- 3.21 16% of children aged 10-11 in Adur are obese which is lower than both the South East average of 16.6% and the national average of 19% (ONS).
- 3.22 As of 2010, the level of crime in Adur is classified as 'average' on the Sussex Police website.
- 3.23 Adur is relatively well served by public transport. There are 4 rail stations in the district, a regular coastal bus service and other bus services within the area that offer good general coverage of the local road network

### **Environmental Characteristics of the district**

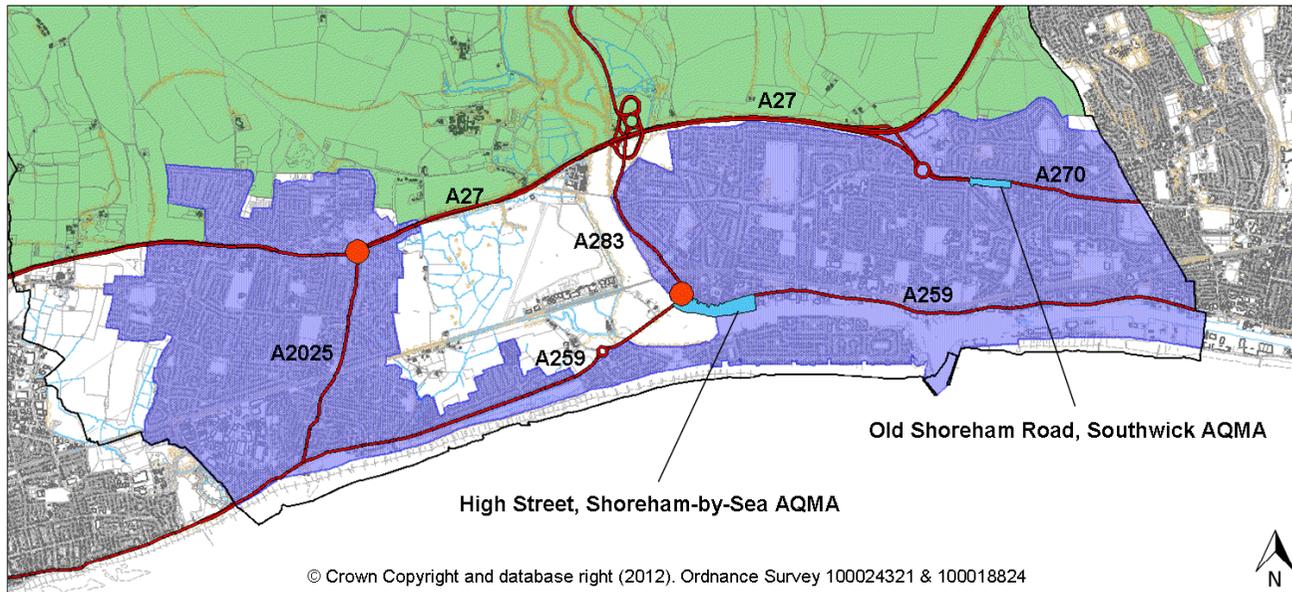
- 3.24 Just over half the district is comprised of the recently designated South Downs National Park which has a number of benefits for the district in terms of landscape, biodiversity, tourism and recreation. The South Downs National Park Authority is now the Planning Authority for the National Park area so, for the purposes of planning, this area now falls outside the remit of Adur District Council.
- 3.25 Other key natural features in the district that also provide recreation, biodiversity and landscape benefits include the coastline and the river Adur.
- 3.26 The district has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – the River Adur and Cissbury Ring. There are eleven Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs) and four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). In addition, there are a number of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. These include ancient woodland, chalk grassland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, deciduous woodland, notable road verge, reedbed/fen, traditional orchard and vegetated shingle.
- 3.27 There are a number of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas either within or adjacent to the district. These include Shoreham Estuary and the Beach and Adur to Newtimber including Mill Hill.

# Flood Risk in Adur



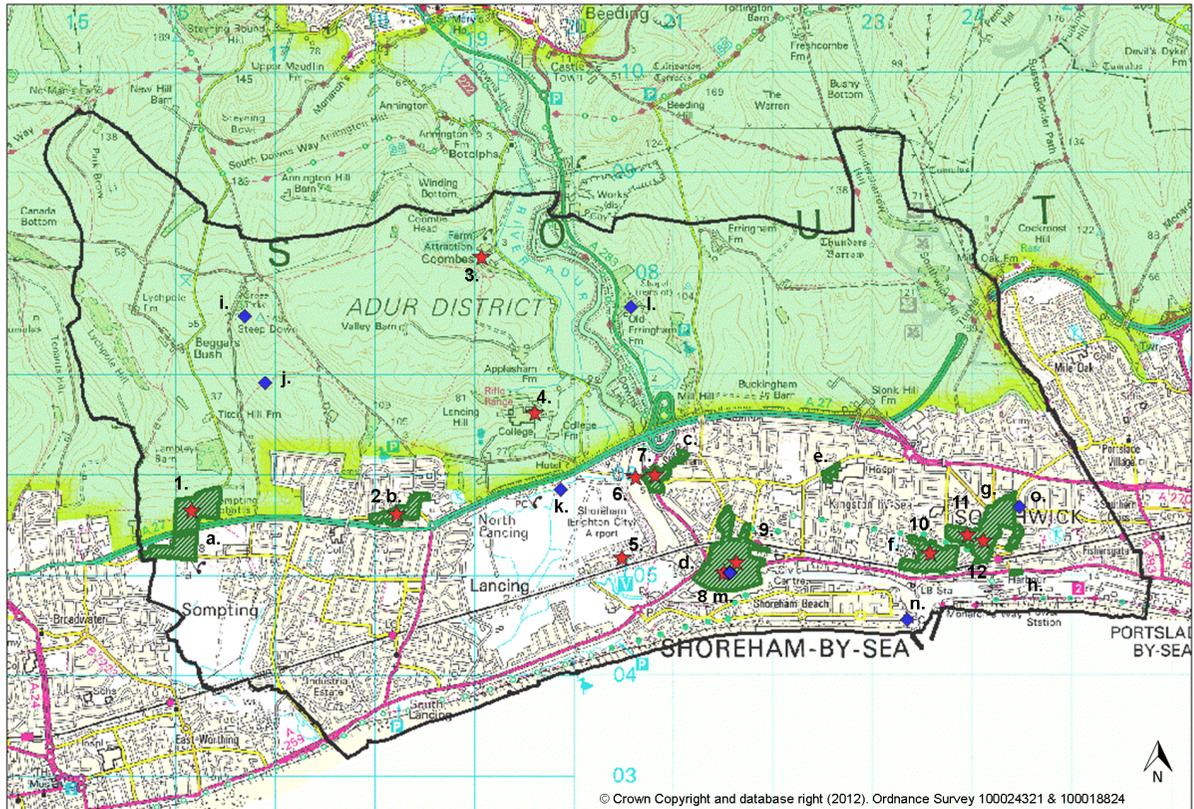
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*Air Quality Management Areas in Adur*



<b>Key:</b>	South Downs National Park	Adur District Boundary	Built Up Area
	Traffic Pressure Points	Air Quality Monitoring Area (AQMA)	

# Adur's Historic Assets



Key:	
	Adur District Boundary
	Listed Buildings
	Conservation Areas
	Scheduled Ancient Monuments
	South Downs National Park

### Listed Buildings (Grade)

1. St Mary's, Sompting (I)
2. Church of St James, Manor Road (I)
3. The Parish Church, Coombes Road (I)
4. Lancing College including The Chapel (I) and The East and West Quadrangle (II\*)
5. Shoreham Airport (II\*)
6. Old Shoreham Bridge (II\*)
7. Church of St Nicolas (I)
8. Marlipins Museum (II\*)
9. Church of St Mary de Haura, Shoreham (I)
10. Church of St Julian (I)
11. Church of St. Michael (II\*)
12. No.s 47, 49 and 51 The Hall, The Green, Southwick (II\*)

### Conservation Areas

- a. Sompting
- b. North Lancing
- c. Old Shoreham
- d. Shoreham
- e. Southlands
- f. Kingston Buci
- g. Southwick
- h. Southwick

### Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM)

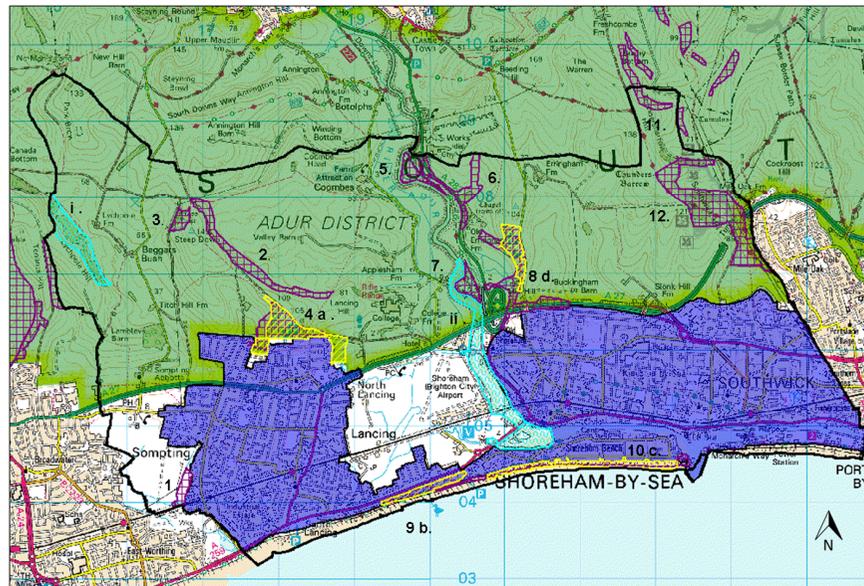
- i. Cross Dyke on Beeding Hill
- j. Cross Dyke on Steep Down
- k. Shoreham Airfield Dome
- l. Shrunken Medieval Settlement at Old Erringham
- m. The Marlipins
- n. Shoreham Old Fort
- o. Romano-British Villa

## Designated sites within Adur



**Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs):**

- i. Cissbury Ring
- ii. Adur Estuary



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**Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCIs):**

**Importance (SNCIs):**

1. Lower Cokeham Reedbed and Ditches, Lancing
2. Steep Down, Lancing
3. Applesham Farm Bank
4. Lancing Ring, North Lancing
5. River Adur Meadows, Shoreham
6. Old Erringham Farm Valley and Road Cutting, Shoreham
7. River Adur Meadows, Shoreham
8. Mill Hill, Shoreham
9. Widewater Lagoon, Lancing
10. Shoreham Beach, Shoreham
11. Truleigh Hill to Southwick Hill, Southwick
12. Southwick Hill, Southwick

**Local Nature Reserves (LNRs):**

- a. Lancing Ring
- b. Widewater Lagoon
- c. Shoreham Beach
- d. Mill Hill

- 3.28 There are a number of areas of historic importance within Adur. The district has seven Conservation Areas, which are defined as "areas of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance" (Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990). There are 118 listed buildings, a number of which are Grade I and Grade II\* listed, as well as a number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Some of the key historic buildings in the district include Lancing College, the Church of St Mary de Haura (Shoreham-By-Sea), the Shoreham Airport terminal building, the Parish Church of St Mary (Sompting) and the Old Fort. There are also a number of undesignated heritage assets that make a significant contribution to the character of the district.
- 3.29 A significant amount of land in Adur is subject to tidal flooding due to the presence of the river Adur and the district's coastal location.
- 3.30 The Environment Act 1995 requires Local Authorities to assess air quality and establish Air Quality Management Areas to ensure air quality problems are dealt with. Under this Act, a wide range of pollutants are monitored. Currently there are two areas in Adur which show high concentrations that are likely to exceed the specified threshold levels at which damage to health is considered likely. These areas have been designated Air Quality Management Areas and are generally related to high levels of traffic pollution on the High Street in Shoreham and the Old Shoreham Road in Southwick.
- 3.31 The Environment Agency has classified the district as falling within an area of serious water stress, where demand for water is high and resource availability is low.
- 3.32 The groundwater quality of Adur is currently classified as 'Good' in the South East River Basin Management Plan (2009). Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Since 2009 bathing water at Southwick has achieved "higher" status. This means that bathing water meets the criteria for the stricter guideline standards of the revised Bathing Water Directive (2006/7/EC).

## Ecological Footprint

"Ecological footprinting measures the impact of human activity upon nature, by looking at our basic human consumption needs; food, materials and energy (demand) converted into areas of biologically active land required to produce them and absorb wastes (supply)" (Audit Commission Natural Report 2005).

- 3.33 Ecological Footprinting is measured in global hectares per person (gha/per). This indicates how many hectares each person needs to provide them with all the resources and commodities that they are currently using. For us to live sustainably we need to reach an Ecological Footprint (EF) of 1.8 global hectares per person (gha/person), however the world average EF is 2.2 gha/person. To exemplify this, it means that amongst other concerns, trees are being harvested faster than they can re-grow, fisheries are depleted more rapidly than they restock and CO<sub>2</sub> emitted more quickly than ecosystems can absorb it. It is possible to exceed ecological limits for a while but this 'deficit spending' leads to the destruction of ecological assets on which our economy depends, for example: depleted groundwater, collapsing fisheries, greenhouse gas accumulation in the atmosphere (leading to climate change) and deforestation.

3.34 Adur District Council is located in the South East of England which has a comparatively high EF within the UK – 5.63 gha/person (SEI 2008). This figure is above the national average of 5.3 gha/person and far exceeds the target global EF of 1.8 gha/person. In order to live sustainably the EF needs to be reduced.

Ecological Footprint data for Adur show that:

- Housing and food have equally the largest impact on the EF (24% share each of the total EF).
- Transportation is responsible for 18% of the total EF, making it the second largest factor
- Manufactured durables and consumables contribute to 14% of the EF
- Public services account for 11% of the total EF

*(REAP v2 Experimental release: 15-10-08. Published by SEI 2008. Available at <http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads>)*

3.35 Adur's greenhouse gas footprint (measured by tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per capita) is 16.41. This is below the regional average for the South East of 17.28 but just above the national average of 16.34. Energy use in households (24%), transportation (22%), food related energy use (17%) and consumer items and public services (both 13% each) are the predominant sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

*(REAP v2 Experimental release: 15-10-08. Published by SEI 2008. Available at <http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads>)*

## **Section 4 - Sustainability Issues/Problems**

4.1 The Scoping Report (June 2011) identified a number of sustainability problems and issues that need to be addressed. These are as follows:

### **Environmental problems**

- Climate change - sea level rise, more frequent and extreme weather events including flooding and droughts through increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Of these, flooding in particular puts a significant amount of the district at risk, particularly in respect of tidal flooding.
- High water stress with limited water supply due to high per capita use and relatively high population density.
- Poor air quality on High Street, Shoreham and Old Shoreham Road, Southwick (both designated Air Quality Management Areas)
- There are three water bodies in Adur that are failing to achieve good ecological status as defined by the Water Framework Directive. The Teville Stream is the most seriously affected, the other two being the River Adur estuary and the Ladywell Stream.
- There is significant potential for land contamination in the industrial areas of Shoreham and Lancing.

### **Environmental issues to be addressed**

- Ensuring that biodiversity and the habitats that support it are protected and, where possible, enhanced and that capacity exists to allow adaptation to a changing climate.
- Addressing climate change as a major issue impacting on not only the environment, but also on economic and social aspects of life in Adur. Also addressing the issue of sea level rises that may affect communities residing along the coastal strip and adjacent to the river Adur.
- Addressing pressures on water supply caused by climate change, an increase in usage and new development.
- Adur's water is supplied by an underlying chalk aquifer which follows the general boundary of the South Downs National Park. Given Adur's reliance on this valuable resource, it is important to protect the quality and quantity of the vulnerable groundwater from the detrimental impacts of development.
- Ensuring that provision for waste is adequate for the current and future development needs, bearing in mind that the land available to dispose of this waste (landfill sites) is reducing.
- Maintaining and enhancing the natural and built environment of the district and ensuring that it is not adversely affected by development.
- Preserving and enhancing Adur's distinctive historic and built heritage and ensuring that this is not adversely affected by new development.
- Reducing traffic and easing congestion along main road networks.
- Ensuring that opportunities to remediate contamination are taken through the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
- Ensuring that waterbodies in the district achieve at least good ecological status or good ecological potential by 2015.

## **Economic problems**

- Shortage of good quality unconstrained employment land
- Lack of move-on accommodation and high quality business units
- General lack of demand for employment floorspace, Adur not perceived as an office location
- High levels of congestion on the A259 and A27
- Low level of skills

## **Economic issues to be addressed**

- Maintaining a healthy, vibrant and diverse economy into the future, supporting the retention and modernisation of existing businesses and ensuring the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities essential to support the business community.
- Ensuring the continued vitality and viability of the three main centres in Adur (Shoreham, Southwick and Lancing)
- Addressing traffic volumes and promoting alternative modes of transport to the car.
- Addressing poor education attainment rates and meeting a growing demand for the provision of childcare within the district.
- Ensuring the adequate provision of skills/training facilities

## **Social problems**

- Low educational attainment
- Low level of skills
- Poor Higher Education provision
- Perceived crime and antisocial behaviour
- Shortage of affordable housing
- Health inequalities
- Poor living environment in some areas
- An ageing population (although this is as much a national issue as a local one)

## **Social issues to be addressed**

- Ensuring a sufficient supply and mix of homes including affordable homes to meet current and future needs.
- Tackling deprivation and social exclusion in areas where access to services, housing and education is poor.
- Helping to promote healthy lifestyles through access to recreation, leisure and open space as well as access to formal health facilities.
- Addressing the needs of an ageing population with increasing demands on health and social care.
- Attracting younger people to live and work in the district
- Ensuring the adequate provision of skills/training facilities

## **Section 5 - The Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

- 5.1 A Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed as part of the Scoping Report and consists of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared.

### **Sustainability Objectives**

- 5.2 The purpose of the Sustainability Objectives is to:
- Provide the direction and scope of the SA / SEA
  - Give a structure to the appraisal
  - Help identify relevant indicators.
- 5.3 Table 2 below lists the Sustainability Appraisal objectives derived through the production of the Scoping Report 2011. The criteria that support the objectives are intended as a reference to the potential effects that a given objective may have. They are not intended to be used as a checklist against which all strategies/policies/sites will be judged. Ultimately the aim of the SA is to help identify potential significant effects (both positive and negative) and suggest mitigation and enhancement.

### **Indicators**

- 5.4 Relevant indicators (see table 2 below and Appendix 1) were chosen for each of the Sustainability Objectives to monitor progress towards delivering the objectives and therefore towards promoting sustainable development. The indicators were also used to guide the collection of baseline and monitoring information as detailed in Appendix 1.
- 5.5 For certain indicators, collecting current information and predicting the future baseline is difficult.

Limitations include the following:

- Indicators are quantified information and they help explain how things are changing over time. However, they do not explain why particular trends are occurring – there can often be a range of reasons – and also the secondary effects of any changes.
- The indicators have been chosen to monitor particular objectives and refine the broader issues into a measurable figure. However, this measurement often only reflects a small component of the objective or simplifies it.
- Much of the data is collected or collated by external bodies. Therefore, Adur District Council has little control over the temporal and spatial scope of the data and whether collection methods may change in the future which would restrict reliable comparisons.
- Appendix 1 is still work in progress. There are gaps in the data collected at a local or comparable level for recent time periods. In many cases, data is insufficient to identify a trend. After having consolidated the list of indicators, for the remaining indicators we will continue to investigate additional data and potential data sources.

5.6 It is important to recognise these limitations, particularly the last aspect. Focusing solely on quantified indicators as a measure of progress could lead to misrepresentation. Therefore, some qualitative information such as views from experts and local residents might still be necessary in some circumstances.

**Table 2: Sustainability Objectives**

<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Supporting Criteria</b>
<p>1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources</p>	<p>Number of renewable energy developments / installations or schemes for energy efficient supply</p> <p>Amount of energy generated from renewable resources or efficient energy supply</p> <p>Average annual domestic consumption of electricity</p> <p>Average annual domestic consumption of gas</p> <p>Average annual commercial and industrial consumption of electricity</p> <p>Average annual commercial and industrial consumption of gas</p> <p>Number and percentage of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4</p> <p>Number and percentage of new non-residential developments meeting or exceeding BREEAM Very Good standard</p>	<p>Will the Plan promote low/zero carbon development?</p> <p>Will the plan encourage adoption of the Code for Sustainable Homes for all new dwellings and BREEAM for non-residential developments?</p> <p>Will the Plan affect both new development and existing buildings?</p>
<p>2. Protect and enhance water</p>	<p>Average per capita consumption of water</p>	<p>Will the Plan encourage greater efficiency in the use of water?</p>

<p>quality and encourage the sustainable use of water</p>	<p>Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 in respect of water efficiency</p> <p>Classification of groundwater quality</p> <p>Status of waterbodies</p> <p>Number of planning applications incorporating SuDS</p>	<p>Will the plan promote use of SuDS?</p> <p>Will the plan encourage adoption of the Code for Sustainable Homes for all new dwellings and BREEAM for non-residential developments?</p> <p>Will the plan ensure no deterioration of waterbodies designated under the Water Framework Directive and will it contribute to achieving good ecological status or potential?</p>
<p>3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials</p>	<p>Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land per annum</p> <p>Percentage of employment floorspace built on previously developed land per annum</p>	<p>Will the plan direct development to brownfield areas before greenfield?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate the re-use of contaminated land?</p>
<p>4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats</p>	<p>Number of developments commenced within designated sites and reserves</p> <p>Number of developments commenced within BAP habitats</p> <p>Extent and condition of SSSIs</p> <p>Amount of land identified as BAP habitat</p>	<p>Will the Plan achieve a net gain in biodiversity?</p> <p>Will the Plan maintain and enhance existing biodiversity and habitats?</p> <p>Will the plan allow the adaptation of biodiversity to a changing climate?</p> <p>Will the plan contribute to any of the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas?</p>

<p>5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes</p>	<p>Number of up-to-date conservation appraisals and management plans</p> <p>Listed buildings and risk of decay</p> <p>Conservation areas at risk</p>	<p>Will the Plan maintain and enhance local distinctiveness?</p> <p>Will the plan protect and enhance heritage assets?</p>
<p>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</p>	<p>Number of planning applications approved outside the built up area boundary and not within the National Park</p>	
<p>7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it</p>	<p>Amount of open space in the district per 1000 population</p>	<p>Will the plan prevent inappropriate development on accessible public open space and other key areas of green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate a green infrastructure network?</p> <p>Will the Plan provide multifunctional green space including open green space, sustainable drainage and biodiversity?</p> <p>Will the Plan improve access to green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan protect playing fields and indoor and outdoor sports facilities?</p> <p>Will the Plan enhance biodiversity through the provision of green</p>

		infrastructure?
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.	<p>Number of Air Quality Management Areas</p> <p>Greenhouse gas footprint</p> <p>CO2 emissions per capita</p> <p>Public concern over noise – number of noise complaints</p> <p>Number of planning permissions for developments that incorporate the remediation of contaminated land</p>	<p>Will the Plan affect surface watercourses or groundwater protection zones?</p> <p>Will the Plan minimise/reduce air, water and/or soil pollution?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate necessary upgrades to infrastructure associated with foul and surface water?</p> <p>Have areas currently affected by air quality issues been adequately reflected in the Plan?</p> <p>Will the Plan help reduce levels of noise, vibration and light pollution?</p> <p>Will the Plan contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions?</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	<p>Number of residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of non-residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding</p>	<p>See criteria relating to other SA objectives on water, energy efficiency, biodiversity etc.</p> <p>Does the Plan encourage adaptation techniques?</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce	<p>Average life expectancy</p> <p>Prevalence of obese children (year 6 – ages 10-11)</p>	<p>Will the Plan facilitate healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will the Plan help secure</p>

<p>inequalities in health</p>	<p>Number of under 18 conceptions per annum</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions – Cancer</p> <p>Number of hospital admissions – Coronary Heart Disease</p>	<p>necessary health related infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the plan help to increase participation in sport</p>
<p>11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>	<p>Level of crime</p> <p>Notifiable offences recorded by the police</p>	<p>Will the Plan improve community safety?</p> <p>Will the Plan help to ensure crime prevention measures are incorporated into new and existing development?</p>
<p>12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</p>	<p>Percentage of trip productions in Adur by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus &amp; coach, rail)</p> <p>Percentage of trip attractions to district by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus &amp; coach, rail)</p>	<p>Will the Plan help reduce the need to travel?</p> <p>Will the Plan’s strategic spatial policies help to establish a more sustainable pattern of settlements?</p> <p>Will the Plan adequately integrate land uses, transport infrastructure and public transport?</p> <p>Will the Plan increase the carbon efficiency of transport networks?</p> <p>Will the Plan promote compact and balanced mixed use, and higher density development, which has adequate public transport infrastructure?</p>
<p>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking</p> <p>Percentage of households in fuel</p>	<p>Will the Plan avoid discrimination related to age, gender disability, race, faith, location and income?</p>

inequalities	poverty	
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	<p>Number of households classified as having priority needs on the housing register</p> <p>Net dwelling completions</p> <p>Gross affordable housing completions</p> <p>Ratio of median house price to median earnings</p>	
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.	No indicators	<p>Does the Plan encourage mixed communities?</p> <p>Does the Plan seek to secure the necessary infrastructure to support communities?</p>
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.	<p>Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type per annum</p> <p>Number of VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Percentage of working age population that are economically active</p> <p>Average gross weekly earnings</p>	<p>Will the Plan provide a focus on achieving the renaissance of town centres and deprived areas?</p> <p>Is the delivery of development linked to the provision of adequate transport and other infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan help facilitate a sustainable visitor economy?</p> <p>Will the Plan meet the needs of new employment opportunities and take account of the needs of existing local residents and businesses?</p>
17. To avoid,	Number of planning permissions	Will the Plan help to facilitate the

<p>reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development</p>	<p>granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds</p>	<p>improvement of coastal defences?</p> <p>Does the plan promote a sequential approach to avoid development in areas at risk of flooding?</p> <p>Will the plan promote use of SuDS?</p> <p>Will the Plan affect coastal erosion?</p> <p>Will the Plan work with natural processes and have regard to biodiversity?</p>
<p>18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres</p>	<p>Amount of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' per annum and the amount of this floorspace provided within town centres</p> <p>New community facilities provided in the district per annum</p>	<p>Will the plan help to improve accessibility to existing services/facilities</p> <p>Will the Plan secure new infrastructure and/or encourage better use of existing infrastructure?</p>
<p>19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.</p>	<p>Number of design awards won</p>	<p>Does the Plan promote high standards of design?</p>
<p>20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable</p>	<p>Number of lower super output areas in Adur within 10% most deprived in England in respect of education, skills and training</p>	<p>Will the Plan help to improve accessibility to existing educational facilities?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate the</p>

<p>people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.</p>	<p>% of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs</p>	<p>provision of new educational facilities?</p>
<p>21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.</p>	<p>Amount of waste going to landfill per annum</p> <p>Rate of recycling per annum</p>	<p>Will the Plan minimise waste disposal to landfill?</p> <p>Will the Plan help to improve accessibility to recycling and other waste management facilities?</p> <p>Will the Plan support and encourage development and business initiatives that promote this objective?</p>

## SECTION 6: Testing the Draft Local Plan Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives

6.1 The Scoping Report for the Adur Local Plan 2011 assessed the 14 Core Strategy objectives against the 21 Sustainability Objectives to ensure that they were compatible. However, as the Plan has progressed to the Draft Local Plan stage, the objectives have been amended slightly to better reflect the Vision of the Local Plan. The number of objectives has been reduced to 11. Therefore this section assesses the Sustainability Objectives against the new Local Plan objectives which are as follows:

1. *To deliver between 1785 – 2835 dwellings, or 2635 – 3685 dwellings up to 2028 to contribute to meeting objectively-assessed needs in Adur District in terms of type, size and tenure (including those delivered at Shoreham Harbour).*
2. *To ensure that local communities benefit from the regeneration of sites and opportunities in the District. This will be achieved through physical and social integration, access to new and improved education, and the provision of affordable housing, social and community, leisure and transport facilities. These measures will contribute to a reduction in poverty and social exclusion, reduction in health inequalities<sup>2</sup> and improvements in quality of life, aiming to uplift the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.*
3. *To regenerate the District through new sustainable development opportunities at locations including Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and Shoreham-by-Sea. In particular, regeneration will seek:*
  - (a) *To achieve strategic development at Shoreham Harbour, delivering housing and jobs; creating social, economic, environmental and infrastructure improvements which benefit Adur, its businesses, residents and visitors, contributing to the prosperity of the South East region.*
  - (b) *To increase the role of Shoreham Airport in the local economy, through the provision of increased employment opportunities, enhancement of its role as an important visitor attraction, and its continued importance as a General Aviation Airport.*
  - (c) *To facilitate the development of key sites in Shoreham-by-Sea town centre.*
4. *To use partnership working to ensure the timely delivery of appropriate infrastructure to meet identified physical, social, community and environmental needs. This could include the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).*
5. *To ensure that the town centres of Shoreham, Lancing and Southwick continue to thrive and are able to accommodate change (which respects their character) to meet needs arising from future growth. Enhancements to the streetscene of these centres should be made, to ensure they remain attractive, vital and viable, and their role as retail centres serving local communities is maintained.*
6. *To protect and improve the quality, landscape and townscape character and local distinctiveness of Adur, which includes the setting of the South Downs National Park, River Adur, coastal waterfront, open areas between settlements and*

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<sup>2</sup>NHS West Sussex is a member of 'waves ahead', the joint Adur and Worthing Local Strategic Partnership

Conservation Areas and other cultural and historic assets and where appropriate, access to them. Limited countryside assets will be safeguarded, and public access increased where appropriate to do so.

7. *Public transport services and infrastructure (including improvements at the District's railway stations), demand management measures, and cycle and footpaths together will improve connectivity within and to the District's communities as well as to Brighton and Worthing, achieve more sustainable travel patterns and reduce the need to use the private car, consequently improving air quality.*
8. *To work with the Highways Agency and West Sussex County Council to determine how best to secure improvements to the A259 and A27 to manage (and where possible, reduce) congestion. The impact of Heavy Goods Vehicles servicing the Port and the District's businesses will be managed.*
9. *To ensure that the risks associated with flooding are avoided and mitigated through directing development to appropriate locations and, where this is not possible, through appropriate flood mitigation measures. Where feasible, new flood defences and other measures to reduce flood risk should take the form of ecologically sustainable solutions.*
10. *A range of sustainable construction and design measures, (including the Code for Sustainable Homes) aimed at reducing the impacts of climate change and the carbon footprint of the District will have been utilised in new developments. New development will also have been designed to be more resilient to the effects of climate change.*
11. *Within the context of a Green Infrastructure strategy, to improve recreation and leisure facilities to provide an interlinked network of multifunctional open spaces - through and from urban areas (including Shoreham Harbour) to the coast and countryside, the provision of open space and greater opportunities for (and access to) informal recreational uses within the open areas between settlements. Access to the National Park for local residents will have been improved.*

The scoring is as follows:

<b>G</b>	Objectives are compatible
<b>A</b>	Potential for conflict with objectives
<b>R</b>	Objectives are incompatible
	No impact

		Draft Local Plan Objectives										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sustainability Objectives	1 Energy	G	G	G	G	G					G	
	2 Water	G	G	G	G	G		G		G	G	G
	3 Land Efficiency	G	G	G		G	G	G				
	4 Biodiversity	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	5 Historic Environment	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G			G
	6 Countryside	R	G	G	G		G	G				G

<b>7 Green Infrastructure</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>						
<b>8 Pollution</b>	<b>G</b>										
<b>9 Climate Change</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>			<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>10 Health</b>	<b>G</b>										
<b>11 Crime</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>						
<b>12 Transport</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>			<b>G</b>
<b>13 Social Exclusion</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>				<b>G</b>
<b>14 Housing</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A</b>			<b>G</b>		
<b>15 Vibrant Communities</b>	<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>		<b>G</b>						
<b>16 Economic Development</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>		
<b>17 Flooding</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>			<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>
<b>18 Services</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>			
<b>19 Places</b>	<b>G</b>										
<b>20 Education</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>							
<b>21 Waste</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>						<b>G</b>	

6.2 The compatibility assessment has identified that the majority of the objectives of the Draft Local Plan and Sustainability Appraisal are compatible, which means they strengthen and support each other. However, there are some inconsistencies between the two sets of objectives. The Local Plan Objective 1 which focuses on housing provision would conflict with Sustainability Objective 6 regarding protection of the countryside due to the need to identify housing sites within the Local Green Gaps in the district. The Local Plan Objectives 1 and 3 also conflict with Sustainability Objective 17 (flooding) as a number of sites proposed for new development (including Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport) are at risk of flooding. These conflicts are explored in more detail throughout the rest of this appraisal and are not easily resolved. The key is recognising these conflicts and ensuring that they are minimised and /or mitigated as far as is practicable.

## Section 7 – Site Appraisals

- 7.1 Prior to the production of the various housing options being consulted on as part of the Draft Adur Local Plan consultation, a number of sites identified in the Adur Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009) and the Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) were assessed against a number of sustainability appraisal criteria. This assessment can be found in Appendix 3.
- 7.2 The site appraisals have focussed on whether the site itself is suitable for development rather than consideration of what the development on the site might be in order to identify the most appropriate sites for development taking into account a range of issues such as biodiversity, flood risk, countryside, the historic environment etc. The Sustainability Objectives have been used as a starting point to aid the assessment but not all the objectives have actually been used. This is because a number of objectives such as Objective 1 (Energy Efficiency), Objective 11 (Crime), Objective 14 (Housing) etc. relate more to the development proposed than the actual suitability of the site for development.
- 7.3 Sites such as Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport have not been included in this site assessment as they are location specific sites with existing uses that cannot be replicated elsewhere in the district. However, they have been assessed as part of the sustainability appraisal of the Draft Plan as a whole as there are specific policies within the plan for Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport.
- 7.4 As a result of the site assessments, the following sites have been considered as appropriate for inclusion/allocation in the Draft Plan:
- Land North West of the Hasler Estate
  - New Monks Farm
  - Old Salts Farm North
  - Sompting Fringe
  - Sompting Fringe North
  - Pond Road
  - Ropetackle North
  - Civic Centre
- The following sites were not considered appropriate for allocation in the Draft Plan:
- Land Between New Salts Farm Road and Adur Recreation Ground
  - Land to the North East of the Hasler Estate
  - Land North of Upper Brighton Road, Sompting
- 7.5 Please see Appendix 3 for more information regarding why sites were included or excluded.

## SECTION 8 – Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012

### Sustainability Appraisal Approach and Methodology

- 8.1 The Sustainability Objectives have been used to undertake an appraisal of the housing targets (and the three options for housing target A) and policies in the draft Adur Local Plan 2012. Each housing option and policy has been assessed against each of the 21 objectives. The assessments indicate the positive and negative impacts of each option or policy in relation to the sustainability objectives. A colour coding system has been used as part of this process and this is as follows:

Green	Positive impact / consistent with Sustainability Objective
Amber	Mixed impacts / potential for conflict with Sustainability Objective
Red	Significant conflict with Sustainability Objective
0	No impact / issue addressed by other policies in Plan

- 8.2 The results of this SA will help stakeholders and consultees make informed choices regarding the options and policies within the draft Local Plan. These SA results will also influence the decision making process in relation to which final housing target (and option) is selected as well as determine whether any policies need to be amended to ensure that they are more consistent with the sustainability objectives.
- 8.3 The Draft Adur Local plan is divided into four main parts. These are as follows:  
Part 1: The Adur Local Plan  
Part 2: A Strategy for Change and Prosperity  
Part 3: A Spatial Strategy  
Part 4: Development Management Policies
- 8.4 These different parts are explained in more detail below. However, it is important to note that the Draft Local Plan should be read as a whole. The policies in the Plan work together to complement each other. For example, where a policy is being assessed against Sustainability Objective 1 (Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy), it may be that the policy doesn't specifically address this issue. However, there are policies in the Plan which do specifically address the issue of energy efficiency and renewable energy and seek to ensure that all development in the district meets certain levels of energy efficiency. Therefore the objective has not necessarily been overlooked just because a policy doesn't refer to the issue. Where an objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan, this will be stated in the SA.
- 8.5 A number of policies in Part 2 of the Draft Local Plan were assessed by a panel of officers at a workshop held in early August 2012. These officers represented a number of different professions and skills in order to ensure a carefully considered and well-rounded appraisal that considers all the key issues. The officers were as follows:

Ben Daines – Planning Policy (Adur District Council)  
Claire Hunt – Wellbeing (Adur District Council)

Arjan De Jong – Housing Needs (Adur District Council)  
 Clare Mangan – Regeneration (Adur District Council)  
 Nadeem Shad - Environmental Health (Adur District Council)  
 Hannah Hyland – Environment Agency  
 Catherine Mcleod – Environment Agency

Where a policy was assessed by the above panel, it has been indicated in this appraisal.

8.6 The SA of Parts 2 and 3 of the Plan are included below. The Local Plan objectives in Part 1 have been assessed against the Sustainability Objectives in section 6 above. Policy 1 (Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development) is a model policy produced by the Planning Inspectorate (PINS) and it is advised that all new Local Plans include this policy. As a result, a Sustainability Appraisal of this policy hasn't been undertaken as it would be of little value given that it is recommended by PINS that the policy is not amended. There are a large number of Development Management policies in Part 4 of the Plan and these have therefore been included in Appendix 4. However, the key findings of the SA of the Development Management Policies have been summarised below.

**Sustainability Appraisal of the Policies in the Draft Local Plan**

**Part 2 – A Strategy for Change and Prosperity**

8.7 This section focusses on the main spatial strategy for the Plan and looks at options and potential allocations for new housing and employment sites in the district.

***Draft Policy 2: Spatial Strategy***

This policy seeks to focus development in the built up areas of Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate but recognises the need for some greenfield sites to meet development needs. Regeneration will be delivered through new development at Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport. The policy aims to protect the Local Green Gaps and prevent coalescence of settlements as well as protecting the character of Sompting Village.

The SA of this policy is as follows:

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy promotes new development at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour. Both developments could potentially impact on water quality given their close proximity to the River Adur. Please see the Sustainability Appraisal for Draft Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green This policy promotes the use of previously developed land as it states that the main focus for development over the plan period will be the built up areas of Lancing,

Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate. The policy recognises that it will be necessary to release some greenfield sites on the edge of the built up areas to ensure an adequate supply of suitable land for development. However, this is in addition to rather than instead of development on brownfield land so the policy is consistent with this objective. Additionally, the two key regeneration sites included in the policy – Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport – constitute previously developed land.

#### 4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats

Amber

This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but there is potential for new development at Shoreham Airport to have a negative impact on the River Adur SSSI given its close proximity (see the SA of Draft Policy 7 for more detail). Additionally, it would need to be ensured that the development of any greenfield sites do not have an adverse impact on biodiversity in the area.

#### 5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes

Amber

This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy seeks to respect and maintain the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area. Additionally, the policy states that new greenfield development on the edge of the built up areas should not significantly compromise the Local Green Gaps and that development which would result in the coalescence or loss of identity of settlements will be resisted. Regardless, a significant amount of greenfield land is proposed under both housing targets (see the Local Plan for more details) as well as a potentially significant amount of development at Shoreham Airport which would nevertheless have some negative impacts on the Local Green Gaps, the setting of the River Adur and the historic settlement pattern of the district. It would also need to be ensured that new development does not affect the setting of the Grade II\* Listed Terminal Building and the Grade II Listed Hangar.

#### 6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Red

The policy states that new greenfield development on the edge of the built up areas should not significantly compromise the Local Green Gaps which form part of the countryside of the district outside of the South Downs National Park. However, there will inevitably be some impacts. Additionally, significant levels of new employment development at Shoreham Airport will also inevitably have some impacts on the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing as well as the setting of the River Adur.

#### 7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

#### 8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water

Amber

This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but new development in the district, including at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour, has potential to have a negative impact on this objective, particularly through increased car movements and the resulting impacts on air quality. Please see the SA of draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and draft policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.

#### 9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, the policy states that the focus for development will be the built up areas of Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate which would have a positive impact on this objective by ensuring that a significant amount of new development is located close to sustainable transport links.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The policy promotes Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport as key regeneration areas that will both contribute to achieving this objective through the provision of a mix of uses at Shoreham Harbour including residential, employment and community uses, and new employment uses at Shoreham Airport.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy takes a proactive approach to delivering housing through the release of some greenfield sites on the edge of the Built Up Area as well as the promotion of Shoreham Harbour as an area providing a significant level of new development (which would include residential).
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green The policy promotes Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport as key regeneration areas that will both provide a significant amount of new employment generating uses.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Amber The policy states that the main focus for development will be in the built up areas of Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-by-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate. The majority of the built up area is at low risk from flooding so this focus is consistent with this objective. However, Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and a number of greenfield sites on the edge of the built up area have significant flood risk issues. Please see the SA of draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and draft policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green New housing and employment development in the district, including at Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport, could benefit the vitality and viability of existing centres.

Please see the SA of draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and draft policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
<b>19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good</b>
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs</b>
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
<b>21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy</b>
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Amber</b> This policy has a number of sustainability benefits, the majority of which are social and economic but there are also some environmental benefits. The policy scores negatively in relation to protecting the countryside however, which reflects the limited amount of land within the Built Up Area for new development to meet needs, and the resulting requirement for some greenfield sites within the Local Green Gaps to meet these needs.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No change to policy.

***Draft policies 3, 4 and 5: Delivering Targets for Residential Development***  
(Assessed by panel)

The above three policies all relate to the delivery of two potential housing targets –  
Option A: 2835 dwellings (including Shoreham Harbour) up to 2028  
Option B: 3685 dwellings (including Shoreham Harbour) up to 2028

Draft policy 4 provides three different options showing how the Option A housing target could be met. These options involve different site configurations. There are no different options for achieving Option B because this option uses all the potentially available, deliverable and reasonable sites in the district.

Rather than assess each of these policies individually, it was considered more useful to focus on assessing Options A1, A2, A3 and B to understand their impacts on the SA objectives.

The scoring for assessing these housing options differs slightly from the scoring approach for the rest of the draft Plan as indicated above. This is because not only was each housing option assessed against the SA objectives but they were also, to some extent, assessed against each other in order to provide a clearer understanding of the differing impacts of each option. Symbols (+/-) were also used in order to help distinguish the differing impacts of each option as shown below.

Green ++	Significant positive impact on Sustainability Objective
Green +	Positive impact on Sustainability Objective
0	No impact / issue addressed by other policies in Local Plan
Amber +/-	Mixed impacts / potential for conflict with Sustainability Objective
Red -	Negative impact on Sustainability Objective
Red --	Significant negative impact on Sustainability Objective

The different housing options (excluding Shoreham Harbour) are as follows:

		<b>Number of dwellings<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Option A1: (Map A1)</b>	<b>New homes to be built on previously developed land</b>	<b>870</b>
	<b>Plus the following greenfield sites: New Monks Farm: 450 homes @35dph Sompting Fringe: 250 homes @35dph Hasler: 300 homes - @35dph</b>	<b>1000</b>
		<b>Total 1870</b>
<b>Option A2: (Map A2)</b>	<b>New homes to be built on previously developed land</b>	<b>870</b>
	<b>Plus the following greenfield sites: New Monks Farm: 450 homes @35dph Hasler: 450 homes @35dph</b>	<b>900</b>
		<b>Total 1770</b>
<b>Option A3: (Map A3)</b>	<b>New homes to be built on previously developed land</b>	<b>870</b>
	<b>Plus the following greenfield sites: New Monks Farm: 450 homes @35dph Sompting Fringe: 420 homes @35dph</b>	<b>870</b>
		<b>Total 1740</b>

		<b>Total number of dwellings</b>
<b>Option B: (Map B)</b>	<b>New homes to be built on previously developed land</b>	<b>870</b>
	<b>Plus the following greenfield sites: New Monks Farm: 600 homes @35dph Hasler: 600 homes @ 35dph Sompting Fringe: 420 homes @ 35dph Sompting North: 210 Homes @ 35dph</b>	<b>1830</b>
		<b>Total 2700</b>

dph = dwellings per hectare

<sup>3</sup> Please note that dwelling totals have been rounded.

The SA also focussed on the greenfield sites as it is only the greenfield sites that differ with each option. The SA of the options is as follows:

<b>1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources</b>	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water</b>	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone.
	Option B This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone.
<b>3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials</b>	
Green	The spatial strategy for the draft Local Plan seeks to make the most efficient use of brownfield land. All of the options proposed assume that all available brownfield sites will be developed first where feasible. The greenfield sites are not alternatives to brownfield sites. Therefore it is considered that all options (A1, A2, A3 & B1) encourage the re-use of previously developed land and are consistent with this policy.
<b>4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats</b>	
A	Option A1 It is considered that there is potential for this option to have a negative impact on biodiversity given that it involves the development of a significant amount of greenfield land. Additionally, there is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) just south of the Sompting fringe site which could be impacted.  It should be noted however that new development offers opportunities to enhance biodiversity through contributions and enhancement measures

	both on and off site. Policies in the Plan will ensure that such opportunities are realized.
A	<p>Option A2</p> <p>It is considered that there is potential for this option to have a negative impact on biodiversity given that it involves the development of a significant amount of greenfield land. However, unlike option A1, there are no adjacent designated sites.</p> <p>It should be noted however that new development offers opportunities to enhance biodiversity through contributions and enhancement measures both on and off site. Policies in the Plan will ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
A	<p>Option A3</p> <p>It is considered that there is potential for this option to have a negative impact on biodiversity given that it involves the development of a significant amount of greenfield land. Additionally, there is a Site of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) just south of the Sompting fringe site which could be impacted.</p> <p>It should be noted however that new development offers opportunities to enhance biodiversity through contributions and enhancement measures both on and off site. Policies in the Plan will ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
Red -	<p>Option B</p> <p>Given that this option proposes significantly more development than option A1, A2 and A3, the potential for negative impacts is likely to be greater and more difficult to mitigate.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it should be noted however that new development offers opportunities to enhance biodiversity through contributions and enhancement measures both on and off site. Policies in the Plan will ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	
Amber	<p>Option A1</p> <p>None of the allocations within this option are located within a Conservation Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be most prominent within the gap. There is also a Grade II Listed Building just north of the Hasler site. It will need to be ensured that new development does not impact on the setting of this building.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A2</p> <p>None of the allocations within this option are located within a Conservation Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be most prominent within the gap. There is also a Grade II Listed Building just north of the Hasler site. It will need to be ensured that new development does not impact on the setting of this building.</p>
Red -	Option A3

	<p>None of the allocations within this option are located within a Conservation Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the gap.</p> <p>Additionally, this option proposes more development at Sompting fringe which is a sensitive area given the relatively small size of the Local Green Gap between Sompting and Worthing. The open Gap also forms a key part of the setting of Sompting Village Conservation Area.</p>
Red -	<p>Option B</p> <p>None of the allocations within this option are located within a Conservation Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the gap. There is also a Grade II Listed Building just north of the Hasler site.</p> <p>Additionally, this option proposes more development at Sompting fringe as well as an additional allocation at Sompting North, both of which are sensitive areas given the relatively small size of the Local Green Gap between Sompting and Worthing. The open Gap also forms a key part of the setting of Sompting Village Conservation Area.</p>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	
R-	<p>Option A1</p> <p>This option would involve a significant amount of development in the countryside, specifically within the Local Green Gaps between Shoreham and Lancing, and between Sompting/Lancing &amp; Worthing. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the gap whereas development at Hasler and Sompting would be slightly less so. Despite opportunities to mitigate the impact on the countryside through good design, this option is likely to have some negative impacts on this objective.</p>
R-	<p>Option A2</p> <p>This option would involve a significant amount of development in the countryside, specifically within the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the gap whereas development at Hasler would be slightly less so. Despite opportunities to mitigate the impact on the countryside through good design, this option is likely to have some negative impacts on this objective.</p>
R-	<p>Option A3</p> <p>This option would involve a significant amount of development in the countryside, specifically within the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing, and between Sompting/Lancing and Worthing. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the Shoreham and Lancing Gap. This option also proposes significantly more development at Sompting Fringe and, as a result, would also be relatively prominent in the Sompting/Lancing and Worthing Gap. Despite opportunities to mitigate the impact on the countryside through good design, this option is likely to have some negative impacts on this objective.</p>

R--	<p>Option B</p> <p>Of all the options, option B would have the most significant impact as it proposes a large amount of development in the countryside, specifically within the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing, and between Sompting/Lancing and Worthing. New development at New Monks Farm is likely to be relatively prominent within the Shoreham and Lancing Gap. This option proposes a significant amount of development at Sompting Fringe (same amount as option 3) as well as an additional site at Sompting North. As a result, new development at Sompting Fringe and Sompting North would be relatively prominent in the Sompting/Lancing and Worthing Gap. Despite opportunities to mitigate the impact on the countryside through good design, this option would have significant negative impacts on this objective.</p>
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	
Amber	<p>Option A1</p> <p>Although this option would result in the development of a significant amount of greenfield land which forms part of the green infrastructure network, there is no public access to the existing Local Green Gaps. New development within the Gaps provides opportunities for public access to and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Sompting Fringe is of particular significance as new development could improve pedestrian and cycle links to Worthing through the gap. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are realized.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A2</p> <p>Although this option would result in the development of a significant amount of greenfield land which forms part of the green infrastructure network, there is no public access to the existing Local Green Gaps. New development within the Gaps provides opportunities for public access to and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are realized.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3</p> <p>Although this option would result in the development of a significant amount of greenfield land which forms part of the green infrastructure network, there is no public access to the existing Local Green Gaps. New development within the Gaps provides opportunities for public access to and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Sompting Fringe is of particular significance as new development could improve pedestrian and cycle links to Worthing through the gap. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are realized.</p>
Amber	<p>Option B</p> <p>Although this option would result in the development of a significant amount of greenfield land which forms part of the green infrastructure network, there is no public access to the existing Local Green Gaps. New development within the Gaps provides opportunities for public access to and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Sompting Fringe is of particular significance as new development could improve pedestrian and cycle links to Worthing through the gap. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are</p>

	realized.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water	
Red -	<p>Option A1</p> <p>The main sites proposed as part of this option are all greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Although sustainable transport measures will be incorporated into each development and contributions will be sought for wider sustainable transport improvements in the district, each of the sites will cumulatively result in additional car movements on the highway network which will potentially increase air pollution.</p> <p>There is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at Shoreham High Street, caused by congestion at the High Street roundabout. Traffic travelling east from the Hasler site is likely to exacerbate these problems.</p> <p>The Hasler site is also located close to Shoreham Airport and falls within some of the noise contours of the Airport. This issue would need to be considered carefully at the design stage to avoid impacts on occupiers of the development.</p> <p>New development at the Hasler site would provide the opportunity to improve the sewers in the area, many of which have collapsed. This could help to improve pollution in the area caused by sewage.</p> <p>Part of the development at New Monks Farm would be located close to the A27 which could have noise impacts on occupiers of the development. This issue would need to be carefully considered at the design stage.</p> <p>Option A1 is likely to conflict with this objective.</p>
Red -	<p>Option A2</p> <p>The main sites proposed as part of this option are all greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Although sustainable transport measures will be incorporated into each development and contributions will be sought for wider sustainable transport improvements in the district, each of the sites will cumulatively result in additional car movements on the highway network which will potentially increase air pollution.</p> <p>There is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at Shoreham High Street, caused by congestion at the High Street roundabout. Traffic travelling east from the Hasler site is likely to exacerbate these problems.</p> <p>The Hasler site is also located close to Shoreham Airport and falls within some of the noise contours of the Airport. More development is proposed at the Hasler site in this option than option A1. Part of the site would also be located adjacent to the railway line which could have noise implications. These issues would need to be considered carefully at the design stage.</p> <p>New development at the Hasler site would provide the opportunity to improve the sewers in the area, many of which have collapsed. This could</p>

	<p>help to improve pollution in the area caused by sewage.</p> <p>Part of the development at New Monks Farm would be located in close proximity to the A27 which could have noise impacts on occupiers of the development. This issue would need to be carefully considered at the design stage.</p> <p>Option A2 is likely to conflict with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3</p> <p>The main sites proposed as part of this option are all greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Although sustainable transport measures will be incorporated into each development and contributions will be sought for wider sustainable transport improvements in the district, each of the sites will cumulatively result in additional car movements on the highway network which will potentially increase air pollution.</p> <p>Part of the development at New Monks Farm would be located close to the A27 which could have noise impacts on occupiers of the development. This issue would need to be carefully considered at the design stage.</p> <p>This option does not include the Hasler site so there would be fewer issues associated with noise from the airport, the railway line, and impacts on Shoreham High Street AQMA. However, there is still potential conflict with this objective.</p>
Red --	<p>Option B</p> <p>The main sites proposed as part of this option are all greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land.</p> <p>Although sustainable transport measures will be incorporated into each development and contributions will be sought for wider sustainable transport improvements in the district, each of the sites will cumulatively result in additional car movements on the highway network which will potentially increase air pollution. This option would clearly have the most impact with regard to air pollution as it proposes significantly more housing than options A1, A2 and A3.</p> <p>There is an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) at Shoreham High Street, caused by congestion at the High Street roundabout. Traffic travelling east from the Hasler site is likely to exacerbate these problems.</p> <p>The Hasler site is also located close to Shoreham Airport and falls within the noise contours of the Airport. The north east corner of the site would be particularly affected. More development is proposed at the Hasler site in this option than option A1 and A2. Part of the site would also be located adjacent to the railway line which could have noise implications. These issues would need to be considered carefully at the design stage.</p> <p>Part of the development at New Monks Farm and Sompting North would</p>

	<p>be located in close proximity to the A27 which could have noise impacts on occupiers of the development. This issue would need to be carefully considered at the design stage.</p> <p>Option B is likely to have significant negative impacts on this objective.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	
	<p>Option A1 This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
	<p>Option A2 This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by other policies within the plan. .</p>
	<p>Option 3 This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
	<p>Option B This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	
Amber	<p>Option A1 This option proposes three large greenfield sites which provide significant opportunities for new, accessible open space. New Monks Farm also proposes a number of community facilities which could contribute to this objective.</p> <p>New development would also contribute towards new off-site community facilities including health centres/surgeries etc.</p> <p>However, given some of the negative impacts on pollution (assessed under Objective 8), there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A2 This option proposes two large greenfield sites which provide significant opportunities for new, accessible open space. New Monks Farm also proposes a number of community facilities which could contribute to this objective.</p> <p>New development would also contribute towards new off-site community facilities including health centres/surgeries etc.</p> <p>However, given some of the negative impacts on pollution (assessed under Objective 8), there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3 This option proposes two large greenfield sites which provide significant opportunities for new, accessible open space. New Monks Farm also proposes a number of community facilities which could contribute to this objective.</p> <p>New development would also contribute towards new off-site community</p>

	<p>facilities including health centres/surgeries etc.</p> <p>However, given some of the negative impacts on pollution (assessed under Objective 8), there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Option B - Amber</p> <p>This option proposes two large greenfield sites which provide significant opportunities for new, accessible open space. New Monks Farm also proposes a number of community facilities which could contribute to this objective. However, there is some concern that an increased number of dwellings at this site (600 for this option rather than 450 for option A1, A2 and A3 within the same footprint) could result in the provision of less community facilities.</p> <p>New development would also contribute towards new off-site community facilities including health centres/surgeries etc.</p> <p>However, given some of the negative impacts on pollution (assessed under Objective 8), there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
<b>11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</b>	
	<p>Option A1</p> <p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A2</p> <p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A3</p> <p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option B</p> <p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<b>12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</b>	
Amber	<p>Option A1 Amber</p> <p>Development of the three sites proposed under this option would incorporate sustainable transport measures (i.e. improved cycle and pedestrian facilities) and make contributions to improving the wider sustainable transport network. Bus links adjacent to the sites are also relatively good. However, the sites are on the edge of the built up area and none of them are particularly close to a town centre or train station. Therefore there is some potential for this option to conflict with this objective.</p> <p>A mix of uses are proposed at New Monks Farm including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A2 Amber</p> <p>Development of the two sites proposed under this option would incorporate sustainable transport measures (i.e. improved cycle and pedestrian facilities) and make contributions to improving the wider sustainable transport network. Bus links adjacent to the sites are also relatively good. However, the sites are on the edge of the built up area and none of them are particularly close to a town centre or train station.</p>

	<p>Therefore there is some potential for this option to conflict with this objective.</p> <p>A mix of uses are proposed at New Monks Farm including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3 Amber Development of the two sites proposed under this option would incorporate sustainable transport measures (i.e. improved cycle and pedestrian facilities) and make contributions to improving the wider sustainable transport network. Bus links adjacent to the sites are also relatively good. However, the sites are on the edge of the built up area and none of them are particularly close to a town centre or train station. Therefore there is some potential for this option to conflict with this objective.</p> <p>A mix of uses are proposed at New Monks Farm including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option B Amber Development of the four sites proposed under this option would incorporate sustainable transport measures (i.e. improved cycle and pedestrian facilities) and make contributions to improving the wider sustainable transport network. Bus links adjacent to the sites are also relatively good. However, the sites are on the edge of the built up area and none of them are particularly close to a town centre or train station. Therefore there is some potential for this option to conflict with this objective.</p> <p>A mix of uses are proposed at New Monks Farm including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
<b>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</b>	
Green +	<p>Option A1 This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development, as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A2 This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development, as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A3 This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development, as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities.</p>
Green +	<p>Option B This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development, as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm,</p>

	which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. Although this option provides more housing than Option A1, A2, A3, it is possible that the increased housing provision at New Monks Farm (600 dwellings for option B compared to 450 dwellings for options A1, A2 and A3) could result in the provision of less community facilities or employment floorspace.
<b>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</b>	
Green +	<b>Option A1</b> Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1870 dwellings (Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings) up until 2028, it still takes a proactive approach to housing considering the environmental and highway constraints in the district and would therefore contribute to this objective.
Green +	<b>Option A2</b> Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1770 dwellings (Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings) up until 2028, it still takes a proactive approach to housing considering the relative environmental and highway constraints in the district and would therefore contribute to this objective.
Green +	<b>Option A3</b> Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1740 dwellings (Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings) up until 2028, it still takes a proactive approach to housing considering the relative environmental and highway constraints in the district and would therefore contribute to this objective.
Green ++	<b>Option B</b> Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 2700 dwellings (Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings) up until 2028, it still takes a particularly proactive approach to housing bearing in mind the relative environmental and highway constraints in the district and would clearly contribute to this objective. This option proposes a significantly higher amount of housing than options A1, A2 and A3.
<b>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals</b>	
	<b>Option A1</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	<b>Option A2</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	<b>Option A3</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	<b>Option B</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy</b>	

Green +	<p>Option A1 Up to 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, new housing development would benefit the economy through providing an increased workforce in the area, as well as jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A2 Up to 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, new housing development would benefit the economy through providing an increased workforce in the area, as well as jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A3 Up to 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, new housing development would benefit the economy through providing an increased workforce in the area, as well as jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.</p>
Green +	<p>Option B This option proposes significantly more housing than options A1, A2 and A3 and so will have additional benefits for the economy in respect of providing an increased workforce in the area, and providing jobs in the construction industry.</p> <p>Up to 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective. However, it is possible that the increased housing provision at New Monks Farm (600 dwellings for option B compared to 450 dwellings for options A1, A2 and A3) could result in the provision of less community facilities or employment floorspace.</p>
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development (please see the Sequential and Exception Test for more information on flood risk)	
Red -	<p>Option A1 This option proposes development at the three following sites: New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with parts in Flood Zone 1 and 2. There are also potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district. However, the location of development at this site is not consistent with this objective. Sompting Fringe – the vast majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 and its allocation is therefore consistent with this objective. There are groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district. Hasler – This site is located within Flood Zone 3a and 3b and could only be developed if the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme is implemented as this would change the 3b designation to 3a. There are also potentially significant groundwater and surface water issues on the site. Sequentially, this is the most unfavourable site in terms of flood risk and would not be consistent</p>

	<p>with this objective. However, development at the Hasler site would provide opportunities to improve the sewers in the area, many of which have collapsed. This could improve sewer flooding in the area although the extent of the problem is not clear at this stage.</p> <p>Flood mitigation measures would be incorporated into development on these sites where necessary and a flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken to show that the development would be safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere. Nevertheless, given that this option proposes a significant amount of development in areas with a high probability of flooding, it cannot be considered to be consistent with this objective.</p>
Red --	<p>Option A2</p> <p>This option proposes development at the two following sites:  New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with parts in Flood Zone 1 and 2. There are also potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district. However, the location of development at this site is not consistent with this objective.  Hasler – This site is located within Flood Zone 3a and 3b and could only be developed if the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme is implemented as this would change the 3b designation to 3a. There are also potentially significant groundwater and surface water issues on the site. Sequentially, this is the most unfavourable site in terms of flood risk and would not be consistent with this objective. However, development at the Hasler site would provide opportunities to improve the sewers in the area, many of which have collapsed. This could improve sewer flooding in the area although the extent of the problem is not clear at this stage.  This option proposes a greater level of development at the Hasler site than Option A1.</p> <p>Flood mitigation measures would be incorporated into any development on these sites and a flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken to show that the development would be safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere. Nevertheless, given that both greenfield sites in this option have a high probability of flooding, this option is considered to significantly conflict with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3</p> <p>This option proposes development at the two following sites:  New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with parts in Flood Zone 1 and 2. There are also potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district. However, the location of development at this site is not consistent with this objective.  Sompting Fringe – the vast majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 and its allocation is therefore consistent with this objective. There are potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district.</p> <p>Flood mitigation measures would be incorporated into any development on these sites and a flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken to show that the development would be safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p>

	<p>Of the four options, this option is considered to be the most acceptable in respect of flooding as it locates more development within Flood Zone 1 than the other options. However, a significant amount of development would still be located within an area with a high probability of flooding so there is potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
Red --	<p>Option B</p> <p>This option proposes development at the four following sites:</p> <p>New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with parts in Flood Zone 1 and 2. There are potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district. However, the location of development at this site is not consistent with this objective. Additionally, this option proposes more housing on the site than the other options which exacerbates this issue.</p> <p>Sompting Fringe – the vast majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 and its allocation is therefore consistent with this objective. There are groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district.</p> <p>Sompting North – this site is entirely within Flood Zone 1 and its allocation is therefore consistent with this objective. There are some surface water issues but no significant groundwater issues.</p> <p>Hasler – This site is located within Flood Zone 3a and 3b and could only be developed if the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme is implemented as this would change the 3b designation to 3a. There are also potentially significant groundwater and surface water issues on the site. Sequentially, this is the most unfavourable site in terms of flood risk and would not be consistent with this objective. However, development at the Hasler site would provide opportunities to improve the sewers in the area, many of which have collapsed. This could improve sewer flooding in the area although the extent of the problem is not clear at this stage.</p> <p>This option proposes more housing on the site than the other options which exacerbates this issue.</p> <p>Flood mitigation measures would be incorporated into any development on these sites and a flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken to show that the development would be safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere.</p> <p>Although this option proposes more housing in flood zone 1 than the other options, it also proposes more housing in areas with a high probability of flooding. Therefore this option significantly conflicts with this objective.</p>
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres	
Green +	<p>Option A1</p> <p>This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development which would be likely to contribute to the vitality and viability of Lancing and Shoreham town centre through helping to retain existing residents as well as accommodating in-migration in the district which would result in more people using the town centres. However, it is likely that a significant number of residents of any new development in Sompting would shop in Worthing as well given its proximity.</p> <p>Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective.</p>

	<p>More houses are likely to result in more pressure on key facilities and services but development can make financial contributions towards the provision of new facilities to meet additional need created by that development.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A2 This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development which would be likely to contribute to the vitality and viability of Lancing and Shoreham town centre through helping to retain existing residents as well as accommodating in-migration in the district which would result in more people using the town centres.</p> <p>Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective.</p> <p>More houses are likely to result in more pressure on key facilities and services but development can make financial contributions towards the provision of new facilities to meet additional need created by that development.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A3 This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development which would be likely to contribute to the vitality and viability of Lancing and Shoreham town centre through helping to retain existing residents as well as accommodating in-migration in the district which would result in more people using the town centres. However, it is likely that a significant number of residents of any new development in Sompting would shop in Worthing as well as town centres within the district given its proximity.</p> <p>Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective.</p> <p>More houses are likely to result in more pressure on key facilities and services but development can make financial contributions towards the provision of new facilities to meet additional need created by that development.</p>
Green +	<p>Option B This option proposes a significant amount of new residential development which would be likely to contribute to the vitality and viability of Lancing and Shoreham town centre through helping to retain existing residents as well as accommodating in-migration in the district which would result in more people using the town centres. However, it is likely that a significant number of residents of any new development in Sompting would shop in Worthing as well as town centres within the district given its proximity.</p> <p>Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm which would contribute to this objective.</p> <p>More houses are likely to result in more pressure on key facilities and services but development can make financial contributions towards the provision of new facilities to meet additional need created by that</p>

	development.
<b>19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good</b>	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs</b>	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy</b>	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>	
<b>Amber</b>	Options A1, A2 & A3 Overall, these options are relatively similar in relation to their impacts on the Sustainability Objectives. Option A3 is preferable with regard to minimizing flood risk but is likely to have a greater impact on the historic character of the district due to the higher amount of land allocated at Sompting fringe. Option A2 is the least preferable option (not including option B) regarding flood risk due to the higher amount of land allocated at the Hasler Estate. Each option scores more favourably in relation to the social and economic objectives than the environmental objectives, mainly because they involve a significant amount of development on greenfield land (up to 1000 dwellings, up to 10,000sqm of employment floorspace,

	and other associated uses and infrastructure).
Red-	<p>Option B</p> <p>This option has the most negative impacts in relation to the Sustainability Objectives. There are a number of significant negative impacts in relation to the countryside, pollution and flood risk, and generally this option scores negatively in relation to the environmental objectives. However, there are a number of social and economic sustainability benefits and, comparatively, this option scores particularly positively in relation to meeting housing needs. However, it is clear from this Sustainability Appraisal that these benefits, to some degree, come at the expense of the environment.</p>

These results will be taken into consideration, along with other evidence and consultation responses on the draft Local Plan, when making a final decision on which housing option to select.

The scoring of the four housing options has been summarised below for ease of viewing.

	Sustainability Objective																				
Site	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Option A1			G+	A	A	R-	A	R-		A		A	G+	G+		G+	R-	G+			
Option A2			G+	A	A	R-	A	R-		A		A	G+	G+		G+	R--	G+			
Option A3			G+	A	R-	R-	A	A		A		A	G+	G+		G+	A	G+			
Option B			G+	R-	R-	R--	A	R--		A		A	G+	G++		G+	R--	G+			

### **Draft Policy 6: Planning for Economic Growth**

This policy allocates a total of up to 66,000sqm of employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Airport (up to 30,000sqm), Shoreham Harbour (up to 26,000sqm) and New Monks Farm (up to 10,000sqm). It also sets out criteria for the provision of new employment floorspace outside of these allocated areas.

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy promotes new development at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour. Both developments could potentially impact on water quality given their close proximity to the River Adur. Please see the Sustainability Appraisal for Draft Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green This policy promotes a range of brownfield and greenfield sites for new employment development. However, this is within the context of the overall strategy of the Plan ensuring that available brownfield sites are used before greenfield sites.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan but there is potential for new employment development at Shoreham Airport to have a negative impact on the River Adur SSSI given its close proximity (see the SA of Draft Policy 7 for more detail).
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, new employment development at Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm would be likely to have some negative impacts on the Local Green Gaps and the general historic settlement pattern of the district. Additionally, development at Shoreham Airport would impact on the setting of the River Adur and it will need to be ensured that new development does not affect the setting of the Grade II* Listed Terminal Building and the Grade II Listed Hangar.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Red New employment development at Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm would be likely to have some negative impacts on the integrity of the Local Green Gaps due to their location. Additionally, development at Shoreham Airport would impact on the setting of the River Adur.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but new employment development in the district, including at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour, has potential to have a negative impact on this objective, particularly through increased car movements and the resulting impacts on air quality. Please see the SA of draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and draft policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail. However, it should also be considered that more employment opportunities in the district could potentially reduce out-commuting so this could offset such impacts to some degree.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The policy promotes Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm as key areas providing significant levels of new employment generating floorspace. New employment opportunities in the district could have a positive impact on this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
The policy takes a proactive approach to delivering housing through the release of some greenfield sites on the edge of the Built Up Area as well as the promotion of Shoreham Harbour as an area providing a significant level of new development (which would include residential).
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green The policy promotes Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm as key employment areas that will both provide a significant amount of new employment generating uses.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Red The three main sites referred to in this policy for significant levels of new employment generating floorspace all have significant flood risk issues (see the Sequential and Exception Test for more details). Although employment is a 'less vulnerable' use it is considered that the policy would have a negative impact on this objective. Flood Risk

Assessments would be required for any development on these sites and appropriate flood mitigation measures would also need to be incorporated into any new development.

18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres

Green

New employment development in the district, including at Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm could benefit the vitality and viability of existing centres, particularly Shoreham and Lancing town centres. Please see the SA of draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and draft policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.

19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs

This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.

21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy

This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.

### Conclusion

Amber

This policy has a number of social and economic benefits but scores negatively in relation to a number of environmental objectives including minimising flood risk and protecting the countryside. These negative impacts reflect the limited amount of land within the Built Up Area for new development to meet employment needs, and the need for some greenfield sites to meet these needs.

Recommendation

No changes are recommended to this policy.

### **Draft Policy 7: Shoreham Airport**

*(Assessed by panel)*

This policy allocates Shoreham Airport for the provision of up to 30,000sqm of new employment floorspace and requires significant improvements at the A27 Sussex Pad junction, sustainable transport initiatives, contributions towards the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme and other flood mitigation measures. The policy also requires that development is designed to reflect the open nature of the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing.

The SA of the policy is as follows:

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water

Amber

The proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the River Adur SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict

with this objective. Development within a proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport could not commence until construction of the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme which would help to reduce the potential for pollution of the water body.

3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials

Green

The site constitutes previously developed land and would therefore contribute to this objective.

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats

Amber

The proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport would be located adjacent to the River Adur SSSI. As a result, new development could have potential impacts on biodiversity and habitats within and adjacent the River. A Landscape and Ecology Study is being undertaken in order to further assess the potential for impacts. However, any impacts could be at least partly mitigated at the design stage through green infrastructure enhancements (as required by other policies within the Plan) and through creation of compensatory habitat at the airport adjacent the River Adur which would be incorporated into the Adur Tidal Walls scheme.

5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes

Red

Given that the proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport would be located adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap, it would have a negative impact on the historic setting and landscape of the district. Although these impacts can be mitigated to some extent through careful siting and design, there is inevitably going to be some impact. Additionally, for significant amounts of new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required which would add to any negative impacts on the historic landscape.

The Terminal Building at Shoreham Airport is Grade II\* Listed and there is a hangar adjacent that is Grade II Listed. Any new development at the airport will need to respect the setting of these Listed Buildings. In the northern part of the airport is a Scheduled Ancient Monument which could also be detrimentally impacted through the provision of a new access to the airport from the A27.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Red

Given that the proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport would be located adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap that separates Shoreham and Lancing, it would conflict with this objective. Although these impacts can be mitigated to some extent through careful siting and design, there is inevitably going to be some impact on the countryside. Additionally, for significant amounts new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required which would add to any negative impacts on the countryside.

7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it

Amber

The River Adur SSSI is a key piece of green infrastructure and there is potential for new development at the airport to impact on this area visually and in terms of potential pollution impacts due to the close proximity of development to the airport. However, new green infrastructure would need to be provided as part of any new development and there would be opportunities to improve green links along the River Adur.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
<p>Amber</p> <p>New employment development at the airport is likely to result in increased car movements which could have a negative impact on air pollution. This could be mitigated to some extent through sustainable transport improvements to/from the airport.</p> <p>The proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the River Adur SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict with this objective. Development within a proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport could not commence until construction of the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme which would help to reduce the potential for pollution of the water body.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
<p>Green</p> <p>This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is partly addressed by other policies within the plan. However, new development at the Airport would be required to contribute to the Adur Tidal Walls flood defence scheme which would be consistent with this objective.</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although up to 30,000sqm of employment floorspace will inevitably result in more car movements to and from the site, a number of sustainable transport initiatives/measures could be incorporated into new development including a travel plan and improved pedestrian and cycle links from Shoreham town centre to the airport. However, it should also be noted that new employment opportunities in the district may help reduce the number of people in the district out-commuting.</p>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
<p>Green</p> <p>Up to 30,000sqm of employment floorspace is proposed at Shoreham Airport which would provide a significant number of new job opportunities in the district and would therefore help to contribute to this objective.</p>
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green

This policy would directly contribute to this objective by providing up to 30,000sqm of employment floorspace with supporting infrastructure including a new access from the A27 serving both the Airport and New Monks Farm.

17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development

Red

The indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport is currently located within Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain). However, no development could take place within the allocated area until the Adur Tidal Walls are constructed as this would change the Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a (high probability). Development at this site would also be expected to contribute financially to the Tidal Walls Scheme. Additionally, employment development is defined as 'less vulnerable' in the NPPF. A site specific Flood Risk Assessment would need to be produced at the planning application stage and flood mitigation measures would also need to be incorporated into any new development.

Nevertheless, it is considered that a significant amount of employment development within an area designated Flood Zone 3a is not consistent with this objective. Please see the Sequential and Exception Test for more details on flood risk.

18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres

Green

New employment development would be likely to benefit existing centres, particularly Shoreham town centre which is relatively close to the Airport, as the more people there are working in the area, the more they are likely to visit the town centres. However, this would rely on improved sustainable transport links to Shoreham town centre which are promoted in the policy.

19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good

Green

Although this issue is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan, the policy ensures that development will be designed to reflect the open nature of the Shoreham-Lancing Green Gap and ensure key views are retained. Therefore the policy supports this objective.

20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs

This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.

21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy

This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.

Conclusion

Amber

This policy has a number of social and economic benefits but would have a number of negative impacts on the environmental objectives including protecting the countryside, heritage and minimising flood risk. These impacts reflect the limited amount of land in the Built Up Area to meet employment needs up to 2028, and the resulting requirement for land within the Local Green Gaps.

Recommendation

No changes are recommended to this policy.

### **Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area**

This policy identifies 7 character areas within the Harbour and identifies key priorities for each area including, amongst other things, supporting Shoreham Port in improving operational efficiencies, environmental improvements, improved access to the waterfront and mixed use development in the western arm of the Harbour.

The SA of the policy is as follows:

### **Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area**

<b>1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources</b>
Green Although this objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy specifically refers to supporting Shoreham Port in exploring opportunities for sustainable energy generation.
<b>2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water</b>
Amber Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy sets out the priority to identify, and where appropriate, accommodate the future capacity requirements for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) which is important Given the role of WWTPs in improving water quality. However, given that the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour would involve a significant amount of new waterfront development there is potential for water pollution to the River Adur SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict.
<b>3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials</b>
Green Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land and would be consistent with this objective.
<b>4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats</b>
Amber Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy sets out priorities for the Harbour Mouth including environmental and landscaping improvements to improve connections between Shoreham town centre, Shoreham Beach and the Fort. These improvements could benefit biodiversity in the area. However, it is worth noting the potential conflict between improving connections to the Shoreham Beach LNR which could result in an increase of visitors to it and the impact this could have on the biodiversity there.
<b>5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes</b>
Green This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, one of the priorities of the policy is to support the comprehensive restoration of Shoreham Fort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).
<b>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</b>
Green

Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land within the urban area. Although the Harbour is 'ring-fenced' in relation to housing provision (see the Local Plan for more details), provision of housing at the Harbour will help reduce the longer term pressure on greenfield sites within the countryside for housing and employment provision. Therefore, this policy is consistent with this objective.

7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it

Green

The regeneration of Shoreham Harbour within Adur primarily proposes the relocation of a number of non-port related industrial uses and their replacement with new housing, modern employment facilities, leisure, tourism, community uses etc. This would not involve the loss of any open space or key areas of green infrastructure. The policy proposes access improvements to the waterfront and areas such as Shoreham Beach and Southwick Beach which are consistent with this objective. Environmental and landscape improvements are proposed at the Harbour Mouth area. A riverside walk/cycle way is also proposed as part of an improved flood defence network. However, the policy could be enhanced by including improvements to north/south links to green infrastructure and the National Park. Improving existing links is particularly important for the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour as opportunities for new large areas of open space will be limited.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water

Amber

Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, with regard to water pollution issues, this policy sets out the priority to identify, and where appropriate, accommodate the future capacity requirements for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) which is important given the role of WWTPs in improving water quality. However, given that the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour would involve a significant amount of new waterfront development there is potential for water pollution to the River Adur. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict.

A significant amount of new development is proposed at Shoreham Harbour which, despite sustainable transport improvements in the Harbour area as part of the regeneration, is likely to increase car movements and also potentially impact on the Shoreham Harbour and Southwick AQMAs.

Additionally, the regeneration of the Harbour promotes a thriving working port as well as residential development and other uses. There could be a potential conflict between residential and port uses in relation to noise issues. These would need to be considered carefully at the design stage. However, the redevelopment of the western arm provides the opportunity to relocate existing noisy and unsightly uses which currently have impacts on adjacent residents.

9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events

Green

This issue is addressed primarily by other policies in the Local Plan. However, an improved flood defence network is included in the policy although this reference could be strengthened to reflect the importance of such a network.

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health

Green

The policy proposes improved access to the waterfront, the beaches and improvements to pedestrian walkways and cycle ways as well as enhanced leisure opportunities which will have a positive impact on this objective. However, the policy could be enhanced by including improvements to north/south links to green infrastructure and the National Park which would further contribute to achieving this objective. Improving existing links is particularly important for the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour as opportunities for new large areas of open space will be limited.

11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car

Green

This objective is partly addressed by other policies in the Plan. However, the policy promotes improvements to riverside walks and cycle ways which could encourage walking and cycling over other forms of transport and contribute to this objective.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities

Green

A significant number of new jobs would be provided as part of the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour which could help to reduce poverty in the longer term. Additionally, the policy promotes new residential development and community facilities which could help reduce social exclusion and inequalities.

14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing

Green

This policy proposes 1050 new dwellings up to 2028 which would have a significant positive impact on this objective.

15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals

Green

A mix of uses including residential, community, leisure and employment are proposed as part of the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour as well as improved walkways and cycle ways. As a result, this policy would have a positive impact on this objective.

16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy

Green

The policy encourages a significant level of new employment generating uses including B1 office, leisure, tourism and community uses to balance housing delivery at the Harbour. The policy also supports Shoreham Port Authority in improving operational efficiencies and developing new trade. These measures would have a positive impact on the objective.

17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development

Red

Significant parts of Shoreham Harbour (including within the western arm where residential uses are proposed) are within areas designated as having a high probability (Flood Zone 3a) or medium probability (Flood Zone 2) of flooding from tidal sources. Although the policy does refer to an improved flood defence network, development within this location would conflict with this objective. A flood risk assessment would be required for any new development at the Harbour and appropriate flood mitigation measures would need to be incorporated into any new development.

18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green Significant amounts of new housing and employment at Shoreham Harbour would bring more people into Shoreham-By-Sea and Southwick town centres and increase their vitality and viability. The policy does not include retail development as part of the mix of uses and this exclusion would benefit these town centres as it would help to avoid the creation of retail areas within the Harbour that would compete with existing centres.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
Green Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies in the Plan, the policy encourages environmental and landscape improvements as well as new cycle paths and walkways which would have a positive impact on this objective.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber This policy generally scores positively and has a number of social, economic and environmental benefits. The policy only scores negatively with regard to flood risk which reflects the coastal location of the district, the presence of the River Adur and the subsequent lack of available sites to meet development needs in areas with a low risk of flooding.
Recommendation
It is recommended that the policy contains more information on the proposed flood defence network as well as including something on improved north/south links from/to the Harbour.

### Part 3: Policies for Places

This section contains specific place-based policies for Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea and Southwick and Fishersgate.

#### ***Draft Policy 9: Lancing***

This policy primarily focusses on appropriate uses in Lancing town centre but also states that Lancing Business Park will be protected for business use.

The SA of this policy is as follows:

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to improve links between Lancing village centre and the open space at Beach Green which would contribute to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy promotes environmental improvements and improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which are beneficial for health and wellbeing.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green One of the main aims of this policy is to promote appropriate uses within the village centre that improve its vitality and viability as well as encourage environmental improvements. A healthy, well used town centre with a range of uses can help reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within centres.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green This policy seeks to promote improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, it aims to ensure a vital and viable village centre where residents are encouraged to shop. This would contribute to the objective as the village centre has good public transport links, thereby reducing the need for people to use the car to get to the village centre or drive to an out of town shopping area.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable village centre through environmental

improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that village and town centres are often the heart of a community, a healthy town centre would contribute to this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable village centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town/village centres are important to the economy of an area, the policy would contribute to this objective.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green One of the key aims of this policy is to ensure the vitality and viability of Lancing village centre through encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Therefore it would contribute to this objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The policy promotes environmental improvements which would contribute to this objective. It also states that Lancing Vision will be a material consideration in guiding the future development of the village centre. Given that the one of the main aims of Lancing Vision is to improve the village centre and ensure that it works well, the policy directly contributes to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy is relatively cross cutting and would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No change to policy.

### Draft Policy 10 – Sompting

This policy states that the Council will with Sompting Parish Council and the community of Sompting to explore the development of a neighbourhood plan. It also states that Sompting village will not be expanded due to its countryside location within the Local Green Gap, and that improvements to West Street and/or the A27 will be sought to reduce through traffic in West Street.

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green This policy specifically seeks to protect the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area with a number of Listed Buildings, located in the Local Green Gap between Sompting and Worthing. Therefore it would contribute to this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This policy seeks to protect the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area set in the Local Green Gap between Sompting and Worthing. Protecting Sompting Village would also therefore help to protect the Gap and the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Red

<p>This policy specifically restricts the expansion of Sompting Village in order to retain its character. This would prevent new housing being developed in this area and would therefore not contribute to this objective.</p>
<p>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.</p>
<p><b>Green</b>  The policy promotes joint working between Adur District Council and Sompting Parish Council to explore the development of a Neighbourhood Plan to address development needs. Should a Neighbourhood Plan be developed, this is likely to have a very local feel that would specifically try to address the local community's needs.</p>
<p>16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development</p>
<p><b>Red</b>  This policy specifically restricts the expansion of Sompting Village in order to retain its character. Given that Sompting Village and the surrounding area is located within flood zone 1, to meet housing targets A or B, it is likely that more development will have to be located in areas at greater risk of flooding.</p>
<p>18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b>  The main benefits of this policy relate to protecting the countryside and the Sompting Village Conservation Area. However, in restricting development at Sompting Village, it would prevent opportunities to provide new housing in areas with a low risk of flooding.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p>
<p>No change to policy.</p>

***Draft Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea***

This policy states that in addition to Shoreham Harbour, the town centre will be the main focus for new development in Shoreham-By-Sea. Three sites within the town centre are specifically identified for a mix of uses: Pond Road, Ropetackle North and Adur Civic

Centre. Amongst other things, the policy focusses on appropriate town centre uses as well as traffic management measures, environmental improvements, improvements to open space and cycle ways and footpaths. It seeks to ensure that the historic town centre and its setting is respected and the setting of the River Adur protected. The policy also seeks to protect Dolphin Road Business Park for business use.

The SA of the policy is as follows:

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green The policy seeks to direct new development to the town centre which is urban and predominantly comprised of previously developed land. Three sites (Pond Road, Ropetackle North and the Adur Civic Centre) are identified within the town centre for new development and these all comprise previously developed land. Therefore the policy is considered to be consistent with this objective.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to implement environmental improvements, traffic management measures and improve opportunities for sustainable forms of travel to make the town centre less polluted which could have long term biodiversity benefits.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green This policy seeks to ensure that development respects the setting of the historic town centre and does not have an adverse impact on the views or setting of St Mary de Haura Church. The policy also seeks to ensure that the setting of the River Adur is protected. Therefore it is consistent with this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to improve open spaces and access to the River Adur which is consistent with this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green This policy seeks to implement traffic management measures and improve opportunities for more sustainable forms of development to make the town centre less polluted which is consistent with this objective in relation to air pollution. Land and water pollution are addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health</b>
Green This policy promotes traffic management measures and improved cycle and pedestrian facilities to reduce pollution which would contribute to this objective. The policy also seeks to improve access to the River Adur as well as improvements to open space within Shoreham-By-Sea.
<b>11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</b>
Green One of the main aims of this policy is to promote appropriate uses within Shoreham town centre that improve its vitality and viability as well as encourage environmental improvements. A healthy, well used town centre with a range of uses can help reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within centres.
<b>12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</b>
Green This policy seeks to promote improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, it aims to ensure a vital and viable village centre where residents are encouraged to shop. This would contribute to the objective as the village centre has good public transport links, thereby reducing the need for people to use the car to get to the village centre or drive to an out of town shopping area.
<b>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</b>
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</b>
Green The policy identifies Pond Road and Ropetackle North for new residential development as part of a mix of uses, and the Civic Centre site is also identified for mixed use development which could include residential uses. The policy therefore supports this objective.
<b>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.</b>
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town centres are often the heart of a community, a healthy town centre would contribute to this objective.
<b>16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.</b>
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town/village centres are important to the economy of an area, the policy would contribute to this objective.  The policy also seeks to protect Dolphin Road Business park for business use and encourages improvements and upgrades to meet modern business standards.
<b>17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the</b>

development
<p><b>Red</b></p> <p>This policy promotes the town centre as the main focus for new development at Shoreham-By-Sea and a significant amount of the town centre is at risk of flooding. Additionally, two of the development sites identified in the policy (Ropetackle North and Civic Centre) are within flood risk areas. Therefore the policy is not consistent with this objective.</p>
<p>18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres</p>
<p><b>Green</b></p> <p>One of the key aims of this policy is to ensure the vitality and viability of Shoreham-By-Sea town centre through encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Additionally, the policy seeks to protect the historic core of the town centre which is another reason that people visit Shoreham. Therefore the policy would contribute to this objective.</p>
<p>19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b></p> <p>This policy would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits. However, by ensuring that the town centre is the focus for new development, the policy would result in more development in areas at risk of flooding.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p>
<p>No change to policy.</p>

### **Draft Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate**

This policy primarily sets out appropriate uses within Southwick town centre, but it also supports environmental enhancements at Southwick Square as well as traffic management measures to address HGVs and other traffic associated with new development at Shoreham Harbour.

<p>1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green One of the main aims of this policy is to promote appropriate uses within Southwick town centre that improve its vitality and viability as well as encourage environmental enhancements. A healthy, well used town centre with a range of uses can help reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within centres.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is predominantly addressed by other policies within the plan. The policy does include management measures for traffic associated with Shoreham Harbour but does not specifically promote sustainable forms of transport.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town centres are often the heart of a community, a healthy town centre would contribute to this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.

<b>Green</b> This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town centres are important to the economy of an area, the policy would contribute to this objective.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<b>Green</b> One of the key aims of this policy is to ensure the vitality and viability of Southwick town centre through encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Therefore it would contribute to this objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
This policy is relatively limited in its scope but would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.
<b>Recommendation</b>
No change to policy.

### Draft Policy 13: Adur's Countryside

This policy restricts development within the countryside and only allows development where a countryside location is essential. It supports improvements to green infrastructure, including enhanced pedestrian and cycle links and better access for those with mobility difficulties. The policy, amongst other things, seeks to retain the Local Green Gaps between settlements, protect and enhance the landscape character of the District, and respect the setting of the South Downs National Park.

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
<b>Green</b> This policy seeks to restrict the amount of development in the countryside. As a result, the policy would guide development towards the Built Up Area which is likely

to encourage the re-use of previously developed land.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to protect the countryside and the setting of the South Downs National Park, improve green infrastructure and ensure that new development respects the biodiversity and tree cover of the area. This will all have a positive impact on this objective.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green By protecting the countryside, the historic settlement pattern of the district will, to some extent, be maintained. The policy also states that any new development in the countryside must respect the heritage and local vernacular of the area, as well as the setting of the South Downs National Park. The policy would therefore have a positive impact on this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green The policy directly addresses this objective and would therefore have a positive impact on it.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to protect the countryside which is an important part of the green infrastructure network. It also states that improvements to green infrastructure, including enhanced pedestrian and cycle links, and better access for those with mobility difficulties will be supported. The policy would therefore have a positive impact on this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green This policy seeks to restrict the amount of development that takes place in the countryside. By ensuring that large parts of the countryside are not developed, this would restrict the amount of development that takes place across the district which would also go some way to reducing further increases in car use and congestion on the highway network which is a significant source of air pollution. Noise pollution would also be reduced as the protection of the countryside would allow for more tranquil areas to be retained.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Through protecting the countryside and improving links to, from and through it, as well as improving access to the South Downs National Park, this policy will have a positive impact on this objective. .
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car

<p><b>Green</b> This policy supports enhancements to pedestrian and cycle links in the countryside so it would contribute to achieving this objective.</p>
<p><b>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</b> This objective is addressed by other polices within the Plan.</p>
<p><b>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</b></p>
<p><b>Red</b> By restricting the amount of development in the countryside, this policy would limit the amount of land available for new housing and would therefore conflict with this objective.</p>
<p><b>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.</b> This objective is addressed by other polices within the Plan.</p>
<p><b>16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b> By restricting the amount of development in the countryside, this policy would limit the amount of land available for new employment floorspace which would conflict with this objective. However, it should also be considered that businesses have a number of requirements when considering where to locate and for some businesses, the quality and attractiveness of an area is often one of these requirements. Therefore, to develop the countryside and erode the character of the area is likely to prevent some businesses moving to Adur.</p>
<p><b>17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development</b> This objective is addressed by other polices within the plan.</p>
<p><b>18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres</b> This objective is addressed by other polices within the plan.</p>
<p><b>19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.</b> This objective is addressed by other polices within the plan.</p>
<p><b>20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p><b>21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.</b> This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p>
<p><b>Amber</b> This policy has a significant number of environmental benefits but scores negatively in relation to housing provision.</p>
<p><b>Recommendation</b></p>
<p>No change to policy.</p>

## Summary of SA of policies

- 8.8 As can be seen from the Sustainability Appraisals of each policy in the Plan, the majority of the policies have an amber score which shows that the impacts on the Sustainability Objectives are mixed. This is generally unsurprising given that it is not always easy to reconcile economic, social and environmental issues in an area like Adur which is tightly constrained between the sea and the South Downs National Park with few opportunities within the Built Up Area to meet development needs. Greenfield sites are required to provide new housing, employment and accompanying infrastructure and although impacts will be minimised and mitigated by policies in the Local Plan, there will undoubtedly be some conflicts with sustainability objectives such as protecting the countryside and minimising flood risk. These issues are explored further in the cumulative impacts section below.

### Cumulative Impacts of the Policies on the Sustainability Objectives

- 8.9 The purpose of this section is to show the cumulative effects of each Part of the Plan on each of the Sustainability Objectives and to understand where the Plan's overall strengths and weaknesses are in relation to the Sustainability Objectives.

### Cumulative Impacts of Part 2: A Strategy for Change and Prosperity

SA Objective	Policy								Cumulative Impact
	2	3,4,5				6	7	8	
		A1	A2	A3	B				
<b>1 Energy</b>								G	This issue is primarily addressed in other sections of the plan.
<b>2 Water</b>	A					A	A	A	The impacts on this objective are mixed.
<b>3 Land Efficiency</b>	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Positive impacts due to 'brownfield land first' approach
<b>4 Biodiversity</b>	A	A	A	A	R-	A	A	A	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed.
<b>5 Historic Environment</b>	A	A	A	R-	R-	A	R	G	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed.
<b>6 Countryside</b>	R	R-	R-	R-	R--	R	R	G	The impacts on this objective are generally negative.
<b>7 Green Infrastructure</b>		A	A	A	A		A	G	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed.
<b>8 Pollution</b>	A	R-	R-	A	R--	A	A	A	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed. Housing options A1, A2 and B would be likely to have significant impacts on the overall performance of Part 2 in relation to this objective.
<b>9 Climate Change</b>							G	G	Some positive impacts but this objective is generally addressed by other sections of the

									Plan.
<b>10 Health</b>		A	A	A	A			G	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed.
<b>11 Crime</b>									This issue is addressed in other parts of the Plan.
<b>12 Transport</b>	G	A	A	A	A		A	G	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed or positive.
<b>13 Social Exclusion</b>	G	G+	G+	G+	G+	G	G	G	Positive impacts.
<b>14 Housing</b>	G	G+	G+	G+	G++			G	Positive impacts.
<b>15 Vibrant Communities</b>								G	This issue is primarily addressed in other sections of the plan.
<b>16 Economic Development</b>	G	G+	G+	G+	G+	G	G	G	Positive impacts.
<b>17 Flooding</b>	A	R-	R--	A	R--	R	R	R	The impacts on this objective are generally mixed or negative.
<b>18 Services</b>	G	G+	G+	G+	G+	G	G	G	Positive impacts.
<b>19 Places</b>							G	G	Some positive impacts but this objective is generally addressed by other sections of the Plan.
<b>20 Education</b>									This objective is addressed in other part of the Plan.
<b>21 Waste</b>									This objective is addressed in other part of the Plan.

### Cumulative Impacts of Part 3: Policies for Places

SA Objective	Policy					Cumulative Impact
	9	10	11	12	13	
1 Energy						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.
2 Water						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.
3 Land Efficiency			G		G	Some positive impacts on land efficiency.
4 Biodiversity			G		G	Some positive impacts on biodiversity.
5 Historic Environment		G	G		G	Positive overall.
6 Countryside		G			G	Some positive impacts on the countryside.
7 Green Infrastructure	G		G		G	Positive overall.
8 Pollution			G		G	Some positive impacts on pollution.
9 Climate Change						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.
10 Health	G		G		G	Positive overall.
11 Crime	G		G	G		Positive overall.
12 Transport	G		G		G	Positive overall.
13 Social Exclusion						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.
14 Housing		R	G		R	There are both positive and negative impacts on this objective.
15 Vibrant Communities	G		G	G		Positive overall.
16 Economic Development	G		G	G	A	Positive overall.

17 Flooding		R	R			Both policies 10 (Sompting) and 11 (Shoreham-By-Sea) would have a negative impact on this objective.
18 Services	G		G			Positive overall
19 Places	G					The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.
20 Education						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.
21 Waste						No impact as this objective is dealt with in other sections of the plan.

### Cumulative Impacts of Part 4: Development Management Policies

SA objective	POLICY																		Cumulative Impact	
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33
1 Energy	G	R	G	G	G															Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15&16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
2 Water	G			G											G		G	G		Positive overall.
3 Land Efficiency		G		G		G		G		A			G	A					G	Generally positive overall.
4 Biodiversity	G			G									G		G		G	G	G	Positive overall.
5 Historic Environment	G	G	R	R				G			G		G		G		G		G	Generally positive overall. Any negative impact will depend on the amount and nature of development taking place within the historic fabric.
6 Countryside	G	G						G	G		G		G		G		G	G	G	Positive overall.
7 Green Infrastructure	G	G						A			G		G		G	G	G	G	G	Generally positive overall. There is scope to mitigate any adverse impact from Policy 22 (Density).

SA objective	POLICY																			Cumulative Impact
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
8 Pollution	G		G	G	G								G		G		G	G		Positive overall.
9 Climate Change	G	R	G	G	G										G		G	G		Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15 & 16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
10 Health	G			G		G	G		G		G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Positive overall.
11 Crime	G			G										G	G					Positive overall.
12 Transport				G				G		G	G		G						G	Positive overall.
13 Social Exclusion	G		G	G		G	G		G	G	G		G	G					G	Positive overall
14 Housing	G			G		G	G	G	G					A				G		Generally positive overall. How CIL is operated will determine whether there is any negative impact on housing supply.
15 Vibrant Communities	G					G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G				Positive overall.

SA objective	POLICY																		Cumulative Impact		
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33	
16 Economic Development			G	G						G	G	G	G	G				G	G	G	Generally positive overall. Changes to the wording of policy 24 (Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites) would overcome potential negative effects.
17 Flooding	G	R		G										G	G			G	G		Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15 & 16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
18 Services	G	G				G		G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	Generally positive overall. Other policies and measures should help to counteract any negative impacts from expansion of telecommunications on existing centres.
19 Places	G	G	G	G		G		A				G		G	G			G	G		Generally positive overall. Safeguards in Policy 22 (Density) and other policies should limit negative impact of new development on existing areas.
20 Education														G							The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.
21 Waste				G																	The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.

- 8.10 As can be seen from the above cumulative impacts tables, the draft Adur Local Plan generally scores positively in relation to the Sustainability Objectives as a whole. Looking at the individual parts of the Plan, Part 2 performs worst in relation to the Sustainability Objectives. Despite having a number of positive social and economic impacts, there are some negative impacts on the countryside (outside of the National Park) and flood risk. This is because Part 2 of the Plan identifies the key housing and employment allocations, some of which are on greenfield land within the countryside and within areas at risk of flooding. The degree of negative impact on these particular Sustainability Objectives particularly will also be influenced by the final housing option that is selected, Option B obviously having a significantly greater impact than Options A1 A2 and A3. However, impacts on the countryside are considered unavoidable to some extent because Adur only has enough previously developed land to provide 870 dwellings, which falls significantly short of housing Options A (1785 dwellings excluding Shoreham Harbour) and B (2635 dwellings excluding Shoreham Harbour). Additionally, in relation to flood risk, a Sequential Test and Exception Test has been undertaken for the sites included in the Plan so every effort has been made to ensure that flood risk is avoided and minimised.
- 8.11 As mentioned earlier in this document, it is important that the different parts of the Plan are considered as a whole as the policies all work together to ensure high quality development and appropriate infrastructure. Therefore it is important that the Development Management policies in Part 4 of the document have scored positively against the Sustainability Objectives because these policies will set the context for the policies and allocations in Part 2, and the Policies for Places in Part 3 of the document. They will also be used to minimise and mitigate any negative impacts resulting from the plan such as impacts on the countryside and flood risk as mentioned above.

## SECTION 9 - Next Steps

### Adur Local Plan

- 9.1 The next stage of the Local Plan will be the production of the Pre-Submission version of the Adur Local Plan as part of the Regulation 22 stage.

## SECTION 10 - Consultation

- 10.1 The Planning Policy Section welcome your comments on any aspects of this report but particularly in regard to the following questions:
- Have all of the impacts of each of the housing targets/options and policies been identified?
  - Do you agree with the conclusions of the key impacts concerning each option/policy?
- 10.2 The consultation period for this Sustainability Appraisal runs in parallel to that of the Draft Local Plan **starting 19 September and ending 31 October 2012**.
- 10.3 Please return any comments on the above questions or any other relevant issues to the address below:

**Planning Policy  
Adur District Council  
Civic Centre  
Ham Road  
Shoreham-by-Sea  
West Sussex  
BN43 6PR**

**e-mail: [planning.policy@adur-worthing.gov.uk](mailto:planning.policy@adur-worthing.gov.uk)  
Tel: 01273 263065**

## FURTHER INFORMATION

Further information on the Adur LDF process is available at the following link:  
<http://www.adur.gov.uk/planning/ldf/index.htm>

The following websites provide more general information on SEA and SA:

**The CLG Plan Making Manual**

<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelId=152450>

**Strategic Environmental Assessment Information Service – gateway to the latest information on SEA and SA:**

<http://www.sea-info.net>

**Planning Advisory Service (PAS) – Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note 2010:**

<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/aio/627078>

## Appendix 1 - Detailed review of PPPSIs

### International and European policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	European Union	2008	<p>Merges most existing legislation into one Directive.</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target</li> <li>• The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values</li> <li>• The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	European Biodiversity Strategy	European Commission	2011	<p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p> <p>The EBS emphasises the important role of spatial planning in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.</p> <p>In addition to the EBS, the European Commission has prepared several Biodiversity Action Plans (e.g. for natural resources, fisheries, agriculture).</p>
Biodiversity	EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	European Union	1992	<p>The main aim of the EU Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity by requiring Member States to take measures to maintain or restore natural habitats and wild species at a favourable conservation status, introducing robust protection for those habitats and species of European importance. In applying these measures Member States are required to take account of economic, social and cultural requirements and regional and local characteristics.</p>

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Biodiversity	EU Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	European Union	1979 codified 2009	The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. It is this directive that creates Special Protection Areas.
Biodiversity	International Convention on Biological Diversity	United Nations	1993	Key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The conservation of biological diversity;</li> <li>• The sustainable use of its components; and</li> <li>• The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.</li> </ul>
Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	1997	The ultimate objective is to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.  SEA- may influence carbon dioxide targets, renewable energy.
Cultural Heritage	EU Landscape Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	European Union	2007	The Convention exists to encourage the sustainable protection, management and planning of the European landscape as the context for people's lives and as part of their common heritage. It is a forward-looking convention, aiming to create better landscapes for the future. English Heritage believes that the best future landscapes will be those in which history and culture are readily legible by everyone.
Energy	EU Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of use of energy from renewable sources	European Union	2009	This Directive sets out a number of measures to encourage the use of energy from renewable sources and to achieve energy efficiency and renewable energy targets.
Energy	EU Directive 2002/91/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	European Union	2002	To promote the improvement of the energy performance of buildings within the EU, taking into account outdoor climatic and local conditions, as well as indoor climate requirements and cost-effectiveness considering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The general framework for a methodology of calculation of the integrated energy performance of buildings;</li> <li>• The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings;</li> <li>• The application of minimum</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>requirements on the energy performance of large existing buildings that are subject to major renovation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy certification of buildings; and</li> <li>• Regular inspection of boilers and of air-conditioning systems in buildings and an assessment of the heating installation in which the boilers are more than 15 years old.</li> </ul>
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	European Union	2007	<p>This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. It also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.</p>
General / cross-cutting	European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	European Union	2001	<p>Sets out the detailed requirements of environmental assessment required for plans such as the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal accompanying the Local Plan must comply with the requirements of this legislation.</p>
General / Cross-cutting	European Sustainable Development Strategy	European Commission	2001	<p>The strategy focuses on the need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy;</li> <li>• Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety);</li> <li>• Combat poverty and social exclusion;</li> <li>• Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society;</li> <li>• Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and</li> <li>• Improve the transport system and land use management.</li> </ul>
General / cross-cutting	EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	European Commission	2001	<p>The Sixth Environmental Action Plan (6EAP) proposes five priority avenues of strategic action to help achieve environmental objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve the implementation of existing legislation</li> <li>• Integrating environmental</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>concerns into other policies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging the market to work for the environment</li> <li>• Empowering citizens and changing behaviour</li> <li>• Greening land use planning and management decisions</li> </ul> <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tackling climate change</li> <li>• Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource</li> <li>• Environment and health</li> <li>• Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes</li> </ul>
General / cross-cutting	European Spatial Development Perspective	European Union	1999	<p>The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) represents agreement on common objectives and concepts for the future development of the EU and emphasises that the aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of EU territory.</p> <p>The ESDP emphasises the importance of achieving equally in all regions of the EU the three fundamental goals of European policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and social cohesion;</li> <li>• Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and</li> <li>• More balanced competitiveness of the European territory.</li> </ul> <p>The ESDP states that to achieve more spatially balanced development, these goals must be pursued simultaneously in all regions of the EU and their interactions taken into account.</p>
General / cross-cutting	The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992 / The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	United Nations	1992 & 2002	<p>Commitment to sustainability principles and the sustainable development agenda at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992. Interpreted into national UK Sustainable Development Strategy. The Johannesburg declaration seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns by</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>accelerating the shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support an urgent and substantial increase in the global share of renewable energy; and to significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.</li> </ul>
Noise	EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC.	European Parliament and Council	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise; and</li> <li>To provide a basis for developing Community measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.</li> </ul>
Soil	European Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	EU	2006	<p>The strategy is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils.</li> <li>Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats.</li> <li>Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use.</li> <li>Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality.</li> </ul> <p>Strategy includes proposals for a EU Soil Framework Directive the main draft elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A requirement to consider the impact that new policy will have on soils while they are being developed.</li> <li>A requirement to reduce the risks relating to soil erosion, organic matter decline, compaction, salinization and landslides.</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A requirement to prevent soil contamination.</li> </ul>
Waste	EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	European Union	2008	<p>This Directive provides the overarching legislative framework for the collection, transport, recovery and disposal of waste, and includes a common definition of waste. This Directive will force the construction industry to separate waste onsite. The Directive will force waste collectors to separate waste and this will knock on to industry. It may encourage more specialist waste collection and disposal contractors to be formed, which will have cost implications to the construction contractors and may force the construction industry to look at ways to minimise waste. Article 4 of the revised Waste Framework Directive requires that the waste hierarchy is observed and it now is a material consideration in determining individual planning applications.</p>
Water	EU Water Framework Directive (River Basin Management Plan) 2000/60/EC	European Union	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater.</li> <li>Achieve 'good status' for all waters set by assigned deadline.</li> <li>Water management based on river basins 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards</li> <li>Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of waste water</li> <li>Getting citizen involvement to influence the direction of environmental protection.</li> </ul> <p>The Local Plan should contribute to the enhancement and protection of surface and groundwater. This includes risks from pollution, new and over abstraction.</p>

#### National policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
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Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	The Environment Act 1995 Part IV	Central Government	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Placed the requirement on the Secretary of State to produce the National Air Quality Strategy; and</li> <li>Established the statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out local Review and Assessments of air quality and where necessary declare Air quality Management Areas and produce Air Quality Action Plans.</li> </ul>
Air, Water and Soil	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	The planning system should prevent new and existing development from either contributing to or being at unacceptable risk from unacceptable levels of soil, air or water pollution.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Biodiversity the UK Action Plan	Central Government	1994	The Action Plan sets out the importance of conserving and enhancing biodiversity.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Central Government	1981	The Council has a duty under section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of SSSIs.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	Central Government -DEFRA	2011	<p>This document sets out how the quality of the environment on land and at sea will be improved over the next ten years. Whilst it is a government strategy, it depends on delivery by a range of agencies including local authorities.</p> <p>The mission for this strategy is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>The aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea</li> <li>putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy</li> <li>reducing environmental pressures</li> <li>improving our knowledge</li> </ul>
Biodiversity,	National	Central	2012	Planning authorities should set

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
flora and fauna	Planning Policy Framework	Government - DCLG		out a strategic approach in Local Plans planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Amongst other tasks, planning policy should identify and map components of the local ecological networks including designated sites, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Marine Policy Statement	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	The UK vision for the marine environment is for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Central Government - DEFRA	2006	Local Planning Authorities will need to identify the species and habitats that require Establishes a duty on all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Countryside and Rights of Way Act	Central Government - DETR	2000	The Act aims to, amongst other things, improve public access to public open land and strengthen nature conservation legislation.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Natural Environment White Paper "Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature"	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	To ensure that the benefits of high quality natural environments are available to everyone.
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Central Government	2010	To transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Containing five Parts and four Schedules, the Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.
Climate	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Reiterates the key role for planning in shaping places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Climate	The Carbon Plan	Central Government - DECC	2011	Sets out how the UK will make the transition to a low carbon economy, covering issues such as low carbon buildings, transport and energy.
Climate	Climate Change Act	Central Government -DECC	2008	The Act sets legally binding targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by at least 80% by 2050 and 34% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Local Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing the strategy local planning authority should take into account:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;</li> <li>• the wider benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;</li> <li>• the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and</li> <li>• opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment of the character of a place.</li> </ul>
Cultural Heritage and Landscapes	Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	Central Government	2010	This document sets out the following vision: That the value of the historic environment is recognised by all who have the power to shape it; that Government gives it proper recognition and that it is managed intelligently and in a way that fully recognises its contribution to the economic, social and cultural life of the nation.
Economic Development	Second Round Growth Points – Partnerships for Growth	Central Government - DCLG	2008	Sets out a list of successful second round New Growth Points along with agreed housing numbers, local ambitions, and a location map. Shoreham Harbour is identified in this document.

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Economic Development	Local Growth White Paper	Central Government - BIS	2010	As part of shifting power to local communities and business sets up Local Enterprise Partnerships.
Economic Development	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Underlines the Government's commitment to securing economic growth. Planning policies should not overburden investment in business but recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment and lack of infrastructure, housing etc. They should set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Plans should avoid long term protection of sites allocated for employment use if there is no reasonable prospect of them being used that purpose.</p> <p>Planning policies for town centres should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for management and growth of centres over the plan period.</p>
Energy	Energy Act	Central Government	2008	The Energy Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper 2007: Meeting the Energy Challenge. The Act covers carbon capture and storage, renewable energy, feed-in tariffs, smart metering and renewable heat incentives.
Energy	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy and Annual Monitoring Reports	Central Government - DETR	2002	<p>Aim 4, Objective 2 is to promote energy efficiency in new and converted residential buildings.</p> <p>Aim 4, Objective 3 is to improve the energy efficiency of listed buildings.</p> <p>Encourage the use of Combined Heat and Power plants for residential use.</p> <p>Develop urban regeneration policies to tackle those properties capable of being made energy efficient at reasonable cost.</p>
Energy	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Local planning authorities are expected to recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				sources. This requires a positive strategy; policies to maximise renewable and low carbon energy development while satisfactorily addressing adverse impacts and identification of opportunities where development can draw energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems.
Energy	Microgeneration Strategy	Central Government DECC	2011	The objective of this strategy is to see the microgeneration sector move into the energy mainstream, offering consumers affordable, and cost-effective low carbon energy products providing residents with the opportunity to generate their own renewable heat and electricity, and play their own part in tackling climate change.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Central Government	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide better protection from flooding and better management of water supplies</li> <li>• To provide protection for land features that may affect flood risk</li> <li>• To implement a new permitting requirement with regard to drainage systems</li> <li>• To ensure that a new lead role for local authorities in managing local flood risk (from surface water, ground water and ordinary watercourses) is implemented and a strategic overview role for all flood risk for the Environment Agency (EA).</li> </ul>
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk but where new development is necessary making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere. Local Plans should apply a sequential risk-based approach to the location of development.</p> <p>Local planning authorities should reduce risk from coastal</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast.
General / Cross Cutting	Plan Making Manual guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of LDFs	Planning Advisory Service	'Live' online guidance	The online Plan Making Manual (introduced in 2009 to provide advice and guidance in producing local development frameworks) contains guidance on Sustainability Appraisal in the LDF context and applies and cross-refers to the 2005 SEA guidance.
General / cross-cutting	Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Central Government	2004	Clause 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It also sets out the statutory requirement for the SA of Development Plan Documents.
General / cross-cutting	Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1)	Central Government	2000	Power to promote economic, social and environmental wellbeing and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through the development of the Sustainable Community Strategy.
General / cross-cutting	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act	Central Government	1990	Power to compile lists of listed buildings, or approve, with or without modifications, such lists compiled by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (in this Act referred to as "the Commission") or by other persons or bodies of persons, and may amend any list so compiled or approved. Power to designate Conservation Areas.
General / cross-cutting	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Central Government -CLG	2010	Deprivation can be addressed through a number of spatial policies relating to employment, housing and health as well as through targeting specific areas.
General / cross-cutting	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;</li> <li>• Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole; or specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</li> </ul>
General / cross-cutting	Planning Policy Statement 1: Eco-towns a Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	Central Government - DCLG	2009	<p>Sets out standards and criteria for new development seeking to gain Eco-town status. Shoreham is cited as a potential location for an eco-town in DCLG's 'Second Round Growth Points: Partnerships for Growth' document.</p>
General / cross-cutting	Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	Central Government	2005	<p>The Government identifies five guiding principles with which the United Kingdom's sustainable development strategy would be developed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within Environmental Limits;</li> <li>• Ensuring a Strong Healthy and Just Society;</li> <li>• Achieving a Sustainable Economy;</li> <li>• Promoting Good Governance; and</li> <li>• Using Sound Science Responsibly.</li> </ul> <p>These 5 principles should form the basis for sustainable policy creation in the UK. Some policies, whilst underpinned by all five, will place more emphasis on certain principles than others. Any trade-offs should be made in an explicit and transparent way.</p>
General / cross-cutting	Localism Act	Central Government -	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community rights: New community rights will</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
		DLCG		<p>ensure that community organisations can nominate important local assets for inclusion on a list of assets to be maintained by the local authority. If an asset on the list comes up for sale, communities will be able to trigger a pause for up to six months, in order to raise capital and bid to purchase the asset before it goes on the open market.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbourhood planning: New rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans. Parish and town councils or, where they exist, neighbourhood forums will lead the creation of neighbourhood plans, supported by the local planning authority.</li> <li>• Housing: Councils will get the flexibility to better manage their housing stock by adapting to meet local needs. The Act will change the way social housing is funded to pass more power to a local level. Councils also will get back the control of the revenue raised by council rent. This more predictable and stable basis will enable them to plan long term investment and decide how best to spend the money in their area.</li> <li>• General power of competence: The Localism Act includes a 'general power of competence'. This gives local authorities the legal capacity to do anything an individual can do that isn't</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				specifically prohibited; they will not, for example, be able to impose new taxes, as an individual has no power to tax.
General Guidance	BREEAM	Buildings Research Establishment	Updated biennially. Major update in 2008.	Programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques. BREEAM standards are particularly useful in relation to non-residential development.
General Guidance	The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard for sustainability in new homes	Central Government - DCLG	2008	The Code for Sustainable Homes was introduced to improve the overall sustainability of new homes by setting a single national standard within which the home building industry can design and construct homes to higher environmental standards and offers a tool for developers to differentiate themselves within the market.
General Guidance	Planning policy for travellers' sites.	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Local authorities should make an assessment of need and work collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to meet that need through identification of land for sites.
General Guidance	National Planning Policy Framework – high quality communications infrastructure	Central Government - DCLG	2012	High quality communication infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Planning policies should, therefore, support expansion of communication networks whilst keeping numbers of masts and sites to the minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the network.
General Guidance	National Planning Policy Framework – unstable land	Central Government - DCLG	2012	To prevent unacceptable risks from land instability, policies should ensure new development is appropriate to its location.
Housing	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	In order to deliver wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan for a mix of housing based on demographic and market trends and</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>needs of different groups in the community;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and</li> <li>• Set policies for meeting identified need for affordable housing.</li> </ul> <p>They should also identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies.</p>
Noise	Noise Policy Statement for England	Central Government - DEFRA	2010	<p>- Aims include: Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development: To avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and where possible, to contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.</p> <p>The application of the Noise Policy Statement should mean that noise is properly taken into account at the appropriate time. The application of the NPS should also ensure that noise is considered alongside other issues and not in isolation.</p>
Noise / Health	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Planning policies should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health / quality of life as a result of new development and mitigate and reduce to minimum other adverse impacts;</li> <li>• Not place unreasonable restrictions of existing businesses wanting to develop because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established ; and</li> <li>• Identify and protect</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Noise / Health	DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended"	DEFRA Central Government	2010	areas of tranquillity. This Noise Action Plan is designed to address the management of noise issues and effects in the Brighton Agglomeration (and includes Adur). The First Priority Locations for the Noise Action Plan includes sections of the A27 and A259 in the area.
Population and Human Health	Healthy Lives Healthy People White Paper	Central Government - DH	2010	Sets out Government's strategy for public health. From 2013 local authorities will take on new responsibilities for public health. Part of this will include designing communities for active ageing and sustainability – building more Lifetime Homes, protecting green spaces and improving access to land so that people can grow their own food.
Population and Human Health	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Issues to consider in creating healthy, inclusive communities include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning positively for provision of facilities such as community facilities, open space, sports and recreation buildings;</li> <li>• Guarding against unnecessary loss of such facilities;</li> <li>• Giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools;</li> <li>• creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.</li> </ul>
Soil and ground conditions	Safeguarding our soils, A Strategy for England	Central Government - DEFRA	2009	The Strategy emphasises the need to protect soils and promotes the food production, biodiversity, and climate change benefits soil provides
Soil and ground conditions	Environmental Protection Act	Central Government	1990	Part 2A provides a risk-based approach to the identification and remediation of land where contamination poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Transport	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support a pattern of development which facilitates use of sustainable modes of transport;</li> <li>• Aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping leisure and other activities;</li> <li>• Promote a mix of uses within larger scale residential developments;</li> <li>• Locate and design development to give priority to pedestrian and cycle movement and have access to high quality public transport facilities; and create safe and secure layouts which minimise conflict between users.</li> </ul> <p>Planning for ports and airports should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs.</p>
Transport	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen	Central Government - DETR	2011	<p>This White Paper sets out proposals for transport improvements by Central Government. This includes encouraging people to make more sustainable transport choices through investment in infrastructure, pedestrian and cycling facilities, and public transport through a streamlined funding regime. The White Paper also seeks to decarbonise the existing transport network.</p>
Waste	Government Review of Waste Policy in England	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	<p>Principal Challenges to realise long term vision of a green, zero waste economy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preventing waste wherever it occurs</li> <li>• Helping the community to develop and deliver local solutions for collecting and dealing with waste from households and</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>businesses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase of recycling of waste from households and businesses.</li> <li>• Approach to extracting recyclables from waste, generates high quality material to meet needs of reprocessors.</li> <li>• Interface between EFW policies, RE targets, and delivering on climate and broader environmental needs.</li> <li>• Reduce landfill (especially biodegradable waste).</li> <li>• Effective approach reducing waste crime, reducing harm to the environment, human health, local communities and businesses.</li> </ul>
Water	Water White Paper – Water for Life	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	<p>Sets out a new framework for making the transition to a resilient and sustainable water sector. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reform of the abstraction regime.</li> <li>• Taking forward the new catchment based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution.</li> <li>• Consultation on national standards for SuDS and a new approval system for sustainable drainage.</li> </ul>
Water	Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice	Environment Agency	2007	<p>This set outs how the Environment Agency manage and protect groundwater resources and further states what types of development will be acceptable in different locations from the point of view of protection of groundwater quality. Parts 1-3 give background information on legislation and groundwater in general, and Part 4 includes the policies. This document should be used to inform potential locations for future development. New development locations should</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				avoid sensitive groundwater, including groundwater protection zones.

### Regional policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	South East Biodiversity Strategy	South East Biodiversity Forum	2009	<p>The South East Biodiversity Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be a clear, coherent and inspiring vision for the South East</li> <li>• Provide a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region</li> <li>• Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners</li> <li>• Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change</li> <li>• Enable all organisations in the South East to support and improve biodiversity across the region</li> <li>• Be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region</li> </ul> <p>The Regional Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Map identifies the areas which are priorities for the restoration and creation of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats in the South East of England.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	The Forestry and Woodlands Framework (a range of partners from regional government, statutory environmental agencies and the forestry sector)	2009	<p>The framework focuses on four themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better places for people to live</li> <li>• Enhanced environment and biodiversity</li> <li>• A stronger contribution to the economy</li> <li>• A secure future for our woodland resources</li> <li>• The framework includes an overall vision: “<i>We want our woods to make an increasing contribution to the sustainable development of the South East region, in both rural and urban areas</i>”.</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The South East Green Infrastructure Framework	Natural England	2010	<p>The South East Green Infrastructure framework will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish Green Infrastructure as an integral and essential component of sustainable communities;</li> <li>• Develop a common understanding of the role and importance of green infrastructure;</li> <li>• Help implement the South East Plan's green infrastructure policy; and</li> <li>• Provide detailed guidance on how Green Infrastructure can be delivered through the planning system and local partnerships.</li> </ul>
Climate	Regional Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment	South East England Partnership Board	2010	<p>The aim of this assessment is to identify climate change vulnerability 'hotspots' in the region to inform the future distribution of growth and the prioritisation of adaptation measures in the Regional Strategy. Shoreham is highlighted as an area prone to flooding.</p>
Economic Development	Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016	South East England Development Agency	2006	<p>The RES sets out a 10-year framework for delivering the region's economic aspirations based on the vision of "A prosperous region delivering high quality of life and environment for everyone, now and in the future". The strategy promotes 'smart growth' and this comprises five objectives: - competitive business; successful people; vibrant communities; effective infrastructure; and sustainable use of natural resources. The introduction to the RES identifies three key problems facing the South East – argued to be symptomatic of the region's success – transport congestion, skills shortage and lack of affordable housing.</p>
Economic Development	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	Tourism South East	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To promote a 'must visit' region;</li> <li>• To provide an unrivalled experience for the visitor; and</li> <li>• To establish effective management and organization.</li> </ul>

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
General / Cross Cutting	The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England	South East England Regional Assembly	2009	The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East of England sets out the long term spatial planning framework for the region over the period 2006-2026. However, all Regional Spatial Strategies are due to be abolished under provisions of the Localism Bill in the near future, with new ways for local authorities to address strategic planning and infrastructure issues through cooperation being introduced.
General / Cross Cutting	Integrated Regional Framework	South East England Regional Assembly and partners	2004	The Integrated Regional Framework (IRF) is an evolution of the previous Regional Sustainable Development Framework building on existing objectives and indicators and providing the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. It includes separate sections on the range of strategies in the region and on data and trends for each objective. Importantly the IRF sets out a universal approach to sustainability appraisals.
Social	Social Inclusion Statement	South East England Regional Assembly and partners	2002	Sets out the region's commitment to tackling social exclusion and maps the contribution each regional partner is able to make. A Social Inclusion Task Group consisting of several regional partners and other bodies including the local Learning and Skills Councils will implement the Statement and its action plan. The Statement's aim is to reduce the numbers of people within the region who are deprived (in both rural and urban areas) and reduce the gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of the region by 10% by 2010.
Water	River Basin Management Plan – South East	Environment Agency	2009	River Basin Management Plans are intended to protect and improve the water environment. They contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions necessary to deal with them. This plan states that all inland, estuarial and coastal waters must aim to achieve "good ecological status" by 2015. The waters in and around the Adur District are assessed and a current status assigned. Some waters are in a more deteriorated state than others.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Water	Water Resources Management Plan	Southern Water	2010	The Water Resources Management Plan sets out in detail how Southern Water will ensure that there is sufficient security of water supplies to meet the anticipated demands of all its customers over the 25-year planning period from 2010 to 2035. It covers a number of areas including: increased demand from housing growth; the effects of climate change and the need to reduce energy use; and maintaining high levels of environmental protection.
Water	Drought Plan	Southern Water	2008	Droughts that lead to an imbalance between supply and demand may be triggered by a wide range of hydrological and demand conditions. These conditions are generally associated with a shortage of rainfall leading to low replenishment of surface water reservoirs and low recharge to groundwater resources, combined with high and persistent demands. The Drought Plan shows how the water undertaker will continue, during a period of drought, to discharge its duties to supply adequate quantities of wholesome water, with as little recourse as reasonably possible to Drought Permits/Orders

#### Sub-regional and County-wide policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	Sussex Biodiversity Partnership	Regularly up-dated	The overall aim of the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is to conserve and enhance the biological diversity of Sussex and contribute to the conservation and enhancement of both national and international biodiversity. Objectives of the BAP are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural biodiversity.</li> <li>• Identify priority habitats and species which are important to Sussex and /or where there is a special responsibility to care for flora/fauna which is important on a national or international</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set realistic, but ambitious, targets and timescales for priority habitats and species and to monitor progress of action plans against those targets.</li> <li>• Ensure that biodiversity action continues as a joint initiative, evolving in a dynamic framework for nature conservation.</li> <li>• Raise public awareness and encourage involvement in biodiversity action.</li> </ul> <p>The Sussex BAP summarises the information which is currently available regarding the County's biodiversity and areas where knowledge is deficient. It identifies those species and habitats most under threat, and sets out an agenda for action. It also establishes targets for all habitats and some species.</p>
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Environment Strategy and subsequent Report	West Sussex County Council	2008 + 2009	This report gives a broad picture of the quality of our environment, and shows examples of action being carried out across the county by individuals and organisations committed to caring for the environment of West Sussex.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	A Strategy for the Landscape of West Sussex	West Sussex County Council	2005	The purpose of the Strategy is to protect and enhance the landscape of West Sussex as an asset for future generations. It provides details on the five National Character Areas in West Sussex.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Coastal Defence Strategy Arun to Adur/Brighton Marina to Adur	Environment Agency	2000	The strategies establish a sustainable policy for the management of coastal defences between the Rivers Arun and Adur over the next 50 years and Brighton Marina to Adur
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Planning for the Future: Rivers Arun to Adur flood and erosion management strategy 2010 - 2020	Environment Agency	2010	The River Arun to Adur Flood and Erosion Management Strategy sets out the approach to manage flood and erosion risks in the area. The strategy covers the coastline between the River Arun at Littlehampton and the River Adur at Shoreham. The Plan specifically outlines the future actions the Environment Agency will take to protect coastal frontages and river frontages. This includes improvements to flood defences along the west

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				and east banks of the River Adur over the next 50 years as well as the coastal frontages.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	South Downs Shoreline Management Plan 1 <sup>st</sup> Review	South Downs Coastal Group	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To define, in general terms, the risk to people and the developed historic and natural environment of coastal evolution within the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) area over the next century</li> <li>To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks</li> <li>To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies</li> <li>To inform planners, developers and others of the risk of coastal evolution and of the preferred policies when considering future development of the shoreline, land use charges and wider strategic planning</li> <li>To comply with international and national conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations</li> <li>To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies</li> <li>To highlight areas where knowledge gap exists.</li> </ul>
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies)	West Sussex County Council	2003	The current West Sussex Minerals Local Plan sets the development planning framework for future minerals extractions in the county. The document sets out a range of measures with respect to specific minerals to mitigate any environmental impacts caused by mineral extraction activities.
General / Cross cutting	Rural Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2008	The aim of the Rural Strategy is to retain and enhance the quality of landscape by keeping rural areas environmentally active and vibrant and socially inclusive.
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Performance Framework	West Sussex County Council	2011	The Performance Framework outlines the main priorities for the County Council in the next 3 years. It is a clear statement of how the County Council will use its resources to make a positive difference to the people and places of West Sussex. The Performance Framework for 2011-2014 describes the

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Living within our means - we understand our responsibility to ensure every pound of taxpayers' money is spent wisely.</li> <li>• Active communities - here in West Sussex we are embedding the 'Big Society' in everything we do. This is not new, we have been doing this for some time and now we want to go further and faster.</li> <li>• Think family - we believe we will make the biggest difference to children, young people and families' lives by working together to meet their needs as early as possible.</li> <li>• Healthy ambitions - we want all residents in West Sussex to live longer, happier, healthier lives.</li> <li>• Minding our businesses - we will work closely with businesses in West Sussex to improve economic performance in our coastal towns, rural West Sussex and the Gatwick Diamond. The strength of our approach means we will also look beyond our boundaries.</li> <li>• Building a sustainable future - We are committed to protecting the environment, in particular the reduction of carbon emissions and tackling the threat of climate change by providing leadership within our own organisation as well as across the County as a whole.</li> <li>• On the move - residents tell us that they want to see potholes filled and the quality of roads in West Sussex improved. So we have committed to achieving this.</li> </ul>
Social	West Sussex Cultural Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2009	The Cultural Strategy covers the arts, media, museums, libraries, the built and natural environments, heritage, sports and the visitor economy. It sets out how the cultural life of West Sussex is critical to quality of life and how it contributes to the Sustainable Community Strategy

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>by the part it plays in achieving economic, social and environmental goals.</p> <p>It proposes five priorities for the next five-years, which are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and participation – to increase participation in and access for all to cultural activities</li> <li>• Learning and skills – to increase opportunities for and access to creative learning</li> <li>• Built and natural environment – to contribute to a high quality environment by promoting social, economic and cultural regeneration</li> <li>• Creative and cultural sector – to contribute to the development of the creative and cultural sector</li> <li>• Advocacy and partnership – to demonstrate the benefits and value of cultural activities and to make the necessary links between people and organisations</li> </ul>
Social	The Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008-2020	West Sussex Strategic Partnership (now the Public Service Board)	2008	<p>The following headlines indicate the most important things that the Partnership will work to promote, foster change and improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A better place to live: Do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts</li> <li>• Opportunity for all: Give everyone the chance to learn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our</li> <li>• companies and the economy</li> <li>• Better health for all: Reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths.</li> <li>• Staying and feeling safe: Increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people</li> </ul>
Social /	West Sussex	West Sussex	2009	The NEET Strategy sets out the

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Objectives</b>
Economic Development	County Council NEET Strategy	County Council		<p>key issues which contribute to young people not engaging in Education, Employment or Training' and identifies what is needed to improve the outcomes for young people vulnerable to becoming NEET. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A reduction in the amount of young people becoming NEET.</li> <li>• A continued reduction in the amount of young people 'Unknown' (i.e. those whose EET status we do not know)</li> <li>• Increased flexible provision to meet demands and needs of young people - especially imaginative and innovative for those below Level 1 and for those in more rural areas</li> <li>• High quality careers education information, advice and guidance for all young people</li> <li>• Ensure as many young people as possible are made a suitable offer to maximise the impact of The September Guarantee</li> <li>• An increase in the availability of Apprenticeships</li> <li>• An Implementation Plan in place to support the Strategy, with input from organisations/partners working with young people</li> </ul>
Transport	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2016	West Sussex County Council	2011	<p>The main objective of the Plan is to improve quality of life for local residents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• promoting economic growth</li> <li>• tackling climate change</li> <li>• providing access to services, employment &amp; housing, and</li> <li>• improving safety, security &amp; health</li> </ul> <p>For Adur District Council, the implementation of the objectives will be through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increasing use of sustainable modes of transport</li> <li>• improving network efficiency in order to reduce emissions and delays</li> <li>• minimising the impact of HGVs on the local community improving safety for all road users</li> <li>• reducing traffic emissions, particularly NO2 and PM10</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Water	Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy and Annual Update	Environment Agency	2005 and 2007	<p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out how water resources are managed at a local level. This document summarises the availability of water resources and the sustainability of current abstraction. In general the aquifers and rivers of the region are heavily committed to abstraction, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• River Adur: Water Available</li> <li>• River Ouse: No Water Available</li> <li>• Cockhaise Brook: Over Licensed</li> <li>• Brighton Chalk: No Water Available</li> </ul> <p>The 2007 Annual Update sets out details on latest information regarding the above.</p> <p>The CAMS suggests that improved water efficiency should be a key component of all new housing developments as well as water meters in new homes. In addition, Sustainable Drainage Systems (or SuDS) should be encouraged to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and increase groundwater recharge. This water can also be collected and reused for non-potable purposes.</p>

#### Local policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	Air Quality Action Plan	Adur District Council	2007	<p>The Council is required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) which should detail the steps to be taken to improve the air quality within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs). Adur has two AQMAs - at the High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea and the Old Shoreham Road, Southwick - where NO<sub>2</sub> levels are higher than the Air Quality Objectives set out in the AQAP. The cause of the air quality exceedences in the two AQMAs has been attributed to the road traffic in those areas. No significant contributions from industrial or point sources were</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				identified in the District.  The AQMA provides an implementation plan of possible actions that could be carried out to reduce air pollution.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan	Adur District Council Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Group	2006	Supports twelve objectives for the ongoing management of the site as well as an implementation plan for how the management of the site will be carried out.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Conservation Area Character Appraisals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shoreham-by-Sea</li> <li>• Southlands</li> <li>• Southwick</li> </ul>	Adur District Council	2008 + 2009	The character appraisals provide an assessment of the character of the conservation area and identify the features which make it special and those which detract from it. The issues identified form the basis for developing management strategies and recommendations for preserving and enhancing the area.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Extensive Urban Survey of Historic Towns in Sussex - Shoreham	English Heritage and others	2009	An archaeological, historical and historic urban character assessment of Shoreham; part of a series initiated by English Heritage. Provides a detailed assessment of the historic environmental value and vulnerability of distinct areas of the town, providing a tool for developing guidance / policy.
Economic Development	A Strategy for Shoreham Renaissance	Adur District Council	2006	The aim of the strategy is to "regenerate Shoreham town centre as a sustainable community possessing economic, social and environmental diversity". It informs the Local Plan approach for development in Shoreham Town Centre and has identified potential sites for development.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	River Adur Catchment Flood Management Plan	Environment Agency	2008	The Catchment Flood Management Plan identifies long-term policies for managing flood risks and action that we need to take over the next 100 years to bring about a better, more sustainable approach that works with nature. It will help to plan for the likely impacts of climate change and further urban development in the river catchment area.
General /	Existing Adur		1996	The Adur Local Plan considers

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Cross Cutting	Local Plan (saved policies)			the issues and opportunities facing the District and sets out how the area should develop and the means to ensure it is achieved. It originally covered the period to 2006 but many of the policies have been saved and are still in use. Policies show strong support for managed long-term planning and include countryside protection, pollution reduction and reducing the need to travel, housing, open space, economy, retail, historic environment, design, countryside, transport, water and environmental resources.
General / Cross Cutting	Sustainability Strategy	Adur and Worthing Councils	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strategy provides a basis on which to develop objectives, targets and action plans which incorporate sustainability into all Council operations, activities, and services. It is a flexible document that will evolve to reflect changing sustainability goals and achievements.</li> <li>The sustainability strategy considers Adur and Worthing Council's "Direct Influences" i.e. their operations, buildings and services, and their "Indirect Influences", areas where it is possible to educate, guide and influence others. The planning system and the Local Plan are specifically mentioned in this latter context. These influences are discussed in six separate chapters built around six environmental sustainability themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Energy and CO2</li> <li>Waste and recycling</li> <li>Transport</li> <li>Water conservation</li> <li>Flooding</li> <li>Biodiversity and green infrastructure</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
General / Cross Cutting	Adur and Worthing Council Corporate Priorities 2011-2014	Adur District Council	2011	<p>The central aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting front line services;</li> <li>Promoting a clean, green and sustainable environment;</li> <li>Supporting and improving the local</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>economy;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working in partnerships to promote health and well-being in our communities</li> <li>• Ensuring value for money and low Council Tax.</li> </ul>
General / Cross Cutting	Shoreham Port Masterplan	Shoreham Port	2010	<p>The Masterplan clarifies the Port's strategic planning for the medium and long term. It gives a clear indication of how the Port intends to grow. The objectives are for the Port to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be fit for purpose – efficient, flexible and sustainable;</li> <li>• Meet the changing needs of existing and new customers;</li> <li>• Safeguard essential port operations e.g. importing aggregates;</li> <li>• Enhance the Port's role in the local community especially in terms of jobs;</li> <li>• Improve the environment and protect valuable local amenities.</li> </ul>
Housing	Housing Strategy 2005 - 2010	Adur District Council	(updated) 2009	<p>The overall vision for housing in Adur is: 'to ensure a sufficient supply of decent affordable accessible and good quality housing, to meet need, remains available for residents in the District, whether to buy or rent'. This vision is reflected in the nine key priorities identified by the Council. Each priority has actions for delivery attached to it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balancing the Local Housing Market: exploit development opportunities in the District and help meet regional development targets</li> <li>• Meeting Affordable Housing Need: maximise affordable housing across a range of tenures</li> <li>• Regeneration/ Sustainable Communities: housing contribution to support regeneration and encourage economic development</li> <li>• Preventing Homelessness: reduce homelessness and ensure appropriate support for those who become</li> </ul>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>homeless</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Housing: meet the needs of vulnerable groups in partnership with the Supporting People programme</li> <li>Providing a high quality housing service</li> <li>Promoting a healthy private sector</li> <li>Community Safety: reduce crime, the impact of crime and the fear of crime</li> <li>Equality and Diversity: addressing the housing needs of Black and Minority Ethnic groups, hard to reach groups and other minority groups.</li> </ul>
Social	waves ahead: sustainable community strategy	Adur and Worthing Councils	2010	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), waves ahead, sets out the long term vision for the area to tackle local needs. The vision has 8 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good access to facilities and services</li> <li>People leading healthier lifestyles</li> <li>Communities getting along well together</li> <li>Good access to green space and leisure</li> <li>Protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage</li> <li>Education and skills development</li> <li>A vibrant local economy</li> <li>Sustainable development</li> </ul> <p>This vision is then structured around 4 main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A better place to live, work and enjoy</li> <li>Better health and wellbeing for all</li> <li>Learning, training and employment opportunities for all</li> <li>Staying and feeling safe</li> </ul> <p>Each priority then has actions attached to them which will be fulfilled through Council activities, including through delivery of the Local Plan.</p>
Social	Adur Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan 2008 -11	Adur District Council and the Adur Community	2008	<p>This plan seeks to reduce crime and enhance safety throughout the District. It sets 5 priority themes to reduce crime. The</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
		Safety Partnership		<p>CRP identifies a number of drivers of crime in the district, including environmental and planning issues and homes with multiple occupancy.</p> <p>Design characteristics are recognised as one of the five main elements that will have an impact on crime, disorder and fear of crime.</p> <p>Tackling specific interrelated problems in certain wards where crime levels are proportionally high. Mainly youth issues.</p> <p>The lack of facilities for young people, graffiti, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime were raised as areas of concern regarding crime and disorder for the Adur Community.</p>
Soil and Ground Conditions	Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	Adur District Council	2001	Identifies areas within the district, which have been classified as 'contaminated sites', an assessment process and outline of remediation.

## Appendix 2 – Baseline Data

### 1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																												
<b>Number of renewable energy developments/installations or schemes for efficient energy supply</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Applications approved</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007 – 08</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 – 09</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 – 11</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Applications approved	2007 – 08	0	2008 – 09	1	2009 – 10	1	2010 – 11	1	<b>Target:</b> Growth in amount of renewable energy installations or schemes for efficient energy supply over plan period.	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report																		
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<b>Average annual commercial and industrial consumption of electricity</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>53,881</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>54,523</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>54,320</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>53,935</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>49,504</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>51,409</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	53,881	2006	54,523	2007	54,320	2008	53,935	2009	49,504	2010	51,409	<b>Comparison with Great Britain:</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>82,129</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>81,952</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>79,077</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>79,809</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>76,262</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>77,705</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> To be reported</p>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	82,129	2006	81,952	2007	79,077	2008	79,809	2009	76,262	2010	77,705	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/electricity/electricity.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/regional/electricity/electricity.aspx</a>
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<b>Average annual commercial and industrial consumption of gas</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>344,676</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>289,783</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>311,554</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>323,573</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>352,291</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>383,488</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	344,676	2006	289,783	2007	311,554	2008	323,573	2009	352,291	2010	383,488	<b>Comparison with Great Britain:</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>645,050</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>605,793</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>633,779</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>644,556</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>663,764</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>690,933</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> To be reported</p>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	645,050	2006	605,793	2007	633,779	2008	644,556	2009	663,764	2010	690,933	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/gas/gas.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/energy_stats/regional/gas/gas.aspx</a>
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2009	663,764																														
2010	690,933																														
<b>Number and percentage of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4</b>	To be reported	<p><b>Target:</b> 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4</p>	Adur District Council  <a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/2150032.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/2150032.xls</a>																												

<b>Number and percentage of new non-residential developments meeting or exceeding BREEAM Very Good standard</b>	To be reported	<b>Target:</b> 100% of new non-residential developments to meet or exceed BREEAM Very Good standard	British Research Establishment  Adur District Council,
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2. Protect and enhance water quality, maintain water supply and encourage the sustainable use of water																												
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data		Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																								
<b>Average per capita consumption of water</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Litres/person/day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>153.97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 – 09</td> <td>150.76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>150.19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 – 11</td> <td>162.14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011 - 12</td> <td>160.29</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figures are for Sussex Coast Water Resource Zone which includes Adur District</p>	Year	Litres/person/day	2007 - 08	153.97	2008 – 09	150.76	2009 – 10	150.19	2010 – 11	162.14	2011 - 12	160.29	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Litres/person/day</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>153.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 – 09</td> <td>144.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>144.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 – 11</td> <td>153.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011 - 12</td> <td>156.65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Litres/person/day	2007 - 08	153.09	2008 – 09	144.98	2009 – 10	144.59	2010 – 11	153.59	2011 - 12	156.65	<p><b>Comparison</b> with whole Southern Water area</p> <p><b>Target:</b> To reduce daily consumption of water over plan period</p>	Southern Water
Year	Litres/person/day																											
2007 - 08	153.97																											
2008 – 09	150.76																											
2009 – 10	150.19																											
2010 – 11	162.14																											
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2009 – 10	144.59																											
2010 – 11	153.59																											
2011 - 12	156.65																											
<b>Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 in respect of water efficiency</b>	To be reported	<b>Target:</b> 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	Adur District Council																									

<b>Classification of groundwater quality</b>	<b>Ch/W/P Chalk*</b>		<b>Brighton Chalk Block</b>	<b>Target:</b> To maintain or improve this classification over the plan period.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx</a>
	Current Qualitative Quality	Poor	Poor		
	Current Chemical Quality	Poor	Good		
	2015 Predicted Qualitative Quality	Poor	Poor		
	2015 Predicted Chemical Quality	Poor	Good		
* Chichester / Worthing / Portsdown					
<b>Status of waterbodies</b>	<b>Current Ecolog'al Quality</b>		<b>2015 Predicted Ecolog'al Quality</b>	<b>Target:</b> To ensure all waterbodies achieve at least good ecological status or good ecological potential by 2015 in accordance with the Water Framework Directive	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx</a>
	Adur Estuary	Moderate	Moderate		
	Ladywell Stream	Moderate	Moderate		
	Teville Stream	Bad	Bad		
<b>Number of planning applications incorporating SuDS</b>	To be reported			To be reported	Adur District Council

3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources												
Percentage of new homes built on previously developed land per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006 - 07</td> <td>99.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>99.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 09</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 - 11</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2006 - 07	99.1%	2007 - 08	99.4%	2008 - 09	100%	2009 – 10	100%	2010 - 11	100%	<b>Target:</b> To maximise development on brownfield land.	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Reports
Year															
2006 - 07	99.1%														
2007 - 08	99.4%														
2008 - 09	100%														
2009 – 10	100%														
2010 - 11	100%														
Percentage of employment floorspace built on previously developed land per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006 - 07</td> <td>95.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 09</td> <td>79%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 - 11</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2006 - 07	95.5%	2007 - 08	100%	2008 - 09	79%	2009 – 10	100%	2010 - 11	100%	<b>Target:</b> To maximise development on brownfield land.	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Reports
Year															
2006 - 07	95.5%														
2007 - 08	100%														
2008 - 09	79%														
2009 – 10	100%														
2010 - 11	100%														

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats and aim to establish an interconnected network of natural green space to mitigate the effects of climate change

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources										
Number of developments commenced within designated sites and reserves	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 09</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 - 11</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007 - 08	0	2008 - 09	1	2009 – 10	0	2010 - 11	0	<b>Trend:</b> No discernible trend <b>Target:</b> To minimise the amount of development within designated sites and reserves	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
Year													
2007 - 08	0												
2008 - 09	1												
2009 – 10	0												
2010 - 11	0												

<b>Number of developments commenced within BAP habitats</b>	<b>Year</b>		<b>Trend:</b> No discernible trend  <b>Target:</b> To ensure no net loss of BAP habitats.	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
	2007 - 08	0		
	2008 - 09	2		
	2009 - 10	0		
	2010 - 11	0		
<b>Extent and condition of SSSIs</b>	6 SSSI units in the district – 4 of these are in favourable condition, 1 unit is unfavourable but recovering and 1 unit is favourable with no change (2011)		<b>Target:</b> Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs. Restore/recreate unfavourable parts of SSSI so they reach favourable status.	Natural England
<b>Amount of land identified as BAP habitat</b>	To be reported		<b>Target:</b> No decrease in amount of land identified as BAP habitat. Increases will be sought where possible.	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
	<b>Year</b>	<b>Hectares</b>		
	2009 - 10	581.2		
	2010 - 11	642.7		

### 5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including landscapes, townscapes , parks, buildings and archaeological heritage

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
<b>Number of up-to-date conservation appraisals and management plans</b>	3	<b>Target:</b> 7 Conservation Appraisals and Management Plans produced by end of plan period.	Adur District Council Planning Policy Team
<b>Listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk of decay</b>	1 – Shoreham Fort	<b>Target:</b> 0 by end of plan period	English Heritage Risk Register
<b>Conservation areas at risk</b>	1 - Southlands	<b>Target:</b> 0 by end of plan period	English Heritage Risk Register

6. Protect and enhance the countryside			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
<b>Number of planning applications approved outside the built up area boundary and not within the National Park</b>	To be reported	<b>Target:</b> To meet the national target that at least 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land.	Adur District Council

7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and leisure facilities and their accessibility						
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data			Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources	
<b>Amount of open space in the district per 1000 population</b>		(1)	(2)	(3)	<b>Target:</b> To reach recommended quantity standard for each open space typology as specified in the Adur DC Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study (2005 & 2009) over plan period	Adur District Council Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2005 and Update 2009
	Parks + gardens	0.04	0.06	-1.38		
	Natural + semi natural	1.35	1.4	-4.17		
	Amenity greenspace	0.81	0.81	-3.51		
	Provision for children + young people	0.13	0.14	-.062		
	Allotments	0.27	0.3	-1.98		
	Outdoor sports	1.53	1.53	-0.04		
	Cemeteries + churchyards	0.15	N/A	N/A		
(1) Existing open space provision per 1000 pop based on 2005 report plus 2009 update. (2) Quantity standard. (3) Shortfall when (1) compared with (2). All figures are in hectares.						

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water															
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources												
<b>Number of Air Quality Management Areas</b>	There are 2 air quality management areas in Adur: High Street, Shoreham-By-Sea Old Shoreham Road, Southwick	<b>Target:</b> No new Air Quality Management Areas designated Reduction of NO2 levels in accordance with Adur Air Quality Action Plan													
<b>Greenhouse gas footprint (tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita)</b>	Adur's footprint is 16.41 tonnes (2008)	<b>Comparison:</b> The South East footprint is 17.28 tonnes and the national average is 16.34 tonnes (2008)  <b>Target:</b> To reduce Adur's footprint of tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita	<a href="http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads">http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads</a>												
<b>CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>5.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>5.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita	2005	5.9	2006	5.8	2007	5.7	2008	5.5	2009	5.0	<b>Target:</b> To contribute to the reduction in CO <sub>2</sub> footprint	Department for Energy and Climate change
Year	CO <sub>2</sub> emissions per capita														
2005	5.9														
2006	5.8														
2007	5.7														
2008	5.5														
2009	5.0														
<b>Public concern over noise – number of noise complaints</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>225</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>242</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>252</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2008	225	2009	281	2010	242	2011	252	<b>Trend:</b> No discernible trend  <b>Target:</b> No significant increase in noise complaints over the plan period	Adur District Council Environmental Health Team		
Year															
2008	225														
2009	281														
2010	242														
2011	252														
<b>Number of planning permissions for developments that incorporate the remediation of contaminated land</b>	To be reported	No target	Adur District Council												

9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Number of residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding	To be reported	No target	Adur District Council Environment Agency
Number of non-residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding	To be reported	No target	Adur District Council Environment Agency

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health																																	
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																														
Life expectancy at birth	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005 - 07</td> <td>78.4</td> <td>81.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006 - 08</td> <td>78.5</td> <td>81.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 - 09</td> <td>78.5</td> <td>82.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 10</td> <td>79.4</td> <td>83.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Male	Female	2005 - 07	78.4	81.2	2006 - 08	78.5	81.6	2007 - 09	78.5	82.5	2008 - 10	79.4	83.1	<p><b>Comparison</b> with England</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Male</th> <th>Female</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005 – 07</td> <td>77.6</td> <td>81.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006 – 08</td> <td>77.9</td> <td>82.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 – 09</td> <td>78.3</td> <td>82.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 10</td> <td>78.6</td> <td>82.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> Contribute to increased life expectancy for males and females over the plan period.</p>	Year	Male	Female	2005 – 07	77.6	81.8	2006 – 08	77.9	82.0	2007 – 09	78.3	82.3	2008 - 10	78.6	82.6	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
Year	Male	Female																															
2005 - 07	78.4	81.2																															
2006 - 08	78.5	81.6																															
2007 - 09	78.5	82.5																															
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2008 - 10	78.6	82.6																															

<b>Prevalence of obese children (year 6 – ages 10-11)</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sept 08 – Aug 09</td> <td>14.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 09 – Aug 10</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 10 – Aug 11</td> <td>16.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	%	Sept 08 – Aug 09	14.4	Sept 09 – Aug 10	17	Sept 10 – Aug 11	16.4	<b>Comparison with England</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sept 08 – Aug 09</td> <td>18.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 09 – Aug 10</td> <td>18.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 10 – Aug 11</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <b>Target:</b> To reduce prevalence of obese children over plan period	Year	%	Sept 08 – Aug 09	18.3	Sept 09 – Aug 10	18.7	Sept 10 – Aug 11	19	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
Year	%																		
Sept 08 – Aug 09	14.4																		
Sept 09 – Aug 10	17																		
Sept 10 – Aug 11	16.4																		
Year	%																		
Sept 08 – Aug 09	18.3																		
Sept 09 – Aug 10	18.7																		
Sept 10 – Aug 11	19																		
<b>Number of under 18 conceptions per annum</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007	42	2008	33	2009	44	2010	30	<b>Target:</b> To reduce proportion of under 18 conceptions per annum over plan period	ONS						
Year																			
2007	42																		
2008	33																		
2009	44																		
2010	30																		
<b>Number of hospital admissions – Cancer (Diagnosis (Admissions Episodes))</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>April 05 – March 06</td> <td>1957</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 06 – March 07</td> <td>2106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 07 – March 08</td> <td>2118</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		April 05 – March 06	1957	April 06 – March 07	2106	April 07 – March 08	2118	<b>Target:</b> To reduce proportion of cancer diagnoses per annum over plan period	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics								
Year																			
April 05 – March 06	1957																		
April 06 – March 07	2106																		
April 07 – March 08	2118																		
<b>Number of hospital admissions – Coronary Heart Disease (Diagnosis (Admissions Episodes))</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>April 05 – March 06</td> <td>1292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 06 – March 07</td> <td>1540</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 07 – March 08</td> <td>1722</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		April 05 – March 06	1292	April 06 – March 07	1540	April 07 – March 08	1722	<b>Target:</b> To reduce proportion of coronary heart disease diagnoses per annum over plan period	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics								
Year																			
April 05 – March 06	1292																		
April 06 – March 07	1540																		
April 07 – March 08	1722																		

11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
<b>Level of crime</b>	As of 2010, the level of crime in Adur is classified as ‘average’ on the Sussex police website	<b>Target:</b> To ensure that the crime level classification in Adur doesn’t worsen	Sussex Police

<b>Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police</b>	<b>Year</b>		<b>Target:</b> To reduce the number of notifiable offences	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
	April 07 – March 08	3428		
	April 08 – March 09	2951		
	April 09 – March 10	2717		
	April 10 – March 11	2797		

<b>12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Adur Baseline Data</b>	<b>Target – Trend - Comparison</b>	<b>Sources</b>
<b>Percentage of trip productions in Adur by car as compared with other forms of transport(walking, cycling, bus &amp; coach, rail)</b>	66% (2011)	<b>Target:</b> No more than 50% over the plan period.	Department for Transport
<b>Percentage of trip attractions to district by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus &amp; coach, rail)</b>	68% (2011)	<b>Target:</b> No more than 50% over the plan period.	Department for Transport

<b>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</b>			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Adur Baseline Data</b>	<b>Target – Trend - Comparison</b>	<b>Sources</b>

<b>Index of Multiple Deprivation Ranking</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Ranking</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2004</td> <td>179</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>138</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>135</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(out of 354 authorities)</p>	Year	Ranking	2004	179	2007	138	2010	135	<p><b>Trend:</b> Adur's IMD ranking has consistently worsened since 2004</p> <p><b>Target:</b> No worsening of Adur's IMD ranking</p>	Adur District Council								
Year	Ranking																		
2004	179																		
2007	138																		
2010	135																		
<b>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>8.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>10.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>13.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2006	8.5%	2008	10.2%	2009	13.6%	<p><b>Comparison with England</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>11.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>15.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>18.4%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Trend:</b> The number of households in fuel poverty in Adur is increasing as it is for England as a whole.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Reduce the percentage of households in fuel poverty</p>	Year		2006	11.5%	2008	15.6%	2009	18.4%	Department for Energy and Climate Change
Year																			
2006	8.5%																		
2008	10.2%																		
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Year																			
2006	11.5%																		
2008	15.6%																		
2009	18.4%																		

14. To meet housing needs and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing			
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Adur Baseline Data</b>	<b>Target – Trend - Comparison</b>	<b>Sources</b>
<b>Number of households classified as having priority needs on the housing register</b>	1069 (2011)	<p><b>Target:</b> Reduce number of homeless households in priority need.</p>	Adur District Council

<b>Net dwelling completions</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>146</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>123</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>63</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007/ 08	146	2008/ 09	123	2009/ 10	61	2010/ 11	63	<p><b>Trend:</b> Net dwelling completions have been reducing over the last 4 years</p> <p><b>Target:</b> South East Plan target for Adur 2006 – 2026 = 105 dwellings per annum (target may be revised as a result of local housing need work being undertaken due to proposed revocation of South East Plan)</p>	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report																				
Year																																	
2007/ 08	146																																
2008/ 09	123																																
2009/ 10	61																																
2010/ 11	63																																
<b>Gross affordable housing completions</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No.</th> <th>% of total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>33</td> <td>20.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>14</td> <td>10.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>66</td> <td>71.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>20</td> <td>22.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	No.	% of total	2007/ 08	33	20.8	2008/ 09	14	10.4	2009/ 10	66	71.7	2010/ 11	20	22.7	<p><b>Trend:</b> No discernible trend</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 50 affordable housing completions per year</p>	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report															
Year	No.	% of total																															
2007/ 08	33	20.8																															
2008/ 09	14	10.4																															
2009/ 10	66	71.7																															
2010/ 11	20	22.7																															
<b>Ratio of median house price to median earnings</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Ratio</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>7.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>9.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>8.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>9.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>8.11</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Ratio	2007	7.39	2008	9.42	2009	8.34	2010	9.95	2011	8.11	<p><b>Comparison</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South East</th> <th>Eng.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>8.45</td> <td>7.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>8.42</td> <td>6.93</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>7.28</td> <td>6.27</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>8.23</td> <td>7.01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>7.98</td> <td>6.65</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> To reduce the house price to earnings ratio</p>	Year	South East	Eng.	2007	8.45	7.23	2008	8.42	6.93	2009	7.28	6.27	2010	8.23	7.01	2011	7.98	6.65	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livatables/affordabilitytables/">http://www.communities.gov.uk/housing/housingresearch/housingstatistics/housingstatisticsby/housingmarket/livatables/affordabilitytables/</a>
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15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
This objective is difficult to monitor and there are no relevant indicators that could be clearly monitored. Achieving the targets set out for the other 20 objectives would contribute to this objective.			

16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy													
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources										
Total gross amount of additional employment floorspace per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sq.m.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>11965</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>9843</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>6700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>1342</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sq.m.	2007/ 08	11965	2008/ 09	9843	2009/ 10	6700	2010/ 11	1342	<p><b>Trend:</b> The total gross amount of additional employment floorspace has been reducing over the last 4 years.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> To provide a sufficient and varied amount of employment in the district to meet local needs</p>	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report and West Sussex County Council
Year	Sq.m.												
2007/ 08	11965												
2008/ 09	9843												
2009/ 10	6700												
2010/ 11	1342												
Number of VAT registered businesses	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005</td> <td>1695</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>1735</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>1800</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2005	1695	2006	1735	2007	1800	<b>Target:</b> To increase amount of VAT registered businesses over plan period	NOMIS		
Year													
2005	1695												
2006	1735												
2007	1800												

<b>Percentage of working age population that are economically active</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oct 09 – Sept 10</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 10 – Dec 10</td> <td>78.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 10 – March 11</td> <td>78.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 10 – June 11</td> <td>75.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	%	Oct 09 – Sept 10	80.5	Jan 10 – Dec 10	78.8	April 10 – March 11	78.4	July 10 – June 11	75.3	<b>Comparison:</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>SE%</th> <th>Eng %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oct 09 – Sept 10</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>76.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan 10 – Dec 10</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>76.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>April 10 – March 11</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>76.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>July 10 – June 11</td> <td>79.5</td> <td>76.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> Maintain high levels of employment in Adur</p>	Period	SE%	Eng %	Oct 09 – Sept 10	79.3	76.5	Jan 10 – Dec 10	79.3	76.4	April 10 – March 11	79.3	76.3	July 10 – June 11	79.5	76.3	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
Period	%																											
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<b>Average gross weekly earnings</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>409</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>411</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	£	2010	409	2011	411	<b>Comparison:</b> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South East</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>548</td> <td>502</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>554</td> <td>503</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> To increase weekly earnings in the district through the provision of more high-value jobs and training facilities.</p>	Year	South East	Great Britain	2010	548	502	2011	554	503	NOMIS										
Year	£																											
2010	409																											
2011	411																											
Year	South East	Great Britain																										
2010	548	502																										
2011	554	503																										

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development													
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources										
<b>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	No.	2007/ 08	0	2008/ 09	0	2009/ 10	0	2010/ 11	1	<p><b>Target:</b> To continue to not grant planning permission where this would be contrary to Environment Agency advice</p>	Environment Agency & Adur District Council
Year	No.												
2007/ 08	0												
2008/ 09	0												
2009/ 10	0												
2010/ 11	1												

18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres																		
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources															
Amount of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' per annum and amount of this floorspace provided within town centres	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total gross sq.m.</th> <th>Amount in town centre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>07/ 08</td> <td>614</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>08/ 09</td> <td>91</td> <td>91</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/ 10</td> <td>535</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/ 11</td> <td>335</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Total gross sq.m.	Amount in town centre	07/ 08	614	0	08/ 09	91	91	09/ 10	535	0	10/ 11	335	0	<b>Target:</b> To ensure that the majority of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' is provided within the town centre.	Adur District Council
	Year	Total gross sq.m.	Amount in town centre															
	07/ 08	614	0															
	08/ 09	91	91															
	09/ 10	535	0															
10/ 11	335	0																
New community facilities provided in the district per annum	To be reported	To be reported	Adur District Council															

19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Number of design awards won	<p>WSCC Building Design Awards 05/06 Commendation – Marlipins Museum.</p> <p>WSCC Design &amp; Sustainability Awards 2007. Commendation – Seascape, South Lancing.</p> <p>WSCC Design &amp; Sustainability Awards 2011. None</p>	No target	Adur District Council

20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																									
<p><b>Number of lower super output areas (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England in respect of education, skills and training</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>2007 Index</th> <th>2010 Index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Churchill</td> <td>Churchill</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mash Barn</td> <td>Eastbrook</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Peverel</td> <td>Peverel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southlands (1)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Southlands (2)</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	2007 Index	2010 Index	Churchill	Churchill	Mash Barn	Eastbrook	Peverel	Peverel	Southlands (1)		Southlands (2)		<p><b>Target:</b> To reduce the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England</p>	<p>West Sussex County Council</p>													
2007 Index	2010 Index																											
Churchill	Churchill																											
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Peverel	Peverel																											
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<p><b>% of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs</b></p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006/ 07</td> <td>45.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>55.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>64.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>75.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	%	2006/ 07	45.7	2007/ 08	55.4	2008/ 09	64.5	2009/ 10	75.3	<p><b>Comparison:</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South East %</th> <th>Eng. %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006/ 07</td> <td>62.1</td> <td>60.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007/ 08</td> <td>66.1</td> <td>65.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/ 09</td> <td>70.2</td> <td>69.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/ 10</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>76.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Target:</b> To increase amount of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs</p>	Year	South East %	Eng. %	2006/ 07	62.1	60.4	2007/ 08	66.1	65.6	2008/ 09	70.2	69.8	2009/ 10	75.8	76.1	<p>ONS Neighbourhood Statistics</p>
Year	%																											
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21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy															
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources												
Amount of waste going to landfill per annum	12,434 tonnes (2010-2011)	To be reported	Adur District Council												
Rate of recycling per annum	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>08/09</th> <th>09/10</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total municipal waste (tonnes)</td> <td>22266</td> <td>21986</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Municipal waste sent for recycling (tonnes)</td> <td>7040</td> <td>7336</td> </tr> <tr> <td>% sent for recycling</td> <td>31.6</td> <td>33.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>36.64% (2010-2011)</p>		08/09	09/10	Total municipal waste (tonnes)	22266	21986	Municipal waste sent for recycling (tonnes)	7040	7336	% sent for recycling	31.6	33.4	To be reported	<a href="http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/">http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/environment/waste/wrfg23-wrmsannual/</a> Adur District Council
	08/09	09/10													
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% sent for recycling	31.6	33.4													

## Appendix 3 – Site Appraisals

### Site Appraisal Criteria

The sites appraised in this appendix were identified in the Adur Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009) and the Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006). The site appraisals have focussed on whether the site itself is suitable for development, rather than consideration of what the development on the site might be, in order to identify the most appropriate sites for development taking into account a range of issues such as biodiversity, flood risk, countryside, the historic environment etc. The Sustainability Objectives have been used as a starting point to aid the assessment but not all the objectives have actually been used. This is because a number of objectives such as Objective 1 (Energy Efficiency), Objective 11 (Crime), Objective 14 (Housing) etc. relate more to the development proposed than the actual suitability of the site for development.

The scores for the site assessments are as follows:

Green (G)	Positive impact / No significant issues
Amber (A)	Some impact or potential for impact
Red (R)	Significant impact or conflict

The majority of the sustainability criteria and their indicators are self-explanatory but there are a few which need further explanation (set out below).

#### **Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities:**

The recommended accessibility standards set out in the Adur Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study have been used to assess the site. Where the site is within the distance recommended in the study it has obtained a green score and where it has exceeded the recommended distance it has obtained an amber score.

#### **Sustainable transport:**

There is very little information regarding recommended distances to public transport. Therefore the following judgements have been taken:

Train stations: If a site is within 1km of a train station it has obtained a green score and if it is further than 1km it has obtained an amber score.

Cycle route: If a site is within 1km of a cycle route it has obtained a green score and if it is further than 1km it has obtained an amber score.

Bus stops: There are significantly more bus stops than train stations so if the site is within 400m of a bus stop (within 5mins walking time) it has obtained a green score and if it is further than 400m it has obtained an amber score.

#### **Sustainable economic development:**

With regard to distances to the nearest business/employment areas a judgement has been taken that if a site is within 1km of an employment area it has obtained a green score and if a site is over 1km from an employment area it has obtained an amber score.

**Accessibility:**

There is very little information regarding recommended distances to key services. Therefore the following judgements have been taken:

Town centres: If a site is within 1.5km from a town centre it has been awarded a green score and if it is further than 1.5km it has been awarded an amber score.

Health centre/GP services: If a site is within 1km from a town centre it has been awarded a green score and if it is further than 1km it has been awarded an amber score.

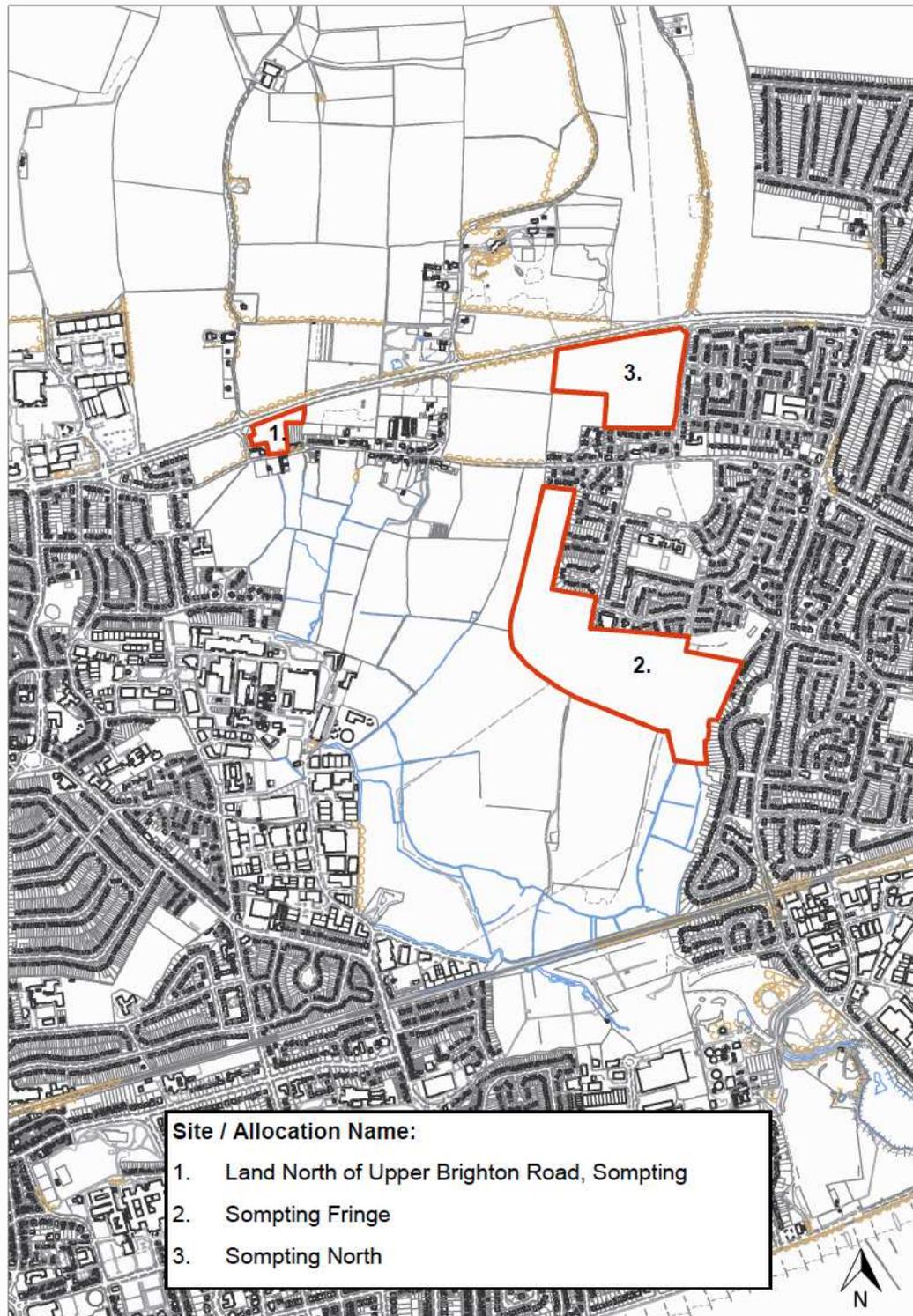
Schools: The criteria for free home to school transport has been used which specifies that if a child has to walk more than two miles to a primary school or three miles to a secondary school they qualify for free home to school transport. Therefore scores are as follows: Green for a site within the statutory walking distance of 2 miles (3.2km) of a primary school or 3 miles (4.8km) of a secondary school and amber for a site that is further than these distances.

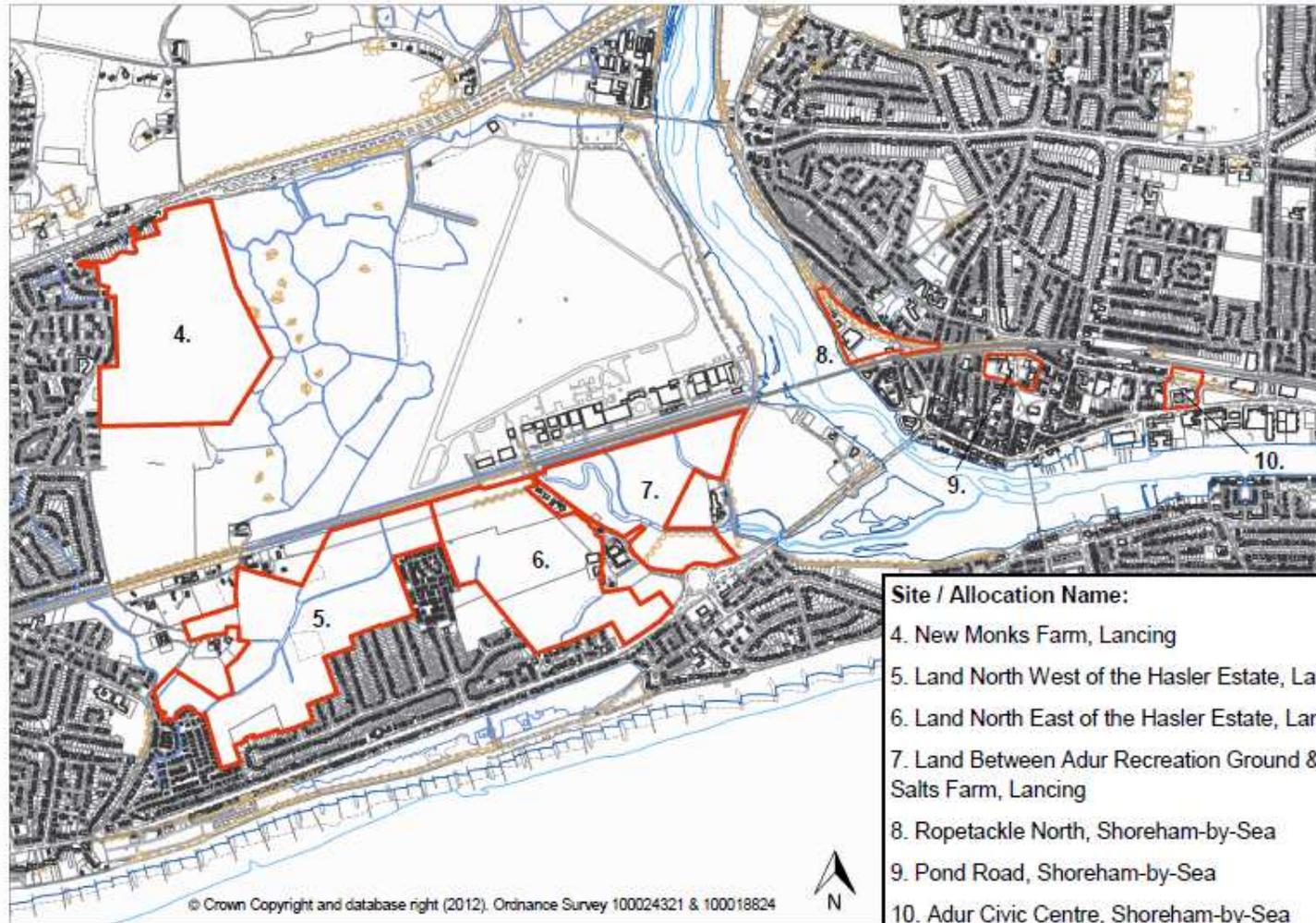
N.B. All distances measured are 'as the crow flies'.

**Red scores:**

It should be noted that red scores are only given where there it is considered that there is a particularly significant issue with the site such as significant landscape, pollution or flood risk impacts. This approach helps to identify more easily the key issues and potential 'show-stoppers' for each site.

Maps showing sites included in appraisal





Land North of Upper Brighton Road, Sompting Village		
Site size (ha): 0.9 Proposed use: Residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	A – The site is located in zone 2 (the outer zone) of a Groundwater Source Protection Zone	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A – No	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G – No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
Historic environment		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a	A – The site is located immediately	Any new development on this site would

Listed Building?	adjacent a Grade II Listed Building	need to be sensitive to the Listed Building and its setting.
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	A – The south part of the site is located within the Sompting Village Conservation Area	Although this site is relatively small, Sompting Village Conservation Area has a unique character due to its countryside location partly within the National Park and partly within the Local Green Gap between Lancing/Sompting and Worthing. Any further expansion of Sompting Village would be likely to have a detrimental impact on the Conservation Area.
Countryside		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	R – Yes	This site is just located at the western end of the Sompting Village Conservation Area which forms a significant part of the character of the Local Green Gap between Sompting/Lancing and Worthing. The emerging Local Plan seeks to maintain this gap and protect Sompting Village Conservation Area and its setting. The allocation of this site would therefore conflict with the aims of the emerging Local Plan.
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	? – More evidence is required to assess this impact but the site is located adjacent to the South Downs National Park.	
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 2 agricultural land	

Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A- 3km (Lancing Manor Park) A - 2.5km (Beach House Park Gardens, Worthing)	Access to Lancing Manor Park would involve crossing the A27 Access to Beach House Park Gardens would involve crossing the railway line
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - 0.7km (Malthouse Meadow)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (Bramber Open Space, Worthing)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (Bramber First School Play Area, Worthing) 0.7km (Lyons Farm Play Space)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.7km (Lyons Way Football Pitch)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.2km (Sidney Water Centre, Worthing)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.6km (Aquarena, Worthing)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	A - 1.3km (Dominion Road, Worthing)	

Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	A – No but there are known air quality issues at the nearby Lyons Farm area	Opportunities to promote sustainable forms of transport would need to be taken.
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A – The site is adjacent to the A27. A noise assessment will be required to determine noise levels.	
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.5km (East Worthing train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	A - 2.5km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.05km (Upper Brighton Road)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 0.9km	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – Peverel Ward is the 20 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex	The main deprivation issue is education.
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	G – Flood Zone 1	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface	A – Parts of the site are at risk from	

water flooding?	surface water flooding, particularly the southern part of the site	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	G – The site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of <25% which is low.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	A - 2.5km (Worthing town centre) A - 2.6km (Lancing town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	A - 1.4km (Ball Tree Surgery)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G -1.6km (St Andrews CofE School for Boys, Worthing) 1.7km (Davison CofE School for Girls, Worthing) 1.9km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	Access to Davison CofE School involves crossing the railway line
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.4km (Bramber County First School, Worthing)	
Any other relevant information not captured above?		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Red</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant flood risk on site</li> <li>Development unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located within the Sompting Village Conservation Area which is also within the Sompting/Lancing &amp; Worthing Local Green Gap. As a result, development of the site would have a negative impact on both the Local</li> </ul>		

**Green Gap and the rural and historic character of the Conservation Area.**

It is considered a key priority of the Local Plan to maintain the integrity of the Local Green Gaps as well as protect the historic character of Sompting Village. It is considered that this site would conflict with these priorities and as a result this site is not considered suitable for inclusion as an allocation in the draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Sompting Fringe		
Site size (ha):15.7 Current use: Agriculture, equestrian development, open land Proposed use: Residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A - No	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	A - Southernmost part of the site within the SNCI	It is considered that development could be directed to the majority of the site

		that is not within the SNCI
<b>Historic environment</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
<b>Countryside</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	A - Yes	The Urban Fringe Study includes states that this area (as part of a wider area) makes an important contribution to the strategic gap. It states that there may be some scope for small scale developments on the western edge of Sompting and Lancing which would not affect the overall function of the gap.
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	More evidence required before this impact can be fully assessed fully.	A Landscape and Ecology is being produced for Adur DC which will assess the impact of allocations on the National Park.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – The majority of the site is Grade 1 agricultural land	
<b>Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens	A - 1.7km (Headborough Gardens)	Access to Headborough Gardens would

(Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)		involve crossing the railway line.
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - 0.6km (Malthouse Meadow)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (Grassmere Avenue Open Space)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (Hamble Recreation Ground Play Area) G - 0.4km (Sompting Recreation Ground Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.3km (White Styles Middle School) G - 0.4km (Sompting Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.3km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre) G - 2.2km (Sidney Water Centre, Worthing)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.2km (Aquarena, Worthing)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	A - 0.9km (Chesswood Farm allotments, Worthing)	
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G - No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	G - No	

Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.6km (Lancing Train Station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	A - 1.5km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.16km (Sylvan Road)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 1.1km (Lancing Business Park)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in (economically) deprived areas?	G – Peverel Ward is the 20 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex	The main deprivation issue is education.
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	A- Predominantly in flood zone 1 with small parts of the site in flood zone 2, 3a and 3b.	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding, particularly the southernmost part.	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - 1.6km (Lancing Town Centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G - 0.7km (Ball Tree Surgery)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 1.3km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	

How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.4km (Sompting Village Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No relevant issues		
Recommendation and justification:		
<p>Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The site is located within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore sequentially preferable to a number of other sites in the district</li> <li>Generally good access to public open space</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This site (as part of a wider area) forms an important part of the Sompting-Lancing Local Green Gap. Although some development could take place on the site without compromising the integrity of the Gap, opportunities for a significant amount of development are limited.</li> <li>Development of this site would result in the loss of a significant amount of Grade 1 agricultural land.</li> <li>There is significant potential for groundwater flooding on site.</li> </ul> <p>Despite concerns regarding the impact of development on the integrity of the Local Gap, this site is recommended for inclusion as a potential allocation in the draft Local Plan. The potential allocation of this site reflects the fact that there are very few unconstrained sites within the district to provide significant levels of development.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Sompting Fringe North
Site size (ha): 6.4

Current use: Agriculture Proposed use: Residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A - No	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
Historic environment		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
Countryside		
Criteria	Performance	Comment

Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	? - More evidence required before this impact can be fully assessed fully.	A Landscape and Ecology is being produced for Adur DC which will assess the impact of allocations on the National Park.
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	R - Yes	The Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) concludes that this area has an important role in maintaining the integrity of the Strategic Gap in landscape terms and should be protected from development.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 2 agricultural land	
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 2.2km (Lancing Manor Park)	Access to Lancing Manor Park would involve crossing the A27
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - Less than 30m (Malthouse Meadow)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 1km (Grassmere Avenue Open Space) A - 0.9km (Beechams Sports Ground, Worthing)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.4km (Sompting Recreation Ground Play Area)	

Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.3km (Sompting Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.2km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Access to Lancing Manor Leisure Centre would involve crossing the A27
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.9km (Aquarena, Worthing)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	A - 1.6km (Chesswood Farm Allotments, Worthing)	
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G - No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A - The site is located adjacent to the A27. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken to determine noise levels.	
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.7km (East Worthing Train Station) 2km (Lancing Train Station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	A - 2.3km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.24km (West Street)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 1.3km (East Worthing Industrial Estate)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	

Will allocation result in development in (economically) deprived areas?	G – Peverel Ward is the 20 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex	The main deprivation issue is education.
<b>Flood risk</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	G - Flood zone 1	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	G – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of <25% which is low.	
<b>Accessibility to key services and centres</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	A - 1.9km (Lancing town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G - 0.7km (Ball Tree Surgery)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 1.1km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.5km (Sompting Village Primary School)	
Any other relevant information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No other relevant information		
<b>Recommendation and justification:</b>		
<p>Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No significant flood risk on site</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Located within the Sompting/Lancing and Worthing gap. This site has an important role in maintaining the</li> </ul>		

integrity of the gap.

Although this site would conflict with the emerging Local Plan priority of maintaining the Local Green Gaps between settlements, given that there is no flood risk on the site it is recommended that it is included as a potential allocation in the Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: New Monks Farm, Lancing		
Site size (ha): 23.1 Current use: Small scale residential, agriculture, equestrian development Proposed use: Residential, employment generating uses, community facilities		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of potentially contaminated land?	A - No	
Biodiversity		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No adjacent environmental designations	
<b>Historic environment</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	A – See comment	There is no SAM on the site but there is one to the north of Shoreham Airport which is close by. A new access road would be required to serve any new development at New Monks Farm which could impact on the SAM depending on the road's location.
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	G – There are no Listed Buildings on the site or immediately adjacent	
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G – The site is not within or adjacent to a Conservation Area	
<b>Countryside</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	A - Yes	The Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) states the following: This area of open arable farmland is visible from a number of locations on the higher land within the National Park to the north, including Lancing Ring and Mill Hill and therefore

		<p>contributes to the perception of the gap and separation of Lancing and Shoreham. It is also visible in views across the gap from the east. Whilst this is a sensitive site and undoubtedly contributes to the physical and visual separation provided by the gap, there is scope to accommodate some development as long as it delivers a comprehensive package of landscape benefits such as open space, public access and substantial planting to create a robust settlement edge.</p>
<p>Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?</p>	<p>R - Yes</p>	<p>The Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) states the following:  This area of open arable farmland is visible from a number of locations on the higher land within the National Park to the north, including Lancing Ring and Mill Hill. Development would have a significant visual impact on views from the National Park – it would need to be proven that this would not conflict with the setting and appreciation of the designated area.  A Landscape and Ecology study is currently being produced which will look at the impact of this site on the National Park in greater detail.</p>

What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – The majority of the site is in Grade 1 agricultural land	
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and Gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 0.5km (Lancing Manor Park)	Access to Lancing Manor Park would involve crossing the A27
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - 0.5km (Lancing Ring)	Access to Lancing Ring would involve crossing the A27
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.2km (Shadwells Road Open Space)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.2km (Shadwells Road Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.5km (Lancing Manor)	Access to Lancing Manor would involve crossing the A27
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.5km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Access to Lancing Manor leisure centre would involve crossing the A27
Swimming pool (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 4.6km (Wadurs)	Wadurs swimming pool is 0.6km further than the recommended standard in the Adur Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2005
Allotments	G - 0.5km (Lancing Manor Allotments)	Access to Lancing Manor allotments

(Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)		would involve crossing the A27
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G - No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A – Yes. The site is in relatively close proximity to Shoreham Airport. The northern part of the site is situated adjacent to the A27. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken to determine noise levels.	It should be noted that despite the site's proximity to Shoreham Airport, it falls outside of Shoreham Airport's noise contours as set out in the Shoreham Airport Noise Action Plan 2010-2015. With regard to road noise, should the noise assessment raise significant concerns, residential development could be directed away from the A27.
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.2km (Lancing train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	A - 1.5km (National Cycle Route 2) A - 1.8km (National Route 79)	Neither of these cycle routes would be easy to access from the site as to access cycle route 2 would involve crossing a railway line and access to route 79 is likely to require use of the A27. New development at New Monks Farm and the airport could provide improvements to the cycle network in this area.

How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.2km (Shadwells Road)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 1.4km (Shoreham Airport) G - 1.2 km (Lancing town centre)	The current proposal for this site includes the provision of new employment floorspace.
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G – No.	The current proposal for this site includes the provision of new employment floorspace.
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – Mash Barn Ward (12 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to education and living environment.
<b>Flood risk</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What flood zone is the site in?	R - Predominantly in flood zone 3a with parts in flood zone 1 and 2	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding, particularly the northern section.	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – The majority of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%. The remainder of the site has a susceptibility of >50% <75%	
<b>Accessibility to key services and centres</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - 1.2km (Lancing town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G - 0.4km (Old Shoreham Road Practice)	

How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 1.4km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	
	A - 1.4km (Lancing College Independent School)	Access to Lancing College would involve crossing the A27
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.9km (North Lancing Primary School)	Access to North Lancing Primary School involves crossing the A27
	G - 1.1km (The Globe Primary School)	
	G - 1.2km (Ardmore Nursery School)	
	G - 1km (Seaside Primary School)	Access to Seaside Primary School would involve crossing the railway line.
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
<p><i>Deliverability and viability issues:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivery of this site would require the provision of a new shared access with the Airport from the A27, likely to be in the form of a roundabout. This presents a number of highways issues as well as viability issues which need further exploration by the site promoters of both New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport.</li> </ul>		
Recommendation and justification:		
Amber		
Positives:		

- Would result in new development in an area of deprivation
- Not located particularly close to any ecologically or historically sensitive sites.
- Relatively well connected to services and open space

Negatives:

- Greenfield site located within the Shoreham-Lancing local gap. Although the Urban Fringe study suggests that some development could be provided on the site, it is still a sensitive area. Development of the site could also have an impact on views from the National Park.
- Predominantly located within flood zone 3a and there are surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues on this site.
- Development of this site would result in a loss of Grade 1 agricultural land.

Despite the concerns regarding this site, it is recommended that it is included as a potential allocation within the draft Local Plan as there is potential to minimise the impact on the integrity of the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap, and although there are significant flood risk concerns on the site, development of the site is not dependent on the construction of the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme. The potential allocation of this site reflects the fact that there are very few unconstrained sites within the district to provide significant levels of development.

Site Name and Summary Details: Land North West of the Hasler Estate, Lancing

Site size (ha): 24.4 Current use: Small scale residential, equestrian development, agriculture Proposed use: Residential		
<b>Water quality</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
<b>Land use efficiency</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A - No	
<b>Biodiversity</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G – No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
<b>Historic environment</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	A – The site is in relatively close proximity (0.14km at its nearest point) to a Grade II Listed Building.	Any new development on this site would need to take account of the setting of the Listed Building
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	

Countryside		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	A - No	The Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) states the following: The site is a visually contained area of low lying land which has development on most of three sides and a railway line to the north. The area does not form an integral part of the views available across the gap from its southern edge. The visual containment screens a distinctly urban fringe landscape of poorly managed land, pony paddocks, stables and scattered outbuildings/structures. Development here offers the opportunity to fund a package of landscape improvement works that could reinforce the quality of the remaining section of the gap and provide benefits for the adjoining community.
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	? – Unlikely although further evidence required	The Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006) states that the combination of higher land and trees screen this area from the Downs. A Landscape & Ecology Study is currently being undertaken that will assess this issue in more detail.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 3 agricultural land	
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and Gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 1.2km (Headborough Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - 0.4km (The Paddocks)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.4km (Larkfield Close Recreation Ground)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.4km (Larkfield Recreation Play Area) G - 0.3km (Thornberry Middle School)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.6km (East Lancing Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 1.4km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Pedestrian access to Lancing Manor Leisure Centre would involve crossing the A27.
Swimming pool (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 4.6km (Wadurs)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.7km (Orient Road allotments)	
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an	G - No	

AQMA?		
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	R – There are noise issues associated with the proximity of Shoreham Airport	Part of the site (mainly towards the eastern end) fall within the noise contours of Shoreham Airport. This doesn't necessarily rule out development but noise impacts should be avoided and, where this is not possible, mitigated.
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.2km (Lancing train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - 0.3km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.3km (Brighton Road)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 1.4km (Shoreham Airport) 1.2km (Lancing town centre)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	A - No	
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	R – Combination of Flood Zone 3a and 3b	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Small parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - 1.2km (Lancing town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	A – 1.1km (New Pond Road Surgery)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 2.1km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.4km (Seaside Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unlikely to have any significant impacts on the integrity of the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing.</li> <li>• Relatively good access to key services and open spaces.</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located close to the flight path at Shoreham Airport and as a result there are some associated noise issues, particularly at the far eastern end of the site.</li> <li>• Currently located within Flood Zone 3a and 3b and dependent on the construction of the Adur Tidal Walls scheme. There are also surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues on site.</li> </ul> <p>Despite the significant concerns regarding this site, it is recommended that it is included as a potential allocation in the draft Local Plan. However, it is recognised that any development on this site could not take place until the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme has been constructed. The potential allocation of this site reflects the fact that there are very few constrained sites within the district to provide significant levels of development.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Land North East of the Hasler Estate		
Site size (ha): 18.2ha Current use: Agriculture Proposed use: Residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G -No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A – There is land with some potential for contamination on the eastern part of this site.	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G – No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
Historic environment		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon	G - No	

a Scheduled Ancient Monument?		
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	A – The site is in relatively close proximity to the Grade II* Listed Terminal Building (0.27km at its nearest point) and the Grade II Listed aircraft hangar (0.37km at its nearest point)	Any new development on this site would need to take account of the setting of the Listed Buildings
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
<b>Countryside</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	? – The site is located a significant distance from the National Park but more evidence is required regarding the impact of development on the National Park	A Landscape and Ecology Study is being undertaken to assess this issue in more detail.
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	R - Yes	The Urban Fringe Study states that this site (as part of a wider area) makes a significant contribution to the Strategic Gap both in north-south and east-west views and can be seen from afar as a prominent feature contributing to the setting of nearby settlements.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 3 agricultural land	
<b>Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space		

typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 1.7km (Lancing Manor Park)	Access to Lancing Manor Park would involve crossing the A27.
	A - 1.8km (Windlesham Gardens)	Windlesham Gardens is a relatively small open space that people would be unlikely to travel 1.8km to.
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G - 0.4km (Widewater Lagoon)	Access to Widewater Lagoon would involve crossing the A259
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 0.6km (Adur Recreation Ground)	0.6km is slightly further than the recommended accessibility standard of 480m set out in the Open Space Study 2005.
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (East Lancing Recreation Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.2km (East Lancing Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 1.7km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Access to Lancing Manor Leisure Centre would involve crossing the A27.
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 3.7km (Wadurs)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.2km (Orient Road allotments)	
Pollution		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G - No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	R – There are noise issues associated with the proximity of Shoreham Airport. The southernmost part of the site is adjacent to the A259 and the northernmost part is adjacent the railway line. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken to determine noise levels.	Part of the site (mainly at the western end) fall within noise contours of Shoreham Airport. This doesn't necessarily rule out development but noise impacts should be avoided and, where this is not possible, mitigated.
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.9km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station) A - 1.9km (Lancing train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - 0.5km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.4km (Brighton Road)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 0.6km (Shoreham Airport)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	A - No	
<b>Flood risk</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	R – Combination of Flood Zone 3a and 3b	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.

Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – The site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	A - 1.5km (Shoreham-By-Sea town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	A - 1.6km (Shoreham Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	A - 2.6km (Sir Robert Woodard Academy)	Access to Sir Robert Woodard Academy would involve crossing the railway line.
	A - 2km (Lancing College Independent School)	Access to Lancing College would involve crossing the A27
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 1.2km (Seaside Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Red</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The site is located close to key services and has relatively good access to open space.</li> <li>• Development of the site is unlikely to have any significant biodiversity impacts</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located close to the airport flight path which raises significant noise concerns</li> <li>• The site makes a significant contribution to the Shoreham-Lancing gap and development in this location would compromise the integrity of the gap as well as having an impact on views across the gap north-south and east-west.</li> </ul>		

The site contributes to the overall setting of nearby settlements.

- Currently located within flood zone 3a and 3b and development on site is dependent on the construction of the Adur tidal walls. There are also potential groundwater flooding issues on site as well as surface water issues.

It is considered a key priority of the Local Plan to maintain the integrity of the Local Green Gaps while recognising that some development will have to take place within them. It is considered that this site would conflict with that priority and, in addition to concerns regarding flood risk, this site is not considered suitable for inclusion as an allocation in the draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Land Between Adur Recreation Ground and New Salts Farm Road, Lancing		
Site size (ha):13.4 Current use: Proposed use: Residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	R - No	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A – The southern section of this site has the potential to be contaminated as does the adjacent site to the	Any development on this site may provide opportunities to remediate that part of the site that is contaminated.

	east.	
<b>Biodiversity</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A – North east and South east corner of the site touch SSSI	Development can be directed away from these areas.
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
<b>Historic environment</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	A – The Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Shoreham Airport are directly adjacent the site.	Any new development on this site would need to be sensitive to the Listed Buildings and their setting.
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
<b>Countryside</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	? - More evidence required before this impact can be assessed fully. However, the site is a reasonable distance from the National Park and is unlikely to have a significant impact on it.	A Landscape and Ecology is being produced for Adur DC which will assess the impact of allocations on the National Park.
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	R - Yes	The Urban Fringe Study states that this site (as part of a wider area) makes a significant contribution to the Strategic Gap both in north-south and east-west views and can be seen from afar as a prominent feature contributing to the

		setting of nearby settlements.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 3 agricultural land	
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 1.4km (Windlesham Gardens)	Windlesham Gardens is a relatively small open space that people are unlikely to travel 1.4km to use.
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 0.5km (Widewater Lagoon)	Access to Widewater Lagoon would involve crossing the A259.
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.2km (Adur Recreation Ground)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 0.5km (Adur Recreation Ground Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.6km (East Lancing Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 2km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre) A - 1.9km (Lancing College (Club Use))	Access to both Lancing Manor Leisure Centre and Lancing College would involve crossing the A27.
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 3.2km (Wadurs)	

Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.6km (Orient Road allotments)	
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	A – The Shoreham-By-Sea High Street AQMA is located approximately 0.6km from the nearest part of the site	Opportunities to promote sustainable forms of transport would need to be taken.
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A – The site is in close proximity to Shoreham Airport. However, it falls outside of the airports noise contours. The site is also located adjacent to the A259 and the railway line. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken to determine noise levels.	
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.3km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - 0.5km (National Cycle Route 2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.3km (Brighton Road) 0.3km (The Saltings)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 0.3km (Shoreham Airport)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in	A - No	

deprived areas?		
<b>Flood risk</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What flood zone is the site in?	R – Predominantly in flood zone 3b with parts in flood zone 1, 2 and 3a.	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
<b>Accessibility to key services and centres</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - 0.8km (Shoreham town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G - 1.1km (Shoreham Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 3km (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 1km (Swiss Gardens Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
<b><i>Recommendation and justification</i></b>		

Red

Positives:

- The site is located close to key services and has relatively good access to open space.

Negatives:

- The site is located within the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap and makes a significant contribution to it. Development would also have a negative impact on key views both north-south and east-west.
- The majority of the site is located within flood zone 3b and there are surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues. The site is dependent on the construction of the Adur Tidal Walls for development to take place.
- The site is located relatively close to the Shoreham High Street AQMA and new development may exacerbate these issues.

It is considered a key priority of the Local Plan to maintain the integrity of the Local Green Gaps while recognising that some development will have to take place within them. It is considered that this site would conflict with that priority and, in addition to concerns regarding flood risk, this site is not considered suitable for inclusion as an allocation in the draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Ropetackle North, Shoreham

Site size (ha): 2.4

Current use: Employment

Proposed use: Residential, employment, retail, hotel

Water quality

Criteria

Performance

Comment

Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source

G -No

The site is just outside the Groundwater Source Protection Zone catchment

Protection Zone?		
<b>Land use efficiency</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	G - Yes	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	G - Yes	
<b>Biodiversity</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A – The site is immediately adjacent the River Adur SSSI so there is potential for the site to have an impact.	It should also be noted that the site currently has potential for contamination so any remediation of this contamination may be beneficial for the SSSI.
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
<b>Historic environment</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
<b>Countryside</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	G - No	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	G - No	
Would the site have an impact on the	G - No	

South Downs National Park?		
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	G – N/A	
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G – 0.6km (Windlesham Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.5km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	Access to Mill Hill Local nature Reserve would involve crossing the A27
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.3km (The Meads Park) G – 0.3km (Green Acres Open Space)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G – 0.3km (Meads Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.6km (Brighton Road Moorings)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 2.4km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.5km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.3km (The Mead Allotments)	

- 0.8km)		
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	A - 0.2km	The site is relatively close to an AQMA and new development could have a detrimental impact on it.
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	G - No	
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest train station?	G – 0.7km	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - Immediately adjacent National Cycle Route 79 (Downs Link)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.1km	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest business/employment area?		
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space?	A – The site is an existing employment area but any new development would be required to have an employment component as a result.	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	A - No	
<b>Flood risk</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What flood zone is the site in?	R – The site is currently designated as flood zone 3b	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information. However, it should be noted that defences provided as part of the redevelopment of this site would

		provide flood alleviation benefits for a number of other properties in Shoreham-By-Sea.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Significant parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding.	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - 0.3km (Shoreham-By-Sea town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G - 0.5km (Shoreham Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 2.5km (Shoreham Academy)	
	A - 2km (Lancing College Independent School)	Access to Lancing College would involve crossing the A27
	G - 2.4km (Shoreham College Independent School)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.3km (Swiss Gardens Primary School)	
Any other relevant information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification:		
Amber		
Positives:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownfield site within Shoreham-By-Sea town centre, no impacts on landscape/countryside</li> <li>• Good access to key services and open spaces</li> </ul>		
Negatives:		

- The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 3b and its development is dependent on the construction of the Adur Tidal Walls scheme. There are also surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues.

Despite the significant flood risk issues associated with this site, it is otherwise located in a sustainable location and it is recommended that it is promoted for development in the draft Local Plan. However, it is recognised that development on site is dependent on the Adur Tidal Walls scheme as this would change the current Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a.

Site Name and Summary Details: Pond Road		
Site size (ha): 1.2ha Current use: Health centre, library, vacant residential care home Proposed use: Community uses, residential, potential for ancillary retail		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G - No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	G - Yes	
Will the allocation fall within an area of contaminated land?	A - No	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of	G - No	

Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)		
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
Historic environment		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	A – The Grade I Listed St Marys Church is located immediately to the north of the site	Development at this site needs to be sympathetically designed to ensure that it does not impact on the Grade I Listed Church. However, there is potential for new development to improve the appearance of the area as the existing development at Pond Road is relatively unsympathetic.
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	A – The site is within a Conservation Area	Although the site is within a Conservation Area, it is already developed and there is a good opportunity to replace the existing unsympathetic development on the site and improve the quality of the built environment in the area.
Countryside		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	G - No	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	G - No	
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	G - No	
What grade agricultural land is the	G – N/A	

site located in?		
Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G – 0.4km (Windlesham Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.6km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	Access to Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve would involve crossing the A27.
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.2km (Coronation Green)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G – 0.4km (Meads Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.3km (Brighton Road Moorings)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.9km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.1km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.4km (The Mead Allotments)	
Pollution		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G - No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	G - No	
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	G - 0.2km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - 0.1km (NCN2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.2km (Ham Road)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G – Within Shoreham town centre	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space or jobs?	G - No	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – St Mary's Ward (15 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.
<b>Flood risk</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	G – The site is located within flood zone 1	
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	R – A significant amount of the site is at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
<b>Accessibility to key services and centres</b>		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - The site is within the town centre	

How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – There is a health centre on the site	The redevelopment of the site would involve the provision of a new health centre
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 1.9km (Shoreham College Independent School) 2m (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.4km (Swiss Gardens Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownfield site within Shoreham-By-Sea town centre and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape</li> <li>• Good access to key services and open spaces</li> <li>• Unlikely to have any major impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant potential for surface water and ground water flooding.</li> </ul> <p>This site generally scores well against many of the sustainability criteria and should be included in the draft Local Plan.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Adur Civic Centre		
Site size (ha): 1 Current use: District Council offices Proposed use: Retail (food), residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	G -No	
Land use efficiency		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation make use of previously developed land?	G - Yes	
Will the allocation fall within an area of potentially contaminated land?	G – The eastern part of this site has potential for contamination so new development on this site could provide opportunities for remediation.	
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	G - No	
Historic environment		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will the allocation impact upon a Scheduled Ancient Monument?	G - No	
Will allocation impact upon a Listed Building?	G – No	Development at this site needs to be sympathetically designed to ensure

		that it does not impact on the Grade I Listed Church. However, there is potential for new development to improve the appearance of the area as the existing development at Pond Road is relatively unsympathetic.
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	Although the site is within a Conservation Area, it is already developed and there is a good opportunity to replace the existing unsympathetic development on the site and improve the quality of the built environment in the area.
<b>Countryside</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the site within the countryside?	G - No	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	G - No	
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	G - No	
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	G – N/A	
<b>Accessibility to green space and outdoor facilities</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the site from each of the following open space typologies:		
Parks and gardens (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 0.6km (Windlesham Gardens)	

Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.8km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	Access to Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve would involve crossing the A27.
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.052km (The Ham)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 0.7km (Buckingham Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 0.2km (Brighton Road Moorings)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.6km (Southwick Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 1.8km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.3km (Ham Fields Allotments)	
<b>Pollution</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	R – The site is located adjacent to the Shoreham-By-Sea AQMA.	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A – The site is located near a congested, relatively noisy part of the A259. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken.	
<b>Sustainable transport</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>

How far is the nearest train station?	G - 0.3km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - 0.3km (NCR2)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.02km (Ham Road)	
<b>Sustainable economic development</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G – Within Shoreham town centre and adjacent to Shoreham Harbour.	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space or jobs?	A – Current use is employment (B1) although employment generating uses proposed on site as part of new development. Additionally, the current jobs on-site are being relocated rather than lost.	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – St Mary's Ward (15 <sup>th</sup> most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.
<b>Flood risk</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
What flood zone is the site in?	R – The site is located within flood zone 3a	
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	R – A significant amount of the site is at risk from surface water flooding	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
<b>Accessibility to key services and centres</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Performance</b>	<b>Comment</b>
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G - The site is within the town centre	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – 0.4km (Shoreham Health Centre)	The redevelopment of the site would involve the provision of a new health centre

How far is the nearest secondary school?	G 1.5km (Shoreham College Independent School) 1.6km (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G 0.6km (St Peters Roman Catholic Primary School) 0.6km (Buckingham Park Primary School)	Access to both these schools would involve crossing the railway line.
Any other information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brownfield site within Shoreham-By-Sea town centre and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape</li> <li>• Relatively good access to key services and open spaces</li> <li>• Unlikely to have any major impacts on biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Located within flood zone 3a (high probability) and there is significant potential for surface water and ground water flooding.</li> <li>• Located close to Shoreham High Street AQMA</li> </ul> <p>Despite some negative points, the site is brownfield and located close to the town centre, and should be included in the draft Local Plan.</p>		

## Appendix 4 – Sustainability Appraisal of Development Management Policies

The scores for this SA are as follows:

Green	Positive impact / consistent with Sustainability Objective
Amber	Mixed impacts / potential for conflict with Sustainability Objective
Red	Significant conflict with Sustainability Objective
0	No impact / issue addressed by other policies in Plan

### Draft Policy 14: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design, and energy efficiency is part of quality design. In addition, the policy requires lighting to be energy efficient.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design, and sustainable use of water is considered part of a quality design.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The policy specifically requires that biodiversity be respected. In addition, good design should conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The policy would meet this objective through ensuring high architectural quality and that development respects and enhances the character of the site and its surroundings. In addition, the policy sets out particular requirements in relation to advertisements and shopfronts in conservation areas.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green The policy would help to meet this objective through ensuring high architectural quality and that development respects and enhances the character of the site and its surroundings.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy refers to opportunities being taken to improve the quality and accessibility of public spaces.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy addresses light pollution specifically, but in addition, high quality design should help to reduce the risk of pollution.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design which should therefore take account of a changing climate and extreme weather events.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can be beneficial for health.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green This policy specifically states that new development should incorporate the principles of securing safety and reducing crime to create a safe and secure environment.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green High quality design can help to reduce social exclusion and social inequalities.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy requires all development to be of a high architectural quality, to take account of potential users of the site and create a safe and secure environment.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green The policy requires all development to take account of potential users of the site. In addition, good design should help to create and sustain vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Although this objective is primarily addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can help to reduce and manage flood risk.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green

Although this objective is primarily addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can contribute to the vitality and viability of centres. The policy also specifically refers to securing safety and reducing crime, as well as public realm improvements and improvements to the quality, accessibility and legibility of public streets and spaces, which will help to benefit centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The policy specifically addresses this objective given that its overall aim is to achieve high quality design in the built environment and public realm.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy is cross cutting and would have a significant number of sustainability benefits, particularly in relation to the historic environment, the countryside, crime reduction and general design and appearance.

## Draft Policies 15 & 16: The Historic Environment

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Red There is potential for these policies to conflict with this objective in that for development to reflect historic character may require designs and materials that are not as energy efficient as possible. The use of renewable energy sources such as solar panels may also be less acceptable within an historic environment. Given the limited amount of development likely to take place within historic environments, however, overall negative impact on the objective is likely to be limited.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green These policies may contribute to this objective on a small scale as they promote re-use of buildings and materials.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes

Green	These policies specifically address this objective through ensuring that Adur's historic environment and character will be maintained, preserved and enhanced.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	
Green	This objective is addressed through other policies in the plan. However, through preserving the historic character of the district, these policies are likely to contribute to achieving this objective, ensuring that in historic areas within the countryside such as Sompting village, the character is maintained and enhanced.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	
Green	These features should be protected where they form part of the historic environment.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	
Red	Whilst the impact on this objective is likely to be limited, it may not be possible to achieve this in relation to historic buildings.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.	
	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	
Red	Whilst the impact on this objective is likely to be limited, it may not be possible to achieve this in relation to historic buildings.

18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<p><b>Green</b></p> <p>A significant amount of Shoreham-By-Sea town centre is located within a conservation area. By helping to ensure that this historic area is maintained and enhanced, these policies will contribute to the vitality and viability of Shoreham town centre given that many visitors are attracted by Shoreham's distinct character.</p>
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
<p><b>Green</b></p> <p>These policies contribute to this objective by ensuring that the historic environment and character of Adur is preserved and enhanced.</p>
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<p><b>Amber</b></p> <p>These policies are relatively specific but would have a number of benefits relating to the historic environment, the countryside, the vitality and viability of Shoreham town centre and the appearance of the district. There is scope for conflict with a range of objectives concerned with sustainable construction, for example energy efficiency. The actual scale of this conflict will depend on how much development comes forward within the historic fabric and the scope for incorporating new materials / features without causing harm to it. This is likely to change over time as new materials and techniques emerge.</p>

**Draft Policy 17: The Energy Hierarchy**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
<p><b>Green</b></p> <p>The policy specifically aims to achieve this sustainability objective by ensuring that the energy hierarchy is complied with. This requires priority being given to energy demand reduction. This policy also requires energy assessments to demonstrate how the energy hierarchy will be addressed.</p>
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Demand reduction measures and the use of renewable energy sources such as solar panels may potentially conflict with this objective. Given the limited amount of development likely to take place within historic environments, however, overall negative impact on the objective is likely to be limited. R
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy would contribute to this objective in the long term as a general reduction in demand, combined with efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision, will reduce the need for more polluting methods of fossil fuel derived energy supply.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy will, over the long term, contribute to this objective by helping reduce some of the pollution (caused by energy generation through fossil fuels) that contributes to climate change through encouraging energy demand reduction, efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is specifically addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The approach advocated by this policy could result in reduced energy bills for residents of new development, helping to tackle fuel poverty.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The provisions of this policy should make economic development more sustainable at an individual site level.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Demand reduction could help in creating buildings that work well.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Amber This policy is relatively specific but would have benefits in relation to energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy, reduction of pollution and tackling climate change. There may be some conflict in relation to the historic environment.

### Draft Policy 18: Sustainable Design

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green The policy would help to achieve this sustainability objective by ensuring that new domestic and non-domestic development achieves high energy efficiency standards.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green The policy will help to encourage the sustainable use of water as water efficiency measures are required to achieve level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes, BREEAM 'Very Good' standard.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green The policy would contribute towards this objective as BREEAM awards additional points for development on previously developed land. Both the Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM standard award credits for re-use of materials.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The policy would contribute towards this objective as both the Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM standard award credits for incorporation of measures to

protect or enhance biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Red There is potential for conflict with this objective if achieving the requirements of Code for Sustainable Homes level 4 or BREEAM "Very Good" standard is not compatible with the historic character of a building or area.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy would contribute to this objective as both the Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM standard award credits for developments that reduce emissions.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy would contribute to this objective as both the Code for Sustainable Homes and the BREEAM standard award credits for developments that incorporate sustainable drainage systems, In addition, the Code for Sustainable Homes promotes development in low flood risk areas and seeks to reduce impact of flooding on houses built in higher risk areas.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green The Code for Sustainable Homes awards credits in relation to day lighting, sound proofing, private outside space and Lifetime Homes which would contribute to achieving this objective.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green Credits are available under the Code for Sustainable Homes for developments that enable residents to feel safe and secure.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green The Code for Sustainable Homes awards credits for provision of space for working from home and secure storage for bikes.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The Code for Sustainable Homes awards credits for certain measures that could reduce costs of running homes, for example more efficient insulation, use of natural light and provision for drying clothes.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green

By promoting construction to Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM domestic refurbishment standards, this policy is ensuring development of decent housing.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The provisions of this policy should make economic development more sustainable at an individual site level.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green The Code for Sustainable Homes standard promotes development in low flood risk areas and seeks to reduce the impact of flooding on houses built in higher risk areas.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By promoting development in accordance with approved standards, this policy is likely to support this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
Green The standards referred to in this policy promote recycling facilities for occupants of development and seek to reduce the amount of material going to landfill as a result of construction works.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Amber This policy should strongly support the objectives concerned with sustainability. To a lesser extent it is also likely to support a number of objectives concerned with social and health issues. There may be some conflict in relation to the historic environment.

**Draft Policy 19: Decentralised Energy and Standalone Renewable Energy Schemes**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green The policy specifically addresses this objective given that its overall aim is to increase use of low carbon energy, renewable energy and residual heat/ cooling systems.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy would contribute to this objective in the long term as an efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision, will reduce the need for more polluting methods of fossil fuel derived energy supply.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy will, over the long term, contribute to this objective by helping reduce some of the pollution (caused by energy generation through fossil fuels) that contributes to climate change through encouraging efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent

and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy is very specific and would have the effect of promoting objective 1 regarding increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy sources together with ancillary issues in respect of pollution and climate change.

## Draft Policy 20: Housing Mix and Quality

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy will help to achieve this objective by encouraging new homes to be built to Lifetime Homes standards.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the

development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green The policy specifically aims to increase availability of family housing in town centres to improve the range of accommodation on offer and stimulate regeneration. This should support achievement of this objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By encouraging housing to Lifetime Homes standards, the policy may provide buildings that work well.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green By seeking to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, this policy should strongly contribute to the achievement of a number of the objectives, most particularly those concerned with social inclusion. It may also promote a number of objectives by encouraging housing to be built to Lifetime Homes standards.

### **Draft Policy 21: Principles for an Affordable Housing Policy**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some households.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes, and that on larger sites a mixed development of market and affordable homes should be provided. Whilst its impact is likely to vary over the plan period due to the effects of the economic downturn on viability, overall it should make a positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes. Whilst its impact is likely to vary over the plan period due to the effects of the economic downturn on viability, overall it should make a strong positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes, and that on larger sites a mixed development of market and affordable homes should be provided. Whilst its impact is likely to vary over the plan period due to the effects of the economic downturn on viability, overall it should make a positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy should ensure that an element of housing is provided for households on lower incomes and that a proportion of it is integrated with general market housing. This will contribute strongly to the achievement of several objectives concerned with social inclusion and integration.

### Draft Policy 22: Density

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green By setting a minimum density for residential development this policy should help ensure that previously developed land is used efficiently, although how effective it is will depend on how much development comes forward in areas where higher or lower densities can be justified under the terms of the policy.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The policy allows for a lower density of development where this is necessary to avoid harm to the existing character of an area. This should protect any historic

environment characterised by low density.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green By setting a minimum density for residential development this policy should help ensure that previously developed land is used efficiently, thereby reducing the need to develop countryside locations. How effective it is will depend on how much development comes forward in areas where higher or lower densities can be justified under the terms of the policy.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Amber There is potential for conflict with this objective, for example through the loss of existing gardens. The policy only refers to exceptions where there will be unacceptable impact on the surrounding area, not the site itself. It will depend on detailed design policies to mitigate any potential adverse impact of this policy on this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green The intention to achieve higher densities of residential development in town centres may result in more residents having a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links, rather than needing to use a car.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green Achieving the overall housing target of the plan requires that residential land is developed as efficiently as possible. This policy should contribute to this objective although how effectively will depend on how much development comes forward in areas where higher or lower densities can be justified under the terms of the policy.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<b>Green</b> By requiring that residential development in the defined town centres should achieve higher densities than elsewhere, this policy should contribute to the achievement of this objective by increasing the potential population of these areas.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
<b>Amber</b> There is the potential for this policy to result in new development that is different in terms of the relationship between buildings and spaces than the existing built environment but safeguards in this and other policies should ensure that this objective is still met.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Amber</b> Subject to the location of sites that come forward for residential development, this policy has the potential to promote the efficient use of previously developed land and so help achieve the overall housing target and avoid the need for development in the countryside. There is also the potential for some negative impact on objectives concerned with green infrastructure and open space but the actual impact will depend on where development comes forward and the effectiveness of other policies in mitigating harm.

### **Draft Policy 23: Provision for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies in the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Development on the edge of the urban area would be required to be sympathetic to the local environment.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Any increase in supply of pitches for Gypsies and Travellers may result in an improved quality of life for some households.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy may promote the social inclusion of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy may enable need for housing of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople to be met subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy may promote a more mixed community subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure,

and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy may enable action that will promote a number of social objectives.

### **Draft Policy 24: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Amber By allowing no exemptions to loss of employment on the three key sites, it is possible that land or buildings may in the future remain vacant or underused. The criteria to be followed in relation to other sites may result in less efficient re use of land or buildings in order to retain an element of employment use.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green If the policy is effective in resisting the loss of employment uses, it may reduce the need for commuting out of the area although there is no guarantee that jobs within the District will be taken up by local residents.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The retention and enhancement of B1, B2 and B8 employment uses should provide opportunities for the creation of jobs and have an overall positive impact on the local economy.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green The protection and enhancement of employment generating uses should benefit communities by safeguarding jobs for residents and for commuters who may subsequently spend money in the area.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The overall purpose of this policy is to retain and enhance specific types of employment use, namely B1, B2 and B8. Without such a protection policy, there would likely be pressure for loss to non-employment activities; reducing employment opportunities in the district. The policy therefore supports this objective.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<b>Green</b> The vitality and viability of existing centres can be supported by the presence of employment uses within or close to the centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Amber</b> This policy should make a positive contribution to objectives concerned with economic issues and may also result in reduced need for commuting. There is potential for a negative effect on the re-use of land and buildings.

## Draft Policy 25: The Visitor Economy

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
<b>Green</b> The policy may help to achieve this objective by requiring sensitive design to minimise impact on the environment.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
<b>Green</b> The policy should make a positive contribution to this objective by directing development to the built up area.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it

Green Should appropriate development come forward, the opportunity will be sought to improve access to areas such as the South Downs National Park.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Improved access to the river, coast and National Park, could increase opportunities for exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green The policy directs development to locations with good public transport access and also seeks to improve access via footpaths and cycleways.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green An increase in visitor facilities should bring more jobs and local investment and have an overall positive impact on the local economy.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green Promotion of the visitor economy will potentially create jobs, bring people into the area to spend money and enhance facilities for residents.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Promotion of the visitor economy will improve economic diversity and the creation of jobs, based around existing environmental assets within the area such as the coast and National Park.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green The vitality and viability of existing centres can be supported by the presence of

visitor facilities within or close to the centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green The policy should enable economic diversity and growth whilst protecting and enhancing the area's environmental assets and access to them for the benefit both of visitors and residents.

### **Draft Policy 26: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan. However, it should be noted that this policy sits within the context of the NPPF which encourages retail developments to be directed to the town centre where there are good public transport links, thus reducing the need to use the car. However, it is not intended that this policy just repeats existing national policy.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to protect and enhance the vitality of town centres as well as local shopping parades by preventing inappropriate development. Town centres and local shopping parades are both key elements in ensuring vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green This policy seeks to protect and enhance town centres to ensure their long term vitality and viability through preventing inappropriate uses that are unsuitable for town centres. Town centres are important economic areas and their protection will benefit the economy of the district.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This is a key objective of this policy which aims to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres within the district through preventing inappropriate development and encouraging town centre uses. In combination with other policies in the plan, this policy aims to ensure a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Shopping Area. Additionally, it aims to ensure a number of key services and facilities outside of town centres are still accessible though the protection of local shopping parades.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By encouraging appropriate town centre uses, this policy will ensure that the town centres in the district will be places that work well and ultimately wear well through the investment that takes place in thriving town centres.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy is relatively specific but in addition to contributing to the objective of improving the range, quality and accessibility of key services and ensuring the vitality and viability of existing centres, it would also support the economy, help ensure vibrant communities and improve the general appearance of the town centres.

### **Draft Policy 27: Transport and Accessibility**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green Promotion of a sustainable transport system may help to regenerate areas of land currently underdeveloped such as Shoreham Harbour.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green Improvements to the road network will be assessed against their impact on biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green Improvements to the road network will be assessed against their impact on townscape and landscape.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Improvements to the road network will be assessed against their impact on the landscape.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy specifically seeks to encourage a network of cycle and pedestrian facilities linking urban areas to open space and the countryside, through public and private sector funding.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green A major thrust of the policy is to encourage the use of alternatives to the car. This

together with other measures such as minimising the need to travel and increasing availability of electric vehicle charging could have a significant impact on reducing pollution. At a more local level the policy seeks to contribute to the reduction of pollution within two Air Quality Management Areas by managing the impact of development on them. The removal of HGVs from inappropriate routes through residential areas could also contribute to this objective.

9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health

Green  
The policy should contribute to this objective in two key ways. Improvements in cycle and pedestrian facilities would increase the opportunity for exercise. Measures outlined under objective 8 above, should reduce both pollution and noise, improving health and wellbeing for residents.

11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car

Green  
This is a key objective of the policy. It sets out clearly how this objective can be achieved by reducing the need to travel and improvements to public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities. As a result the policy should significantly contribute to this objective.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities

Green  
Improved access via public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities should benefit the whole community, especially those without access to a car or on lower incomes. Measures that will promote regeneration within the area may boost the local economy.

14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.

Green  
Accessibility is an important issue in the achievement of this objective and this policy should contribute by enhancing access through out the community.

16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.

Green  
The policy specifically seeks improvements to the road network to promote overall regeneration. An enhanced public transport system and cycle and pedestrian facilities would also support economic development by improving accessibility.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<b>Green</b> By promoting improvements to the road network and public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities, this policy should improve accessibility to key services, facilities and existing centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Green</b> As a central policy impacting on most forms of development, this policy has the potential to make a significant contribution to the achievement of a wide range of objectives. This includes not only the promotion of sustainable transport but economic development, health and wellbeing and social inclusion.

## Draft Policy 28: Delivering Infrastructure

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
<b>Amber</b> The implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy and other contributions to infrastructure will need to ensure that the viability of developing previously developed land and buildings is not adversely affected.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may meet this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may help to reduce antisocial behaviour. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan as transport infrastructure provision is covered by Transport and Accessibility policy.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities such as schools, in association with development, which may help to achieve this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Amber The implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy and other contributions to infrastructure will need to ensure that the overall viability of developing sites for housing is not adversely affected.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may help to achieve this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.

16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The policy should support this objective although implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy and other contributions to infrastructure will need to ensure that the overall viability of developing sites for economic development is not adversely affected.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Flood defences may be a form of infrastructure required before development can go ahead.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities in association with development. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent upon the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Provision of infrastructure made necessary by development should contribute to achieving this objective
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
Green This policy establishes a framework for the provision of additional education facilities in association with development. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Amber Whilst this policy establishes a framework for the provision of facilities that could contribute significantly to a number of objectives, actual implementation is dependant upon other mechanisms. It will be important to ensure that the requirements of the policy do not discourage development from coming forward.

## Draft Policy 29: Green Infrastructure and Open Space

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green Green infrastructure can help enhance water quality, particularly through the provision of SuDS.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats is a clear objective of this policy.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green Elements of the historic environment such as parks, open spaces and trees constitute green infrastructure and are subject to this policy. Whilst the intended approach to the protection of locally important trees is clear, the extent to which other features would be protected or enhanced is less so.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Green infrastructure includes features within the countryside such as farmland, woodland and other natural features. The protection and enhancement of such features would support this objective.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy is clearly intended to contribute significantly to this objective. The extent to which it is effective will depend on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green Green infrastructure can help to reduce pollution to air, land and water.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green Certain types of green infrastructure may be used in flood protection schemes.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Green infrastructure has the potential to contribute to health and well being in a number of ways, for example through the provision of recreation facilities or improved water quality. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure could be significant, therefore, in achieving this objective, although this will be dependant on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green

Certain types of green infrastructure, for example, playing pitches, may contribute to a reduction in anti social behaviour by providing alternative activities. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure, therefore, could help to achieve this objective, although this will be dependant on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green The provision or enhancement of green infrastructure such as open spaces may help make local communities more vibrant.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Certain types of green infrastructure may be used in flood protection schemes.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This policy supports proposals for built sports facilities.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Green infrastructure covers the wide range of open spaces and natural features that contribute to making an urban environment attractive and distinctive. By seeking to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure and incorporate new features within developments, this policy should contribute significantly to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green

This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a wide range of environmental, recreational and social objectives. How effective it is, however, will be dependant on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.

### Draft Policy 30: Planning for Healthy Communities

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	<b>Green</b> The policy supports this objective by aiming to facilitate healthier lifestyles though the planning system which would include provision of green infrastructure and open spaces.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	<b>Green</b> The policy specifically aims to address this objective through promoting healthier lifestyles and delivering modern healthcare facilities.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	This objective is assessed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
<b>Green</b> This policy aims to improve the health of communities which will help create and sustain vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<b>Green</b> The intention to work with health care providers to meet local health needs may contribute to this objective by improving the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
<b>Green</b> This policy has a number of social and environmental benefits.

### **Draft Policy 31: Pollution and Contamination**

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
<b>Green</b>

This policy seeks to ensure that development does not have a negative impact on the water environment.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to minimize pollution and its impact on the environment which would help to conserve and protect biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the general environment which would contribute to this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the general environment which would contribute to this objective.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the environment so it would contribute to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy specifically addresses this objective and makes reference to air, land and water pollution.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green By ensuring that new development does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution, the policy will contribute, in the long term, to reducing the impacts of climate change.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy seeks to ensure that new development in the district does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution to air, land and water which will help contribute to this objective.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Although there are strong links between reducing pollution and promoting sustainable transport, other policies in the plan, particularly the transport and accessibility policy, address this issue specifically.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green By ensuring that new development is located in areas most suitable to its use to avoid risks from noise, air, water and light pollution, the policy will contribute to the provision of decent and appropriate housing.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Ensuring new development minimises pollution will help to ensure new economic development is more sustainable.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green This policy would contribute to this objective as ultimately reduced pollution, particularly reduced air pollution, which this policy would help achieve, would help minimise the impacts of climate change which are closely linked to levels of flood risk.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green This policy seeks to ensure that new development does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution which would contribute to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a range of objectives, both at the local and wider level.

## Draft Policy 32: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green SuDS can be effective in reducing the amount of pollution reaching groundwater and watercourses. The requirement that new development should incorporate SuDS should contribute, therefore, to achieving this objective.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The policy specifically requires SuDS to increase biodiversity gains. SuDS may also reduce changes caused by new development on infiltration and water flows that can impact on river habitats.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green SuDS may be sited in the countryside in association with appropriate development or as part of a scheme serving the urban area. Where this is the case, SuDS should enhance the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy could contribute significantly to this objective depending on the nature of development opportunities that come forward.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green SuDS can be effective in reducing the amount of pollution reaching groundwater and watercourses. The requirement that new development should incorporate SuDS should contribute, therefore, to achieving this objective.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green This policy seeks to ensure that where new development in areas at risk of flooding cannot be avoided, that it is appropriately flood resilient and resistant and safe for its lifetime, therefore contributing to this objective.  This policy also promotes SuDS. Traditional drainage systems, by removing water from a site as quickly as possible, have the potential to cause flooding off site when heavy rain causes higher flow rates for short periods. SuDS avoid this through a number of measures, including temporary storage of water. By incorporating SuDS new development should be contributing to this objective.

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>Ensuring that new development is flood resilient and resistant, and does not worsen flood risk elsewhere will clearly contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents of the district.</p> <p>This policy also promotes SuDS and the inclusion of SuDS within new development has the potential to contribute to health and well being in a number of ways, for example through improved water quality, and the provision of features that add to public amenity. The extent to which this occurs will be dependant on development opportunities coming forward.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
<p>Green</p> <p>SuDS should be incorporated into new economic development making it more sustainable at the individual site level.</p>
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy specifically seeks to address this objective seeks by ensuring that where new development in areas at risk of flooding cannot be avoided, that it is appropriately flood resilient and resistant and safe for its lifetime.</p> <p>This policy also promotes SuDS. Traditional drainage systems, by removing water from a site as quickly as possible, have the potential to cause flooding off site when heavy rain causes higher flow rates for short periods. SuDS avoid this through a number of measures, including temporary storage of water. By incorporating SuDS new development should be contributing to this objective.</p>
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham-By-Sea town centre is located within an area at risk of flooding. Therefore new flood resilient and resistant development in this town centre will help to ensure its long term vitality and viability.</p>

19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Ensuring that new development is flood resistant and resilient will help contribute to this objective. Also, whilst not their primary purpose, SuDS can contribute to the creation of attractive places.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Green This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a range of predominantly (but not exclusively) environmental objectives both at the local and wider level.

### Draft Policy 33: Telecommunications

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green The policy does promote reuse of existing buildings or structures for the siting of telecommunications development, but the nature / amount of such development means impact upon this objective would be limited.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green Evidence is required that any proposal is the least environmentally harmful option. This may result in the protection of existing habitats and biodiversity by directing development to poorer quality sites. Landscaping / restoration may enhance biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The requirements regarding visual impact and the least environmentally harmful option may help direct development away from the historic environment in line with this objective, whilst landscaping / restoration may mitigate adverse impact.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Green
Whilst telecommunications development may have to be accepted in the countryside, the terms of the policy should direct it to the least harmful location, whilst landscaping / restoration may mitigate adverse impact.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green
Whilst telecommunications development may have to be accepted where it has an impact upon public open space / green infrastructure, the terms of the policy should direct it to the least harmful location, whilst landscaping / restoration may mitigate adverse impact.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Whilst the policy refers to cumulative exposure not exceeding ICNIRP guidelines, this is a reiteration of guidance from the National Planning Policy Framework rather than a proposal introduced by the policy itself.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green
Telecommunications development has a role to play in reducing the need to travel, for example by enabling people to work or shop from home. In line with national guidance, the policy is supportive of development so that this can occur.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green
Telecommunications development has a role to play in reducing social exclusion through opportunity to access and share information. There is also the potential to reduce poverty through increase in number of or access to jobs. In line with national guidance, the policy is supportive of development so that this can occur.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green
The importance of telecommunications development to sustainable economic growth is recognised at the national level. The policy follows national guidance in being supportive of development and should promote this objective.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Amber Telecommunications development has the potential to improve accessibility to key services via telephone or broadband. Conversely reducing the need for people to travel for services may be one factor in many resulting in decreasing vitality and viability of existing centres. National guidance requires that the local policy should be supportive of telecommunications development whilst promoting other measures to compensate for problems in existing centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
<b>Conclusion</b>
Amber This policy, by following national guidelines, supports telecommunications development. This is essential for sustainable economic growth and should also help to reduce the need to travel and social exclusion. Within this framework the policy seeks to minimise environmental impact. Some adverse impact on the vitality and viability of existing centres may result from the national approach reflected in the policy.

The cumulative impacts of the Development Management policies on the Sustainability Objectives are included below.

SA objective	POLICY																			Cumulative Impact
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1 Energy	G	R	G	G	G															Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15&16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
2 Water	G			G											G		G	G		Positive overall.
3 Land Efficiency		G		G		G		G		A			G	A					G	Generally positive overall.
4 Biodiversity	G			G									G		G		G	G	G	Positive overall.
5 Historic Environment	G	G	R	R				G			G		G		G		G		G	Generally positive overall. Any negative impact will depend on the amount and nature of development taking place within the historic fabric.
6 Countryside	G	G						G	G		G		G		G		G	G	G	Positive overall.
7 Green Infrastructure	G	G						A			G		G		G	G	G	G	G	Generally positive overall. There is scope to mitigate any adverse impact from Policy 22 (Density).

SA objective	POLICY																		Cumulative Impact	
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33
8 Pollution	G		G	G	G								G		G		G	G		Positive overall.
9 Climate Change	G	R	G	G	G										G		G	G		Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15 & 16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
10 Health	G			G		G	G		G		G		G	G	G	G	G	G		Positive overall.
11 Crime	G			G										G	G					Positive overall.
12 Transport				G				G		G	G		G						G	Positive overall.
13 Social Exclusion	G		G	G		G	G		G	G	G		G	G					G	Positive overall.
14 Housing	G			G		G	G	G	G					A			G			Generally positive overall. How CIL is operated will determine whether there is any negative impact on housing supply.
15 Vibrant Communities	G					G	G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G				Positive overall.

SA objective	POLICY																		Cumulative Impact	
	14	15 & 16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33
16 Economic Development			G	G						G	G	G	G	G			G	G	G	Generally positive overall. Changes to the wording of policy 24 (Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites) would overcome potential negative effects.
17 Flooding	G	R		G										G	G		G	G		Generally positive overall. Development of the historic fabric likely to be limited so negative impact of Policies 15 & 16 (Historic Environment) should be minimal.
18 Services	G	G				G		G		G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	Generally positive overall. Other policies and measures should help to counteract any negative impacts from expansion of telecommunications on existing centres.
19 Places	G	G	G	G		G		A				G		G	G		G	G		Generally positive overall. Safeguards in Policy 22 (Density) and other policies should limit negative impact of new development on existing areas.
20 Education														G						The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.
21 Waste				G																The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.

