

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
of the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013**

September 2013



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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 Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013.

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 Revised 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: sets out what the Sustainability Appraisal has involved up to this point and the various options and alternatives that have already been assessed as part of the development of the Local Plan.

Section 7: tests the Revised Draft Local Plan objectives against the Sustainability Objectives to assess their compatibility.

Section 8: summarises the results of the appraisals of a number of sites in the district to assess their suitability for inclusion within the Draft Plan.

Section 9: summarises the results of the sustainability appraisal of all the policies in the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 and looks at the cumulative impacts of the policies on the Sustainability Objectives.

Section 10: summarises the conclusions of the sustainability appraisal in relation to alternative options for development at Shoreham Airport and alternative options for the location of a new roundabout on the A27.

Section 11: presents a summary of the next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Section 12: explains how we will consult on this Sustainability Appraisal.

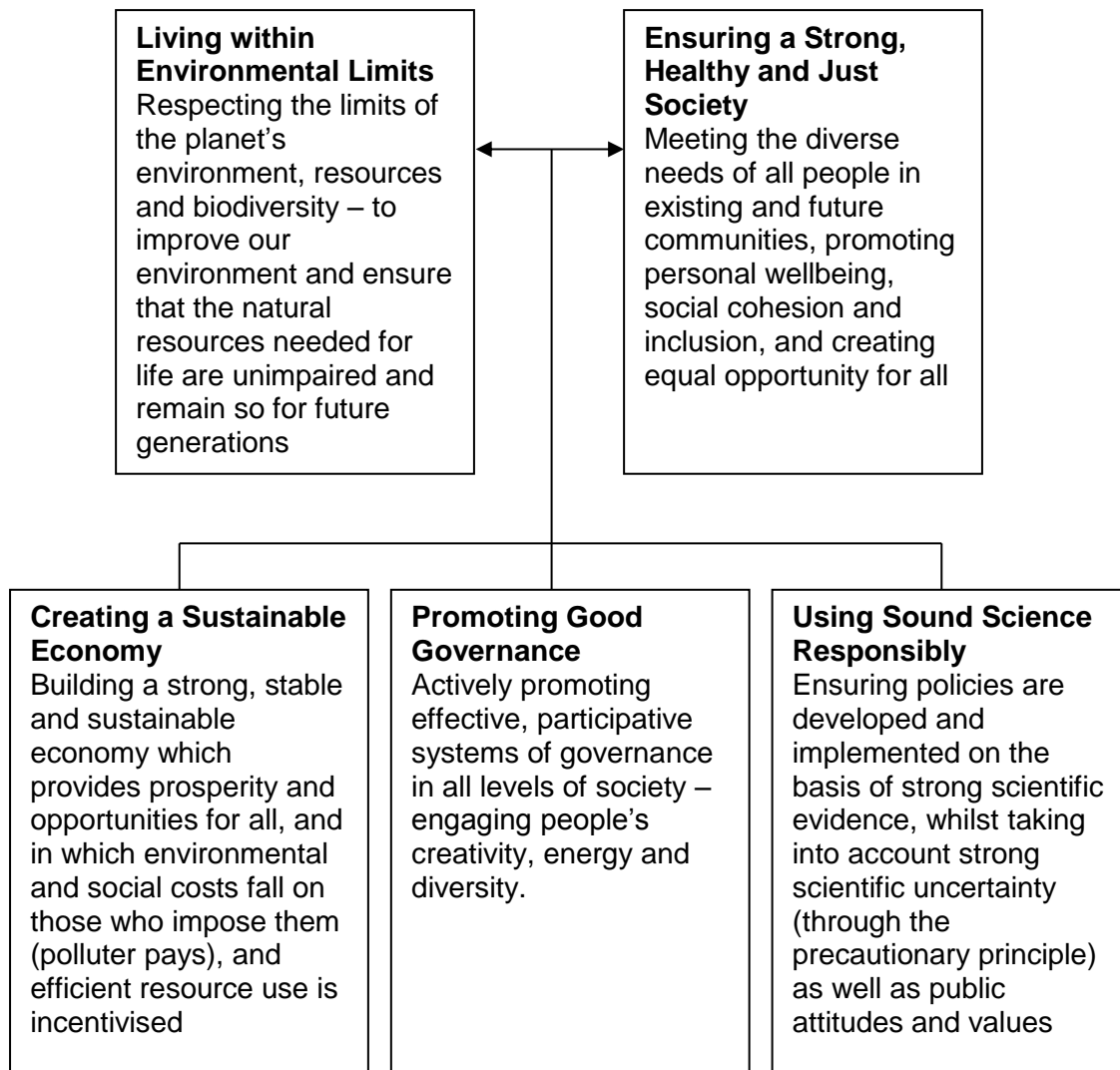
Section 1: Introduction and background information

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), the Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options (2011) and the Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Adur Local Plan (2012). This report uses the Sustainability Appraisal Framework developed in the Scoping Report to assess all the policies set out within the Revised Draft Local Plan 2013. This will enable the public, interested parties and stakeholders to make informed comments regarding the strategic site allocations and individual 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 Local Plan) 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's 2003 Sustainable Communities Plan has a definition of sustainable communities. 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 by Adur District Council 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 Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 sets out a number of strategic site allocations and place-based policies as well as development management policies. They have been informed by the previous consultation on the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options Consultation Document 2011 and the Draft Local Plan 2012.

1.16 This Sustainability Appraisal should be read in conjunction with the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan (2013) where the strategic site allocations and policies are explained in full.

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

1.17 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).

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

1.19 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.

1.20 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.”

1.21 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;
- Soil;
- Water;
- Climatic factors;
- Material assets;
- Cultural heritage;
- Landscape.

- 1.22 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.
- 1.23 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.
- 1.24 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.
- 1.25 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

1.26 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.

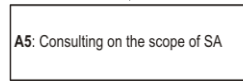
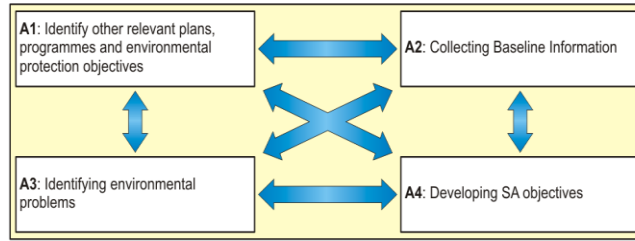
An SA which meets the requirements of the European Directive on SEA should be an integral part of the plan preparation process, and should consider all the likely significant effects on the environment, economic and social factors.
National Planning Policy Framework 2012 (page 40)

Stages of the SA

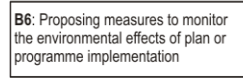
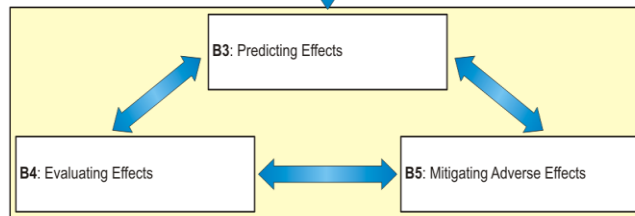
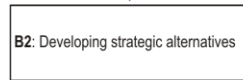
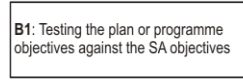
1.27 The stages of the Sustainability Appraisal are shown in Figure 1.1 below:

The SA Process - Overview of Stages and Tasks

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



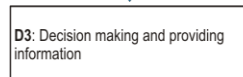
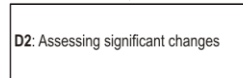
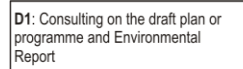
Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects



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

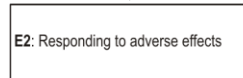
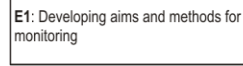


Figure 1.1 - The SA Process¹

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

- 1.28 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.
- 1.29 The second stage of the process was the production of a Sustainability Appraisal for the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Consultation. This was followed by an SA for the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012. The results of these appraisals have informed the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013. Please see Section 6 for more information.

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
	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	2010
	Climatic Factors	Kyoto Protocol
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 2010/31/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	2010
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	2007
General / cross-cutting	European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	2001
	Renewed European Sustainable Development Strategy	2006
	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

National		
Air	The Environment Act 1995 Part IV + Air Quality Regulations 2000 + 2002 Amendment	1995
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	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	The Plan for Growth	2011
	Local Growth White Paper	2010
Energy	Energy Acts	2008 + 2011
	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
	Mainstreaming Sustainable Development – The Government's vision and what this means in practice	2011
	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
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: Principles and Practice	2012

Regional		
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	A Summary of Climate Change Risks for South East England	2012
Economic Development	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	2004
Water	River Basin Management Plan – South East	2009
	Water Resources Management Plan	2010
	Drought Plan	2013

Sub-regional and County-wide		
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	Often up-dated
	Environment Strategy and subsequent Report	2008 +2009
Climate	West Sussex County Local Climate Impact Profile	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
	Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan 1 st Review	2006
	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	2011
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies)	2003
	Rural Strategy	2008
	West Sussex Performance Framework	2012
Noise / Health	DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended”	2010
Population and Human Health	Healthy and Well in West Sussex: West Sussex Public Health Plan 2012-2017	2012

Sub-regional and County-wide		
	Promoting action on health inequalities. Working together to improve the quality of life in West Sussex 2012-2017	2012
Social	West Sussex Cultural Strategy	2009
	Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008-2020	2008
Social / Economic Development	West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy	2009
	Supporting Economic Growth in West Sussex: An Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012-2020	2012
Transport	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026	2011
Water	Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy + Annual Update	2005 + 2007

Local		
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"> • Shoreham-by-Sea • Southlands • Southwick 	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 and Worthing Borough Council : Housing Strategy 2012 - 2017	2012
Social	waves ahead: sustainable community strategy: Worthing and Adur 2010 - 2026	2010
	Partnership Plan for Adur and Worthing 2011-2014	2011
Soil and Ground Conditions	Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	2001

Main outcomes

2.2 The main points from the review of the PPPSIs 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

Section 3: Baseline Data

- 3.1 As part of the production of the Scoping Report (2011), the Sustainability Appraisals of both the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options (2011) and the Draft Adur Local Plan 2012, 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 2 (baseline data), which as well as detailing available information also highlights where gaps in data for the district exist.

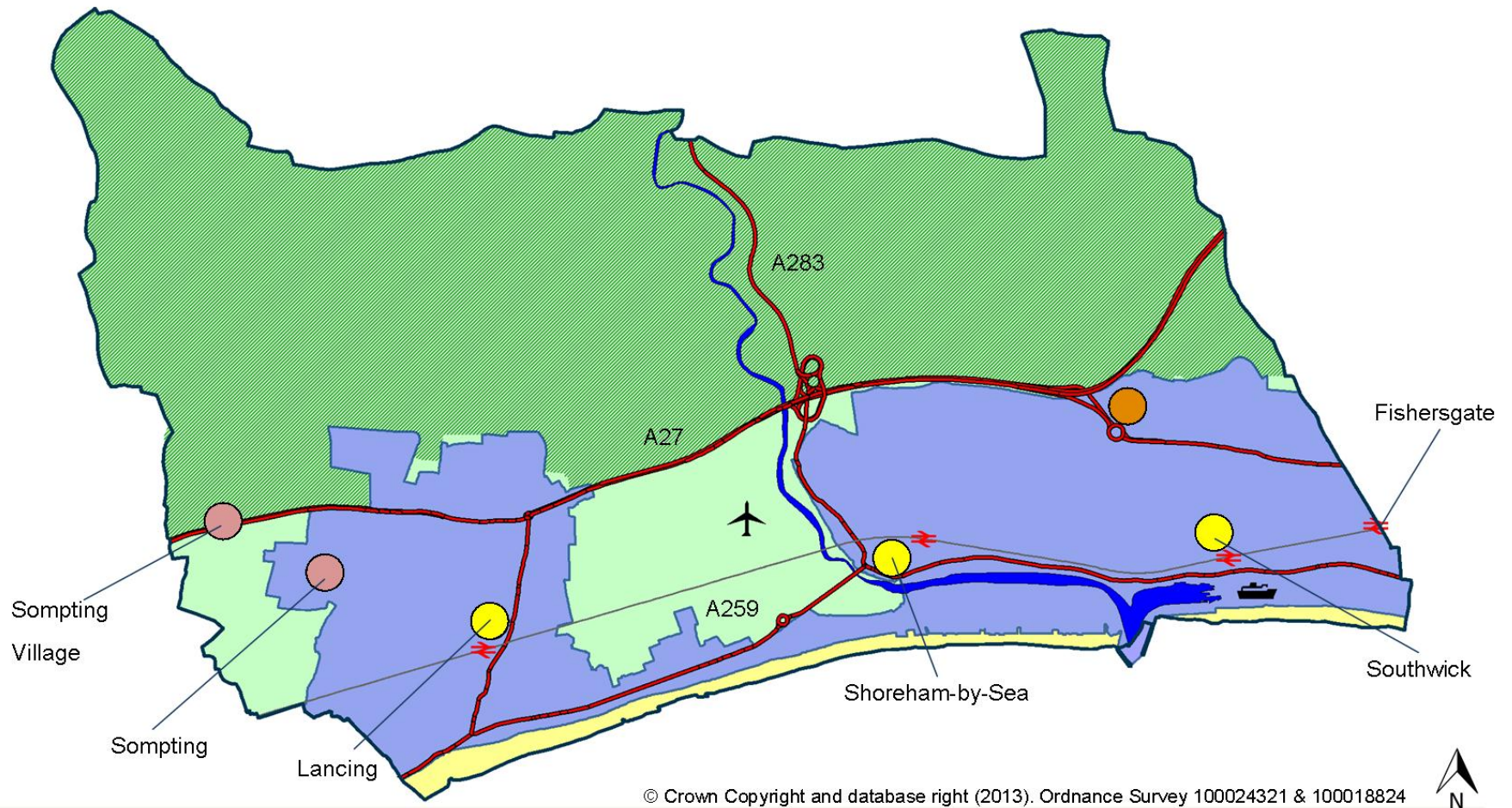
A general profile of the Adur district

- 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 61,300 and has approximately 27,653 domestic properties (ONS 2011). As of 2011, 22% of Adur's residents were 65 or over which is similar to the average for the County of West Sussex (21%) 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 Features of Adur



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

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 2011, there were an estimated 21,000 jobs in Adur representing 10% of jobs in the Adur-Worthing-Brighton area and 5% of jobs in West Sussex.
- 3.9 As of 2011, Adur had a jobs density of 0.56. 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 (0.82) and England & Wales as a whole (0.77).
- 3.10 As of 2011, there were 2175 local units in VAT and/or PAYE based enterprises in Adur (ONS). The majority of firms in the district are small businesses employing 1-10 people. New business formation rates are relatively low - in 2011, Adur had a company birth rate of 45 businesses per 10,000 adult residents which is behind the regional and national rates of 58 and 54 per 10,000 adult residents respectively.
- 3.11 The average gross weekly wage for people who live in the district is £454 which is significantly lower than the average for the South East (£556) and the national average (£513) (NOMIS 2012).
- 3.12 As of 2012, 85.5% of the working age population in Adur were economically active which is higher than both the South East figure of 79.6% and the national figure of 76.9% (NOMIS).
- 3.13 As of 2011, 61% of the resident population were of working age which is lower than both the regional average of 64% and the national average which is also 64%. 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

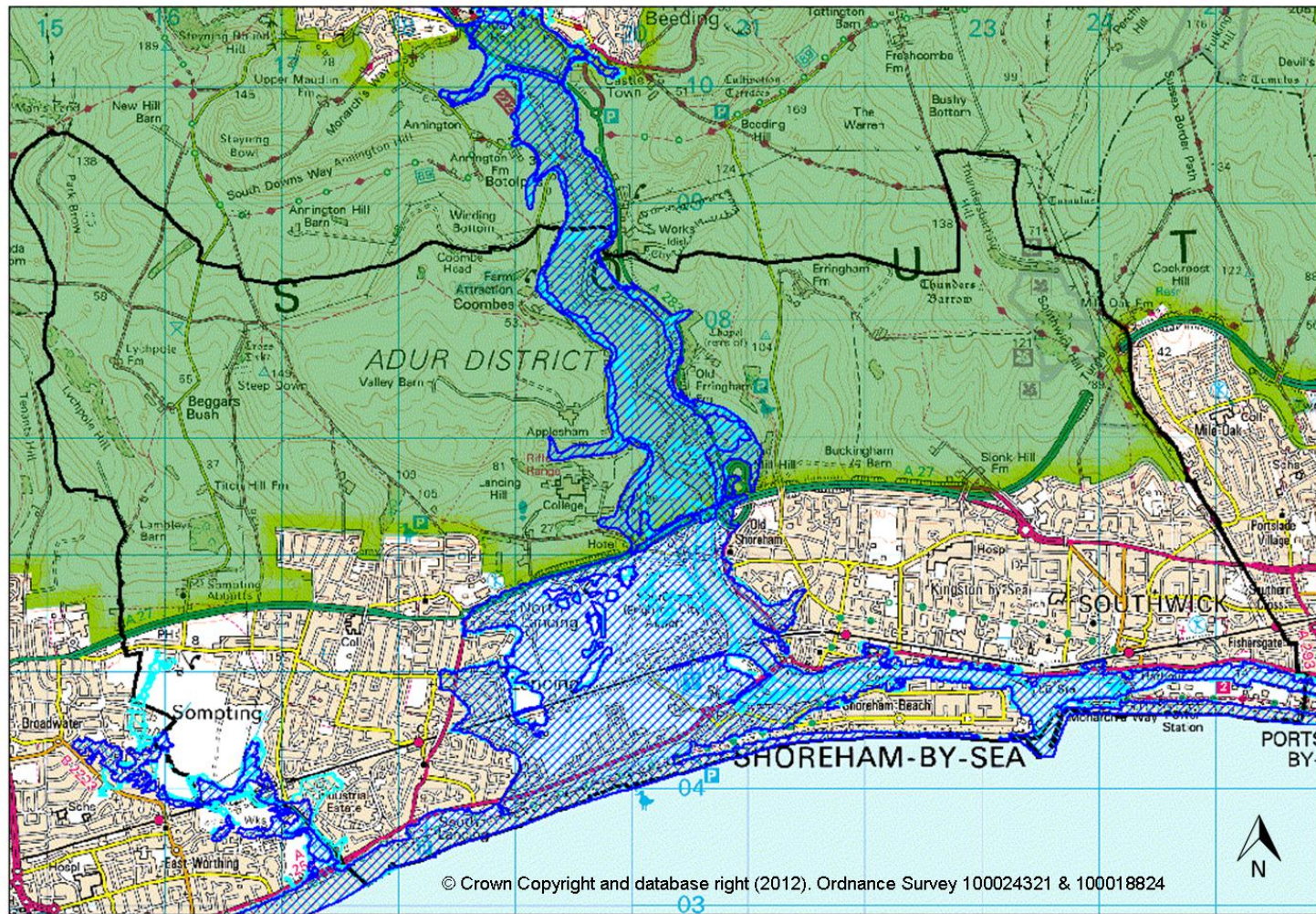
- 3.16 The Indices of Multiple Deprivation shows that there is some degree of localised deprivation in Adur and, as of 2010, Adur was ranked 135 (out of 354 authorities – 1 being the most deprived)) in the Index of Multiple Deprivation making it the most deprived area in West Sussex. This is worse than 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 2nd and 3rd most deprived in the County respectively.

- 3.17 Between 2010 and 2011 76.1% of students living in Adur achieved 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs which is only slightly lower than the South East average of 79.3% and the national average of 80.5% (ONS). This is a continuing improvement for Adur over previous years. Other qualification levels reveal a mixed picture. Between 2005 and 2012 there has been a steady improvement in the percentage of the working age population with qualifications to NVQ level 2 and above. No such improvement has been seen at the higher skills levels, including degree level, which remain below those of the South East as a whole. In 2011, 12.7% still had no qualifications at all. (Annual Population Survey).
- 3.18 Of the 26,957 dwellings in the district with at least one resident, 87% are owner occupied or privately rented which is higher than both the South East (86%) and national figure (82%) (ONS 2011).
- 3.19 There is a high demand for affordable housing in the district which significantly exceeds supply. The net annual affordable housing need is 381 dwellings between 2011-2016 (Strategic Housing Market Assessment update 2012). There are currently 1124 households classified as having priority needs on the housing register (ADC April 2013).
- 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 (2008-10).
- 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 the beginning of 2013, the level of crime in each ward in Adur is classified generally as 'average' or 'below 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.

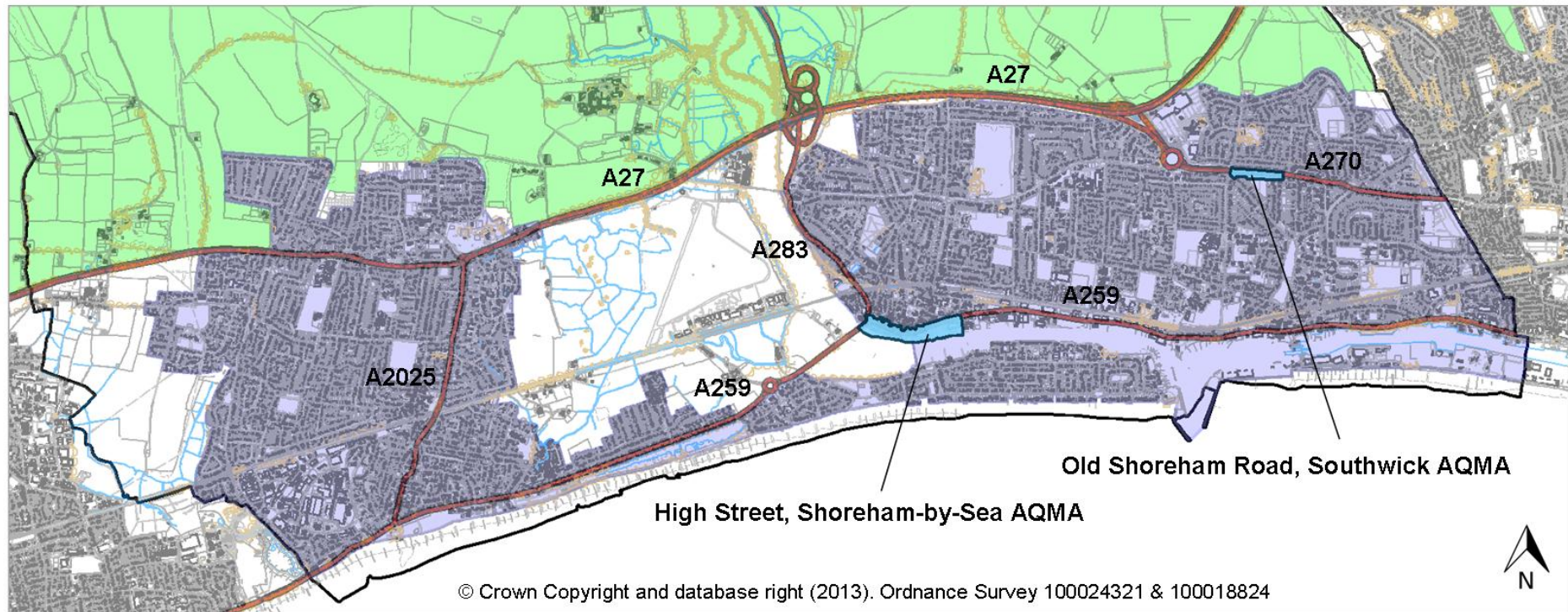
Flood Risk in Adur



Key:  Flood Zone 3 High Probability  Flood Zone 2 Medium Probability  South Downs National Park  Adur District Boundary

Note: Data obtained from Environment Agency which is updated quarterly. This map includes the most up to date information at the time of writing (May 2013).

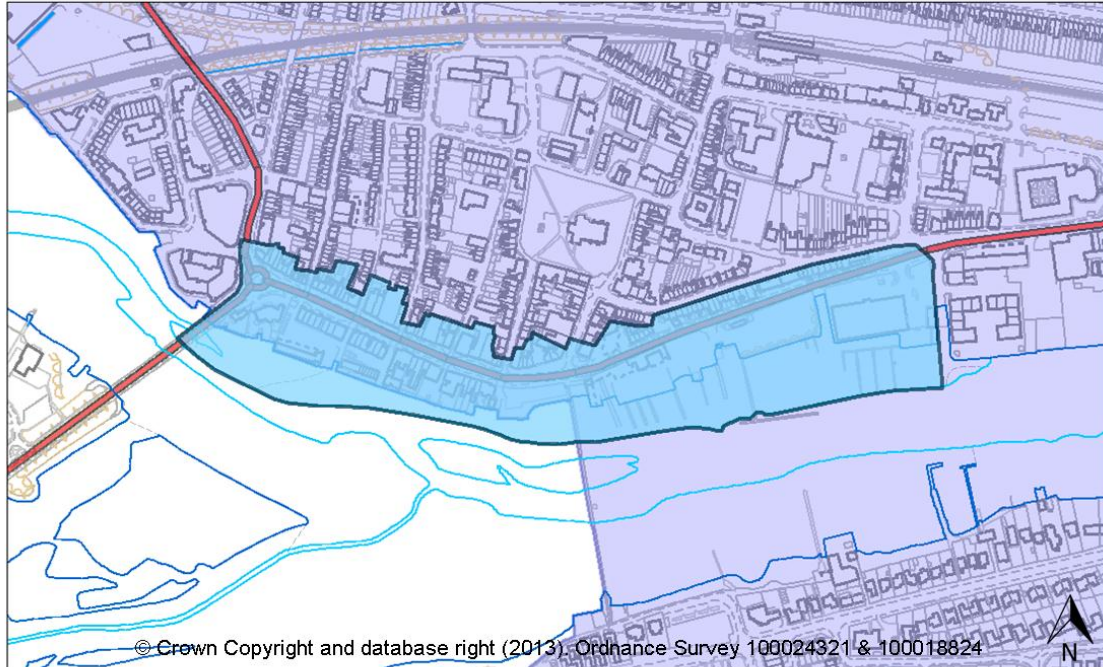
Air Quality Management Areas in Adur



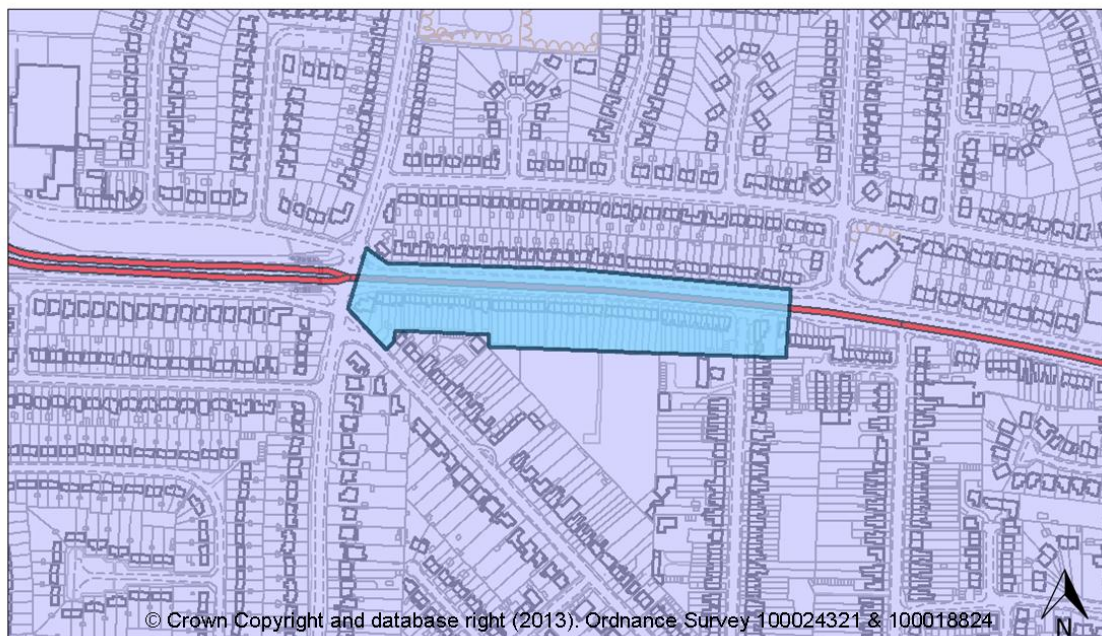
Key:	South Downs National Park	Adur District Boundary
A Roads	Built Up Area	Air Quality Monitoring Area (AQMA)

Air Quality Management Areas in Adur Inset Maps

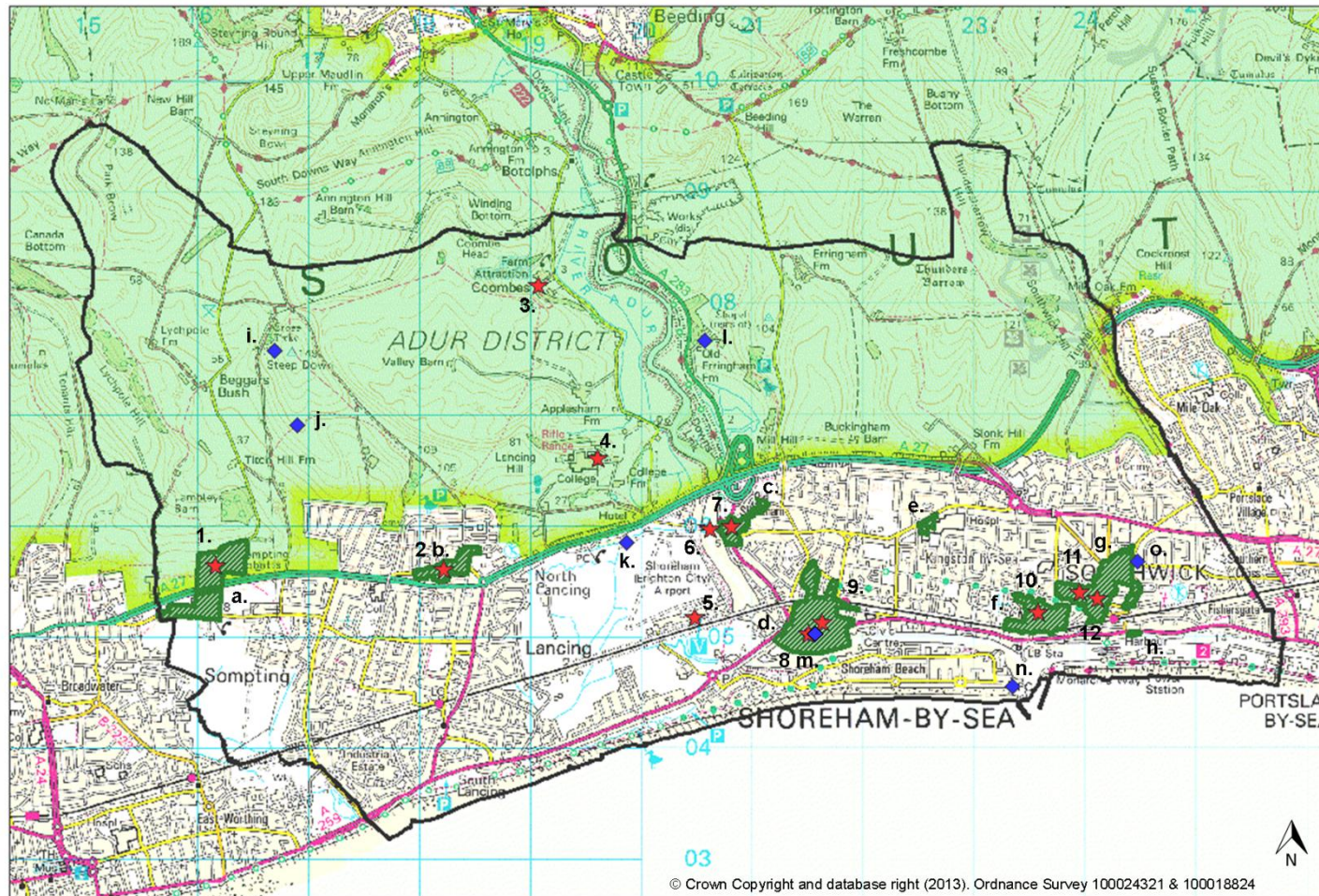
High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea AQMA



Old Shoreham Road, Southwick AQMA



Adur's Historic Assets



Key:



Adur District Boundary



Conservation Areas



South Downs National Park



Listed Buildings



Scheduled Ancient Monuments

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 Terminal Building (II*) and Aircraft Hangar (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*)

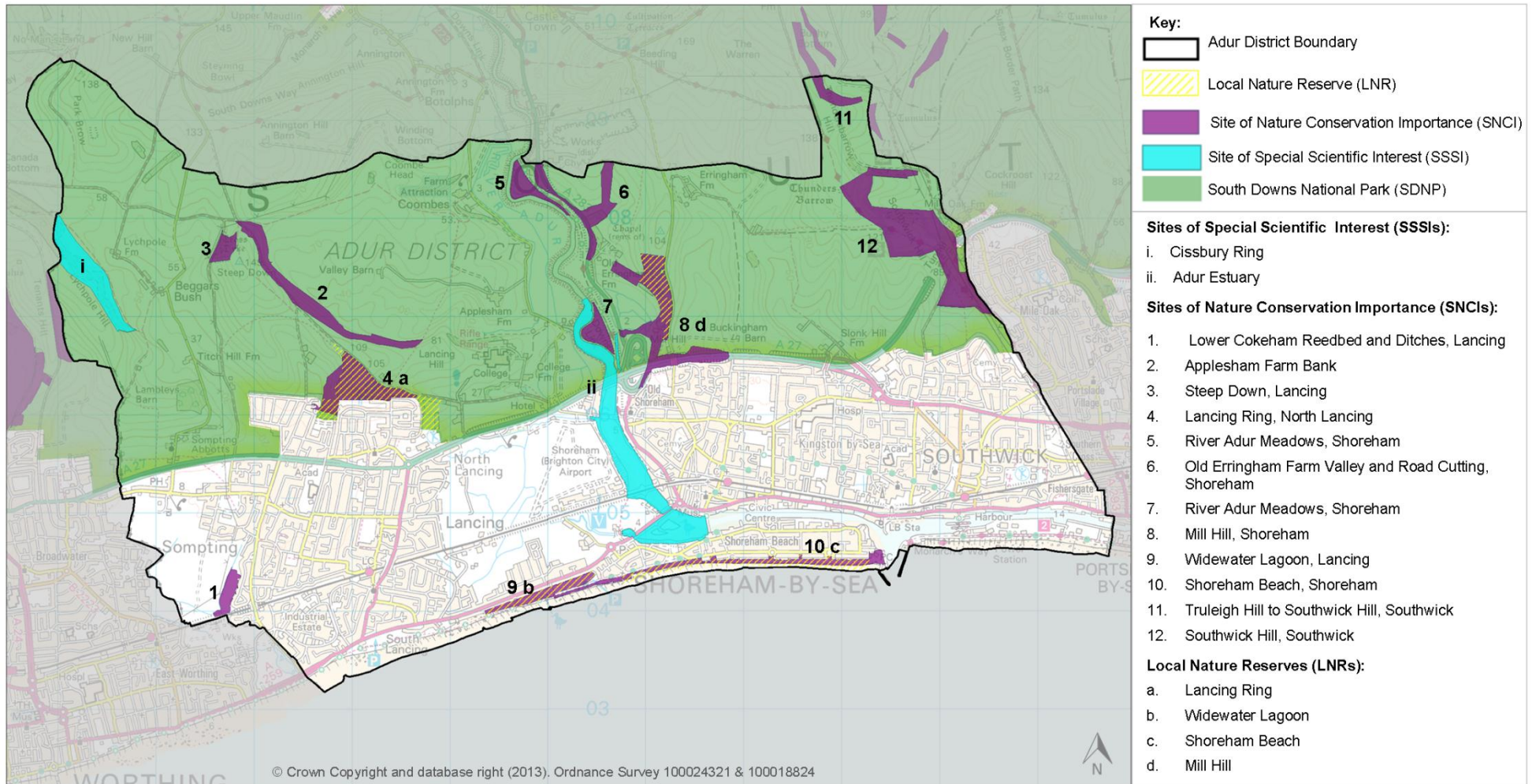
Conservation Areas

- 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 Trainer Dome
- l. Shrunken Medieval Settlement at Old Erringham
- m. The Marlipins
- n. Shoreham Old Fort
- o. Romano-British Villa

Adur's Natural Assets



- 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.
- 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).

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. It is considered that nearly all these problems would continue to worsen if a 'do nothing' approach was taken and a new Local Plan wasn't produced. The problems and issues that the Plan needs to help address 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
- Low wages

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 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 2) 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 2.
- 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 2 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

Sustainability Objectives	Indicators	Supporting Criteria
<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 quality and encourage the sustainable use of water</p>	<p>Average per capita consumption 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 encourage greater efficiency in the use of water?</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</p>

		Areas?
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	<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>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	Number of planning applications approved outside the built up area boundary and not within the National Park	
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	Amount of open space in the district per 1000 population	<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>

		Will the Plan enhance biodiversity through the provision of green 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	Average life expectancy	Will the Plan facilitate healthy lifestyles?

<p>wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health</p>	<p>Prevalence of obese children (year 6 – ages 10-11) Number of under 18 conceptions per annum</p> <p>Early deaths from cancer</p> <p>Early deaths from heart disease and stroke</p>	<p>Will the Plan help secure 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 & coach, rail)</p> <p>Percentage of trip attractions to district by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus & 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</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation ranking</p>	<p>Will the Plan avoid discrimination related to age, gender disability,</p>

<p>exclusion and social inequalities</p>	<p>Percentage of children living in households whose income is 60% or below median income</p> <p>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</p>	<p>race, faith, location and income?</p>
<p>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</p>	<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>	
<p>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.</p>	<p>No indicators</p>	<p>Does the Plan encourage mixed communities?</p> <p>Does the Plan seek to secure the necessary infrastructure to support communities?</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>Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type per annum</p> <p>Local units in VAT and / or PAYE based enterprises</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</p>

		new employment opportunities and take account of the needs of existing local residents and businesses?
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	<p>Will the Plan help to facilitate the 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>
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres	<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>
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.	Number of design awards won	Does the Plan promote high standards of design?

<p>20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.</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>% of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs</p>	<p>Will the Plan help to improve accessibility to existing educational facilities?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate the 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: What has Plan-Making / SA involved up to this point?

- 6.1 A number of housing levels, sites and distributions of development have been assessed up to this point and reasonable alternatives have been explored. These are summarised below:

Adur Housing and Employment Options 2011

- 6.2 A Sustainability Appraisal was undertaken for four different housing targets identified through the Locally Generated Housing Needs Study 2011.

These were as follows:

- Option 1: 65 homes per year; 1105 homes 2011-2028
- Option 2: 105 homes per year; 1785 homes 2011-2028
- Option 3: 155 homes per year; 2635 homes 2011-2028
- Option 4: 270 homes per year; 4590 homes 2011-2028

The results of the SA of the housing options are summarised as follows:

Option 1: 65 homes per year; 1105 homes between 2011 and 2028

This option generally scores quite positively with regard to the environmental objectives but would have significant negative impacts on the social and economic objectives for the district. This option scores particularly negatively in relation to the following objectives:

- Reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
- Meet housing need and ensure all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
- Create and sustain vibrant communities
- Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure and ensure high stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
- Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres.

Option 2: 105 homes per year; 1785 homes between 2011 and 2028

This option is relatively neutral in that it would have no significant positive or negative impacts on the environmental, social or economic objectives of the SA.

Option 3: 155 homes per year; 2635 homes between 2011 and 2028

This option has notably more positive impacts than options 1 and 2 although these impacts mainly relate to economic and social objectives. There are some neutral and negative impacts on the environment but most of the negative impacts are not significant.

Option 4: 270 homes per year; 4590 homes between 2011 and 2028

This option has the greatest number of positive impacts out of all the options but these impacts relate to economic and social objectives. This option also has the greatest number of negative impacts in relation to the environmental objectives. This option scores particularly **positively** in relation to the following objectives:

- Meet housing need and ensure all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
- Create sustain vibrant communities
- Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres.
- Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable sources

This option scores particularly **negatively** in relation to the following objectives:

- Protect and enhance the countryside
- Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
- Protect and enhance public open space, green infrastructure and accessibility to it
- Reduce pollution and risk of pollution to air, land and water
- Avoid, reduce and manage flood risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
- Reduce amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy

6.3 A Sustainability Appraisal was also undertaken for two employment options as follows:

Baseline scenario

This scenario assumed that there would be no significant intervention or change in the economy of Adur over the plan period i.e. no new employment sites would be allocated. The employment forecasts for this scenario were based on the existing relatively constrained economy of Adur and show that no significant amount of new floorspace would need to be provided in the district as the predicted growth in jobs up to 2028 could mainly be met by bringing existing vacant floorspace back into use and developing currently unimplemented planning permissions.

The conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal of this option were as follows:

This option scores quite positively with regard to most of the environmental objectives but generally scores negatively in relation to the social and economic objectives.

Economic Intervention Scenario

This scenario was based on an assumption that significant steps are taken to improve and change the nature of the economy in Adur to provide more high skilled and high quality employment. Such a scenario would require the allocation of new employment sites in the district and the employment forecasts show that this would be likely to result in a considerable growth in Adur's economy over the plan period.

The conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal of this option were as follows:

This option scores more positively than Option A with regard to the economic and social objectives of the SA. This option scores particularly positively in relation to Objective 16 'Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy'. Although there are some negative impacts in relation to the environmental objectives, these are not viewed to be significant in principle.

6.4 It should be noted that the SA of the housing and employment options was undertaken early on in the plan-making process and a number of assumptions had to be made in the absence of more detailed evidence. As more evidence emerged, it became clear that Option 3 would be likely to have more significant environmental impacts than had been initially assumed. This Option was reappraised (as Option B) as part of the SA of the Draft Local Plan 2012 as was Option 2 (as Option A) (see below).

- 6.5 This document was informed by the Sustainability Appraisal of the Adur Housing and Employment Options 2011, representations from the public and stakeholders, and further evidence studies. The Draft Local Plan 2012 progressed the Economic Intervention Scenario as identified in the Adur Housing and Employment Options 2011 document and proposed new employment allocations at Shoreham Airport, New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour.
- 6.6 With regard to housing, two housing targets were progressed in the Draft Plan:
Option A (same as Option 2 in 2011 consultation) – circa 1785 new homes up to 2028 (plus 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour – subject to viability and deliverability)
Option B (same as Option 3 in 2011 consultation) – 2635 new homes up to 2028 (plus 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour – subject to viability and deliverability)

Within Option A, there were three different greenfield site configurations proposed:

Option A1:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing
250 new homes at Sompting Fringe
300 new homes at Hasler, Lancing

Option A2:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing
450 homes at Hasler, Lancing

Option A3:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing
420 new homes at Sompting Fringe

Option B:

(There were no different site configurations for Option B because this option included all the available strategic housing sites in Adur).

600 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing
600 new homes at Hasler, Lancing
420 new homes at Sompting Fringe
210 homes at Sompting North

The conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal of these options are as follows:

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).

Option B

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.

- 6.7 Please see the Sustainability Appraisal of the Draft Local Plan 2012 for more information regarding the SA of these options and other policies in the Draft Plan.
- 6.8 The Draft Local Plan also carried out a Site Appraisal of all identified available sites. Recommendations were made as to whether the site should be included in the Draft Local Plan. These Site Appraisals have now been updated in light of new evidence.
- 6.9 The findings of this SA have informed the production of the Revised Draft Local Plan 2013. These options have also been reviewed in section 9 of this 2013 Appraisal in relation to the Revised Draft Housing Provision.

Section 7: Testing the Revised Draft Local Plan 2013 Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives

7.1 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 Revised 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 12. Therefore this section assesses the Sustainability Objectives against the new Local Plan objectives which are as follows:

1. *To deliver between 27972947 dwellings up to 2031 to contribute to meeting objectively-assessed needs in Adur District in terms of type, size and tenure.*
2. *To ensure that local communities will benefit from regeneration through physical and social integration, and the provision of new homes (including affordable housing) which meet identified needs, employment opportunities, social and community facilities, leisure and transport facilities.*
3. *To regenerate Adur through ensuring a range of employment opportunities and through new sustainable development opportunities. In particular, regeneration will seek to:*
 - (a) *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 and contribute to the prosperity of the wider sub- region.*
 - (b) *Increase the role of Shoreham Airport in the local economy and wider area, 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) *Achieve strategic development at New Monks Farm, delivering housing and jobs and creating social, economic, and infrastructure improvements.*
 - (d)
4. *To ensure the timely delivery of appropriate infrastructure to meet identified physical, social, community and environmental needs. This will include the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) and partnership working as appropriate.*
5. *Enhancements to the streetscene of the town and village centres will be made, to ensure they remain attractive, vital and viable, and their role as retail centres serving local communities is maintained.*
6. *Within the context of a Green Infrastructure strategy, to improve biodiversity, recreation and leisure facilities in order 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 Local Green Gaps. Public access to the National Park and other countryside assets will be improved.*

7. *To protect and improve the setting of the South Downs National Park, the River Adur, coastal waterfront, Local Green Gaps, conservation areas and other cultural and historic assets and where appropriate, access to them. Areas of nature conservation value will be preserved and enhanced. New development will avoid impacts on biodiversity and the natural environment as far as possible, and mitigate and/or compensate where necessary.*
8. *To deliver improvements identified in Conservation Area Management Plans and enhance other heritage assets where opportunities arise. High standards of design will be encouraged in all developments.*
9. *To improve connectivity within and to Adur's communities as well as to Brighton and Worthing, achieve more sustainable travel patterns and reduce the need to use the private car through public transport services and infrastructure, demand management measures, and new and enhanced cycle and footpaths. These actions will contribute to an improvement in air quality. Innovative sustainable transport measures will be encouraged.*
10. *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.*
11. *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. Water quality will be protected and where possible, enhanced.*
12. *To ensure that a range of sustainable construction and design measures (including the Code for Sustainable Homes) will be utilised in new developments. New development will also have been designed to be more resilient to the effects of climate change.*

The scoring is as follows:

G	Objectives are compatible
A	Potential for conflict with objectives
R	Objectives are incompatible
	No impact

		Draft Local Plan Objectives											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	G
	5 Historic Environment	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		
	6 Countryside	R	G	A	G		G	G	G	G			
	7 Green Infrastructure	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	G
	8 Pollution	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	9 Climate Change	G	G	G	G	G	G	G				G	G
	10 Health	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G	G	G	G
	11 Crime	G	G	G	G	G							
	12 Transport	G	G	G	G	G	G			G	G		
	13 Social Exclusion	G	G	G	G	G	G			G			
	14 Housing	G	G	G	G	G		A				G	
	15 Vibrant Communities	G	G	G	G	G	G	G		G		G	
	16 Economic Development	G	G	G	G	G		A		G	G	G	
	17 Flooding	R	G	R	G	G	G	G				G	G
	18 Services	G	G	G	G	G		A		G	G		
	19 Places	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	G
	20 Education	G	G	G	G								
	21 Waste	G	G	G	G								G

7.2 The compatibility assessment has identified that the majority of the objectives of the Revised 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. There is also scope for Local Plan Objective 3 to conflict with Sustainability Objective 6 by promoting the role of Shoreham Airport in the local economy. 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 8 – Site Appraisals

- 8.1 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. These site appraisals have been reviewed where necessary as part of this Sustainability Appraisal to take account of new evidence studies. A number of additional sites have also been appraised including the western arm of Shoreham Harbour (due to the Harbour no longer being ring-fenced), the Shoreham Gateway site, the Police Station site on Ham Road in Shoreham, and Eastbrook Allotments in Fishersgate. This assessment can be found in Appendix 3.
- 8.2 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 Shoreham Airport has not been included in this site assessment as it is location specific with existing uses that cannot be replicated elsewhere in the district. However, Shoreham Airport has been assessed as part of the sustainability appraisal of the Revised Draft Plan as there is a specific policy within the plan regarding new development at the Airport.
- 7.4 As a result of the site assessments, the following sites have been recommended for inclusion/allocation in the Draft Plan:
- New Monks Farm, Lancing
 - Sompting Fringe and Sompting North (West Sompting)
 - Pond Road, Shoreham-By-Sea
 - Police Station site, Ham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea
 - Ropetackle North, Shoreham-by-Sea
 - Civic Centre site, Ham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea
 - Shoreham Harbour
 - Eastbrook Allotments site, Fishersgate
- The following sites have not been recommended for allocation in the Draft Plan:
- Land Between New Salts Farm Road and Adur Recreation Ground
 - Land North West of the Hasler Estate
 - Land to the North East of the Hasler Estate
 - Land North of Upper Brighton Road, Sompting
 - The Shoreham Gateway site, Steyning Road, Shoreham-by-Sea
- 7.5 Please see Appendix 3 for more information regarding why sites were recommended or not recommended.

Section 9 – Sustainability Appraisal of the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013

Sustainability Appraisal Approach and Methodology

- 9.1 The Sustainability Objectives have been used to undertake an appraisal of the strategic site allocations, and policies in the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013. Each allocation and policy has been assessed against each of the 21 objectives. The assessments indicate the positive and negative impacts of each allocation 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 Objectives
Amber	Mixed impacts / potential for conflict with Sustainability Objectives
Red	Significant conflict with Sustainability Objectives

- 9.2 The results of this SA will help stakeholders and consultees make informed comments regarding the strategic site allocations, and policies within the Revised Draft Local Plan. These SA results will also determine whether any allocations or policies need to be amended to ensure that they are more consistent with the sustainability objectives. A number of significant effects have been considered including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term, permanent and temporary, and positive and negative although not all these effects are relevant to every appraisal.
- 9.3 The Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 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: Policies for Places
 - Part 4: Development Management Polices
- 9.4 These different parts are explained in more detail below. However, it is important to note that the Revised 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 polices in the Plan, this will be stated in the SA.
- 9.5 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. The conclusions of the SA of Parts 2, 3 and 4 of the Plan are included below.

Sustainability Appraisal of the Policies in the Revised Draft Local Plan 2013

Part 2 – A Strategy for Change and Prosperity

- 9.6 This section focuses on the main spatial strategy for the Plan and looks at allocations for new housing and employment sites in the district. Below are the conclusions of the SA of each policy. The detailed appraisals are included at Appendix 4.

Revised Draft Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

- 9.7 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, Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm. The policy aims to protect the Local Green Gaps and prevent coalescence of settlements as well as protecting the character of Sompting Village.

The conclusion of the SA of this policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

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 is likely to have some negative impacts in relation to protecting the countryside and flood risk but it is considered that these impacts would not be unacceptable.

Revised Draft Policy 3: Housing Provision

- 9.8 This policy sets out the amount of housing to be delivered over the Plan period and the location of this housing. Rather than assess the policy directly, the housing number and housing locations of the Revised Draft Plan have been assessed against Options A1, A2, A3 and B as included in the Draft Local Plan 2012. As part of this process, the options included in the 2012 consultation have been reviewed and updated where appropriate as a result of new evidence such as the Landscape and Ecological Survey (2012). The conclusions of this assessment are as follows:

Score: **Amber**

The Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision (RDLPHP) would have a similar impact in relation to the sustainability objectives as the Option A housing target consulted on in the Draft Local Plan 2012. This is unsurprising as the overall level of housing provision proposed in the Revised Draft Plan is similar to Option A. Specifically, the RDLPHP is similar to Option A3 although this Revised Draft Provision also proposes 80 homes at Sompting North. Given the flood risk issues at the Hasler site, and the uncertainty of whether this can be resolved, as well as the relatively minimal impacts on the landscape of development at Sompting North (subject to appropriate siting and design), the proposed RDLPHP as set out in Policy 3 is considered to be more favourable than Option A1, A2 and Option B. Additionally, despite being similar to Option A3, it provides slightly more development at Sompting without significant additional impacts on the environment.

As shown here and in the housing options appraisal SA of the Draft Local Plan 2012, Option B would, despite having significant social and economic benefits, have a greater negative environmental impact, and is unlikely to be deliverable given the uncertainties around mitigation of flood risk at the Hasler site.

Revised Draft Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth

- 9.9 This policy allocates a total of up to 33,000sqm of employment generating floorspace within Adur at Shoreham Airport (approximately 15,000sqm), Shoreham Harbour (up to 13,000sqm) 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.

The conclusion of the SA of this policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy has a number of social and economic benefits. However, there is potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including Objective 2 (water quality), Objective 4 (biodiversity), Objective 5 (historic environment), Objective 6 (countryside), and Objective 8 (pollution). Nevertheless, it is considered that any potential impacts can be mitigated.

Revised Draft Policy 5: New Monks Farm, Lancing

- 9.10 This policy allocates New Monks Farm for the provision of between 450-600 homes, 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace, provision of land for a new school as well as associated infrastructure and green infrastructure/open space improvements.

The conclusion of the SA of this policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy would have a number of positive social and economic benefits but there is some potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including Objective 4 (biodiversity), Objective 5 (historic environment), Objective 6 (countryside), Objective 8 (pollution) and Objective 17 (flood risk). The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as much as possible but these issues would need to be addressed carefully at the planning application stage.

Revised Draft Policy 6: West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North)

- 9.11 This policy allocates West Sompting for the provision of 450-600 homes as well as associated infrastructure and green infrastructure/open space improvements.

The conclusion of the SA of this policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy would have a number of positive social and economic benefits as well as some environmental benefits, but there is some potential for conflict with a number of objectives including Objective 5 (historic environment), Objective 6 (countryside), Objective 8 (pollution) and Objective 12 (sustainable transport). The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as much as possible but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.

Revised Draft Policy 7: Shoreham Airport

9.12 This policy allocates Shoreham Airport for the provision of approximately 15,000 sqm of new employment floorspace and requires a new roundabout from the A27 to be provided to serve new development at the Airport and New Monks Farm. This would result in the reconfiguration of the Sussex Pad roundabout and the removal of the traffic lights. The policy also requires sustainable transport initiatives, flood risk mitigation, development to be designed to reflect the open nature of the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing, the retention of key views and development that respects the historic character of the airport and its key buildings.

9.13 The conclusion of the SA of the policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy has a number of social and economic benefits but there is potential for negative impacts on the environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, the countryside, historic environment, green infrastructure, pollution, and minimising flood risk. The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as much as possible but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.

Revised Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area

9.14 This policy addresses 5 of the seven character areas identified at Shoreham Harbour. The two character areas that are not addressed are within Brighton & Hove and will be addressed through the emerging Brighton & Hove Local Plan. The policy identifies key priorities for each character 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 conclusion of the SA of the policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy has a number of social and economic benefits but there is potential for negative impacts on the environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, the countryside, historic environment, green infrastructure, pollution, and minimising flood risk. The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as far as possible but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the policy contains information regarding improved north/south links from/to the Harbour as well as more information on mitigation of impacts on the River Adur SSSI.

Part 3: Policies for Places

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

Revised Draft Policy 9: Lancing

- 9.16 This policy primarily focuses on appropriate uses in Lancing village centre but also states that Lancing Business Park will be protected for business use.
The conclusion of the SA of the policy is as follows:

Score: **Green**

This policy is relatively cross-cutting and would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.

Revised Draft Policy 10 – Sompting

- 9.17 This policy states that Sompting village will not be expanded, due to its historic character and 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.
The conclusion of the SA of this policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

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.

Revised Draft Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea

- 9.18 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 focuses 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 are respected and the setting of the River Adur protected. The policy also seeks to protect Dolphin Road Business Park for business use.
The conclusion of the SA of the policy is as follows:

Score: **Amber**

This policy would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits. However, by ensuring that Shoreham town centre is the focus for new development, the policy is likely to result in more development in areas at risk of flooding.

Revised Draft Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate

9.19 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.

The conclusion of the SA of the policy is as follows:

Score: **Green**

This policy is relatively limited in its scope but would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.

Revised Draft Policy 13: Adur's Countryside and Coast

9.20 This policy restricts development within the countryside (land outside the defined Built Up Area, including some coastline) 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. It also sets out the approach to any future development at the Ricardo site.

Score: **Amber**

This policy has a significant number of environmental benefits but scores negatively in relation to housing provision.

Part 4: Development Management Policies

9.20 The Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Management Policies and the conclusions can be viewed in appendix 6.

Summary of SA of policies

9.21 As can be seen from the Sustainability Appraisals of each policy in Parts 2 and 3 of the Plan, the majority of the policies have an amber score overall which shows that the impacts on the Sustainability Objectives are mixed and that there is some potential for the policy to have negative impacts if not adequately mitigated. 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

9.22 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	
1 Energy							G	This issue is primarily addressed by other policies within the plan.
2 Water	A	A	A			A	A	There is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to impact on water quality if such impacts are not mitigated adequately.
3 Land Efficiency	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Positive impacts as greenfield development is only proposed due to there being inadequate brownfield sites in the district to meet development needs.
4 Biodiversity	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	There is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to impact on biodiversity if such impacts are not adequately mitigated.
5 Historic Environment	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	The impacts on this objective are mixed but there is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to impact on the historic environment if such impacts are not adequately mitigated.
6 Countryside	A	A	A	A	A	A	G	The impacts on this objective are mixed but there is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to impact

								on the countryside if such impacts are not adequately mitigated.
7 Green Infrastructure		A		G	G	A	G	The impacts on this objective are mixed although the Plan provides significant opportunities for green infrastructure.
8 Pollution	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	The impacts on this objective are mixed but there is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to worsen pollution in the district if such impacts are not adequately mitigated.
9 Climate Change				G	G	G	G	Policies in Part 2 of the plan aim to ensure that new development takes into account the changing climate and is adaptable and robust to extreme weather events.
10 Health		A		G	G		G	The impacts on this objective are generally positive due to the significant levels of open space that would be provided as part of some of the allocations.
11 Crime								This issue is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12 Transport	A	A		A	A	A	A	There is a risk that car movements in the district could increase as a result of the Plan if sustainable transport measures are not adequately implemented.

13 Social Exclusion	G	G	G	G		G	G	Positive impacts.
14 Housing	G	G		G	G		G	Positive impacts.
15 Vibrant Communities		G	G	G	G		G	Positive impacts.
16 Economic Development	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Positive impacts.
17 Flooding	A	A	A	A	G	A	A	The impacts on this objective are mixed but there is potential for Part 2 of the Plan to worsen flood risk in the district if such potential impacts are not adequately mitigated.
18 Services	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	Positive impacts.
19 Places						A	G	Some mixed impacts but this objective is generally addressed by other sections of the Plan.
20 Education				G				This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan.
21 Waste								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					G	The one policy that impacts on this objective is positive.
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	Generally positive overall.
17 Flooding		R	R		G	Both policies 10 (Sompting) and 11 (Shoreham-By-Sea) would have a negative impact on this objective.
18 Services	G		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.
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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	34	35	36	37		
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	G		Positive overall.
3 Land Efficiency		G		G				G			A			G	A									G	Generally positive overall. Potential for conflict arising from Policy 25 (Employment) and Policy 29 (Infrastructure) will depend on how they are implemented and what development comes forward.
4 Biodiversity	G			G												G	A	G			G	G	G	G	Generally positive overall. The issue regarding Policy 31 relates to wording.
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	A	G			G	G	G	G	Generally positive overall. The issue regarding Policy 31 relates to wording.
7 Green Infrastructure	G	G						A						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	34	35	36	37			
8 Pollution	G		G	G	G				G					G		G	A		G	G	G	G				Generally positive overall. The issue regarding Policy 31 relates to wording.
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	A	G	G	G	G	G	G			Generally positive overall. The issue regarding Policy 31 relates to wording.
11 Crime	G			G											G				G	G						Positive overall.
12 Transport				G				G	G		G	G		G										G		Positive overall.
13 Social Exclusion	G		G	G		G	G		G		G	G		G	G				G					G		Positive overall
14 Housing	G			G		G	G	G	G	G						A						G	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	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	34	35		36	37
16 Economic Development			G	G							G	G	G	G	G	G				G	G	G	G	Positive overall.
17 Flooding	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.
18 Services	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	A	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.

- 9.23 As can be seen from the above cumulative impacts tables, the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 generally scores positively in relation to the Sustainability Objectives as a whole. Looking at the individual parts of the Plan, Part 2 performs relatively well in relation to the Sustainability Objectives, particularly with regard to social and economic issues. However, there is still significant potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives. 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. 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.
- 9.24 Other than some relatively minor incompatibilities, Parts 3 and 4 of the Revised Draft Plan score positively in relation to the Sustainability Objectives. As mentioned earlier, 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 help set the context for the policies and allocations in Part 2, and for 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 10: Further SA / Alternatives Testing

- 10.1 Two further Sustainability Appraisals were also carried out as part of the production of the Revised Draft Local Plan in order to inform policies within it. These were as follows:

Shoreham Airport Development Quantum and Location

- 10.2 The leaseholders at Shoreham Airport are promoting 25-30,000sqm of employment floorspace, which proposes approximately 10,000sqm in the north west corner of the airport and 15-20,000sqm in the north-east. Given the airport is part of a very sensitive landscape but there is a significant need for new high quality employment floorspace in the district, it is considered by planning officers that further development should take place at the airport but only in the north east corner as this location is immediately south of an existing employment area (Ricardo) and doesn't have such a central location in the Local Green Gap as the north west development proposal. This view has been informed by a Landscape and Ecology study. However, before any final decisions were made regarding the allocations at the airport it was considered necessary to SA the two options as follows:

1. Development in the north east corner only
2. Development in the north east and north west corner

The full SA of these options can be found in Appendix 7 but the conclusion of this appraisal is as follows:

Both options have a number of positive benefits in respect of the economic and social objectives. Option 2 scores particularly well in this regard. Neither option scores particularly well in respect of the environmental objectives but Option 2 would clearly have more significant environmental impacts than Option 1, particularly with regard to the historic environment, the countryside and flood risk. On balance, it is considered that Option 1 performs better as it would still have a number of social and economic benefits but without such a significant impact on the environment.

A27 roundabout location

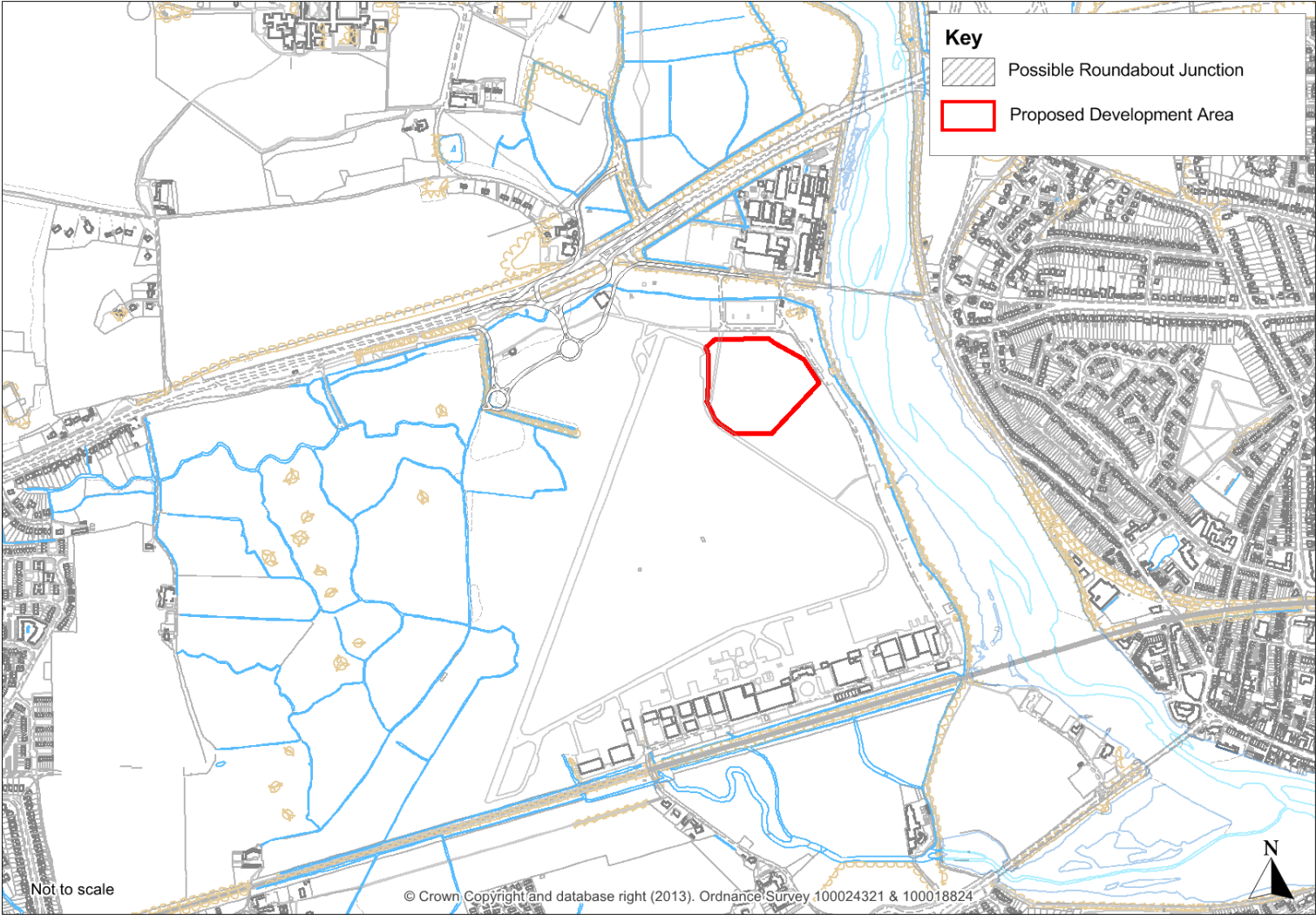
- 10.3 For new development to take place at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport, a new access from the A27 is required as confirmed by the Highways Agency who have also confirmed that only one access will be acceptable. This access would take the form of a roundabout. Two roundabout locations have been proposed by the promoters of the sites – adjacent New Monks Farm or in place of the Sussex Pad junction adjacent to the Airport. There has been no agreement by the different site promoters on the location of the roundabout. As a result an SA of the two roundabout options has been undertaken to understand the advantages and disadvantages of both options.

The full SA of the roundabout options can be found in appendix 7. The conclusion of this SA is as follows:

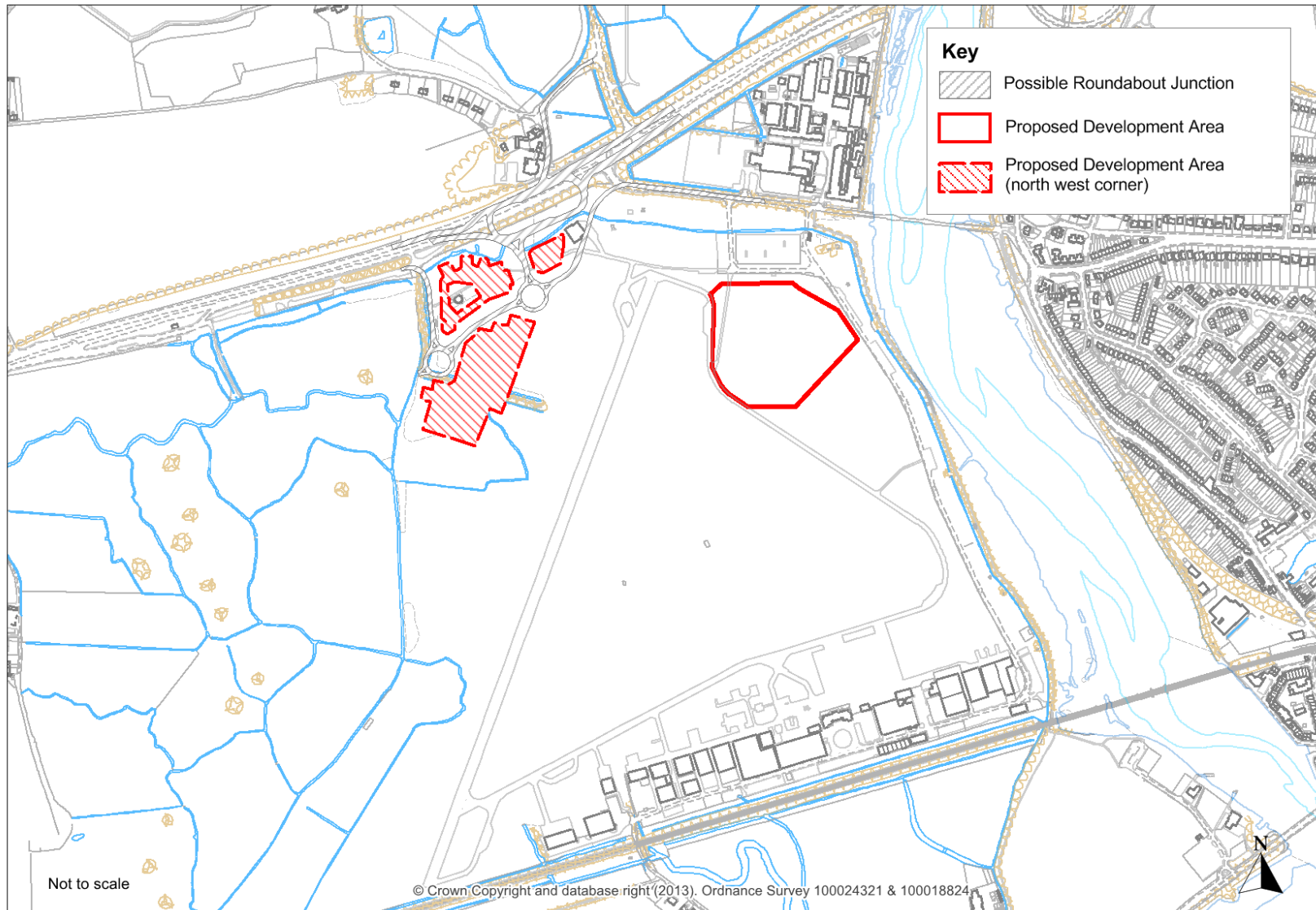
The Sustainability Appraisal shows that the general benefits and disadvantages of both roundabouts are largely similar. The main difference at this stage is the impact on the landscape. Based on existing evidence, Shoreham Airport is a more sensitive location than New Monks Farm and, as a result, the Shoreham Airport roundabout option has more scope for conflict with the countryside and heritage objectives. However, more evidence is currently being produced in this regard so this SA will need to be refined to inform the submission version of the Adur Local Plan.

As a result of some gaps in the evidence, no single roundabout option has yet been selected and both options will be included in the Revised Draft Adur Local Plan 2013 document.

Shoreham Airport Development – north east corner only

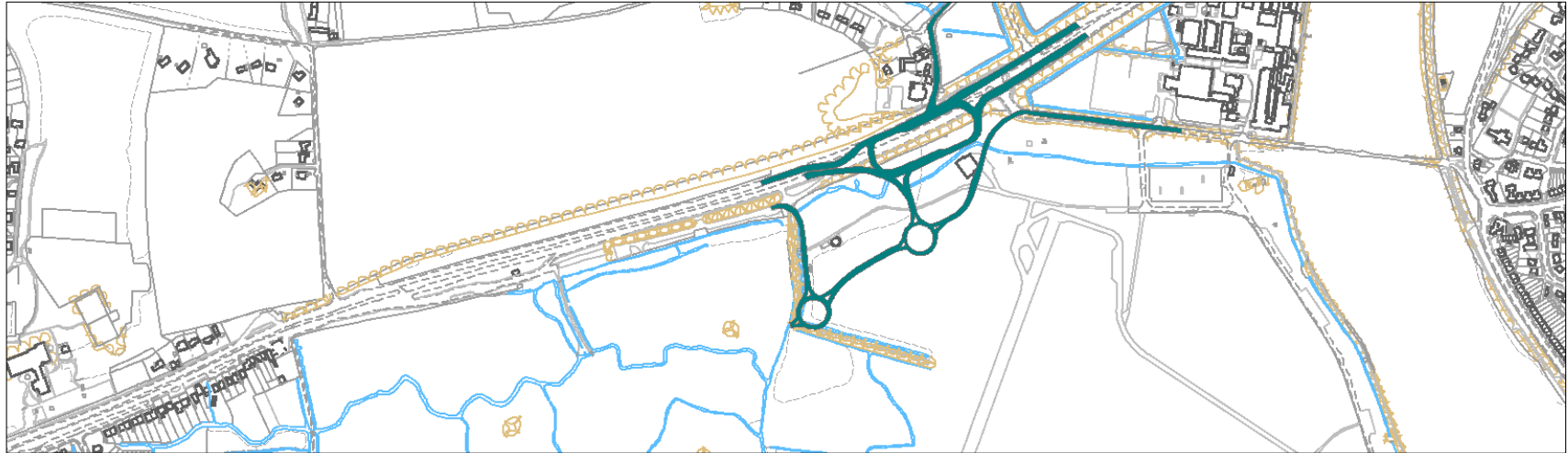


Shoreham Airport Development – north east and north west corner

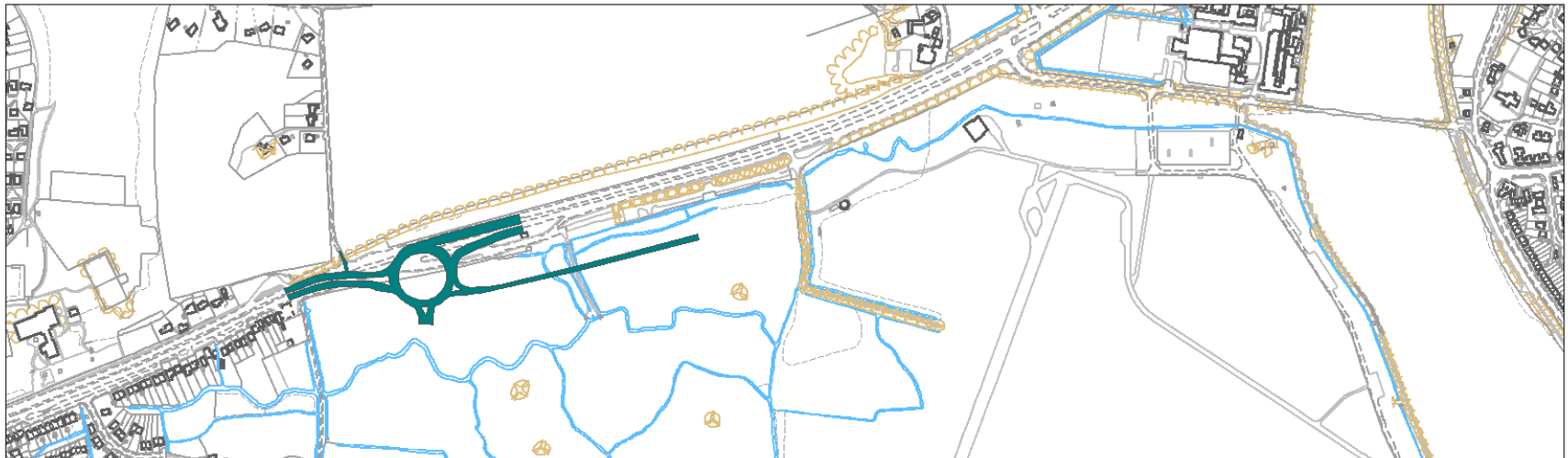


Proposed Roundabout Options

Roundabout Option 1. Shoreham Airport



Roundabout Option 2. New Monks Farm



SECTION 11 - Next Steps

Adur Local Plan

- 11.1 The next stage of the Adur Local Plan will be the production of the pre-submission version of the Plan.

SECTION 12 - Consultation

- 12.1 The Planning Policy Section welcomes your comments on any aspects of this report. The consultation period for this Sustainability Appraisal runs in parallel to that of the Revised Draft Local Plan **starting 26 September and ending 7 November 2013**.
- 12.2 Please return any comments to the address below:

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FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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

The CLG Plan Making Manual

<http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100428141142/http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelId=109798>

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

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

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"> • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • 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.
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. 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>
Biodiversity	EU Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	European Union	1979 codified 2009	<p>The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. It is this</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				directive that creates Special Protection Areas.
Biodiversity	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	2010	Strategic goals – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. • Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems services • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
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 2010/31/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	European Union	2010	To promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. Requires: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of a methodology for calculation of

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>the energy performance of buildings;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings. Aim is nearly zero energy buildings by 2020; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; • Energy certification of buildings
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. The Sustainability Appraisal accompanying the Local Plan must comply with the requirements of this legislation.</p>
General / Cross-cutting	Renewed European Sustainable Development Strategy	European Commission	2006	<p>The strategy focuses on the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demographics and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
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"> • Improve the implementation of existing legislation • Integrating environmental concerns into other policies • Encouraging the market to work for the environment • Empowering citizens and changing behaviour • Greening land use planning and management decisions <p>The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource • Environment and health • Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes <p>A proposal for a new EAP is currently being considered.</p>
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"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory. <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>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
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.</p> <p>The Johannesburg declaration seeks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns by accelerating the shift towards sustainable consumption and production – 10-year framework of programmes of action; Reverse trend in loss of natural resources; • To support an urgent and substantial increase in the global share of renewable energy; and to significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010.
Noise	EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC.	European Parliament and Council	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • 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.
Soil	European Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	EU	2006	<p>The strategy is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils. • Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats. • Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use. • Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. <p>Strategy includes proposals for a EU Soil Framework Directive the main draft elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A requirement to consider the impact that new policy will

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>have on soils while they are being developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A requirement to reduce the risks relating to soil erosion, organic matter decline, compaction, salinization and landslides. • A requirement to prevent soil contamination.
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"> • Expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater. • Achieve 'good status' for all waters set by assigned deadline. • Water management based on river basins 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards • Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of waste water • Getting citizen involvement to influence the direction of environmental protection. <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
Air	The Environment Act 1995 Part IV + Air Quality Regulations 2000 + 2002 Amendment	Central Government	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placed the requirement on the Secretary of State to produce the National Air Quality Strategy; and 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.
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	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"> a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy reducing environmental pressures improving our knowledge
Biodiversity, flora and fauna	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in Local Plans planning positively

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				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.
Climate	The Carbon Plan	Central Government - DECC	2011	Sets out how the UK will make the transition to a low carbon economy, covering issues

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				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"> • the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; • the wider benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; • the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and • opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment of the character of a place.
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	The Plan for Growth	Central Government – HM Treasury + BIS	2011	Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. Four overarching aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create the most competitive tax system in the G20 • to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business • to encourage investment

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
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 Acts	Central Government	2008 + 2011	These Acts covers carbon capture and storage, renewable energy, feed-in tariffs, smart metering and renewable heat incentives. The 2011 Act also introduces the Green Deal as a means of financing energy efficiency improvements.
Energy	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy and Annual Monitoring Reports	Central Government – DECC and Fuel Poverty Action Group	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. Encourage the use of Combined Heat and Power plants for residential use. Develop urban regeneration policies to tackle those</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				properties capable of being made energy efficient at reasonable cost.
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 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"> To provide better protection from flooding and better management of water supplies To provide protection for land features that may affect flood risk To implement a new permitting requirement with regard to drainage systems 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).
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>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 change by avoiding inappropriate development in vulnerable areas or adding to the impacts of physical changes to the coast.</p>
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 - DCLG	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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>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.</p> <p>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 running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
General / cross-cutting	Planning Policy Statement 1: Eco-towns a Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	Central Government - DCLG	2009	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.
General / cross-cutting	Mainstreaming Sustainable Development – The Government's vision and what this means in practice	DEFRA	2011	This refreshed vision and commitment builds on the principles that underpinned the UK's 2005 sustainable development strategy but seeks to make it mainstream rather than a separate green issue of priority to only a few Government departments. Implementation will be through measures such as the Green Economy, the Green Deal, and the Big Society.
General / cross-cutting	Localism Act	Central Government - DCLG	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights: New community rights will ensure that community organisations can nominate important local assets for inclusion on a list of assets to be

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>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"> • 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. • 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. • 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 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.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				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"> • Plan for a mix of housing based on demographic and market trends and needs of different groups in the community; • Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and • Set policies for meeting identified need for affordable housing. They should also identify and bring back into residential use

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies.
Noise	Noise Policy Statement for England	Central Government - DEFRA	2010	<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>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"> • 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; • Not place unreasonable restrictions of existing businesses wanting to develop because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established ; and • Identify and protect areas of tranquillity.
Population and Human Health	Healthy Lives Healthy People White Paper	Central Government - DH	2010	<p>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.</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Population and Human Health	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Issues to consider in creating healthy, inclusive communities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning positively for provision of facilities such as community facilities, open space, sports and recreation buildings; • Guarding against unnecessary loss of such facilities; • Giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; • Creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
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.
Transport	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support a pattern of development which facilitates use of sustainable modes of transport; • 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; • Promote a mix of uses within larger scale residential developments; • 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. <p>Planning for ports and airports</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				should take account of their growth and role in serving business, leisure, training and emergency service needs.
Transport	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen. Local transport white paper	Central Government - DETR	2011	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.
Waste	Government Review of Waste Policy in England	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	Principal Challenges to realise long term vision of a green, zero waste economy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing waste wherever it occurs • Helping the community to develop and deliver local solutions for collecting and dealing with waste from households and businesses. • Increase of recycling of waste from households and businesses. • Approach to extracting recyclables from waste, generates high quality material to meet needs of reprocessors. • Interface between EFW policies, RE targets, and delivering on climate and broader environmental needs. • Reduce landfill (especially biodegradable waste). • Effective approach reducing waste crime, reducing harm to the environment, human health, local communities and businesses.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
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"> • Reform of the abstraction regime. • Taking forward the new catchment based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution. • Consultation on national standards for SuDS and a new approval system for sustainable drainage.
Water	Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice	Environment Agency	2012	<p>This set outs how the Environment Agency manages and protects groundwater resources. The approaches set out in the position statements will be of interest to developers, planners, permitting applicants, operators and anyone whose activities have a direct impact on or are affected by groundwater.</p>

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"> • Be a clear, coherent and inspiring vision for the South East • Provide a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region • Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners • Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change • Enable all organisations in the South East to support and improve biodiversity across the region • Be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region <p>The Regional Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Map identifies the areas which are priorities for</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				the restoration and creation of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats in the South East of England. This includes sites within Adur District.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	The Forestry and Woodlands Framework Steering Group(a range of partners from statutory environmental agencies and the forestry sector)	2009	The framework focuses on four themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better places for people to live • Enhanced environment and biodiversity • A stronger contribution to the economy • A secure future for our woodland resources • 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>”.
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	The South East Green Infrastructure Framework	Natural England	2010	The South East Green Infrastructure framework will seek to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Green Infrastructure as an integral and essential component of sustainable communities; • Develop a common understanding of the role and importance of green infrastructure; • Help implement the South East Plan’s green infrastructure policy; and • Provide detailed guidance on how Green Infrastructure can be delivered through the planning system and local partnerships.
Climate	A Summary of Climate Change Risks for South East England	Climate South East	2012	Coincides with publication of UK’s first Climate Change Risk Assessment, presenting a local perspective of the CCRA risks and opportunities.
Economic Development	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	Tourism South East	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a ‘must visit’ region; • To provide an unrivalled experience for the visitor; and • To establish effective management and organization.
Water	River Basin Management Plan – South	Environment Agency	2009	River Basin Management Plans are intended to protect and improve the water environment.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
	East			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.
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	2013	Drought Plans are used to ensure security of public water supplies is not threatened in periods of water shortage caused by an exceptional shortage of rainfall. Depending upon the severity of the drought, actions might include campaigns to encourage reduced water use by customers, introduction of restrictions such as Temporary Bans, as well as enhanced control of leakages and reduction in water pressure.

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	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural biodiversity. • Identify priority habitats and species which are important

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>to Sussex and /or where there is a special responsibility to care for flora/fauna which is important on a national or international scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set realistic, but ambitious, targets and timescales for priority habitats and species and to monitor progress of action plans against those targets. • Ensure that biodiversity action continues as a joint initiative, evolving in a dynamic framework for nature conservation. • Raise public awareness and encourage involvement in biodiversity action. <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.
Climate	West Sussex County Local Climate Impact Profile	Climate South East	2009	Aim is to gauge vulnerabilities of services within West Sussex to past weather events, thereby helping to assist adaptive efforts to improve LA resilience to these events. Includes information for each LA area including Adur.
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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
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 and east banks of the River Adur over the next 50 years as well as the coastal frontages.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Beachy Head to Selsey Bill Shoreline Management Plan 1 st Review	South Downs Coastal Group	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks • To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies • 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 • To comply with international and national conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations • To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies • To highlight areas where knowledge gap exists.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	West Sussex County Council	2011	Aim is to provide an assessment of local flood risk across the study area including information on past floods and potential consequences of future floods. Of five flood risk clusters identified, one is located at Southwick and Shoreham. None of the clusters are significant enough, however, to be designated as an Indicative Flood Risk Area. Such an area

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				exists immediately to the east of Adur, at Brighton and Hove.
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	2012	<p>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 2012-2015 describes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active communities – we want to be judged by the extent to which we help residents, families and communities to achieve the social outcomes they deserve. • Think family – working with our partners through the West Sussex Co-operative we will help families at the earliest opportunity to stay together, stay health and stay safe. • Healthy ambitions - we want all residents in West Sussex to live longer, happier, healthier lives. • Age with confidence – we want to ensure that residents are confident in preparing for and living well in old age. • 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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>beyond our boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. <p>Living within our means - we understand our responsibility to ensure every pound of taxpayers' money is spent wisely.</p>
Noise / Health	DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended"	DEFRA Central Government	2010	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 and Well in West Sussex: West Sussex Public Health Plan 2012-2017	West Sussex County Council	2012	<p>Purpose is to provide a framework for improving health and wellbeing of residents of west Sussex over the next 5 years. Main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best start in life measured by an increase in children's readiness for school, in particular for those most disadvantaged children • Reduce the rates of premature deaths and illness resulting from cardiovascular disease • Reduce the negative impact of being a carer on carer's mental and physical wellbeing • Ensure we have a sustainable prevention, wellbeing and services system across the county to support the increase in the numbers of older people • Enable people to develop the emotional resilience to cope

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>with stress and manage life-changing situations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enable our residents to have access to decent, warm, safe homes • Improve access to good jobs and reduce long term unemployment across communities • Increase the level of skills and qualifications of children and young people and reduce inequalities in educational outcomes • Reduce harm from alcohol for individuals, families and communities.
Population and Human Health	Promoting action on health inequalities. Working together to improve the quality of life in West Sussex 2012-2017	West Sussex County Council	2012	Describes the context of local health inequalities and sets out actions and approaches that will be taken to ensure they are addressed in the long term.
Social	West Sussex Cultural Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2009	<p>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 by the part it plays in achieving economic, social and environmental goals. It proposes five priorities for the next five-years, which are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and participation – to increase participation in and access for all to cultural activities • Learning and skills – to increase opportunities for and access to creative learning • Built and natural environment – to contribute to a high quality environment by promoting social, economic and cultural regeneration • Creative and cultural sector – to contribute to the development of the creative and cultural sector • Advocacy and partnership – to demonstrate the benefits and value of cultural activities

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				and to make the necessary links between people and organisations
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"> • A better place to live: Do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts • Opportunity for all: Give everyone the chance to learn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our • companies and the economy • Better health for all: Reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths. • Staying and feeling safe: Increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people
Social / Economic Development	West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2009	<p>The NEET Strategy sets out the 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"> • A reduction in the amount of young people becoming NEET. • A continued reduction in the amount of young people 'Unknown' (i.e. those whose EET status we do not know) • 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 • High quality careers education information, advice and guidance for all young people • Ensure as many young people as possible are made a suitable offer to maximise the impact of The September Guarantee

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in the availability of Apprenticeships • An Implementation Plan in place to support the Strategy, with input from organisations/partners working with young people
Social / Economic Development	Supporting Economic Growth in West Sussex: An Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012-2020	West Sussex County Council	2012	<p>Strategic priorities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote West Sussex as a First Class Business location • Understand and respond to the needs of established businesses and support people to start and grow successful enterprises • Adopt and respond to new funding conditions and opportunities to ensure that West Sussex secures investment to support its economic development priorities • Deliver the transport and communications infrastructure that businesses and residents need • Make best use of land and property to support a robust and sustainable economy • Support the creation of a range of jobs that enable people to participate in the labour market in a way that best reflects their needs at different life stages • Support local people to acquire the skills that the economy needs.
Transport	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026	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"> • promoting economic growth • tackling climate change • providing access to services, employment & housing, and • improving safety, security & health <p>For Adur District Council, the implementation of the objectives will be through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing use of sustainable modes of transport • improving network efficiency in order to reduce emissions and delays • minimising the impact of HGVs on the local community

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving safety for all road users reducing traffic emissions, particularly NO2
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"> River Adur: Water Available River Ouse: No Water Available Cockhaise Brook: Over Licensed Brighton Chalk: No Water Available <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 NO2 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</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>road traffic in those areas. No significant contributions from industrial or point sources were identified in the District.</p> <p>The AQMA provides an implementation plan of possible actions that could be carried out to reduce air pollution.</p>
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 on-going 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"> • Shoreham-by-Sea • Southlands • Southwick 	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 the

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Cross Cutting	Local Plan (saved policies)			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"> 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. 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"> Energy and CO2 Waste and recycling Transport Water conservation Flooding Biodiversity and green infrastructure
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"> Protecting front line services; Promoting a clean, green and sustainable environment; Supporting and improving the local economy; Working in partnerships to promote health and well-being

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>in our communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring value for money and low Council Tax.
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"> Be fit for purpose – efficient, flexible and sustainable; Meet the changing needs of existing and new customers; Safeguard essential port operations e.g. importing aggregates; Enhance the Port's role in the local community especially in terms of jobs; Improve the environment and protect valuable local amenities.
Housing	Housing Strategy 2012-2017	Adur District Council and Worthing Borough Council	2012	<p>Housing priorities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance the Local Housing Market: exploit development opportunities to help meet the overall housing requirements of Adur. Meet Affordable Housing Need: maximise affordable housing across a range of tenures Prevent Homelessness: reduce homelessness and ensure appropriate support for those who become homeless Housing Support: meet the needs of vulnerable groups. Provide a high quality housing service Promote a healthy private sector.
Social	waves ahead: sustainable community strategy: Worthing and Adur 2010-2026	Local strategic partnership	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"> Good access to facilities and services People leading healthier lifestyles Communities getting along well together Good access to green space and leisure Protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and skills development • A vibrant local economy • Sustainable development <p>This vision is then structured around 4 main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better place to live, work and enjoy • Better health and wellbeing for all • Learning, training and employment opportunities for all • Staying and feeling safe <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	Partnership Plan for Adur and Worthing 2011-2014	Adur and Worthing Safer Communities Partnership	2011	<p>Directs and focuses work being undertaken and identifies key priorities in helping to reduce crime and disorder in Adur and Worthing. These priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-social behaviour with particular regard to youth disorder. • Alcohol and drug misuse with particular regard for young people and the street drinking community. • Harm reduction to tackle domestic abuse, serious sexual offences, hate crime, and support vulnerable victims. • Safer roads to reduce road traffic deaths, serious injuries and anti-social driving. • Priority crime including violent crime; Theft other; Burglary other than dwelling; Arsons: to reduce levels of crime and disorder.
Soil and Ground Conditions	Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	Adur District Council	2001	<p>Identifies areas within the district, which have been classified as 'contaminated sites', an assessment process and outline of remediation.</p>

Average annual domestic consumption of gas	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>16,705</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>15,999</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>15,221</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>14,569</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>13,308</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>13,380</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>12,184</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	16,705	2006	15,999	2007	15,221	2008	14,569	2009	13,308	2010	13,380	2011	12,184	Comparison with Great Britain: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sales per consumer (kWh)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>19,020</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>18,241</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>17,614</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>16,906</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>15,383</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>15,155</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>14,205</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: To be reported</p>	Year	Sales per consumer (kWh)	2005	19,020	2006	18,241	2007	17,614	2008	16,906	2009	15,383	2010	15,155	2011	14,205	www.gov.uk
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Number and percentage of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	To be reported	Target: 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	Adur District Council http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/xls/2150032.xls
Number and percentage of new non-residential developments meeting or exceeding BREEAM Very Good standard	To be reported	Target: 100% of new non-residential developments to meet or exceed BREEAM Very Good standard	British Research Establishment Adur District Council,

2. Protect and enhance water quality, maintain water supply and encourage the sustainable use of water																											
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																								
Average per capita consumption of water	<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	<p>Comparison with whole Southern Water area</p> <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> <p>Target: To reduce daily consumption of water over plan period</p>	Year	Litres/person/day	2007 - 08	153.09	2008 – 09	144.98	2009 – 10	144.59	2010 – 11	153.59	2011 - 12	156.65	Southern Water
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2011 - 12	156.65																										
Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 in respect of water efficiency	To be reported	Target: 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4	Adur District Council																								

Classification of groundwater quality	Ch/W/P Chalk*		Brighton Chalk Block	Target: To maintain or improve this classification over the plan period.	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx
	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					
Status of waterbodies	Current Ecolog'al Quality		2015 Predicted Ecolog'al Quality	Target: To ensure all waterbodies achieve at least good ecological status or good ecological potential by 2015 in accordance with the Water Framework Directive	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/homeandleisure/37793.aspx
	Adur Estuary	Moderate	Moderate		
	Ladywell Stream	Moderate	Moderate		
	Teville Stream	Bad	Bad		
Number of planning applications incorporating SuDS	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	Year	Target: To maximise development on brownfield land.	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Reports	
	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	Year	Target: To maximise development on brownfield land.	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Reports	
	2006 - 07			95.5%
	2007 - 08			100%
	2008 - 09			79%
	2009 – 10			100%
	2010 - 11			100%
	2011 - 12	46%		

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 colspan="2">Year</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> <tr> <td>2011 - 12</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007 - 08	0	2008 - 09	1	2009 – 10	0	2010 - 11	0	2011 - 12	0	Trend: No discernible trend Target: 0	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
Year															
2007 - 08	0														
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2009 – 10	0														
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Number of developments commenced within BAP habitats	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2007 - 08</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 09</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009 – 10</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 - 11</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011 - 12</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007 - 08	0	2008 - 09	2	2009 – 10	0	2010 - 11	0	2011 - 12	0	Trend: No discernible trend Target: To ensure no net loss of BAP habitats.	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
Year															
2007 - 08	0														
2008 - 09	2														
2009 – 10	0														
2010 - 11	0														
2011 - 12	0														
Extent and condition of SSSIs	6 SSSI units in the district – 4 of these are in favourable condition, 1 unit is unfavourable but recovering and 1 units is favourable with no change (2012)	Target: Ensure no further loss, damage or deterioration of SSSIs. Restore/recreate unfavourable parts of SSSI so they reach favourable status.	Natural England												
Amount of land identified as BAP habitat	To be reported <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Hectares</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009 - 10</td> <td>581.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 - 11</td> <td>642.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011 - 12</td> <td>572.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Hectares	2009 - 10	581.2	2010 - 11	642.7	2011 - 12	572.8	Target: No decrease in amount of land identified as BAP habitat. Increases will be sought where possible.	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre				
Year	Hectares														
2009 - 10	581.2														
2010 - 11	642.7														
2011 - 12	572.8														

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

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Number of up-to-date conservation appraisals and management plans	3	Target: 7 Conservation Appraisals and Management Plans produced by end of plan period.	Adur District Council Planning Policy Team
Listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments at risk of decay	None. Shoreham Old Fort has been removed from the risk register.	Target: 0 by end of plan period	English Heritage Risk Register
Conservation areas at risk	1 - Southlands	Target: 0 by end of plan period	English Heritage Risk Register

6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Number of planning applications approved outside the built up area boundary and not within the National Park	To be reported	Target: 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	
Amount of open space in the district per 1000 population		(1)	(2)	(3)	Target: 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	-0.062		
	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																																						
Number of Air Quality Management Areas	There are 2 air quality management areas in Adur: High Street, Shoreham-By-Sea Old Shoreham Road, Southwick	Target: No new Air Quality Management Areas designated Reduction of NO2 levels in accordance with Adur Air Quality Action Plan																																							
Greenhouse gas footprint (tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita)	Adur's footprint is 16.41 tonnes (2008)	Comparison: The South East footprint is 17.28 tonnes and the national average is 16.34 tonnes (2008) Target: To reduce Adur's footprint of tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita	http://www.resource-accounting.org.uk/downloads																																						
CO2 emissions per capita (tonnes)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>CO₂ emissions per capita</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>6.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>5.9</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>5.7</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>5.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>5.3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	CO ₂ emissions per capita	2005	6.2	2006	6.0	2007	5.9	2008	5.7	2009	5.2	2010	5.3	Comparison: with South East and England <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th colspan="2">CO₂ emissions per capita</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Sth East</th> <th>England</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>8.2</td><td>8.6</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>8.1</td><td>8.5</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>7.9</td><td>8.3</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>7.6</td><td>8.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>6.8</td><td>7.2</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>7.1</td><td>7.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Target: To contribute to the reduction in CO ₂ footprint	Year	CO ₂ emissions per capita			Sth East	England	2005	8.2	8.6	2006	8.1	8.5	2007	7.9	8.3	2008	7.6	8.0	2009	6.8	7.2	2010	7.1	7.4	www.gov.uk
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2010	7.1	7.4																																							

Public concern over noise – number of noise complaints	Year		Trend: No discernible trend Target: No significant increase in noise complaints over the plan period	Adur District Council Environmental Health Team
	2008	225		
	2009	281		
	2010	242		
	2011	252		
Number of planning permissions for developments that incorporate the remediation of contaminated land	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	Comparison with England <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>		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
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			Target: Contribute to increased life expectancy for males and females over the plan period.																																	
			Comparison with South East and England <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>SE</th> <th>Eng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sept 08 – Aug 09</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>18.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 09 – Aug 10</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>18.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept 10 – Aug 11</td> <td>16.6</td> <td>19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Year	SE	Eng	Sept 08 – Aug 09	16.0	18.3	Sept 09 – Aug 10	16.6	18.7	Sept 10 – Aug 11	16.6	19	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics																			
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Sept 09 – Aug 10	16.6	18.7																																		
Sept 10 – Aug 11	16.6	19																																		
			Target: To reduce prevalence of obese children over plan period																																	
Number of under 18 conceptions per annum	<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> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>34</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Year		2007	42	2008	33	2009	44	2010	30	2011	34	Target: To reduce proportion of under 18 conceptions per annum over plan period		ONS																		
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	2008	33																																		
	2009	44																																		
2010	30																																			
2011	34																																			

Early mortality rate – early deaths from cancer.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Local value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005 - 2007</td> <td>132.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006 - 2008</td> <td>117.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 - 2009</td> <td>114.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 2010</td> <td>105.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Local value	2005 - 2007	132.3	2006 - 2008	117.7	2007 - 2009	114.1	2008 - 2010	105.5	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>SE</th> <th>Eng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2005 - 2007</td> <td>107.9</td> <td>115.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2006 - 2008</td> <td>106.2</td> <td>113.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007 - 2009</td> <td>104.2</td> <td>112.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008 - 2010</td> <td>102.5</td> <td>110.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: To reduce proportion of early deaths from cancer over plan period</p>	Year	SE	Eng	2005 - 2007	107.9	115.5	2006 - 2008	106.2	113.9	2007 - 2009	104.2	112.1	2008 - 2010	102.5	110.1	Local Health Profile
Year	Local value																											
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2008 - 2010	55.9	67.3																										

11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour			
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Level of crime	At Feb 2013 crime statistics for Adur show: 12 wards classified as “average”. 2 wards classified as “below average”. 4 wards with specific types of crime classified as “above average”	Target: To ensure that the crime level classifications in Adur doesn’t worsen	Sussex Police

Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police	Year		Target: 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		

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

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities																																	
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources																														
Index of Multiple Deprivation Ranking	<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>Trend: Adur's IMD ranking has consistently worsened since 2004</p> <p>Target: No worsening of Adur's IMD ranking</p>	Adur District Council																						
Year	Ranking																																
2004	179																																
2007	138																																
2010	135																																
Percentage of children living in households whose income is 60% or below median income	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>16.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>17.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>16.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>18.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>16.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2006	16.8%	2007	17.3%	2008	16.8%	2009	18.2%	2010	16.9%	<p>Comparison with South East & England</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>SE</th> <th>Eng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2006</td> <td>14.4%</td> <td>20.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>14.9%</td> <td>21.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>14.5%</td> <td>20.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>15.4%</td> <td>21.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>20.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Trend: The fall in 2010 is likely to reflect a lowering of median income rather than improvements in household income.</p> <p>Target: Reduce the percentage of children living in low income households.</p>	Year	SE	Eng	2006	14.4%	20.8%	2007	14.9%	21.6%	2008	14.5%	20.9%	2009	15.4%	21.3%	2010	15.0%	20.6%	HMRC
Year																																	
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2010	15.0%	20.6%																															

Percentage of households in fuel poverty	Year		Comparison with England		www.gov.uk
	2006	8.5%	2006	11.5%	
	2008	10.2%	2008	15.6%	
	2009	13.6%	2009	18.4%	
	2010	13.6%	2010	16.4%	
	2011	11.3%	2011	14.6	
	<p>Trend: The number of households in fuel poverty in Adur had been fluctuating as for England as a whole.</p> <p>Target: Reduce the percentage of households in fuel poverty</p>				

14. To meet housing needs and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing									
Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources						
Number of households classified as having priority needs on the housing register	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Year</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>1069</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>1124</td> </tr> </table>	Year		2011	1069	2012	1124	Target: Reduce number of homeless households in priority need.	Adur District Council
Year									
2011	1069								
2012	1124								

Net dwelling completions	<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> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>193</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2007/ 08	146	2008/ 09	123	2009/ 10	61	2010/ 11	63	2011/12	193	<p>Trend: Net dwelling completions have been reducing over recent years. 2011/12, however, includes completions from 2 large schemes.</p> <p>Target: 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 revocation of South East Plan)</p>	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report																							
Year																																						
2007/ 08	146																																					
2008/ 09	123																																					
2009/ 10	61																																					
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Gross affordable housing completions	<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> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>91</td> <td>44.6</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	2011/12	91	44.6	<p>Trend: No discernible trend</p> <p>Target: 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																																				
2011/12	91	44.6																																				
Ratio of median house price to median earnings	<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>8.26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>9.26 *</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* provisional</p>	Year	Ratio	2007	7.39	2008	9.42	2009	8.34	2010	9.95	2011	8.26	2012	9.26 *	<p>Comparison</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>7.97</td> <td>6.69</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>6.74</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: 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	7.97	6.69	2012	N/A	6.74	www.gov.uk
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2012	N/A	6.74																																				

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> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>1107</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Sq.m.	2007/ 08	11965	2008/ 09	9843	2009/ 10	6700	2010/ 11	1342	2011/12	1107	<p>Trend: The total gross amount of additional employment floorspace has been reducing over the last 5 years.</p> <p>Target: 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														
2011/12	1107														

Local units in VAT and / or PAYE based enterprises	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Year</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>2310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>2285</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>2215</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>2175</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year		2008	2310	2009	2285	2010	2215	2011	2175	Target: To increase amount of VAT and / or PAYE based enterprises over plan period	ONS I																														
Year																																											
2008	2310																																										
2009	2285																																										
2010	2215																																										
2011	2175																																										
Percentage of working age population that are economically active	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2008</td> <td>83.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2009</td> <td>81.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2010</td> <td>79.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2011</td> <td>78.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2012</td> <td>85.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Period	%	Jan-Dec 2008	83.0	Jan-Dec 2009	81.0	Jan-Dec 2010	79.8	Jan-Dec 2011	78.8	Jan-Dec 2012	85.5	Comparison: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Period</th> <th>SE%</th> <th>GB %</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2008</td> <td>80.1</td> <td>76.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2009</td> <td>79.8</td> <td>76.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2010</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>76.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2011</td> <td>79.0</td> <td>76.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan-Dec 2012</td> <td>76.6</td> <td>76.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Target: Maintain high levels of employment in Adur	Period	SE%	GB %	Jan-Dec 2008	80.1	76.7	Jan-Dec 2009	79.8	76.7	Jan-Dec 2010	79.3	76.2	Jan-Dec 2011	79.0	76.3	Jan-Dec 2012	76.6	76.9	NOMIS										
Period	%																																										
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Average gross weekly earnings: – Employees living in Adur Employees working in Adur	<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> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>454</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>£</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>414</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>465</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>428</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	£	2010	409	2011	411	2012	454	Year	£	2010	414	2011	465	2012	428	Comparison: <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>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>556</td> <td>508</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>South East</th> <th>Great Britain</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>524</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>529</td> <td>500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>537</td> <td>508</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Target: To increase weekly earnings in the district through the provision of more high-value jobs and training facilities.	Year	South East	Great Britain	2010	548	502	2011	554	500	2012	556	508	Year	South East	Great Britain	2010	524	500	2011	529	500	2012	537	508	NOMIS
Year	£																																										
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2011	529	500																																									
2012	537	508																																									

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
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Year	No.	Target: To continue to not grant planning permission where this would be contrary to Environment Agency advice Environment Agency & Adur District Council
	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	Year	Total gross sq.m.	Amount in town centre	Target: To ensure that the majority of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' is provided within the town centre. Adur District Council
	07/ 08	614	0	
	08/ 09	91	91	
	09/ 10	535	0	
	10/ 11	335	0	
	11/12	3780 net	380 net	
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 & Sustainability Awards 2007. Commendation – Seascape, South Lancing.</p> <p>WSCC Design & 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												
Number of lower super output areas (LSOAs) within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England in respect of education, skills and training	<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)		Target: To reduce the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England	West Sussex County Council
2007 Index	2010 Index														
Churchill	Churchill														
Mash Barn	Eastbrook														
Peverel	Peverel														
Southlands (1)															
Southlands (2)															

% of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs	<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> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>76.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	%	2006/ 07	45.7	2007/ 08	55.4	2008/ 09	64.5	2009/ 10	75.3	2010/ 11	76.1	Comparison: <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> <tr> <td>2010/ 11</td> <td>79.3</td> <td>80.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: 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	2010/ 11	79.3	80.5	ONS Neighbourhood Statistics
	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																									
Household waste sent for re-use, recycling or composting	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>08/09</td> <td>35.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>37.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>36.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>35.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	%		08/09	35.3	09/10	37.4	10/11	36.7	11/12	35.9	Comparison: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SE</th> <th>Eng</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>08/09</td> <td>38.4</td> <td>37.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>09/10</td> <td>40.0</td> <td>39.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10/11</td> <td>41.3</td> <td>41.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11/12</td> <td>43.3</td> <td>43.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Target: to be reported</p>		SE	Eng	08/09	38.4	37.6	09/10	40.0	39.7	10/11	41.3	41.5	11/12	43.3	43.0	ONS local profile for Adur
%																												
08/09	35.3																											
09/10	37.4																											
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08/09	38.4	37.6																										
09/10	40.0	39.7																										
10/11	41.3	41.5																										
11/12	43.3	43.0																										

Appendix 3 – Site Appraisals

Site Appraisal Criteria

The majority of sites appraised in this appendix were identified in the Adur Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (2009 & 2012 update) and the Adur Urban Fringe Study (2006), although some additional sites have been identified since these studies were undertaken. 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 made:

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 where 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.

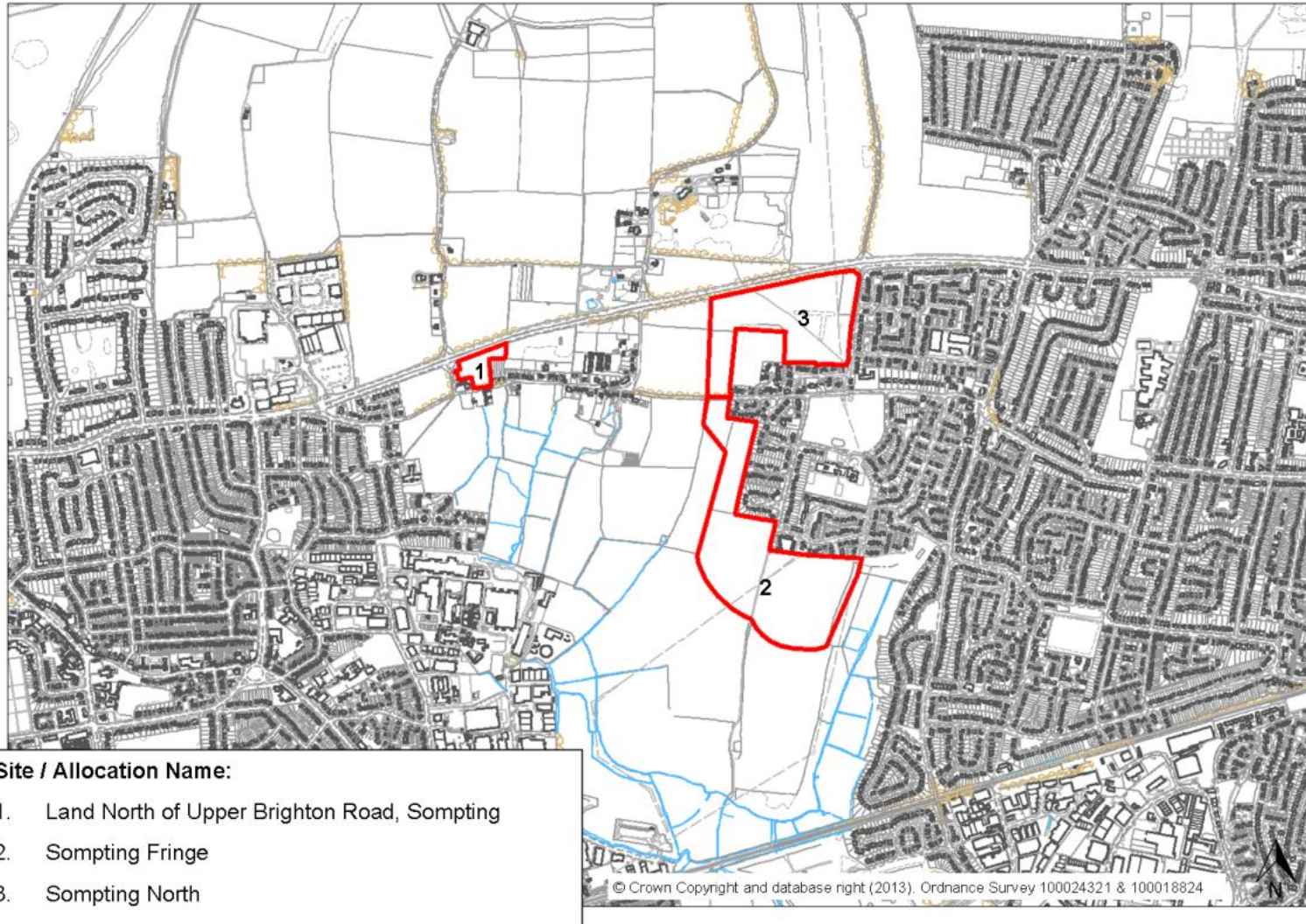
Schools: The criteria for free home to school transport has been used which specifies that if a child has to walk more than two miles to a primary school or three miles to a secondary school they qualify for free home to school transport. Therefore scores are as follows: Green for a site within the statutory 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.

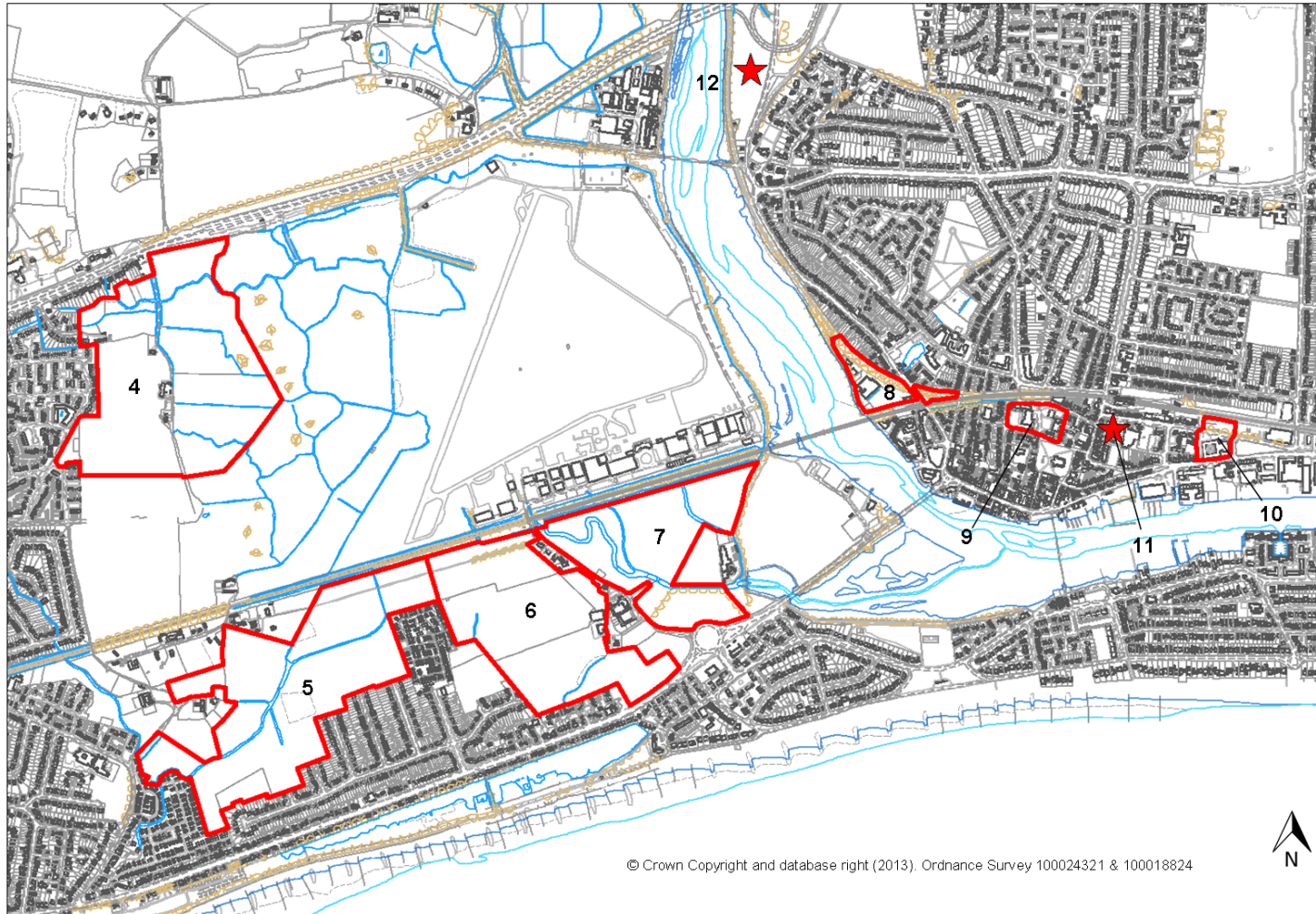
N.B. All distances measured are 'as the crow flies' although allowances have been made for large obstacles such as train lines, rivers etc.

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.

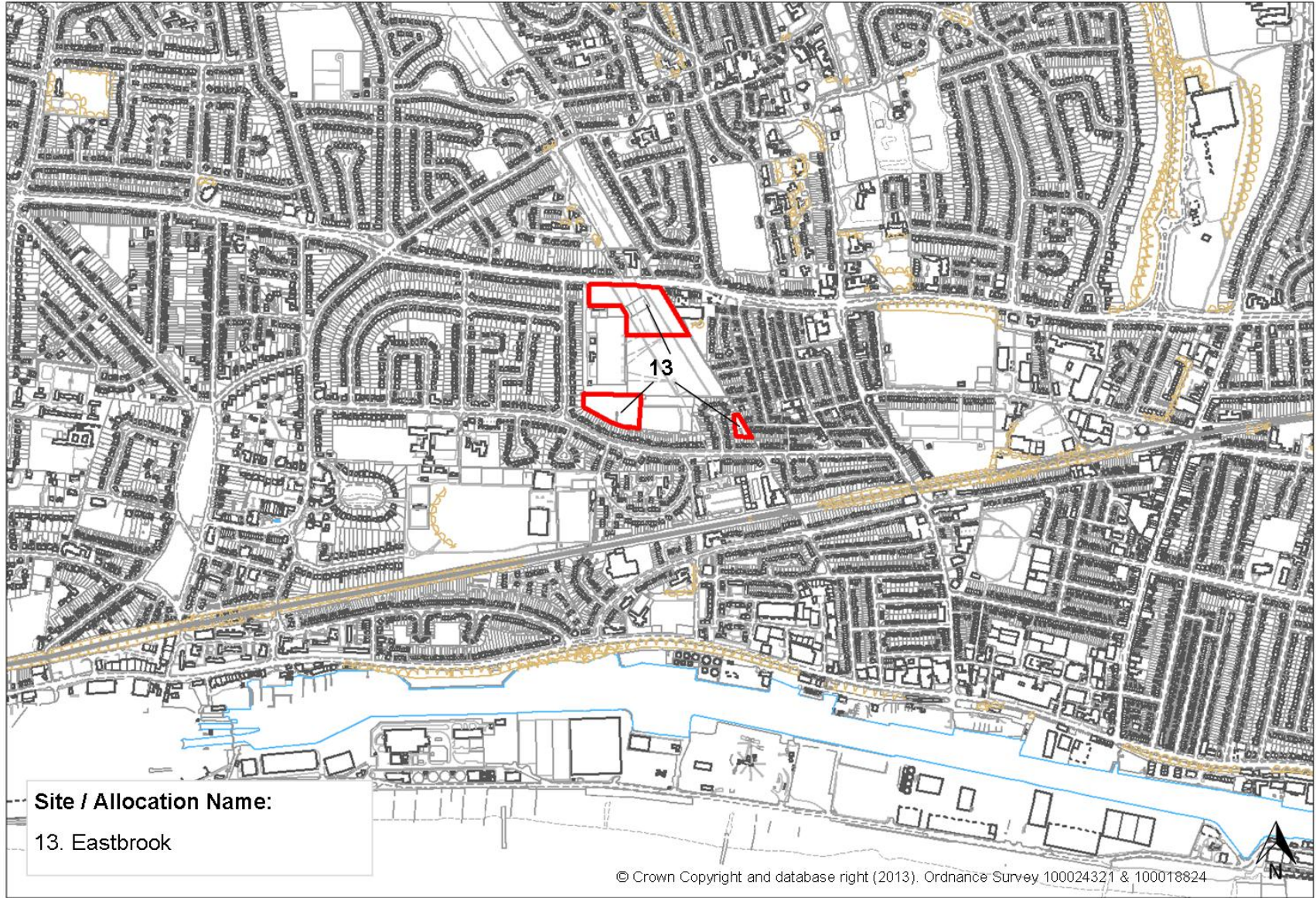
Maps showing sites included in appraisal





Site / Allocation Name:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. New Monks Farm, Lancing | 8. Ropetackle North, Shoreham-by-Sea |
| 5. Land North West of the Hasler Estate, Lancing | 9. Pond Road, Shoreham-by-Sea |
| 6. Land North East of the Hasler Estate, Lancing | 10. Adur Civic Centre, Shoreham-by-Sea |
| 7. Land Between Adur Recreation Ground & New Salts Farm, Lancing | 11. Police Station, Shoreham-by-Sea |
| | 12. Shoreham Gateway |



Site / Allocation Name:
13. Eastbrook

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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 the allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	R – 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 have a detrimental impact on the character of 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, particularly in respect of its impact on the integrity of the gap.
Will the allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	G – Unlikely to have a significant impact on the South Downs National Park despite close proximity.	
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Grade 2 and 3a 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 (East Worthing Industrial Estate)	
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 th most deprived ward in West Sussex	The main deprivation issue for Peverel Ward 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 water flooding?	A – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding, particularly the southern part of the site	
Is the site at risk from ground	G – The site has a groundwater flood	

water flooding?	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>Overall score: Red</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant flood risk on site Development unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity Minimal impact on the National Park despite its close proximity <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within the Sompting Village Conservation Area which is also within the Sompting/Lancing & Worthing Local Green Gap. As a result, development of the site would have a negative impact on both the Local Green Gap and the rural and historic character of the Conservation Area. Development of this site could set an undesirable precedent that would impact on 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. This site would therefore conflict with these priorities and as a result it is recommended that this site is not suitable for inclusion as an allocation in the Revised 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 is adjacent to Cokeham Brookes SNCI.	It is considered that development could be directed away from the SNCI and the connected wetland habitats immediately to the north of the SNCI. Any new development would need to enhance

		this SNCI.
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	
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	A - Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a high visual sensitivity and a medium to high landscape sensitivity. However, it also states that the interface with the built up area of Sompting is poor and the landscape makes very little contribution to the setting of local residential areas. The study also sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on the landscape.
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	A - Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a high visual sensitivity from a number of viewpoints within the National Park. However, the study also sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to

		minimise the impact on views from the National Park.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – The majority of the site is 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 - 1.7km (Headborough Gardens)	Access to Headborough Gardens would 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)	
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	
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) 0.8km (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 th 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?		
Any new development on this site would be likely to exacerbate existing traffic problems on West Street. Such impacts would need to be mitigated.		
Recommendation and justification:		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 1 and is therefore sequentially preferable to a number of other sites in the district • Generally good access to public open space • Some scope for well-designed sensitive development. <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • High visual sensitivity and medium-high landscape sensitivity. • Development of this site would result in the loss of a significant amount of Grade 2 agricultural land. • There is significant potential for groundwater flooding on site. <p>Despite concerns regarding the impact of development on the integrity of the Local Gap and the landscape generally,</p>		

this site is recommended for inclusion as an allocation in the Revised Draft Local Plan. The allocation of this site reflects the fact that there are very few unconstrained sites within the district to provide significant levels of development and that the site could accommodate some development without significant landscape impacts.

Site Name and Summary Details: Sompting North		
Site size (ha): 6.4 Current use: Agriculture Proposed use: Residential, community orchard, open space		
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 – The site is adjacent Malthouse Meadow which is jointly managed by Adur DC and Sompting Parish Council as a wildlife conservation area.	The site promoters would need to ensure that any new development at this site does not have a detrimental impact on Malthouse Meadow.

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?	A - Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a medium visual sensitivity from a number of viewpoints within the National Park. However, the study also sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on views from the National Park.
Does the site make a major contribution to the setting, character, structure and environmental quality of the countryside/district?	A - Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a medium overall landscape sensitivity. The study recognises that the wider site is an important part of the Strategic Gap between the housing estates of West Sompting and Sompting Village. The study sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on the landscape

		and the strategic gap.
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)	A - 1.6km (Chesswood Farm Allotments, Worthing)	

standards – 0.8km)		
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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.	Noise mitigation measures would need to be incorporated into any development proposal.
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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 th 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 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.	

Accessibility to key services and centres		
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		
Recommendation and justification:		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant flood risk on site Some scope for well-designed sensitive development. <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Located within the Sompting/Lancing and Worthing gap. This site plays a role in maintaining the Sompting-Worthing Strategic Gap. <p>Despite concerns regarding the impact of development on the integrity of the Local Gap, this site is recommended for inclusion as an allocation in the Revised 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 and that the site could accommodate some development without significant landscape impacts.</p>		

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 (including a school), open space		
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?	A - Yes	The following BAP habitats are present on the site: Standing water, hedgerows and reedbed. A number of BAP species are

		present or may occur on site including annual beard grass which is a nationally and county scarce plant.
Historic environment		
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	
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 - Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a relatively low landscape sensitivity and is less visible in sensitive views. However, the study recognises that the fields to the east of Mash Barn, which form part of the central landscape of the gap, make an important contribution to its

		openness and 'greenness'.
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	A – Yes, there is potential for an impact on key views from the National Park if development is not adequately screened and landscaped.	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that much of the site has a low visual sensitivity from a number of viewpoints within the National Park other than from Hoe Court Farm where the central part of the site (to the east of Mash Barn Lane) is prominent. However, the study also sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on views from the National Park.
What grade agricultural land is the site located on?	A – The site comprises Grade 2 and Grade 3b 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)	A - 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	G - 0.2km (Shadwells Road Play Area)	

Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)		
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 0.5km (Lancing Manor)	Access to Lancing Manor would involve crossing the A27
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 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 (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	A - 0.5km (Lancing Manor Allotments)	Access to Lancing Manor allotments would involve crossing the A27
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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.
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?	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)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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 th most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to education and living environment.
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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?	R – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding, particularly the northern section.	Surface water flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late

		December 2012.
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%	Groundwater flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late December 2012.
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?	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. It should be noted however that there are opportunities to provide a new school on the New Monks Farm site.
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?		

Delivery of this site would require the provision of a new shared access with the Airport from the A27 in the form of a roundabout, the location of which presents a number of landscape, heritage and viability issues. Additionally, this site will be required to bring forward a new school which may also have viability/delivery implications.

New development would also need to provide a comprehensive flood solution to deal with tidal, surface water and groundwater flooding issues.

Recommendation and justification:

Overall score: Amber

Positives:

- Would result in new development in an area of deprivation
- Relatively well connected to services and open space
- A significant amount of the site is in an area of low landscape sensitivity

Negatives:

- Greenfield site located within the Shoreham-Lancing local gap. Any development to the east of Mash Barn Lane could affect the integrity of the gap and would be more visible in views from the National Park.
- Predominantly located within flood zone 3a and there are significant surface water and groundwater flooding issues on this site.

Despite some concerns regarding this site, it is recommended that it is included as an allocation within the Revised 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 Shoreham Tidal Walls Scheme. The recommendation of this site reflects the fact that there are very few unconstrained sites within the district to provide significant levels of development and that the site could accommodate some development without significant landscape impacts.

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		
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 - Yes	The following BAP habitats are present on the site: Grazing marsh, standing water, hedgerows, reed bed, lowland mixed deciduous woodland, and wet woodland are all available on site. The site comprises a diverse range of habitat types and a range of riparian habitats along a series of ditches that flow eastwards. The riparian habitats

		<p>provide a valuable ecological network, particularly where they are adjacent to a mosaic of scrub, meadow and woodland habitats.</p> <p>A number of BAP species are present or may occur on the site.</p>
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 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. English Heritage have expressed concerns regarding the impact on this 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 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a medium/medium-low landscape sensitivity but its relatively enclosed character, which appears 'wooded' in long distance views across the gap contrasts with other parts of the Lancing Gap and contributes to the landscape setting of Lancing. The study also sets out indicative proposals that show how

		development could be laid out to minimise the impact on the landscape.
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	A – Yes, but relatively minor impact	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a relatively low visual sensitivity from a number of viewpoints within the National Park.
What grade agricultural land is the site located on?	A – Grade 3b 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)	A - 1.4km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Pedestrian access to Lancing Manor Leisure Centre would involve crossing

– 4km)		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 AQMA?	G - No	
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?	R – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	Surface water flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late December 2012.
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	Groundwater flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late December 2012.
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?		
<p>New development on this site would require a comprehensive flood solution to deal with tidal, surface water and groundwater issues. There has been no evidence submitted thus far to suggest that the surface water and groundwater issues can be mitigated.</p> <p>Delivery of this site would also require improvements to the Shoreham High Street roundabout to alleviate congestion issues.</p>		
Recommendation and justification		
Overall score: Red		
Positives:		

- Unlikely to have any significant impacts on the integrity of the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing.
- Relatively minimal impact on views from National Park
- Relatively good access to key services and open spaces.

Negatives:

- 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.
- Currently located within Flood Zone 3a and 3b and dependent on the construction of the Shoreham Tidal Walls scheme. There are also significant surface water and groundwater flooding issues on site.

There are significant concerns regarding this site, predominantly related to flood risk. Although tidal and fluvial flooding will be partly addressed by the construction of the Shoreham Tidal Walls, it has not been demonstrated that the significant surface water and groundwater issues on the site can be overcome and that the scheme is deliverable. These issues are too significant to deal with at the planning application stage. As a result it is recommended that this site is not included as a potential allocation in the Revised Draft Local Plan.

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?	G – There is land with some potential for contamination on the central and south eastern part of this site.	New development will provide opportunities to remediate contamination.
Biodiversity		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation impact upon a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	A – The far eastern end of this site adjoins part of the SSSI	Development should be directed away from the SSSI.
Will allocation impact upon an SNCI, LNR or any other BAP habitat?	A - Yes	The following BAP habitats are present on the site: Floodplain grassland (extensive areas). A number of BAP species are present or may occur on site including red star thistle which is a nationally rare plant and listed as 'critical' in the Red Data Book of Vascular Plants (2005).
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 eastern half of the site is in relatively close proximity to the Grade II* Listed Terminal Building and the Grade II Listed aircraft hangar	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	
Countryside		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the site within the countryside?	R - Yes	
Will allocation impact upon the South Downs National Park?	A – Yes	The 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a medium visual sensitivity from a number of viewpoints within the National Park. It also states that in long distance views from the Downs the open fields provide a valuable 'slice of green' separating the urban areas to the south from the buildings of Shoreham Airport. However, the study also sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on views from 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 'Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites within the Adur District' (2012) states that the site has a medium-low overall landscape sensitivity and is less visible in sensitive views. However, the study also recognises that the site provides a valuable 'slice of green' separating the urban areas to the south from the buildings of Shoreham Airport. The site also contributes to the setting of the Adur Estuary. The study sets out indicative proposals that show how development could be laid out to minimise the impact on the landscape.

		However, there are still concerns regarding the impact such a development would have on the local green gap. Any new development would need to be relatively minimal and located adjacent to the Hasler Estate and Brooklands Park to the west.
What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	A – Parts of the site comprise Grade 3a and 3b 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 - 1.9km (Lancing Manor Park)	Access to Lancing Manor Park would involve crossing the A27.
	A - 1.6km (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)	A - 0.5km (Widewater Lagoon)	Access to Widewater Lagoon would involve crossing the A259
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A - 0.4km (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 - 0.4km (East Lancing Recreation Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities	G - 0.5km (East Lancing Recreation Ground)	

(Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)		
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	A - 1.7km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	Access to Lancing Manor Leisure Centre would involve crossing the A27.
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 3.5km (Wadurs)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.4km (Orient Road allotments)	
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	A – The Shoreham High Street AQMA is relatively close to the eastern end of the site. Any traffic travelling east from the site is likely to impact on this AQMA.	
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.
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	A - 1.6km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station) A - 1.6km (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)	
Sustainable economic development		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - 0.5km (Shoreham Airport)	
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?	R – Parts of the site are at risk from surface water flooding	Surface water flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late December 2012.
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	R – The site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of >75%.	Groundwater flooding has been a particular issue at this site following the heavy period of rainfall in late December 2012.
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	G - 1.2km (Seaside Primary School)	

school?	
Any other information not captured above?	
<p>New development on this site would require a comprehensive flood solution to deal with tidal, surface water and groundwater issues. There has been no evidence submitted thus far to suggest that the surface water and groundwater issues can be mitigated.</p> <p>Delivery of this site would also require improvements to the Shoreham High Street roundabout to alleviate congestion issues.</p>	
Recommendation and justification	
<p>Overall score: Red</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively good access to key services and open space. <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located close to the airport flight path which raises significant noise concerns • The site makes a significant contribution to the Shoreham-Lancing gap and development in this location could compromise the integrity of the gap as well as having an impact on views across the gap north-south and east-west. 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 Shoreham Tidal Walls. There are also significant surface water and groundwater flooding issues on site. <p>There are significant concerns regarding this site, predominantly related to flood risk. Although tidal and fluvial flooding will be partly addressed by the construction of the Shoreham Tidal Walls, it has not been demonstrated that the significant surface water and groundwater issues on the site can be overcome and that the scheme is deliverable. These issues are too significant to deal with at the planning application stage. As a result it is recommended that this site is not included as a potential allocation in the Revised Draft Local Plan.</p>	

Site Name and Summary Details: Shoreham Gateway Site, Shoreham		
Site size (ha): 2.5 Current use: Horse Grazing Proposed use: Employment, residential		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?	A – Yes, within zone 3 of 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 potentially contaminated land?	A – No	
Biodiversity		
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.	
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	A – The Grade I St Nicholas Church	Any new development on this site would

Building?	and Grade II* Toll Bridge are located close to the site.	need to be sensitive to the Listed Buildings and their setting.
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	A – The southern end of the site borders on the Old Shoreham Conservation Area.	Any new development on this site would need to be sensitive to the setting of 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	Although the Landscape and Ecology Study produced in 2012 recognised that the landscape quality of the site in itself is not particularly high, it is considered that the site makes a significant contribution to the setting of the River Adur, particularly when viewed from the well-used Downs link immediately to the west of the site and the Tollbridge, and not only acts as a gateway to Shoreham but a gateway from Shoreham to the National Park. The site is an important part of the gateway sequence of views and spaces on the northern edge of Shoreham and development of the site would be an unwelcome urbanisation, likely to be highly exacerbated by any removal of the scrub on the western boundary of the site.
Would the site have an impact on the South Downs National Park?	A – The site is close to the National Park but would be unlikely to have a significant impact on its setting or views from the Park.	

What grade agricultural land is the site located in?	G – No classification	
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 – 1.1km (Windlesham Gardens)	Access via the Downs Link Cycle Route 79
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	G – 0.7km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 0.8km (Green Acres Open Space)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 0.9km (Meads Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 2.2km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 2.2km (Lancing Manor Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.8km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standard – 0.8km)	G - 0.7km (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?	R - Yes	The site borders to its north the elevated A27 road junction and to its east the A283 Steyning Road, both of which have heavy traffic flows.
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	G – 1.3km to Shoreham-By-Sea train station	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G - Immediately adjacent National Cycle Route 79 (Downs Link)	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G - 0.075km	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G - Ricardo UK Ltd is 0.25km from the site and Shoreham Airport is 0.83km	
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 – Predominantly in Flood Zone 3a with approximately 1/3 in Flood Zone 2 and a small amount in Flood Zone 3b.	Please see the Adur Sequential and Exception Test documents for more information.
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – A relatively large part of the site is at potential risk from surface water flooding.	
Is the site at risk from ground water	R – All of the site has a groundwater	

flooding?	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 (Shoreham-By-Sea town centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – 1.2km (Shoreham Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 2.9km (Shoreham Academy)	Access to Lancing College would involve crossing the A27
	A – 1.3km (Lancing College Independent School)	
	G - 3km (Shoreham College Independent School)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.9km (Swiss Gardens Primary School)	
Any other relevant information not captured above? (deliverability and availability)		
No		
Recommendation and justification:		
<p>Overall score: Red</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good access to key services and open spaces <p>Negatives</p> <p>The site is located within the Shoreham-Lancing Gap. Although the site is on the very edge of the gap, it makes a significant contribution to the setting of the River Adur and acts a gateway to both Shoreham and the National Park. The site is an important part of the gateway sequence of views and spaces on the northern edge of Shoreham and the development of the site would be an unwelcome urbanisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 3a and there are surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues. • Potential for significant noise issues given the proximity of the site to the A27 and the A283. 		

It is considered a key priority of the Local Plan to maintain the integrity of the Local Green Gaps and protect the setting of the River Adur. It is considered that development of this site would conflict with these priorities and is therefore not recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Ropetackle North, Shoreham-by-Sea		
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 Protection Zone?	G - No	The site is just outside the Groundwater Source Protection Zone catchment
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 - Yes	New development provides opportunities to remediate contaminated land.
Biodiversity		
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 on the SSSI.	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	
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?	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	
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 – 0.8km)	G - 0.3km (The Mead Allotments)	
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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	
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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	
Sustainable economic development		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
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	
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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	G - 2.5km (Shoreham Academy)	

school?	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:		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield site within Shoreham-by-Sea town centre, no impacts on landscape/countryside • Good access to key services and open spaces <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The majority of the site is located within Flood Zone 3b and its development is dependent on the construction of the Shoreham Tidal Walls scheme. There are also surface water and potentially significant groundwater flooding issues. <p>Despite the significant flood risk issues associated with this site, it is otherwise located in a sustainable location and it is recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan. However, it is recognised that development on site is dependent on the Shoreham Tidal Walls scheme as this would change the current Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Pond Road, Shoreham-by-Sea		
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 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?	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 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 – 0.4km (Windlesham Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility	A - 1.6km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	Access to Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve would involve crossing the

standard – 780m)		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) G- 3km (Southwick 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	
Sustainable transport		
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)	
Sustainable economic development		

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 th most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.
Flood risk		
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%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
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		
Overall score: Amber		
Positives:		

- Brownfield site within Shoreham-by-Sea town centre and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape
- Good access to key services and open spaces
- Unlikely to have any major impacts on biodiversity

Negatives:

- Significant potential for surface water and ground water flooding.

This site generally scores well against many of the sustainability criteria and is recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Police Station site, Shoreham-By-Sea		
Site size (ha): Current use: Police station Proposed use: Mixed use development including 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 potentially contaminated land?	G - Yes	Development of this site could provide opportunities for remediation of contamination.
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?	A – The site is adjacent to a Conservation Area	Although the site is adjacent to 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 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 – 0.4km (Windlesham Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.7km (Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve)	Access to Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve would involve crossing the A27.
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.23km (Coronation Green)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G – 0.5km (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 (Southwick Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G - 0.5km (The Mead Allotments)	
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	A – Yes, the site is relatively close to the Shoreham High Street AQMA	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	G - No	
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment

How far is the nearest train station?	G - 0.07km (Shoreham-By-Sea train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G – Immediately adjacent	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G – There is a bus stop immediately adjacent the site on Ham Road.	
Sustainable economic development		
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	Although the police station currently provides a significant number of jobs, these will not be lost but instead relocated. Additionally, a police presence will remain in Shoreham.
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – St Mary's Ward (15 th most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.
Flood risk		
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?	G – No	
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 - The site is within the town centre	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – 0.16km (Pond Road)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G - 1.8km (Shoreham College Independent School)	

	1.9km (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G - 0.5km (Swiss Gardens Primary School)	
Any other information not captured above?		
This site will not come forward until alternative arrangements for a police location in Shoreham have been made. The likely timeframe is approximately 5 years.		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield site within Shoreham-by-Sea town centre and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape • Good access to key services and open spaces • Unlikely to have any major impacts on biodiversity <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant potential for ground water flooding. <p>This site generally scores well against many of the sustainability criteria and is recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Adur Civic Centre, Ham Road, Shoreham-by-Sea		
Site size (ha): 1 Current use: District Council offices Proposed use: Residential-led mixed use development		
Water quality		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Will allocation lead to development	G -No	

within a Groundwater Source Protection Zone?		
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	
Will allocation impact upon a Conservation Area?	G - No	
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 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)	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)	
Pollution		

Criteria	Performance	Comment
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.	
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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)	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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 th most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.
Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
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	R – All of the site has a groundwater flood	

flooding?	emergence susceptibility of >75%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
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 – 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?		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield site within Shoreham-by-Sea town centre and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape • Relatively good access to key services and open spaces • Unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Located within flood zone 3a (high probability) and there is significant potential for surface water and ground water flooding. • Located close to Shoreham High Street AQMA <p>Despite some negative points, the site is brownfield and located close to the town centre, and it is recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.</p>		

Site Name and Summary Details: Shoreham Harbour (western arm)		
Site size (ha): Current use: Employment, wharfage, other port related uses Proposed use: Residential-led mixed use development		
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 – Yes, nearly all the site falls within an area of potentially contaminated land 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)	A – The site is directly adjacent the River Adur, part of which (to the west of the site) is a SSSI	It would need to be ensured that any new development has a minimal impact on the River Adur.
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?	A – There are no SAMs within the site although at the far eastern end of the western arm of the Harbour is the Lighthouse.	It would need to be ensured that a development at the eastern end of the western arm doesn't have a detrimental impact on the setting of the Lighthouse.
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?	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	
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 – 1km (Windlesham Gardens)	
Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.4km (Shoreham Beach)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 400m)	G - 0.4km (The Ham)	

standard – 480m)		
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 1.4km (Buckingham Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 2.1km (Shoreham Football Club) G – 0.63km (Brighton Road Moorings)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G - 2.1km (Southwick Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 2.8km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	A – 2.1km (Ham Fields Allotments)	
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	R – The western part of the site is located adjacent to the Shoreham-by-Sea AQMA.	Significant levels of new development at the Harbour would inevitably have an impact on the AQMA. New development would need to mitigate this impact as far as is practicable.
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	R – The western part of the site is located near an often congested, relatively noisy part of the A259. Additionally, there are a number of port-related and other industrial activities taking place at the port which would not mix well with more noise sensitive uses such as residential.	Any new development would need to be carefully planned to ensure that there were no significant conflicts between new residential uses and existing port and industrial uses. A noise assessment would need to be undertaken.

Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest train station?	G - 0.8km (Shoreham-by-Sea train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	G – The NCR2 is 0.7km from the western arm of the Harbour.	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G – There are a number of bus stops immediately adjacent the Harbour on the A259 served by the frequent 700 Coastrider.	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G – The port itself is a thriving employment area and its core operations are immediately adjacent the western arm. Dolphin Road Industrial Estate is immediately to the north of the western arm although they are separated by a railway line with relatively few access points across it.	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space or jobs?	A – There is potential for a loss of jobs as a result of the redevelopment of the western arm of the Harbour. However, any loss will be dependent on the final mix of uses proposed at the Harbour and there are opportunities to actually increase job numbers (although employment floorspace is likely to decrease).	
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – The majority of the western arm of the Harbour is located within St Mary's Ward (15 th most deprived ward in West Sussex)	Main deprivation issues relate to health and disability, education and living environment.

Flood risk		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
What flood zone is the site in?	R – The site is located within flood zone 3a, 2 and 1.	
Is the site at risk from surface water flooding?	A – Some parts of the western arm of the Harbour suffer from surface water flooding but it is not a significant issue.	
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 - The western end of the site is adjacent to the town centre. The remainder of the site has relatively good public transport links with the town centre.	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – 0.9km (Shoreham Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G 1.3km (Shoreham College Independent School) 1.7km (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary school?	G 0.8km (St Peters Roman Catholic Primary School)	Access to both these schools would involve crossing the railway line.
Any other information not captured above?		
There are a number of deliverability and viability issues associated with the site including the need for a comprehensive flood defence solution, remediation of contamination and the need to potentially provide a new school. Additionally, new development at the Harbour would require the relocation of a number of existing businesses.		
Recommendation and justification		
Overall score: Amber		

Positives:

- Brownfield site within the Built-Up Area and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape
- Relatively good access to key services
- Unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity

Negatives:

- Parts of the site are located within flood zone 2 (medium probability) and 3a (high probability) and there is significant potential for ground water flooding.
- Located close to Shoreham High Street AQMA

Despite some negatives, the site is brownfield and within the built up area and it is therefore recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.

Site Name and Summary Details: Eastbrook Allotments site, Southwick		
Site size (ha): Approx. 3ha Current use: Allotments Proposed use: Improved allotments, employment/training uses, possible residential uses		
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	
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?	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	
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 – 1.1km (Windlesham Gardens)	

Natural and Semi-Natural (Recommended accessibility standard – 780m)	A - 1.6km (Southwick Hill)	
Amenity Greenspace (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	G - 0.5km (Mile Oak Road Open Space)	
Provision for Children and Young People (Recommended accessibility standard – 480m)	A – 0.5km (Buckingham Park Play Area)	
Outdoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 0.4km (Southwick Recreation Ground)	
Indoor Sports Facilities (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 0.4km (Southwick Leisure Centre)	
Swimming Pools (Recommended accessibility standard – 4km)	G – 1.7km (Waders Swimming Pool)	
Allotments (Recommended accessibility standards – 0.8km)	G – There are allotments on the site	The majority of allotments on the site will be retained and enhanced.
Pollution		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
Is the allocation within or near to an AQMA?	G – No	
Are there any noise issues on adjacent land uses?	A – There may be some noise associated with the adjacent electricity sub-station. Additionally, the north of the site fronts the A270 which is also likely to generate a significant level of noise.	A noise assessment would need to be undertaken for any planning application and any noise impacts mitigated accordingly.
Sustainable transport		
Criteria	Performance	Comment

How far is the nearest train station?	G - 0.5km (Fishersgate train station)	
How far is the nearest cycle route?	A – The NCR2 is 1.2km from the western arm of the Harbour.	
How far is the nearest bus stop?	G – There is a bus stop directly adjacent the site on the A270.	
Sustainable economic development		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the nearest business/employment area?	G – 1.2km (Shoreham Port)	
Will allocation result in a loss of employment space or jobs?	G - No	Development on the site has potential to create new jobs
Will allocation result in development in deprived areas?	G – The site is located within the Eastbrook Ward which is the most deprived ward in Adur.	
Flood risk		
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?	G – No	
Is the site at risk from ground water flooding?	G – All of the site has a groundwater flood emergence susceptibility of <25%.	
Accessibility to key services and centres		
Criteria	Performance	Comment
How far is the site from the nearest town centre?	G – 1km (Southwick Centre)	
How far is the nearest health centre or GP service?	G – 1km (Southwick Health Centre) 0.8km (Portslade Health Centre)	
How far is the nearest secondary school?	G 1.5km (Portslade Community College 6 th form) 1.5km (Shoreham Academy)	
How far is the nearest primary	G	Access to both these schools would

school?	0.5km (Eastbrook Primary School North)	involve crossing the railway line.
Any other information not captured above?		
No		
Recommendation and justification		
<p>Overall score: Amber</p> <p>Positives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brownfield site within the Built-Up Area and would have no impact on the countryside/landscape • Relatively good access to key services • Unlikely to have any significant impacts on biodiversity • Low flood risk <p>Negatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site constitutes greenfield land <p>Although the site constitutes greenfield land, it generally scores positively against relevant sustainability criteria and is therefore recommended for inclusion in the Revised Draft Local Plan.</p>		

Appendix 4 – Sustainability Appraisal of Policies in Part 2: A Strategy for Change and Prosperity

Other than Revised Draft Policy 3, all policies in Part 2 of the Plan have been assessed against the following criteria.

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

Revised Draft Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

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, subject to other policies in the Plan, development will be permitted within the Built-Up Area Boundaries 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, two of the 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 and Shoreham Harbour to have a negative impact on the River Adur SSSI given their close proximity (see the SA of Revised Draft Policy 7 and 8 for more detail). Additionally, it would need to be ensured that the development of any greenfield sites does 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 development is proposed on greenfield land as well as a significant amount of development at Shoreham Airport which would have some negative impacts on the Local Green Gaps, the setting of the River Adur and the historic settlement pattern of the district.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Amber
 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. However, other policies within the Plan aim to ensure that development is designed to minimise the impact on 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

Amber
 This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but new development in the district 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, revised draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and revised 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. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car

Amber
 This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, the policy states that development will be permitted within the Built Up Area Boundaries 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 existing sustainable transport links and services. The policy still proposes a significant amount of development on greenfield sites on the edge of the built up area but given the relatively small size of the district, none of these greenfield sites are located a significant distance from sustainable transport links and services.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities

Green
 The policy promotes a mix of uses (residential, employment, community etc.) at key sites in the district which will contribute towards achieving this objective.

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 development (including housing) within the Built Up Area Boundary as well as through the release of some greenfield sites on the edge of the Built Up Area.
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 identifies New Monks Farm, Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport as key regeneration areas that will 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 A number of sites (New Monks Farm, Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport) identified in this policy are at risk of flooding. In addition, parts of the district within the Built Up Area Boundary are also at risk of flooding. Although, the Plan aims as a whole to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk, it is not possible to avoid flood risk entirely while trying to meet the development needs of the district. This policy aims to achieve a reasonable balance between development needs and 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 housing and employment development in the district is likely to improve the vitality and viability of existing centres through increased footfall. Community uses are also proposed at New Monks Farm which could help contribute to this objective in terms of key services and facilities. Please see the SA of revised draft policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, revised draft policy 7: Shoreham Airport and revised 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 sustainability benefits, the majority of which are social and economic but there are also some environmental benefits. The policy is likely to have some negative impacts in relation to protecting the countryside and flood risk but it is

considered that these impacts would not be unacceptable.

Recommendation

No change to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 3: Housing Provision

This policy sets out the amount of housing to be delivered over the Plan period and the location of this housing. Rather than assess the policy directly, the housing number and housing locations of the Revised Draft Plan have been assessed against Options A1, A2, A3 and B as included in the Draft Local Plan 2012. As part of this process, the options included in the 2012 consultation have been reviewed and updated where appropriate as a result of new evidence such as the Landscape and Ecological Survey (2012).

The **Revised Draft Adur Local Plan Housing Provision** is as follows:

2797-2947 new dwellings (2011-2031) comprised of:

817 dwellings within the built up area;

1050 dwellings at Shoreham Harbour Western Arm

450-600 dwellings at New Monks Farm

480 dwellings at West Sompting (400 at Sompting Fringe and 80 at Sompting North)

The Options considered in the Draft Local Plan 2012 are as follows:

Option A1:

1870 new dwellings (plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) comprised of:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing

250 new homes at Sompting Fringe

300 new homes at Hasler, Lancing

870 new homes within the Built Up Area

Option A2:

1770 new dwellings (plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) comprised of:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing

450 new homes at Hasler, Lancing

870 new homes within the Built Up Area

Option A3:

1740 new dwellings (plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) comprised of:

450 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing

420 new homes at Sompting Fringe

870 new homes within the Built Up Area

Option B:

(There were no different site configurations for Option B because this option proposed all the available housing sites in Adur)

2700 new homes (plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour) comprised of:

600 new homes at New Monks Farm, Lancing

600 new homes at Hasler, Lancing

420 new homes at Sompting Fringe (West Sompting)

210 new homes at Sompting North (West Sompting)

870 new homes within the Built Up Area

The scoring is as follows:

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

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	
Amber	Option A1 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone. This housing option proposes 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the SA of Revised Draft Policy 8 for more information.
Amber	Option A2 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone. This housing option proposes 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the SA of Revised Draft Policy 8 for more information.
Amber	Option A3 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone. This housing option proposes 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the SA of Revised Draft Policy 8 for more information.
Amber	Option B This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone. This housing option proposes 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the

	SA of Revised Draft Policy 8 for more information.
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone.</p> <p>This housing option proposes 1050 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the SA of Revised Draft Policy 8 for more information.</p>
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	
Green	<p>The spatial strategy of the Local Plan promotes both brownfield and greenfield sites for new housing development. However, this is within the context of the overall strategy of the Plan ensuring that greenfield sites are only used when there are insufficient brownfield sites available. Therefore it is considered that options A1, A2, A3, B1 and the Revised Draft Provision all encourage the re-use of previously developed land and are consistent with this policy.</p>
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats	
A	<p>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.</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 seek to ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
A	<p>Option A2 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 seek to ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
A	<p>Option A3 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 seek to 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, A3 and the Revised Draft Provision, 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 seek to ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Housing Provision</p> <p>It is considered that there is potential for this level of provision 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 seek to 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 and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of these gaps although not to an unacceptable extent. 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 relatively 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 at Hasler does not impact on the setting of this building.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3</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 and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of these gaps although not to an unacceptable extent.</p> <p>Additionally, this option proposes more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1 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</p>

	<p>Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of these gaps although not to an unacceptable extent.</p> <p>Additionally, this option proposes more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1 and also proposes 210 homes at Sompting North. Both Sompting sites are relatively 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>
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>None of the allocations for the Revised Draft Housing 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 and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of these gaps although not to an unacceptable extent.</p> <p>Additionally, this option proposes more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1 and also proposes development at Sompting North (80 dwellings) albeit significantly less than Option B. Both Sompting sites are relatively 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	
Red-	<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 & Worthing. New development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of the gaps whereas Hasler is likely to have less impact. Development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe will also be visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park. Development at the Hasler site would be less visible.</p>
Amber	<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.</p> <p>Development at New Monks Farm would also be clearly visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park although development at the Hasler site would be less visible.</p>
Red-	<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 and Sompting Fringe will have some impact on the integrity of the gap although not to an unacceptable extent. This option also proposes significantly more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1. Development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe would also be clearly visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park.</p>

Red--	<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 and Sompting will have some impact on the integrity of the Shoreham and Lancing Gap. This option proposes a significantly more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1 as well as 210 homes at Sompting North. Both of the Sompting sites are relatively sensitive areas given the relatively small size of the Local Green Gap between Sompting/Lancing – Worthing.</p> <p>Development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe would also be clearly visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park.</p>
Red-	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>This level of provision 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 and West Sompting (Sompting Fringe & Sompting North) will have some impact on the integrity of the gap although the Landscape and Ecology Survey (2012) concludes that 80 homes at Sompting North, subject to appropriate design, is unlikely to have a significant impact on the landscape.</p> <p>This option also proposes significantly more development at Sompting Fringe than Option A1 and also proposes development on an additional site at Sompting North. Both of the Sompting sites are relatively sensitive areas given the relatively small size of the Local Green Gap between Sompting/Lancing – Worthing.</p> <p>Development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe would also be clearly visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park.</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. 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</p>

	and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are realized.
Amber	Option B 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.
Amber	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision Although this level of provision 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.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water	
Red -	Option A1 New Monks Farm, Sompting Fringe and the Hasler site are all greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination. 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. 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 and west from Shoreham Harbour western arm is likely to exacerbate these problems. 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. 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. 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. On the whole, Option A1 is likely to conflict with this objective.

Red -	<p>Option A2</p> <p>New Monks Farm and the Hasler site are both greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination.</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 and west from Shoreham Harbour 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 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>New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe are both greenfield and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination.</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</p>

	<p>issues associated with noise from the airport, the railway line, and impacts on Shoreham High Street AQMA although traffic from travelling west from Shoreham Harbour will still impact on the AQMA.</p> <p>This option has potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
Red --	<p>Option B</p> <p>New Monks Farm, the Hasler site, West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North) are all greenfield sites and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination.</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, A3 and the Revised Draft Housing Provision.</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 and west from Shoreham Harbour 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 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>
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>New Monks Farm and West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North) are all greenfield sites and offer no opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination.</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 and West Sompting 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 although traffic travelling west from .</p> <p>However, there is still potential for conflict with 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 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 policies within the plan.</p>
	<p>Option A3 This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by 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 policies within the plan.</p>
	<p>Revised Draft Housing Provision This is an issue that relates more to the design stage of development and is addressed by 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</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.</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 B -</p> <p>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>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</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.</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>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	
	<p>Option A1</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A2</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A3</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option B</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	
Amber	<p>Option A1</p> <p>Development of the four housing 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</p>

	<p>relatively good. However, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, 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 and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A2 Development of the three housing 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, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, 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 and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option A3 Development of the three housing 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, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, 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 and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Option B Development of the four housing 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, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, 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 and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision Development of the three housing sites proposed as part of the Revised Draft Housing Provision 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</p>

	<p>the sites are also relatively good. However, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, 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 and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live.</p>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	
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 and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.</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 and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.</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 and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.</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 and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.</p>
Green +	<p>The Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision proposes a significant amount of new residential development, as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.</p>
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	
Green +	<p>Option A1 Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings. Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1870 dwellings, plus 1050 dwellings at Shoreham Harbour, 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.</p>
Green +	<p>Option A2 Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings. Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1770 dwellings, plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour, up until 2028, it still takes a proactive</p>

	approach to housing considering the environmental and highway constraints in the district, and would therefore contribute to this objective.
Green +	Option A3 Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings. Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 1740 dwellings, plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour, 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 ++	Option B Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings. Although this option (including brownfield sites) would only provide 2700 dwellings, plus 1050 at Shoreham Harbour, up until 2028, it still takes a particularly proactive approach to housing bearing in mind the 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.
Green +	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 4590 dwellings. Although the Revised Draft housing provision (including brownfield sites) would only provide 2797-2947 dwellings (including Shoreham Harbour) up until 2031, it still takes a proactive approach to housing bearing in mind the environmental and highway constraints in the district and would clearly contribute to this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals	
Green +	Option A1 Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm, Hasler and Sompting Fringe offer significant opportunities to provide large amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
Green +	Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm and Hasler offer significant opportunities to provide large amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
Green+	Option A3 Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe offer significant opportunities to provide large amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
Green+	Option B Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm, Hasler and West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North) offer significant opportunities to provide large

	amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
Green +	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm and West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North) offer significant opportunities to provide large amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy	
Green +	Option A1 Approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 13,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour 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 short-term economic benefits through the provision of jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.
Green +	Option A2 Approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 13,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour 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 short-term economic benefits through the provision of jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.
Green +	Option A3 Approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 13,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour 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 short-term economic benefits through the provision of jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.
Green +	Option B This option proposes significantly more housing than options A1, A2, A3 and the Revised Draft Housing Provision 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. Additionally, approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating

	<p>floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 13,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour which would contribute to this objective.</p>
Green	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>Approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 13,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour which would contribute to this objective.</p> <p>Additionally, new housing development would benefit the economy through providing an increased workforce in the area, as well as short-term economic benefits through the provision of jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.</p>
<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)</p>	
Red -	<p>Option A1</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 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.</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>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>Shoreham Harbour - 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. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective.</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 three following sites:</p> <p>New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with</p>

	<p>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.</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 a greater level of development at the Hasler site than Option A1.</p> <p>Shoreham Harbour - 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. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective.</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 three 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 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.</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 potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect the majority of the district.</p> <p>Shoreham Harbour - 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. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective.</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>Along with the Revised Draft Housing Provision, 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 five 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>Shoreham Harbour - 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. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective.</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 a significant level of housing in flood zone 1, it also proposes more housing in areas with a high probability of flooding. Therefore this option significantly conflicts with this objective.</p>
Amber	<p>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>This option proposes development at the three 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 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.</p> <p>West Sompting (Sompting Fringe & Sompting North) – 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>Shoreham Harbour - 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</p>

	<p>probability (Flood Zone 2) of flooding from tidal sources. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective.</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>Along with Option 3, this option is considered to be the most acceptable in respect of flooding as it locates a higher proportion of 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 still potential for conflict 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 is likely to result in more footfall in 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</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 is likely to result in more footfall in 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</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 is likely to result in more footfall in the town centres. However, it is likely that a significant number of residents of any new development in Sompting would shop in</p>

	<p>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</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 is likely to result in more footfall in 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>Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision</p> <p>The Revised Draft Housing Provision 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 is likely to result in more footfall in 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>
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	
	<p>Option A1</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A2</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>
	<p>Option A3</p> <p>This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.</p>

	Option B This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy	
	Option A1 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A2 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option A3 This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Option B This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
	Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
Conclusion	
<p>The overall score for the Revised Draft Local Plan Housing Provision (RDLPHP) is Amber. It would have a similar impact in relation to the sustainability objectives as the Option A housing target consulted on in the Draft Local Plan 2012. This is unsurprising as the overall level of housing provision proposed in the Revised Draft Plan is similar to Option A. Specifically, the RDLPHP is similar to Option A3 although this Revised Draft Provision also proposes 80 homes at Sompting North. Given the flood risk issues at the Hasler site, and the uncertainty of whether this can be resolved, as well as the relatively minimal impacts on the landscape of development at Sompting North (subject to appropriate siting and design), the proposed RDLPH as set out in Policy 3 is considered to be more favourable than Option A1, A2 and Option B. Additionally, despite being similar to Option A3, it provides slightly more development at Sompting without significant additional impacts on the environment.</p>	

As shown here and in the housing options appraisal SA of the Draft Local Plan 2012, Option B would, despite having significant social and economic benefits, have a greater negative environmental impact, and is unlikely to be deliverable given the uncertainties around mitigation of flood risk at the Hasler site.

Revised Draft Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth

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 both brownfield and greenfield sites for new employment development. However, this is within the context of the overall strategy of the Plan ensuring that greenfield sites are only used when there are insufficient brownfield sites available.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity
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 Revised 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 have some 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, the Grade II Listed Hangar, or the Trainer Dome Scheduled Ancient Monument. Other policies in the Local Plan seek to mitigate and minimise these impacts.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Amber New employment development at Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm would be likely to have some impacts on the integrity of the Local Green Gaps due to their location as well as being visible from a number of key locations within the National Park. Additionally, development at Shoreham Airport would have some impacts on the setting of the River Adur. Other policies in the Local Plan seek to mitigate and minimise these impacts.

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 revised draft policies 5 (New Monks Farm), 7 (Shoreham Airport) and 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. As set out under Objective 2, development at Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport could also impact on water quality due to the close proximity to the Adur Estuary SSSI.
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 takes a proactive approach to the provision of a significant amount of new employment generating floorspace in the district which will help increase job opportunities. This will result in 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
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
Green This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, increased employment floorspace would lead to increased employment opportunities in the district which would contribute to sustaining vibrant communities.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green The policy takes a proactive approach to the provision of a significant amount of new employment generating floorspace in the district which will help increase job opportunities. This will result in a positive impact on this objective.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development

Amber
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). However, it should be noted that employment is a 'less vulnerable' use in relation to flood risk. 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. Although, the Plan aims as a whole to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk, it is not possible to avoid flood risk entirely while trying to meet the development needs of the district.
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 through increased footfall.
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. However, there is potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including Objective 2 (Water Quality), Objective 4 (Biodiversity), Objective 5 (Historic Environment), Objective 6 (Countryside) and Objective 8 (Pollution). Nevertheless, it is considered that any potential impacts could be mitigated.
Recommendation
No changes are recommended to this policy.

Revised Draft Policy 5: New Monks Farm, Lancing

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green
Although this site is greenfield, the plan only aims to deliver greenfield sites in addition to, rather than instead, of brownfield sites. There are not enough available brownfield sites in the district to meet the district's housing needs and therefore greenfield sites are also necessary.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats

Amber
New Monks Farm is a large green field site and development will inevitably have a short-term impact on biodiversity. However, the policy identifies a number of key ecological areas within the site and seeks to ensure that these will be protected and enhanced as part of the development. The policy also requires that an ecology report be produced at the planning application stage.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber
New Monks Farm is located within the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap which forms part of the historic character of the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that the development respects this gap and also states that strategically sited blocks of woodland should be provided to screen views of development.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Amber
New Monks Farm is within an area of countryside within the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap so development will inevitably have an impact on the countryside. However, the policy aims to ensure that development respects this gap and also states that strategically sited blocks of woodland should be provided to screen views of development. Such blocks of woodland would also help to reduce the impact of the development on views from the South Downs National Park.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green
The policy states that an informal country park should be provided as part of the development as well as other open space and recreation areas. This would result in major enhancements to public open space as this part of the Lancing-Shoreham gap is currently inaccessible to the public. The informal country park would form a significant part of the district's green infrastructure network.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
Amber
New development at New Monks Farm will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district which is a major source of air pollution. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken.
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 requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green
The policy requires that an informal country park be provided as part of the development as well as other open space and recreation. This would help to improve health and wellbeing in the district.
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
Amber
New development at New Monks Farm will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be

undertaken.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The policy includes the provision of around 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace as well as a neighbourhood centre/community hub which would contribute to this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy includes provision for a significant amount of homes (450-600) which would make a major contribution to meeting the district's housing need. This would include a mix of types and tenures and 30% of these houses would be affordable.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
Green The policy includes provision of a neighbourhood centre/community hub, an informal country park and other open space/recreation which would all make a significant contribution to 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 includes the provision of around 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace which could contribute to this objective. Additionally, new housing would benefit local businesses by providing an additional labour force in the area.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Amber New Monks Farm is located within flood zones 3a, 2, and 1 and also suffers from surface water and groundwater flooding. Due to the limited supply of land in the district, in order to try and meet the district's housing needs as far as is possible, some land at risk of flooding has been allocated in the Plan, including this site. The selection of sites has been underpinned by a sequential and exceptions test in line with the NPPF to avoid flood risk as far as is practicable. The policy requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
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 at New Monks Farm is likely to improve the vitality and viability of adjacent town centres, particularly Lancing town centre, through increased footfall. The policy also states that a community hub and a school will be provided as part of the development which will help improve the range and accessibility of key services and facilities.
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
Green The policy includes a new school as part of the development at New Monks Farms which could contribute to this objective.
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 would have a number of positive social and economic benefits but there is some potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives regarding biodiversity, historic environment, countryside, pollution and flood risk. It is considered that such potential impacts could be mitigated but these issues would need to be addressed carefully at the planning application stage.
Recommendation

Revised Draft Policy 6: West Sompting (Sompting Fringe and Sompting North)

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green Although this site is greenfield, the plan only aims to deliver greenfield sites in addition to, rather than instead of, brownfield sites. There are not enough available brownfield sites in the district to meet the district's housing needs and therefore greenfield sites are also necessary.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber Sompting North and Sompting Fringe are green field sites and development will inevitably have a short-term impact on biodiversity. However, the policy identifies a number of key ecological areas within the sites including Cokeham Brooks SNCI and seeks to ensure that these areas will be protected and enhanced as part of the development. The policy also requires that development contributes to the Teville River restoration project and that an ecology report be produced at the planning application stage.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber Sompting North and Sompting Fringe are located within the Lancing/Sompting – Worthing Local Green Gap which forms part of the historic character of the district. The gap also provides the setting for Sompting Village Conservation Area. However, the policy aims to ensure that the development respects this gap and also states that landscaped buffer should be provided along the western boundary of the development. Both Sompting North and Sompting Fringe are far enough from Sompting Village Conservation Area so as not to have any significant impacts.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Amber Sompting North and Sompting Fringe are located within the countryside within the Lancing/Sompting – Worthing Local Green Gap. However, the policy aims to ensure that the development respects this gap and also states that landscaped buffer should be provided along the western boundary of the site to screen development.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy specifies that as part of the development, a community orchard should be

provided as well as a nature conservation area, open space and recreation, formal sports provision and public access to and across the Lancing/Sompting-Worthing Local Green Gap, all of which would make a significant contribution to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
Amber New development at Sompting North and Sompting Fringe will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district which is a major source of air pollution. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken.
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 requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
The policy requires that a community orchard is provided as well as pedestrian and cycle access to and across the Local Green Gap. This would help to improve health and wellbeing in the district.
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
Amber New development at Sompting Fringe and Sompting North will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken.
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 The policy includes provision for a significant amount of homes (480) which would make a major contribution to meeting the district's housing need. This would include a mix of types and tenures and 30% of these houses would be affordable.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
Green The policy requires a community orchard and a pedestrian and cycle way to and across the Lancing/Sompting-Worthing gap which would help contribute towards creating and sustaining vibrant communities. Additionally, the policy requires a range of different types and tenures of housing as well as a mix of affordable and market housing.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green In the short term the development would benefit the economy through providing jobs during the construction phase. Additionally, new housing would benefit local businesses by providing an additional labour force in the area.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green The proposed development would be within flood zone 1 (low probability). There are

some surface water and groundwater issues on the site however. The policy requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green New housing at Sompting Fringe and Sompting North is likely to improve the vitality and viability of adjacent town centres, particularly Lancing town centre, through increased footfall, although it is expected that a significant amount of residents will go to Worthing to shop given its close proximity.
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 primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan although the policy does specifically require financial contributions towards education.
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 would have a number of positive social and economic benefits as well as some environmental benefits, but there is some potential for conflict with a number of objectives including the historic environment, countryside, pollution and sustainable transport. It is considered that such potential impacts could be mitigated but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.
Recommendation
No changes recommended to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 7: Shoreham Airport

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 allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the Adur Estuary is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts of the development 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. The policy however recognises this and requires mitigation measures to ensure that development does not impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI.
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 allocation at Shoreham Airport would be located adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI. As a result, new development could have potential impacts on biodiversity and habitats within and adjacent the River. However, the policy recognises this potential impact and states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport doesn't impact on the ecological value of the airport or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI. The policy also states that ecological enhancement should be sought through new development.

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

Amber

Given that the allocation at Shoreham Airport would be adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap, it would be likely to have some negative impacts on the historic setting and landscape of the district. Additionally, for new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required either at New Monks Farm or Shoreham Airport which could add to any negative impacts on the historic landscape. The impacts of development can be mitigated to some extent however through careful siting and design. The policy states that new development must be designed to minimise its impact on the open nature of the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap.

The Terminal Building at Shoreham Airport is Grade II* Listed and there is a hangar adjacent that is Grade II Listed. The proposed new development is a significant distance from these buildings but it is vital to ensure that key views of these buildings are not obstructed from key viewpoints within the SDNP, from the Old Toll Bridge and the footpath and cycleway adjacent the river.

In the northern part of the airport is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the setting of which could also be detrimentally impacted through the provision of a new access to the airport from the A27. This will need to be mitigated through the location and design of any new roundabout.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside

Amber

Given that the allocation at Shoreham Airport would be adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap that separates Shoreham and Lancing, it would be likely to have some negative impacts on the landscape/countryside. Additionally, for new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required, either at New Monks Farm or Shoreham Airport which could add to any impacts on the landscape/countryside. The impacts can be mitigated to some extent however, through careful siting and design. The policy states that new development must be designed to minimise its impact on the open nature of the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap.

The Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites Within the Adur District (2012) states that the completely flat, open and ordered airport landscape contrasts with the natural curve and textured pattern of the River Adur and its mudflats alongside. The area makes a strong contribution to the impression of open, extensive greenspace in the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap, enhancing the sense of separation between Shoreham and Lancing and providing a striking landscape setting for the lower stretches of the River Adur as it winds towards the sea. The study assesses the overall landscape sensitivity of Shoreham Airport as high. Therefore development at the airport needs to be particularly sensitive to the open character of the area.

Any new development at the airport is likely to be visible in key views from the South Downs National Park. Again, this could be mitigated to some extent and the policy seeks to ensure such mitigation takes place.

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

Amber

The Adur Estuary 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, the policy states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport does not impact on the ecological value of the airport itself or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI. The policy also states that opportunities for ecological enhancements should also be sought through new development.

The policy also seeks to ensure that any new access provided from the A27 provides pedestrian and cycle access across the A27 to the South Downs National Park.

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

Amber

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 and the policy seeks to ensure that sustainable transport measures are provided.

The proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the Adur Estuary 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 as a result of new development immediately adjacent to the SSSI. Development within the proposed allocation at Shoreham Airport could not commence until construction of the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme which could help to reduce the potential for pollution of the water body. The policy states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport does not impact on the ecological value of the airport itself or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI.

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 ensures that no development in the north east corner can take place until the Shoreham Tidal Walls on the west bank have been completed. It also states that flood mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the development in order to further reduce flood risk and that a Flood Risk Assessment will be required at the planning application stage.

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

Amber

Although approx. 15,000 sqm of employment floorspace will inevitably result in more car movements to and from the site, the policy seeks to ensure that sustainable transport initiatives are incorporated into any development including improvements to adjacent footpaths, cycle ways and bus transport linking the Airport to the A259 coast road and Shoreham town centre. The policy also ensures that a travel plan is provided for any planning application.

It should be noted that new employment opportunities in the district may help reduce the number of people in the district out-commuting, potentially reducing some vehicle movements.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities

Green

Approximately 15,000 sqm 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.

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 approximately 15,000sqm of employment floorspace as well as contributing to 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

Amber

The whole of Shoreham Airport is currently located within Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain). However, the policy seeks to ensure that no development takes place within the allocated area until the Shoreham Tidal Walls are constructed as the tidal walls would change the Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a (high probability). The policy also states that flood mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the development in order to further reduce flood risk as well as stating that a Flood Risk Assessment will be required at the planning application stage. It should also be noted that employment development is defined as 'less vulnerable' in the NPPF.

Nevertheless, it is considered that a significant amount of employment development within an area designated Flood Zone 3a is not entirely 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

Amber

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

be recognised that the airport is an extremely sensitive location environmentally.
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 there is potential for negative impacts on the environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, the countryside, historic environment, green infrastructure, pollution, and minimising flood risk. The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as much as possible but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.
Recommendation
No changes are recommended to this policy.

Draft Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green Although this objective is addressed primarily by other policies within the Plan, this policy specifically refers to supporting Shoreham Port in exploring opportunities for sustainable energy generation.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
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 pollution of the Adur Estuary SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the Adur Estuary 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. It should also be noted that the policy doesn't specifically address potential impacts on the Adur Estuary.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land and would be consistent with this objective.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity
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

<p>this could have on the biodiversity there. The policy also makes no reference to protecting or enhancing the Adur Estuary SSSI.</p>
<p>5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes</p>
<p>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).</p>
<p>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</p>
<p>Green Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land within the urban area. 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.</p>
<p>7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it</p>
<p>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 landscaping improvements are proposed at the Harbour Mouth area. A riverside walk/cycle way is also proposed as part of a comprehensive flood defence solution. 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.</p>
<p>8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water</p>
<p>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. It should also be noted that the policy doesn't specifically address potential impacts on the Adur Estuary.</p> <p>A significant amount of new development is proposed at Shoreham Harbour which is likely to increase car movements and also potentially impact on the Shoreham Harbour and Southwick AQMAs. The policy currently says relatively little regarding sustainable transport improvements although this issue is partly addressed by other policies within the Local Plan.</p> <p>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</p>

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, one of the priorities of the policy is to deliver a comprehensive flood defence solution.

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

Green

The policy includes 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

Amber

This objective is partly addressed by other policies in the Plan. 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. However, the policy doesn't address encouraging other forms of sustainable transport such as buses.

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 2031 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 business, leisure, tourism, small-scale ancillary retail 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

Amber

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 have potential to conflict with this objective. The site also has a high potential for ground water flooding. 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 specifically only mentions the provision of small-scale ancillary retail, restaurants and cafes, leisure and tourism uses to ensure that trade isn't drawn from the town centre.

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. There is potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, pollution, and flood risk, however the policy seeks to address these conflicts and it is considered that these potential impacts can be mitigated. These issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.

Recommendation

It is recommended that the policy contains information regarding improved north/south links from/to the Harbour, sustainable transport and mitigation of impacts on the Adur Estuary SSSI.

Appendix 5 - SA of Policies in Part 3: Policies for Places

All policies in part 3 of the Plan have been scored using the following criteria.

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

Revised Draft Policy 9: Lancing

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 village 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 uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that village and town centres are often the heart of a community; a healthy village 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 uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town and 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 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.
Conclusion
Green This policy is relatively cross-cutting and would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 10 – Sompting

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 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 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.
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 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, it is likely that more development will have to be located in areas at greater risk of flooding.
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.
Conclusion
Amber 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.

Recommendation

No change to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea

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.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
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.
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 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.
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 town centre where residents are encouraged to shop. This would contribute to the objective as the town centre has good public transport links, thereby reducing the need for people to use the car to get to the town 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
Green The policy identifies Pond Road, Ropetackle North and the Civic Centre for new residential development as part of a mix of uses. The policy therefore supports this objective.
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.
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 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.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Red 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.
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 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.
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.
Conclusion
Amber 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 is likely to result in more development in areas at risk of flooding.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate

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
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.
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 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 polices 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 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 polices 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.
Conclusion
Green This policy is relatively limited in its scope but would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Revised Draft Policy 13: Adur's Countryside and Coast

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 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
Green Any development on the coast will need to have regard to the need to maintain and improve sea defences.
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
Green This policy supports enhancements to pedestrian and cycle links in the countryside

so it would contribute to achieving this objective.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other polices within the Plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Red 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.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other polices within the Plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Amber 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. On a positive note, however, it supports future development at Ricardo, an important local employer, subject to impact on the local green gap. 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.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Any development on the coast will need to have regard to the need to maintain and improve sea defences.
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 polices 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 polices 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.
Conclusion
Amber This policy has a significant number of environmental benefits but scores negatively in relation to housing provision.

Recommendation
No change to policy.

Appendix 6 – Sustainability Appraisal of Part 4: Development Management Policies

All policies in Part 4 of the Plan have been assessed against the following criteria:

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

Revised 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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised 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, although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge. 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 conserved 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. As for objective 1 above, the situation may change later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.
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. As for objectives 1 and 9 above, the situation may change later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.

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>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>Green</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.
Conclusion
<p>Amber</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>

Revised Draft Policy 17: The Energy Hierarchy

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
<p>Green</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
Red Demand reduction measures and the use of renewable energy sources such as solar panels may potentially conflict with this objective although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge. 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.
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.
Conclusion
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 although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.

Revised 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 requires a specific focus on water efficiency in achieving level 4 of the Code for Sustainable Homes and BREEAM 'Very Good' standard for both domestic and non-domestic development.
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. Increased water efficiency may also result in reduced bills.

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.
Conclusion
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 although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.

Revised Draft Policy 19: Decentralised Energy and Standalone 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.
Conclusion
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 the long term in respect of pollution and climate change.

Revised 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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised Draft Policy 21: Affordable Housing

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 changes in financial 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 changes in financial 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 changes in financial 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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised 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
<p>Green</p> <p>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.</p>
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
<p>Amber</p> <p>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.</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.
Conclusion
<p>Amber</p> <p>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.</p>

Revised Draft Policy 23: Provision for Gypsies and 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.
Green The policy seeks to ensure that noise will not be a problem for residents of any site or occupiers of nearby properties.
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, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may result in an improved quality of life for some households. The policy requires that any site should not be near land that may cause health problems such as contaminated land.
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 Any site should be accessible by foot and public transport to local services and community facilities.
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
Green The policy specifically states that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople should not be located within areas of high flood risk unless satisfactory flood risk mitigation measures are proposed.
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.
Conclusion
Green This policy may enable action that will promote a number of social objectives.

Revised Draft Policy 24: Safeguarding Existing Gypsy and Traveller Sites

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
This objective is addressed by other policies in 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 in 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 in the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy should ensure retention of pitches to meet identified needs for housing of gypsies and travellers.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy should ensure retention of pitches to meet identified needs for housing of gypsies and travellers.
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.

Conclusion

Green

This policy should promote a number of social objectives.

Revised Draft Policy 25: 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 nine 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
Green 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.
Conclusion
Amber 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.

Revised Draft Policy 26: 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
Green The policy may help to achieve this objective by requiring sensitive design to minimise impact on the environment.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green 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 cycle ways.
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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised Draft Policy 27: 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 through 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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised Draft Policy 28: 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
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 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 in the long term. 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 throughout 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 over time 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
Green By promoting improvements to the road network and public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities, this policy should improve accessibility over time 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.
Conclusion
Green 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.

Revised Draft Policy 29: 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
Amber 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.

Conclusion

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.

Revised Draft Policy 30: Green 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

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 enhancement of biodiversity is an objective of this policy. Habitats will also be protected as a result of the protection of green infrastructure.

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

Green

Green infrastructure provides natural elements, such as trees, that form part of the historic environment. Their protection and enhancement would support this objective.

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, such as trees and SuDS, 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 green corridors can provide opportunities to walk or cycle whilst SuDS can improve 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
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.
Green Requiring development to include elements of green infrastructure or enhance existing elements 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 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
.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 Green infrastructure covers a wide range of 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 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.

Conclusion

Green

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

Revised Draft Policy 31: Biodiversity

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

Amber

The intention of this policy is quite clearly to achieve this objective. In its current form, however, it is not clear how effective it would be in doing this. In order to more fully support objective 4, the first three paragraphs of the policy should be reviewed to consider the following issues:

In order to better protect biodiversity and habitats –

- In paragraphs two and three, setting out the nature of benefits that could outweigh loss of biodiversity e.g. social or economic, and the scale of those benefits e.g. of national importance. This could provide a clearer framework against which to judge proposals.
- In paragraph one, there are three possible actions outlined – avoid impact, mitigate and compensate. It is not clear whether these are separate, equivalent options or a hierarchy to be followed with compensation as a last resort. The supporting text should explain what form mitigation or compensation might take.

In order to achieve enhancement of biodiversity and habitats –

- Set out more clearly how development would be expected to contribute e.g. through creation of new Biodiversity Action Plan habitat with reference also to improvements to public access and interpretation.

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
Amber The protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats would protect and enhance parts of the countryside. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Amber Features of importance to biodiversity are often also green infrastructure. By protecting and enhancing biodiversity, therefore, the policy could help achieve this objective. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Amber Natural features such as reed beds can help to reduce pollution to air, land and water. By protecting such features or creating more, the policy would help achieve this objective. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective.
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
Amber The policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity. This make an important contribution to quality of life. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective.
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.
Amber The enhancement of biodiversity is likely to support this objective. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective.
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.
Conclusion
Amber This policy has the potential to contribute to a range of environmental and health/wellbeing objectives. The wording of the policy needs to be reassessed, however, to ensure that it will be effective in achieving these objectives.

Revised Draft Policy 32: Open Space, Recreation and Leisure

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
Green The protection of existing open space and creation of new areas of open space would be likely to support this objective.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The protection of elements of the historic environment such as parks and open spaces would support this objective.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Certain open space typologies are situated within the countryside. Their protection 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. Whilst the policy only refers to providing open space on site in connection with major residential development, smaller developments will contribute as appropriate via the Community Infrastructure Levy as set out in Policy 30. A cross-reference to this Policy in the text may be useful to emphasise this point.
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 The protection of existing and provision of new open space, recreation and leisure facilities could be significant in achieving this objective subject to development opportunities.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green Certain types of recreation and leisure facilities, for example, playing pitches, may contribute to a reduction in anti-social behaviour by providing alternative activities. The protection of existing and creation of new facilities, therefore, could help to achieve this objective, subject to development opportunities.
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 of facilities such as open spaces and play equipment 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
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 policy supports proposals for built sports facilities.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The types of open space covered by this policy contribute to making an urban environment attractive and distinctive. By seeking to protect them and incorporate new features within developments, this policy should 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.
Conclusion
Green This policy has the potential to contribute to a range of recreational, environmental and social objectives.

Revised Draft Policy 33: 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
Green The policy supports this objective by aiming to facilitate healthier lifestyles through 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.
Green By addressing planning aspects of pollution, this policy is likely to support this objective in the long term.
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 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
Green Social and community facilities may contribute to a reduction in anti-social behaviour by providing alternative activities. The protection and enhancement of such facilities, therefore, could help to achieve this objective.
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 protection and enhancement of social and community facilities could help to achieve this objective.
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 aims to improve the health of communities and protect and enhance social and community facilities 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
Green The intention to work with health care providers and providers of other social and community infrastructure to meet local 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.
Conclusion
Green This policy has a number of social and environmental benefits.

Revised Draft Policy 34: 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
Green This policy seeks to ensure that development does not have a negative impact on the water environment including drinking water supplies.
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 minimise pollution and its impact on the environment which would help to conserve and protect biodiversity in the long term.
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. In addition, it requires investigation and assessment of sites affected by potentially contaminated land to protect the health of future users of such sites.
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. Investigation and assessment of sites affected by potentially contaminated land will also contribute to this objective.
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, in the long term, 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.
Conclusion
Green This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a range of objectives, both at the local and wider level.

Revised Draft Policy 35: Water Quality and Protection

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 The policy specifically aims to address this objective by protecting sources and quality of local water resources.
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 protect the quality of the water environment which would help to conserve and protect biodiversity and 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

This policy seeks to protect the quality of the water environment some of which lies within the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green Public open space / green infrastructure include the water environment. This policy will contribute, therefore, to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green This policy specifically aims to address this objective by protecting the quality of the water environment.
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 seeks to protect the quality of the water environment and the quality and potential yield of local water resources 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
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
Green This policy seeks to protect the quality and potential yield of local water resources which will be important if increased demand arising from new house building is to be met.
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 economic development does not have an unacceptable impact on local water resources and the water environment will help to ensure that it is sustainable.
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.
Conclusion
Green This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a range of objectives.

Revised Draft Policy 36: 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
Green 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. 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.
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.
Green SuDS should be incorporated into new economic development making it more sustainable at the individual site level.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green This policy specifically seeks to address this objective 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. 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.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green 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.
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.
Conclusion
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.

Revised Draft Policy 37: 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.

Conclusion

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.

Appendix 7: Further SA / Alternatives Testing

Shoreham Airport Development Quantum/Location Options (see Section 10 of the main SA document for more details)

	Shoreham Airport Option 1 – Development in the north east corner only	Shoreham Airport Option 2 – Development in the north east and north west corner
1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.	This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	<p>Amber</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 as a result of new development immediately so close to the SSSI. Any potential impacts would need to be mitigated.</p>	<p>Amber</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 as a result of new development immediately adjacent to the SSSI.</p> <p>Additionally, development proposed in the north west corner of the airport is located adjacent to watercourses which run to the River Adur. Any negative impacts on the watercourses could have a negative impact on the SSSI.</p> <p>Any potential impacts would need to be mitigated.</p>
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously	<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham Airport is defined as previously developed</p>	<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham Airport is defined as previously developed</p>

developed land, buildings and materials	land and development on the site therefore supports this objective.	land and development on the site therefore supports this objective.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity	Amber This option proposes development adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI which means there is some potential for an impact on the biodiversity of the area if not mitigated properly.	Amber This option proposes development adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI which means there is some potential for an impact on the biodiversity of the area if not mitigated properly. Additionally, development proposed in the north west corner of the airport is located adjacent to watercourses which run to the River Adur. Any negative impacts on the watercourses could have a negative impact on the SSSI.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	Amber This option proposes development within the Local Green Gap which is part of the historic character of Adur. This area also provides a number of key views to/from the Downs including Lancing College (Grade I Listed), the Terminal Building (Grade II* Listed), Old Shoreham Bridge (Grade II* Listed) and St Nicholas Church (Grade I Listed). Therefore there is significant potential for conflict with this objective if development at the airport is not carefully sited and designed.	Red This option proposes a significant amount of development within the Local Green Gap which is part of the historic character of Adur. The proposed development in the north west corner is quite centrally located within the gap, albeit close to its northern edge. This area also provides a number of key views to/from the Downs including Lancing College (Grade I Listed), the Terminal Building (Grade II* Listed), Old Shoreham Bridge (Grade II* Listed) and St Nicholas Church (Grade I Listed). Therefore there is significant potential for conflict with this objective if development at the airport is not carefully sited and designed. It is considered that any siting of development in the north west corner of the airport would conflict with this objective due to its impact on the gap. The proposed north west development could also

		have a potential impact on the Trainer Dome Scheduled Ancient Monument as it would be located immediately adjacent. However, more evidence is required regarding this impact.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	Amber This option proposes development within the Local Green Gap. This area also provides a number of key views to/from the Downs and is visible from a number of key viewpoints within the Downs. The Landscape and Ecology Survey identified Shoreham Airport as being of a high overall landscape quality. Therefore there is significant potential for conflict with this objective if development at the airport is not carefully sited and designed.	Red This option proposes a significant amount of development within the Local Green Gap. The proposed development in the north west corner is quite centrally located within the gap, albeit close to its northern edge. This area also provides a number of key views to/from the Downs and is visible from a number of key viewpoints within the Downs. The Landscape and Ecology Survey identified Shoreham Airport as being of a high overall landscape quality. Therefore there is significant potential for conflict with this objective if development at the airport is not carefully sited and designed. It is considered that any siting of development in the north west corner of the airport would conflict with this objective due to its impact on the gap and views from the National Park. The Landscape and Ecology Survey confirms that development in this location would have a significant adverse impact on the landscape sensitivity of the site due to a fundamental change to the 'greenness, smoothness and openness' of the airport.
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	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. Such impacts would need to be mitigated.	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. Such impacts would need to be mitigated.
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 as a result of new development immediately adjacent to the SSSI.</p>	<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. Option 2 is likely to result in a greater increase in car movements and so is likely to have a greater negative impact on this objective although there is no evidence at this stage to suggest that such a level of development is unacceptable in respect of pollution.</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 as a result of new development immediately adjacent to the SSSI.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local

into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	Plan.	Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	Green + This option proposes approximately 15,000sqm of employment floorspace which would provide a significant number of new job opportunities in the district and would therefore help contribute to this objective.	Green ++ This option proposes approximately 25,000sqm of employment floorspace, significantly more than option 1, which would provide a significant number of new job opportunities in the district and would therefore help contribute to this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local Plan.	This objective is dealt with by policies in the Local 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 contribute to this objective by providing approximately 15,000sqm of employment floorspace as well as contributing to supporting infrastructure including a new access from the A27 serving both the Airport and New Monks Farm.	Green ++ This policy would significantly contribute to this objective by providing approximately 25,000sqm of employment floorspace as well as contributing to 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	Amber The whole of Shoreham Airport is currently located within Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain). However, no development can take place within the allocated area until the Shoreham Tidal Walls are	Red- The whole of Shoreham Airport is currently located within Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain). However, no development can take place within the allocated area until the Shoreham Tidal Walls are

	<p>constructed as this would change the Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a (high probability). It should also be noted that employment development is defined as 'less vulnerable' in the NPPF.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is considered that a significant amount of employment development within an area designated Flood Zone 3a is not entirely consistent with this objective. Please see the Sequential and Exception Test for more details on flood risk.</p>	<p>constructed as this would change the Flood Zone designation from 3b to 3a (high probability). It should also be noted that employment development is defined as 'less vulnerable' in the NPPF.</p> <p>Nevertheless, this option proposes more development in an area at risk of flooding than option A and 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.</p>
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres	<p>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.</p>	<p>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. The benefit to the town centre of option 2 over Option 1 is likely to be negligible.</p>
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>This objective is addressed by policies in the Local Plan.</p>

with the waste management hierarchy		
Conclusion	Both options have a number of positive benefits in respect of the economic and social objectives. Option 2 scores particularly well in this regard. Neither option scores particularly well in respect of the environmental objectives but Option 2 would clearly have more significant environmental impacts than Option 1, particularly with regard to the historic environment, the countryside and flood risk. On balance, it is considered that Option 1 performs better as it would still have a number of social and economic benefits but without such a significant impact on the environment.	

Roundabout Options Assessment
(see Section 10 for more information)

	Option 1 Shoreham Airport/Sussex Pad Roundabout Option	Option 2 New Monks Farm Roundabout Option
1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	N/A	N/A
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	N/A	N/A
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	N/A	N/A
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity	Amber The roundabout would not be located immediately adjacent to any designated sites of ecological importance. There is likely to be some biodiversity of local interest in the surrounding area but any impacts could be mitigated and this is not considered to be a significant issue.	Amber The roundabout would not be located immediately adjacent to any designated sites of ecological importance. There is likely to be some biodiversity of local interest in the New Monks Farm area but any impacts could be mitigated and this is not considered to be a significant issue.
5. Protect and enhance the historic	Red The roundabout for this option	Amber The roundabout for this option

<p>environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes</p>	<p>is proposed within the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap which is part of the historic character of Adur. Therefore there is some potential for conflict with this objective. More evidence is currently being produced in respect of the impact of any roundabout at this location on the landscape. Additionally, the roundabout would be in close proximity to the Trainer Dome Scheduled Ancient Monument so the setting of the dome could be affected. However, more evidence is required regarding this impact.</p>	<p>is proposed within the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap which is part of the historic character of Adur. Therefore there is some potential for conflict with this objective. More evidence is currently being produced in respect of the impact of any roundabout at this location on the landscape.</p>
<p>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</p>	<p>Red The roundabout for this option is proposed within the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap. This area is also visible from key viewpoints within the Downs. The Landscape and Ecology Survey identified Shoreham Airport as being of a high overall landscape quality. Landscape work undertaken on behalf of the Council in 2013 regarding Shoreham Airport confirms that development in this location would have a significant adverse impact on the landscape sensitivity of the site due to a fundamental change to the 'greenness, smoothness and openness' of the airport. Therefore there is significant potential for conflict with this objective. More evidence is currently being produced in respect of the impact of any roundabout at this location on the landscape.</p>	<p>Amber The roundabout for this option is proposed within the Shoreham-Lancing Local Green Gap. This area is also visible from key viewpoints within the Downs. The Landscape and Ecology Survey identified the area of New Monks Farm where the roundabout would be located as being of medium overall landscape quality. However, if the roundabout is provided at this location, this will result in the loss of pedestrian/cycle access to the South Downs National Park at the Sussex Pad junction and some new access, most likely in the form of a bridge, would need to be located here which could impact on the landscape. Therefore there is potential for conflict with this objective. More evidence is currently being produced in respect of the impact of any roundabout at this location on the landscape.</p>
<p>7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it</p>	<p>Green A new roundabout at the Sussex Pad junction would be required to provide pedestrian and cycle access to the National Park as is currently the case.</p>	<p>Amber A new roundabout at this location would require a reconfigured access at Sussex Pad which would result in a loss of the existing pedestrian/cycle access at Sussex Pad to the South</p>

		Downs National Park. This would need to be replaced, possibly by the construction of a bridge at Sussex Pad. A new roundabout at New Monks Farm could provide opportunities to improve access to the National Park in that area.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water	N/A	N/A
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	N/A	N/A
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	N/A	N/A
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	N/A	N/A
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	N/A	N/A
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	N/A	N/A
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	<p>Green+</p> <p>An improved access from the A27 is essential for development to come forward at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport. A new roundabout at this location would therefore support this objective as would a new roundabout at New Monks Farm.</p> <p>Although there is no current evidence to suggest this will be an issue, it should be noted that development at the Airport cannot come forward until the Shoreham Tidal Walls scheme is completed. Development at New Monks Farms is not currently required to be</p>	<p>Green ++</p> <p>An improved access from the A27 is essential for development to come forward at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport. A new roundabout at this location would therefore support this objective as would a new roundabout at Shoreham Airport that connected to the New Monks Farm site.</p>

	delivered until 2020 given the availability of other brownfield sites in the district. However, if the tidal walls were delayed significantly, this roundabout option could delay housing delivery at New Monks Farm.	
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals	N/A	N/A
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy	Green ++ An improved access from the A27 is essential for development to come forward at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport. 15,000sqm of employment-generating floorspace is proposed at Shoreham Airport. A new roundabout at this location would therefore support this objective as would a new roundabout at New Monks Farm that connected to the Shoreham Airport site.	Green + An improved access from the A27 is essential for development to come forward at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Airport. 10,000sqm of employment-generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm. A new roundabout at this location would therefore support this objective as would a new roundabout at Shoreham Airport that connected to the New Monks Farm site. A new roundabout in this location is likely to add additional time onto the journeys of employees/visitors travelling east from Shoreham Airport, Ricardo and Northbrook College. Though this may result in some inconvenience there is no evidence to suggest that this issue would conflict with this objective.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	N/A	N/A
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres	N/A	N/A
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and	N/A	N/A

look good		
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs	N/A	N/A
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy	N/A	N/A
Conclusion	<p>The Sustainability Appraisal shows that the general benefits and disadvantages of both roundabouts are largely similar. The main difference at this stage is the impact on the landscape. Based on existing evidence, Shoreham Airport is a more sensitive location than New Monks Farm and, as a result, the Shoreham Airport roundabout option has more scope for conflict with the countryside and heritage objectives. However, more evidence is currently being produced in this regard so this SA will need to be refined for the submission version of the Adur Local Plan.</p>	

Appendix 8 – Draft Adur Local Plan Consultation 2012
 Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal and subsequent action

Representation	Response
<p><u>Enplan (on behalf of New Monks Farm)</u></p> <p>Options A and B - Do not agree that development at New Monks Farm (NMF) will be relatively prominent within the Local Green Gap. The Urban Fringe Study 2006 states that this area contributes at a level of medium – low towards the strategic gap and to the overall landscape. It also states that given existing development to the north, the western part of the site contributes little to the overall integrity of the strategic gap north to south. NMF is adjacent to the built up area of Lancing and the Brighton & Hove Albion Training Ground development, which has recently been granted planning approval, will result in the built up area boundary being extended significantly to the east. In addition, there will be a robust landscaping scheme included as part of the NMF development proposals and a good defensible boundary to the Local Green Gap in the form of the golf course and open space between the site and the airport will remain (it is the intention of the land owner to include within a legal agreement, a clause that will facilitate the redesigning of the golf course thus protecting its green status in perpetuity).</p>	<p>The Landscape and Ecology Survey (2012) accepted that development at New Monks Farm, west of Mash Barn Lane, would not be particularly prominent in the Shoreham-Lancing gap as Mash Barn Lane represents a natural boundary to development. However, the study goes on to state that development east of Mash Barn Lane would be significantly more prominent in the gap. Considering that a significant amount of the development proposed is east of Mash Barn Lane it is considered, and backed up by evidence, that the proposed development would be relatively prominent within the gap. Any golf facility is likely to add to this prominence given that it is likely to require some buildings, fencing and lighting which would erode the open feel of the gap further.</p>
<p><u>Enplan (on behalf of New Monks Farm) cont.</u></p> <p>Options A and B - New Monks Farm must be assessed independently from the other residential greenfield sites. For example, many of the options have scored an amber rating against the Sustainability Objectives (SO) but if NMF was assessed independently, it would have likely scored a green rating due to its ability to provide a mixed use</p>	<p>A Site Appraisal has been carried out for New Monks Farm which assesses the site independently. The policy for New Monks Farm has now also been assessed independently and this policy has an amber score.</p>

<p>development (reducing the need to travel), providing new open space and community facilities. Conversely, when assessed under the Objective to reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities, the score across all options is Green. In reality it is only NMF that is referenced as being able to achieve this objective. Where any of the Options have scored green against the SO, this has been due to the positive impacts of NMF rather than the other sites. All sites must be independently sustainable and cannot be afforded the luxury of 'piggybacking' on NMF's sustainability credentials and ability to mitigate impacts such as traffic generation and flood risk etc.</p>	
<p><u>Enplan (on behalf of New Monks Farm) cont.</u></p> <p>Options A and B - Do not agree that a housing provision of 600 units at New Monks Farm could result in less community facilities and employment floorspace to the detriment of its regeneration credentials. There is no evidence to support this statement and more detailed masterplanning is being undertaken currently in relation to layouts and densities etc. that will prove this to be the case.</p>	<p>Noted. This point has been taken into account in the new version of the SA (2013).</p>
<p><u>Enplan (on behalf of New Monks Farm) cont.</u></p> <p>Options A and B - Do not agree with the SA conclusion on the options. Do not consider Option B provides a risk to environmental issues that out-weigh those of economic and social concern. For New Monks Farm, any environmental impacts can be effectively mitigated. Social and economic regeneration is required within Adur. In addition, do not understand how SO 20 – raising educational achievement and skills has been omitted from the assessment on the housing options when it is likely NMF will accommodate a site for a new school and training facilities for local people. The school to be located on NMF will have a wider catchment area than just the site because of the impact of other housing sites on the existing school provision. NMF on its own does not generate the</p>	<p>Option B proposes a significant amount of development in the Local Green Gap and within areas at risk of flooding. This option is considered to have, cumulatively, a significant negative impact on a number of environmental objectives.</p>

<p>requirement for a new school.</p>	
<p><u>Enplan (on behalf of New Monks Farm) cont.</u></p> <p>Options A and B - Appendix 3 to the SA on site appraisals contains a red score for New Monks Farm under several categories. Do not agree that the proposed development will have a significant impact/conflict with the South Downs National Park. This should be graded as Amber without clear evidence or substantiation of the facts being presented. Whilst the site is in close proximity to existing schools, no reference is given to it providing a site for a new school. If reference to this were included this would undoubtedly have a positive impact on this assessment.</p>	<p>Noted. The Site Appraisal has been reassessed accordingly.</p>
<p><u>paultcarter planning (on behalf of Landstone Limited, Taylor Wimpey Limited, Mr B Jeffries, Mr M Goble)</u></p> <p>Land North West of Hasler Estate, Lancing The conclusion in the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the Draft Adur Local Plan, September 2012, page 172, that there is some potential for conflict with sustainability objective 5 is not accepted. The nearest part of this site is 0.14km from the Listed Building.</p>	<p>Disagree. Although the potential for impact may be relatively low, it should still be considered when designing any scheme at the Hasler Estate. Additionally, English Heritage also raised concerns regarding the impact of development on this building during the consultation in 2012.</p>
<p><u>West Sussex County Council</u></p> <p>1.22: Biodiversity encompasses both fauna and flora, therefore it is perfectly sufficient just to mention biodiversity here.</p>	<p>The table has been amended accordingly.</p>
<p><u>West Sussex County Council</u></p> <p>Page 13: Biodiversity Opportunity Areas (BOAs) deserve a mention as a local initiative which drives local biodiversity delivery.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Opportunity Areas are covered by virtue of inclusion of the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan under Sub-regional and County-wide PPSIs on page 12.</p>
<p><u>West Sussex County Council</u></p> <p>Map 24 (also on page 22 of the Sustainability Appraisal): Site 2 is in fact</p>	<p>Map 24 has been amended accordingly. However, RIGGS are not shown on the plan due to the amount of detail already on it and concerns about the map looking</p>

<p>Applesham Farm Bank SNCI and Site 3 is in fact Steep Down, Lancing SNCI. Regionally Important Geological & Geomorphological Sites (RIGGS) could also be depicted on this plan. It is understood that there are two RIGGS in Adur District (although both within the SDNPA): Gaster Pit 7 & Hill Barn Pit, North Lancing.</p>	<p>cluttered.</p>
<p><u>Brighton & Hove City Council</u></p> <p>Section 3 Some of the baseline data could be updated with more recent and accurate figures. For example, at paragraph 3.6 recently released Census population and age figures could be used instead of ONS estimates, and in paragraph 3.20 life expectancy data using Health Profile data. Some other statistics in Section 3 are undated, making it difficult to know whether the figures are the most recent.</p>	<p>All baseline data has been updated as far as possible.</p>
<p><u>Brighton & Hove City Council</u></p> <p>Assessments The assessments appear to have been thoroughly carried out and provide good analysis of whether the effects are likely to be positive or negative, as required by the SEA Directive. However, other requirements of the SEA Directive Annex 1, paragraph (f), footnote 1, do not appear to have been considered, with the exception of Cumulative Impacts. E.g. the assessment of timescale, permanence or secondary impacts.</p>	<p>Assessment of timescale, permanence or secondary impacts have been included in the commentary assessing each policy against the 21 Sustainability Objectives.</p>
<p><u>Brighton & Hove City Council</u></p> <p>Consultation findings There is no indication or summary of the consultation responses that were received for the previous stage of the SA, and how these have been considered. Will this be included in the Consultation Statement?</p>	<p>These are now included in relation to the Sustainability Appraisal for the Draft Local Plan 2012.</p>
<p><u>Natural England</u></p> <p>Appendix 5 – key indicators identified for draft policy 29 “Green Infrastructure and Open Space” Still considers that the indicators do not provide a complete picture.</p>	<p>Noted. Indicators have been amended where appropriate.</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Would hope that number of developments within designated wildlife sites and reserves remains at 0 and therefore this is not one of the most appropriate measures, although it can be retained.• Extent and condition of SSSIs (and other designated sites, LNRs, SNCIs) could be added as an indicator, and it is noted that the Adur Estuary SSSI currently has a 100% favourable condition.• Also suggest a more “positive” indicator around the creation of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitat, including habitat creation through development which should be required by planning condition. This would require data to be collected by the Council as well as the Sussex Biodiversity Partnership.• The amount and types of land defined as being part of the Green Infrastructure network including the ecological framework, to be described in the Green Infrastructure Strategy, should also be reported as an indicator.• The amount of land under environmental stewardship schemes could also be used as an indicator. | |
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