

Scoping Report
Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
for the Adur Core Strategy DPD

June 2011



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Executive Summary

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) requires that the Adur Local Plan 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 Adur Core Strategy.

In accordance with European and national legislation, DPDs must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This report sets out the scope of the Sustainability Appraisal for consultation with the relevant authorities and interested stakeholders. The report is structured as follows:

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).

Section 2: sets out how the LDF is influenced by government guidance and other external factors. This section includes a review of plans, strategies and policies explaining how they should influence the emerging Core Strategy DPD.

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 the district faces.

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

Section 6: compares the sustainability objectives with each other to ensure that they are compatible with one another.

Section 7: compares the sustainability objectives with the Core Strategy objectives to ensure compatibility between the different sets of objectives.

Section 8: presents a summary of the next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

SECTION 1: Introduction and background information

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to ensure that the concept of sustainable development is integrated into the Adur Core Strategy. All major DPDs relating to the Adur Local Development Framework (LDF) will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) which requires that economic, environmental 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.

This Scoping Report builds on and updates a number of other Scoping Reports that have been produced by Adur District Council as part of the LDF process. These include:

- Scoping Report for the Adur Development Plan 2005 – This was the first scoping report produced and relates to the LDF process as a whole rather than one specific DPD. It was used as a basis for the Sustainability Appraisals of the first Core Strategy. The first Core Strategy has since been withdrawn due to concerns regarding soundness and a new one commenced which is why this Scoping Report has been produced.
- Scoping Report for the Site Allocations DPD 2007 – Following the withdrawal of the first Core Strategy, the Site Allocations document was not progressed.

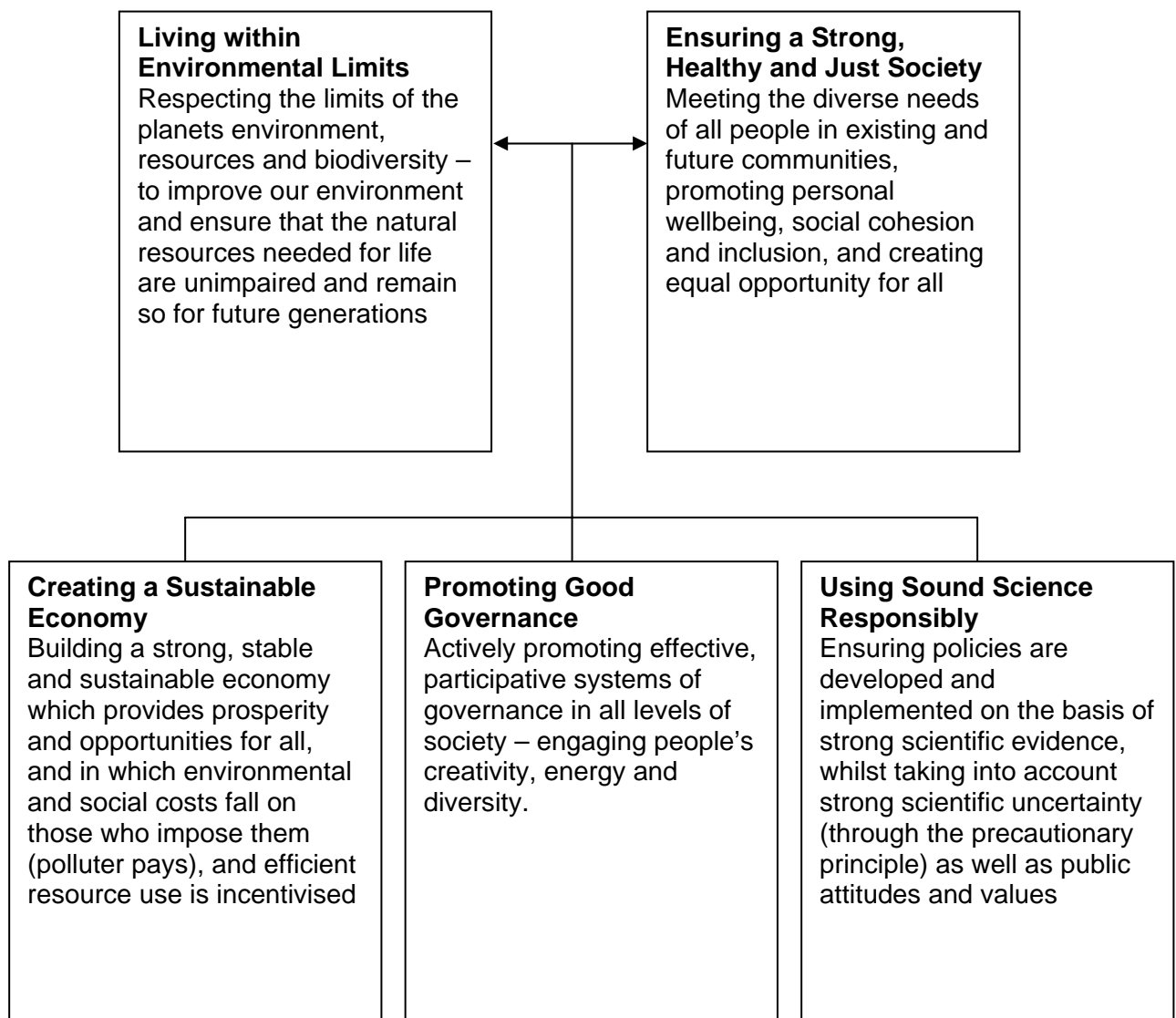
It was considered that the above Scoping Reports needed revisiting/updating as part of the production of the new Core Strategy and for this reason this new Scoping Report has been produced.

1.2 Context of Sustainable Development

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

The guiding principles are further explained in the diagram below which is taken from the Government's strategy.



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.

To ensure the concept of sustainable development is integrated into all spatial plans 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.

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.'

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.

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

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

1.3 The Local Development Framework (LDF)

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.

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.

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 Core Strategy is the first DPD to be taken forward. It will set the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Adur and provide a framework for promoting and managing development. The Core Strategy will provide a strategic direction for the LDF preparation process and will be an umbrella document informing the preparation of the other Local Development Documents.

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

A Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Core Strategy 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).

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

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.

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.”

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; | ■ Water; |
| ■ Population; | ■ Climatic factors; |
| ■ Human health; | ■ Material assets; |
| ■ Fauna; | ■ Cultural heritage; |
| ■ Flora; | ■ Landscape. |
| ■ Soil; | |

Sustainability appraisal expands on the list above by requiring a broader range of social and economic issues to be assessed. Government guidance on SA does not specify what those issues should be, however it is the role of this report to identify the scope of issues to be assessed by the SA and presented in the Sustainability Report.

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 Scoping Report.

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.

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.

1.5 Aims of the SA / SEA

The overall aims of this SA / SEA are to:

- Make the Core Strategy 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 Core Strategy;
- Provide a platform for consultation on the sustainability of the Core Strategy.

The SA will play an important part in demonstrating if a Local Development Document is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives. The results of the sustainability appraisal will contribute to the reasoned justification of policies.

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (page 24, summary box)

1.6 Stages of the SA

The stages of the Sustainability Appraisal covered in this document are set out in Stage A below (Scoping Stage).

DPD Stage 1: Pre Production – Evidence Gathering

SA Stages and Tasks

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

Task A1 Identify other relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives.

Task A2 Collecting baseline information.

Task A3 Identifying sustainability issues/problems.

Task A4 Developing the SA Framework.

Task A5 Consult on the scope of the SA.

Output: Consultation on a Scoping Report

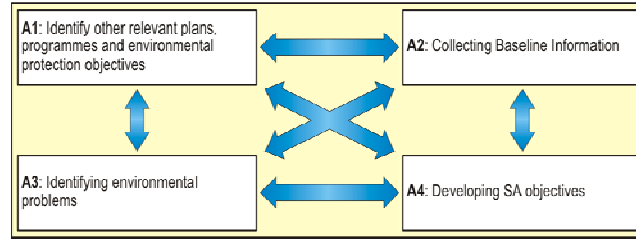
1.7 Remaining Stages

Subsequently the remaining stages will be completed alongside the development of the Core Strategy and will incorporate consultation comments from the Stage A Scoping Report.

The tasks associated with these stages 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

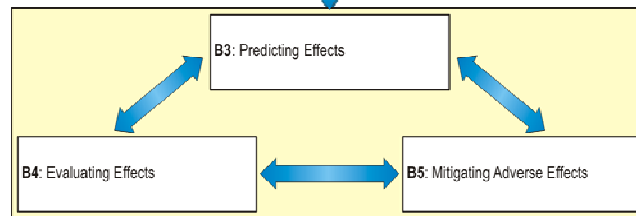


A5: Consulting on the scope of SA

Stage B: Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects

B1: Testing the plan or programme objectives against the SA objectives

B2: Developing strategic alternatives



B6: Proposing measures to monitor the environmental effects of plan or programme implementation

Stage C: Preparing the Environmental Report

C1: Preparing the Environmental Report

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

D1: Consulting on the draft plan or programme and Environmental Report

D2: Assessing significant changes

D3: Decision making and providing information

Stage E: Monitoring implementation of the plan or programme

E1: Developing aims and methods for monitoring

E2: Responding to adverse effects

Figure 1.1 - The SA Process¹

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

SECTION 2: Task A1 - Identifying 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))

2.1 Review of relevant PPPSIs

Task A1 of the Scoping Stage requires the identification and review of relevant PPPSIs that will affect or influence the Core Strategy.

The Core Strategy and the SA / SEA should be developed within the context of a broad range of policies on different levels. Therefore, a comprehensive review of all relevant PPPSIs has been carried out as part of the scoping process.

Please note that work on the PPPSIs is still ongoing. The introduction of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) has resulted in many planning guidance updates. It is important to keep track of such changes, keeping the process iterative and current. A list of all the PPPSIs relevant to the Core Strategy are included in Appendix 1. The analysis includes key objectives and targets (further work is needed on the latter) as well as implications for the Core Strategy and the SA process.

2.2 The overview of PPPSIs

International/European
The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit (1992)
Kyoto Protocol (1997)
International Convention on Biological Biodiversity (1993)
European Sustainable Development Strategy (2001)
European Spatial Development Perspective (1999)
European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme (2001)
European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive) on the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (2001)

EU Water Framework Directive - River Basin Management Plan (2000)
EU Habitats Directive (1992)
EU Wild Birds Directive (1979)
EU Air Quality Directive (1996)
EU Landscape Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (2007)
EU Waste Framework Directive (2008)
EU Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of use of energy from renewable sources
National
Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005)
Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks (2005)
Sustainable Communities: Delivering Through Planning (2003)
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen (2011)
Local Government Act (2000)
Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act (1990)
Indices of Multiple Deprivation (2010)
UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (2002)
Climate Change Act (2008)
The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard for sustainability in new homes (2008)
BREEAM Standards
Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice (2007)
Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)
Biodiversity the UK Action Plan (1994)
Biodiversity Strategy for England (2002)
Second Round Growth Points – Partnerships for Growth (2008)
Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)
Circular 01/06: Planning for gypsy and traveller sites (2001)
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)
Natural Environment White Paper "Natural Choice: Securing the value of nature" (2011)
DEFRA "Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations" (2006)
Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)
Energy Act (2008)
The Environment Act 1995 and Air Quality Regulations 2000 and 2002 Amendment
Decentralisation and Localism Bill (2010)

Healthy Lives Healthy People White Paper (2010)
Flood and Water Management Act (2010)
Safeguarding our Soils, A Strategy for England (2009)
Marine Policy Statement (2010)
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations (Chapter 8) (2010)
Local Growth White Paper (2010)
PPS1: Delivering Sustainable Development (2005)
PPS1 Supplement: Planning and Climate Change (2007)
PPS1 Supplement: Eco Towns (2009)
PPS3: Housing (2010)
PPS4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth (2009)
PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment (2010)
PPS7: Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (2004)
PPG8 : Telecommunications (2001)
PPS9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (2005)
PPS12: Local Spatial Planning (2008)
PPG13: Transport (2011)
PPG14: Development on unstable land (1990)
PPG17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation (2001)
PPS22: Renewable Energy (2004)
PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control (2004)
PPG24: Planning and Noise (1994)
PPS25: Development and Flood Risk (2010)
PPS25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change (2010)
Regional
The South East Plan (2009)
Sustainable Communities in the South East (2003)
Regional Housing Strategy (2008)
Regional Economic Strategy (2006)
Integrated Regional Framework (2004)
Social Inclusion Statement (2002)
Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England (2004)
Action for Biodiversity in the South East (2009)
River Basin Management Plan – South East (2009)
Southern Water: Water Resource Management Plan (2009)
Southern Water Drought Plan (2008)

Regional Transport Strategy: From Crisis to Cutting Edge (2003)
Sub Regional and County-wide
Coastal Defence Strategy Brighton Marina to Adur (2000)
West Sussex Transport Plan 2011 - 2026 (2011)
Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan
West Sussex Sustainable Community Strategy (2008)
West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies) 2003
A Strategy for the Landscape of West Sussex (2005)
South Downs Shoreline Management Plan 1 st Review (2006)
South Downs AONB Management Plan (2008)
Planning for the future: Rivers Arun to Adur Flood and Erosion Management Strategy 2010 – 2020 (2010)
West Sussex Cultural Strategy (2009)
Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy (2005)
West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy (2009)
West Sussex Environment Strategy Report (2009)
Local
waves ahead: sustainable community strategy (2010)
Sustainability Strategy (2010)
Adur District Council Corporate Plan (2009)
Adur District Council Local Plan (1996)
Housing Strategy (2009)
Adur Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan (2008)
Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur (2001)
Air Quality Action Plan (2007)
A Strategy for Shoreham Renaissance (2006)
Conservation Area Character Appraisals for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shoreham-By-Sea (2008) • Southlands (2008) • Southwick (2009)
River Adur Catchment Flood Management Plan (2007)
Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve Management Plan (2010-2015)
Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan (2006)
Shoreham Port Masterplan (2010)

2.3 Main outcomes

Full details can be found in Appendix 1, but the main points from the review 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

2.5 Regional Context

The scope of this Sustainability Appraisal has to be seen within the light of higher-tier policies. In particular, the Development Plan Documents including Core Strategies are bound by tests of soundness and one of these tests is to ensure general conformity and compliance with the Regional Spatial Strategy (South East Plan 2009) produced by the South East England Regional Assembly (SEERA). The Government has announced that it intends to revoke the South East Plan within the next couple of years and although this proposed revocation is a material consideration, until the South East Plan is revoked, Local Authorities must have regard to it.

The South East Plan distributes development on a sub-regional level. Adur District is located within the Sussex Coast sub-region, which has a strong focus on regeneration. In terms of future housing, the South East Plan requires that 2100 houses are provided within Adur between 2006 and 2026 – with the potential for an additional 10,000 dwellings at Shoreham Harbour, subject to further investigation of this capacity.

SECTION 3: Task A2 Collecting Baseline Data

Task A2 of the Scoping Stage requires the collection of relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information. Such information provides the basis for prediction and monitoring of environmental and sustainability effects and helps identify problems and ways of dealing with them. The analysis of available data was one of the mechanisms used to assess the issues and problems within the district, which are described in more detail in section 4.1 (below).

A detailed list of baseline data is in Appendix 2 of this report. For practical reasons they are structured in accordance with the sustainability objectives and indicators.

The baseline data table included in Appendix 2 updates and consolidates the versions in the Adur Core Strategy Scoping Report (2005) and the Site Allocations Scoping Report (2007). As the focus is on local data, regional and national data as well as trends and targets have been consolidated into one column to stress their function as comparators.

Such reviews to the baseline data will take place on a regular basis alongside the preparation of each Local Development Document.

3.1 The baseline situation in Adur

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. Following this review of baseline data, in conjunction with the key issues discussed on pages 18-20, a number of sustainability objectives will be derived against which the LDF documents can be examined in relation to their contribution towards sustainable development.

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.

3.2 A general profile of the Adur district

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, Fishergate, Shoreham-by-Sea, Sompting and Lancing and each of these areas has their own identity. The remainder of the district is largely rural in character falling within the recently designated South Downs National Park.

Adur has a population of 60,500 and has approximately 27,328 domestic properties (ONS 2009). As of 2007, 21% of Adur's residents were 65 or over which is lower than the average for the County of West Sussex (23%) but notably higher than the national average (16%). The population of Adur, although increasing relatively slowly, is likely to see a significant increase in the number of elderly due to people generally living longer.

3.3 Economic Characteristics of the district

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 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.

As of 2009, there was an estimated 19,500 jobs in Adur representing 10% of jobs in the Adur-Worthing-Brighton area and 6% of jobs in West Sussex.

As of 2008, Adur had a jobs density of 0.58. This figure represents a ratio of the number of jobs per each resident of working age in the district. This density is significantly below that of West Sussex (0.80) and England & Wales as a whole (0.79).

As of 2007, there were 1800 VAT registered businesses in Adur (NOMIS). The majority of firms in the district are small businesses employing 1-10 people. New business formation rates are relatively low - in 2007, Adur had a company birth rate of 36 businesses per 10,000 residents which is behind the regional and national rates of 48 and 42 per 10,000 residents respectively.

The average gross weekly wage for people who live in the district is £409 which is significantly lower than the average for West Sussex (£505) and the national average (£502) (NOMIS 2010).

As of 2010, 79.8% of the working age population in Adur were economically active which is higher than both the South East figure of 79.1% and the national figure of 76.5% (ONS).

As of 2009, 59% of the resident population were of working age which is lower than both the regional average of 63% and the national average which is also 63%. This is due to relatively high proportion of people aged 65+ in the district (ONS).

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%.

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.

3.4 Social Characteristics of the district

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.

Between 2008 and 2009 only 64.5% of students achieved 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs which is notably less than the South East average of 70.2% and the national average of 69.8% (ONS). However, over the period 2005-9 there has been a growth in the proportion of Adur's population with NVQ2 qualifications and other qualifications, and a steady decline in the proportion with no qualifications and NVQ1 level skills. While the qualifications profile has been improving, the proportion of people with degree-level skills or equivalent has not grown (Annual Population Survey).

Of the 27,328 dwellings in the district, 87% are owner occupied or privately rented which is higher than both the South East (86%) and national figure (82%) (ONS 2009).

There is a high demand for affordable housing in the district which significantly exceeds supply. The net annual affordable housing need is between 226 – 258 dwellings up to 2026 (Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2009). There are currently 1069 households classified as having priority needs on the housing register (ADC May 2011).

Life expectancy for men in Adur is 78.5 years which is lower than the South East average of 79.4 years but slightly higher than the national average of 78.3 years. Life expectancy for women is 82.5 years which is also lower than the South East average of 83.3 but higher than the national average of 82.3 years (2009).

17% of children aged 10-11 in Adur are obese which is higher than the South East average of 16.6% but lower than the national average of 18.7% (ONS 2010).

As of 2010, the level of crime in Adur is classified as 'average' on the Sussex Police website.

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

3.5 Environmental Characteristics of the district

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.

Other key natural features in the district that also provide recreation, biodiversity and landscape benefits include the coastline and the river Adur.

The district has two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) – the River Adur and Cissbury Ring. There are eleven Sites of Nature Conservation Importance (SNICIs) 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.

There are a number of Biodiversity Opportunity Areas areas either within or adjacent the district. These include Shoreham Estuary and the Beach and Adur to Newtimber including Mill Hill.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The groundwater quality of Adur is currently classified as 'Good' in the South East River Basin Management Plan (2009).

3.6 Ecological Footprint

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

Ecological Footprinting is measured in global hectares per person (gha/per). This indicates how many hectares each person needs to provide them with all the resources and commodities that they are currently using. For us to live sustainably we need to reach an Ecological Footprint (EF) of 1.8 global hectares per person (gha/person), however the world average EF is 2.2 gha/person. To exemplify this, it means that amongst other concerns, trees are being harvested faster than they can re-grow, fisheries are depleted more rapidly than they restock and CO₂ emitted more quickly than ecosystems can absorb it. It is possible to exceed ecological limits for a while but this 'deficit spending' leads to the destruction of ecological assets on which our economy depends, for example: depleted groundwater, collapsing fisheries, greenhouse gas accumulation in the atmosphere (leading to climate change) and deforestation.

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

Ecological Footprint data for Adur show that:

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

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

Adur's greenhouse gas footprint (measured by tonnes of CO2 equivalent per capita) is 16.41. This is below the regional average for the South East of 17.28 but just above the national average of 16.34. Energy use in households (24%), transportation (22%), food related energy use (17%) and consumer items and public services (both 13% each) are the predominant sources of greenhouse gas emissions.

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

SECTION 4: Task A3 Identifying Sustainability Issues/Problems

Certain sustainability issues are of particular significance in the District of Adur. The issues and problems have been identified from a number of sources:

- A review of the plans, policies, programmes, strategies, initiatives and guidance influencing the Core Strategy.
- "Brainstorming" sessions with the Stakeholder Planning Forum and discussions with key stakeholders at Adur in Partnership (Adur's Local Strategic Partnership prior to joining with Worthing) meetings during the preparation of the 2005 Scoping Report and the now withdrawn Core Strategy.
- Collection and analysis of baseline data.
- Responses to community engagement exercises undertaken on older versions of the Core Strategy.

In summary, the problems that face the district and the resulting issues to be addressed are:

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 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 status or good ecological potential by 2015.

Economic problems

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

Economic issues to be addressed

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

Social problems

- Low educational attainment
- Low level of skills
- Poor Higher Education provision

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

Social issues to be addressed

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

SECTION 5: Task A4 Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Task A4 of the Scoping Stage requires a Sustainability Appraisal Framework to be developed, consisting of the sustainability objectives, indicators and targets. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared.

5.1 Sustainability Objectives

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.

Table 2 (page 23) lists the Sustainability Appraisal objectives derived taking account of the issues and problems set out under section 4.1, examination of other local and regional strategic objectives and the review of PPPSIs. The numbers of social, environmental and economic objectives are not evenly matched as they reflect the key issues within Adur district. The objectives cannot be grouped into purely social, economic or environmental categories as many are overlapping and do not have distinct impacts on only one category. For example, the climate change and flooding objective has social, economic and environmental effects.

The development of the objectives was carried out in conjunction with the sustainability objectives from the Regional Sustainable Development Framework - Integrated Regional Framework (IRF). This sets out twenty-five objectives for sustainable development in the region and recommends that these be used to appraise DPDs. However, it also states that these *“objectives can be amended if they are not perceived to reflect specific priorities or needs”*. So, by using these as the basis for the development of the Adur sustainability objectives, there can be a level of conformity between the hierarchies of plans. Where the IRF objectives have not been relevant to the Core Strategy they have not been used and a number of alternative objectives have been adapted to reflect local sustainability issues.

It should also be noted that the sustainability objectives have been further refined taking account of consultation responses received for the previous Scoping Report produced in 2005 and Sustainability Appraisals previously undertaken as part of the withdrawn Core Strategy.

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.

5.2 Indicators

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.

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.

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.

It is the aim of the stakeholder consultation process (see section 9) to gain consensus on which of the chosen indicators are most representative of, and relevant to, monitoring progress towards meeting the objective.

Table 2: Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives	Indicators	Supporting Criteria
1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	<p>Number of renewable energy developments / installations</p> <p>Energy use per household</p> <p>Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3</p> <p>Number 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>
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	<p>Per capita consumption of water</p> <p>Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 in respect of water efficiency</p> <p>Classification of groundwater quality</p> <p>Status of waterbodies</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>
3. Improve land	Percentage of new homes built	Will the plan direct development

use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	on previously developed land per annum Percentage of employment floorspace built on previously developed land per annum	to brownfield areas before greenfield? Will the Plan facilitate the re-use of contaminated land?
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats	Number of developments commenced within designated sites and reserves Number of developments commenced within BAP habitats Extent and condition of SSSIs Amount of land identified as BAP habitat	Will the Plan achieve a net gain in biodiversity? Will the Plan maintain and enhance existing biodiversity and habitats? Will the plan allow the adaptation of biodiversity to a changing climate? Will the plan contribute to any of the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas?
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	Number of demolitions of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments Number of up-to-date conservation appraisals and management plans Listed buildings and risk of decay Conservation areas at risk	Will the Plan maintain and enhance local distinctiveness? Will the Plan protect and enhance heritage assets?
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	Amount of open space in the	Will the plan prevent

enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	<p>district per 1000 population</p> <p>Percentage of people within recommended distance of each open space typology</p>	<p>inappropriate development on accessible public open space and other key areas of green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate a green infrastructure network?</p> <p>Will the Plan provide multifunctional green space including open green space, sustainable drainage and biodiversity?</p> <p>Will the Plan improve access to green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan protect playing fields and indoor and outdoor sports facilities?</p> <p>Will the Plan enhance biodiversity through the provision of green infrastructure?</p>
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>Public concern over noise – number of noise complaints</p> <p>Number of planning permissions for developments that incorporate the remediation of contaminated land</p>	<p>Will the Plan affect surface watercourses or groundwater protection zones?</p> <p>Will the Plan minimise/reduce air, water and/or soil pollution?</p> <p>Will the Plan facilitate necessary upgrades to infrastructure associated with foul and surface water?</p> <p>Have areas currently affected by air quality issues been adequately reflected in the Plan?</p>

		<p>Will the Plan help reduce levels of noise, vibration and light pollution?</p> <p>Will the Plan contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions?</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	<p>Number of residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding</p> <p>Number of non-residential properties granted planning permission in areas at risk of flooding</p>	<p>See criteria relating to other SA objectives on water, energy efficiency, biodiversity etc.</p> <p>Does the Plan encourage adaptation techniques?</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	<p>Average life expectancy</p> <p>Prevalence of obese children (year 6 – ages 10-11)</p>	<p>Will the Plan facilitate healthy lifestyles?</p> <p>Will the Plan help secure necessary health related infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the plan help to increase participation in sport</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	Level of crime	<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>
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use	Percentage of trip productions in Adur by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus & coach, rail)	<p>Will the Plan help reduce the need to travel?</p> <p>Will the Plan's strategic spatial</p>

of the private car	Percentage of trip attractions to district by car as compared with other forms of transport (walking, cycling, bus & coach, rail)	<p>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>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	Index of Multiple deprivation ranking	Will the Plan avoid discrimination related to age, gender disability, race, faith, location and income?
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	<p>Number of households classified as having priority needs on the housing register</p> <p>Net dwelling completions</p> <p>Gross affordable housing completions</p> <p>House price to income ratio</p>	
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of	No indicators	<p>Does the Plan encourage mixed communities?</p> <p>Does the Plan seek to secure the necessary infrastructure to support communities?</p>

all individuals.		
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.	<p>Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type per annum</p> <p>Number of VAT registered businesses</p> <p>Percentage of working age population that are economically active</p> <p>Average gross weekly earnings</p>	<p>Will the Plan provide a focus on achieving the renaissance of town centres and deprived areas?</p> <p>Is the delivery of development linked to the provision of adequate transport and other infrastructure?</p> <p>Will the Plan help facilitate a sustainable visitor economy?</p> <p>Will the Plan meet the needs of new employment opportunities and take account of the needs of existing local residents and businesses?</p>
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	<p>Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds</p>	<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	<p>Amount of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' per annum and the amount of this floorspace</p>	<p>Will the plan help to improve accessibility to existing services/facilities</p>

accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres	provided within town centres New community facilities provided in the district per annum	Will the Plan secure new infrastructure and/or encourage better use of existing infrastructure?
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?
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.	Number of lower super output areas in Adur within 10% most deprived in England in respect of education, skills and training	Will the Plan help to improve accessibility to existing educational facilities? Will the Plan facilitate the provision of new educational facilities?
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.	Amount and percentage of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill Amount and percentage of domestic and commercial waste being recycled	Will the Plan minimise waste disposal to landfill? Will the Plan help to improve accessibility to recycling and other waste management facilities? Will the Plan support and encourage development and business initiatives that promote this objective?

SECTION 6: Compatibility of the Sustainability Objectives

The following matrix tests the 21 sustainability objectives set out in Table 2 against each other. This is carried out in order to identify any conflicts that may exist between the objectives. Upon identifying any conflicts the objectives can be modified, making them more compatible, or at least to ensure subsequent decisions are well informed and mitigation or alternatives are considered.

1																					
2	Y																				
3			Y																		
4	Y	Y	Y																		
5																					
6			Y	Y	Y	Y															
7				Y	Y	Y	Y														
8	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y													
9	Y	Y		Y						Y											
10	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y											
11								Y			Y										
12				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y										
13								Y			Y	Y	Y								
14	Y		Y	X			X	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y							
15								Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						
16	Y		Y	X			X		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y				
17		Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y			
18			Y					Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
19			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
20										Y	Y		Y		Y	Y					
21			Y			Y		Y													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Key

Y= Compatible

X = Potential conflicts

(Blank) no link / neutral

From examination of the matrix above it can be seen that many of the objectives are compatible which means that they strengthen and support each other. However, some potential incompatibilities have been identified. These relate to both the provision of new housing (objective 14) and employment (objective 16) and the protection and enhancement of the countryside (objective 6), and the conservation, protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats (objective 4). Although it is very unlikely that any housing or employment development would take place in the South Downs National Park (which is now outside of the planning remit of Adur – see section 3.5), there is a possibility that to meet housing and employment needs over the long term, some of the land within the open gaps between Lancing/Sompting and Worthing and between Shoreham and Lancing may need to be developed due to a lack of alternative sites. If such development is to occur, then the impact on these open areas of countryside would need to be minimised, primarily through design and careful location. Similarly, any impacts on biodiversity as a result of new development would need to be resolved in accordance with criteria set out in national, regional and local guidance.

It is important to note that the first course of action should be to attain a 'win-win' or compromise situation so all the objectives can be achieved. For instance, this may be designing development to enhance biodiversity, e.g. using buffer zones. However, this kind of compromise may not always be feasible, and at this point choices and / or tradeoffs may

need to be made. If this is the case then these decisions must be transparent and documented.

Conflicts are always likely to arise between the provision of new development and the protection and enhancement of the environment. These have to be balanced and this is one of the main aims of Sustainability Appraisals as well as the Planning system. It has therefore been decided not to alter or remove the conflicting objectives, especially as in many cases the detrimental impacts of providing new development can be minimised through mitigation measures.

Nevertheless, it is important to recognise that the environmental requirements of the SEA must be fully met and not diluted by the inclusion of social and economic concerns. National law, international law and government guidance may hold precedence in some cases.

SECTION 7: Testing the Core Strategy Objectives against the Sustainability Objectives

Table 3 (see below) assesses the 21 sustainability objectives against the 14 objectives set out in the Core Strategy. The matrix updates the version included in the Scoping Report from August 2005 taking into account modifications to the sustainability objectives and the further development of the Core Strategy objectives since the scoping stage.

The Sustainability Objectives are listed in Table 2 (on page 23). The Core Strategy objectives are listed below:

1. By 2028, to deliver housing, jobs and associated infrastructure in Adur District, (and at Shoreham Harbour), to act as a tool for regeneration and raise standards of housing in the deprived areas. Homes should be appropriate in terms of types, size and tenure, to meet identified needs.
2. To regenerate the District through new development opportunities at locations including Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and Shoreham-by-Sea. In particular, regeneration will seek:
 - (a) To achieve strategic development at Shoreham Harbour, delivering housing and jobs; creating social, economic, environmental and infrastructure improvements which benefit Adur, its businesses, residents and visitors, and the wider Sussex coast area, contributing to the prosperity of the South East region.
 - (b) To facilitate delivery of opportunities at Shoreham Airport to increase its role in the local economy, through delivery of improved employment opportunities, maintaining its role as an important visitor attraction, and continuing its important role as a General Aviation airport.
 - (c) To facilitate the development of key sites in Shoreham-by-Sea town centre, some of which could potentially be linked to regeneration opportunities at the Harbour.
3. To ensure that local communities benefit from the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport, and other sites and opportunities in the District. This will be achieved through physical and social integration, access to new and improved education, skills and training, and the provision of affordable housing, social and community, leisure and transport facilities. These measures will contribute to a reduction in poverty and social exclusion, reduction in health inequalities² and improvements in quality of life, and uplift the most disadvantaged neighbourhoods.

4. Enhancements to the streetscene of Shoreham, Lancing and Southwick centres should be made, together with improved links to other areas, to ensure the centres remain attractive, vital and viable and are able to accommodate change (which respects their character) to meet needs arising from future growth.
5. To implement an integrated system of public transport measures as well as providing for new mixed development in order to reduce the need to travel. Measures include improvements at the District's railway stations, demand management measures and cycle and footpaths; all of which will improve connectivity within and to the District's communities as well as to Brighton and Worthing, and reduce the need to use the private car and consequently improve air quality. The impact of Heavy Goods Vehicles servicing the Port and the District's businesses will be managed, contributing to improved health and quality of life.
6. To work with the Highways Agency and West Sussex County Council to determine how to secure improvements to the A259 and A27 to relieve congestion.
7. To diversify the local economy and provide a range of employment sites in the District; providing more high-value skilled employment opportunities up to 2028 to ensure prosperity and increase income levels of the District's residents.
8. To ensure that Adur's residents have sufficient skills, education and training to access improved job opportunities.
9. To move towards a low carbon (and ultimately zero carbon in line with Government targets) and sustainable district through sustainable construction, the use of renewable energy, water efficiency measures, waste reduction measures and appropriate location of development and transport infrastructure to reduce air pollution and noise; and to make a significant contribution to low and zero carbon energy production.
10. Within the context of a Green Infrastructure strategy, to improve recreation and leisure facilities to provide an interlinked network of multifunctional open spaces through and from urban areas (including Shoreham Harbour) to the coast and countryside, the provision of open space and greater opportunities for (and access to) informal recreational uses within the open areas between settlements.
11. To protect and improve the quality, landscape/ townscape character and local distinctiveness of the District, including the River Adur, coastal waterfront, open areas between settlements and Conservation Areas and other cultural and historic assets; and where appropriate, improve access to them and understanding of their significance.
12. Working with other agencies and other local authorities to ensure the timely delivery of appropriate infrastructure to meet identified physical, social, community and environmental needs, potentially through the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
13. To ensure that the risks associated with flooding are avoided and mitigated. New development will be directed to areas of least flood risk first, and will only be acceptable in areas of higher flood risk if it can be demonstrated that the development will be safe, will not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere, and provides wider sustainability benefits for the community. Flood mitigation measures may be required. Where feasible, flood defences should take the form of ecologically sustainable solutions.

14. Adur District Council will work with the South Downs National Park Authority to protect and enhance the South Downs National Park and improve access to it within the district.

Table 3: Compatibility between Core Strategy and Sustainability Objectives

Core Strategy Objectives															
Sustainability Objectives		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	1	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y			Y		
	2	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	3	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
	4	Y	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
	6	X	Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y			Y
	7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	8	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	9	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
	10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	11	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y						
	12	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y		Y	Y		Y		
	13	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y						
	14	Y	Y	Y											
	15	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		
	16	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y
	17	Y	Y	Y				Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	
	18	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y		
	19	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
	20	Y	Y	Y					Y				Y		
	21	Y	Y	Y						Y					

The compatibility assessment has identified that the majority of the objectives of the Adur Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal are compatible, which means they strengthen and support each other. However, there are also some inconsistencies between the two sets of objectives. Similarly to the compatibility test between the SA objectives (see section 6) the plan objectives to provide new housing and employment floorspace have the potential to conflict with the protection and enhancement of the countryside, particularly given the limited availability of large scale brownfield sites to meet the housing and employment needs of the district. Additionally, the other potential conflict is the Core Strategy objective to try and secure improvements to the A259 and A27 and the Sustainability objective to promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car. Clearly, any improvements to the main road networks that may ease congestion are more likely to encourage car trips. However, the economic benefits of such improvements are likely to be significant which is why the Core Strategy objective is important. The key, therefore, is recognising these potential conflicts and ensuring that such conflicts are minimised as far as is practicable.

SECTION 8 – Next Steps

8.1 Adur Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options Paper

The next stage in the process will be to produce a Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options paper and this will go out to consultation from 27 June to 7 August 2011.. The document will set out the pros and cons of a range of options relating to housing and employment provision in the district over the next 20 years and each of these options will also be assessed through the Sustainability Appraisal process, using the sustainability appraisal framework set out in this Scoping Report.

SECTION 9 – Further Information

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

planning.policy@adur-worthing.gov.uk
Tel: 01273 263065

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

The CLG Plan Making Manual
<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/core/page.do?pagelId=152450>

Strategic Environmental Assessment Information Service – gateway to the latest information on SEA and SA:
<http://www.sea-info.net>

Planning Advisory Service (PAS) – Sustainability Appraisal Advice Note 2010:
<http://www.pas.gov.uk/pas/aio/627078>

Appendix 1 - Detailed review of PPPSIs

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

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative The Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit 1992 The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002	Date produced 1992 & 2002
Proponent body United Nations	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Objective 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, which will inform the Core Strategy.	
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Kyoto Protocol	Date produced 1997
Proponent body UNFCCC (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) International Agreement
Objective The ultimate objective is to achieve stabilisation of green house 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.	
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative International Convention on Biological Diversity	Date produced Entered into force December 1993
Proponent body United Nations	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) International treaty
Objective Key objectives are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The conservation of biological diversity; • The sustainable use of its components; and • The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. 	
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative European Sustainable Development Strategy	Date produced 2001
Proponent body European Commission	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Objective The European Council adopted the European Sustainable Development Strategy (ESDS) - A Sustainable Europe for a Better World: A European Strategy for Sustainable Development. The ESDS was based on an earlier document - Communication from the European Commission issued in May 2001. The strategy argues that achieving sustainable development in practice requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, that social policy underpins economic performance and that environmental policy is cost effective. It also emphasises that 'decoupling' environmental degradation and resource consumption from economic and social development requires a major reorientation of public and private investment towards new, environmentally friendly technologies. The strategy focuses on the need to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health (e.g. hazardous chemicals, food safety); • Combat poverty and social exclusion; • Deal with the economic and social implications of an ageing society; • Manage natural resources more responsibly (including biodiversity and waste generation); and • Improve the transport system and land use management. 	

The ESDS emphasises that action to promote sustainable development must be taken by all and at all levels.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative European Spatial Development Perspective	Date produced May 1999
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
<p>Objective EU Ministers for Spatial Planning adopted the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) in 1999. The 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>	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative European Biodiversity Strategy	Date produced 1998
Proponent body European Commission	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
<p>Objective In 1998 the European Commission adopted a Communication on a European Biodiversity Strategy (EBS). The strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and address the causes of significant reduction or loss of biodiversity at source. The EBS states that the scale of human impact on biodiversity has accelerated dramatically in recent decades and that, in spite of efforts by the Community and Member States to address the problem of biodiversity reduction or loss, existing measures are insufficient to reverse present trends.</p> <p>The EBS is developed around four major themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; and • Education, training and awareness. <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>	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Sixth Environmental Action Programme	Date produced 2001
Proponent body European Commission	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
<p>Objective The Sixth Environmental Action Programme (6EAP) 'Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice' was published in 2002. The 6 EAP effectively sets the environmental objectives and priorities that will be an integral part of the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. The programme sets out the major priorities and objectives for environmental policy over the next five to ten years and details the measures to be taken.</p> <p>The 6 EAP 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 	

The 6EAP focuses attention on four priority areas for action:

- Tackling climate change
- Nature and biodiversity – protecting a unique resource
- Environment and health
- Sustainable use of natural resources and management of wastes

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	Date produced 2001
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) statutory
Objective Sets out the detailed requirements of environmental assessment required for plans such as the Core Strategy. The Sustainability Appraisal accompanying the Core Strategy must comply with the requirements of this legislation.	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Water Framework Directive (River Basin Management Plan)	Date produced 2000
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective <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>Core Strategy should contribute to the enhancement and protection of surface and groundwater. This includes risks from pollution, new and over abstraction.</p> <p>SEA objective- pollution and water quality/quantity.</p>	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Habitats Directive	Date produced 1992
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective 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>Protection of Special Areas of Conservation within the District.</p>	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Wild Birds Directive	Date produced 1979
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. It is this directive that creates Special Protection Areas.	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Air Quality Directive	Date produced 1996
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective Objectives are:	

To define and establish objectives for ambient air quality.
 To assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria.
 To produce adequate publicly available information about ambient air quality
 To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improves it in other cases.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Landscape Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	Date produced March 2007
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective 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.	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Waste Framework Directive	Date produced 2008
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective 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.	

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative EU Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of use of energy from renewable sources	Date produced 2009
Proponent body European Union	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Objective 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.	

National policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	Date produced 2005
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Government outlined the United Kingdom's approach to sustainable development in the 'UK Government Sustainable Development Strategy' (March 2005). Within this document the Government identifies five guiding principles with which the United Kingdom's sustainable development strategy would be developed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within Environmental Limits; • Ensuring a Strong Healthy and Just Society; • Achieving a Sustainable Economy; • Promoting Good Governance; and • Using Sound Science Responsibly. These 5 principles should form the basis for sustainable policy creation in the UK. Some policies, whilst underpinned by all five, will place more emphasis on certain principles than others. Any trade-offs should be made in an explicit and transparent way.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The strategy puts forward 5 priority areas for action, as follows: Sustainable Consumption and Production; Climate Change and Energy; Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement; Sustainable Communities. These priorities should be promoted through the Core Strategy.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should seek to, where possible, promote the UK priorities as set out above.	Implications for the SA The strategy sets out a range of indicators, which can help to inform the SA baseline.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks	Date produced 2005
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Guidance
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Sets out guidance on how to prepare sustainability appraisals, incorporating the SEA Directive requirements at a national level to accompany the Core Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Sustainability Appraisal must be fully integrated with the Core Strategy and the emerging document must demonstrate that the findings of the sustainability work have been taken into account at each stage.	Implications for the SA Provides good practice guidance for undertaking SA in England.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Sustainable communities: Delivering Through Planning Second progress report	Date produced 2003
Proponent body Central Government DEFRA	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? It explains how key Government objectives such as housing, economic development, transport infrastructure, rural regeneration and protecting the environment, should be sustainably delivered.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The central objective of the Sustainable Communities Strategy is to promote sustainability, which will be key to the emerging Core Strategy.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure the Core Strategy polices integrate, where	Implications for the SA The SA should seek to ensure that the Core

appropriate, the relevant aspects as highlighted above.	Strategy promotes sustainable communities through the SA objectives. Where possible, indicators on this could be included.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Date produced 2004
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? ADC is required to produce a Sustainability Appraisal to accompany certain planning documents including the Core Strategy and its associated development documents.	Implications for the SA Requires an SA of DPDs but SA of SPDs is no longer statutory.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon: Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen	Date produced 2011
Proponent body Central Government DETR	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should seek to encourage sustainable modes of transport as well as encouraging the decarbonisation of the transport network.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on promoting sustainable transport. Where possible, indicators on this could be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1)	Date produced 2000
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Power to promote economic, social and environmental wellbeing and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through the development of the Sustainable Community Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure powers used, particularly through community planning process.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on issues of social exclusion, and local community issues. Where possible, indicators on this could be included

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act	Date produced 1990
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges

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.	
How could the Core Strategy respond? Protect and seek to enhance Conservation Areas and where possible Listed Buildings.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on conservation / protection / improvement of heritage sites. Where possible, indicators on this could be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Central Government CLG	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Deprivation can be addressed through a number of spatial policies relating to employment, housing and health as well as through targeting specific areas.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could ensure that policies are targeted at addressing specific issues of deprivation in deprived areas based on the data held within the Indices.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on reducing deprivation within the district. Where possible, indicators on this could be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative UK Fuel Poverty Strategy	Date produced 2002
Proponent body Central Government DETR	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The strategy defines a fuel poor household as one which needs to spend more than 10% of its income to heat the home to an adequate standard of warmth. There are several winter deaths annually among pensioners over 75 in the UK. The main cause of fuel poverty in the UK is a combination of poorly insulated homes, inefficient heating systems and low incomes. Other factors include property size in relation to the number of occupants and the cost of fuel.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges. Under the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995 (HECA), local authorities became Energy Conservation Authorities (ECAs) and were required to submit an annual energy conservation report to Government. This should assess the energy efficiency of all housing in the local authority area and identify appropriate energy conservation measures that are cost effective and would result in significant improvements in energy efficiency. The Government introduced an obligation for ECAs to report on fuel poverty as part of the annual report. Aim 4, Objective 2 is to promote energy efficiency in new and converted residential buildings. 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 properties capable of being made energy efficient at reasonable cost. Older properties are less likely to be insulated to acceptable modern standards and it is more difficult to make older properties energy efficient through insulation. Many of the fuel poor are found in private rented and owner-occupied sectors where improving standards is more difficult. Some pensioners living alone in the Adur district are in fuel poverty.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The LDF should promote sustainable design principles for new	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the

housing development particularly in relation to insulation and the efficiency of heating systems. The Core Strategy has the capacity to influence both home insulation and the efficiency of heating systems through the promotion of sustainable design principles (see section on Code for Sustainable Homes).	impact of policies on sustainable design principles (including on warm homes). Where possible, indicators on this could be included.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Climate Change Act	Date produced 2008
Proponent body Central Government DECC	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges. Opportunities exist to investigate the potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the district through new development, as well as encouraging the use of renewable energy and more efficient energy production such as Combined Heat and Power and District Heating Systems.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Support new development that is as efficient as is technically feasible and financially viable. Support new development that is designed to minimise, as much as possible, the need to travel by the private car. Encourage community district heating systems where appropriate.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on reducing emissions of greenhouse gases within the district. An objective on energy efficiency should be included. Where possible, indicators on this could be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative The Code for Sustainable Homes: Setting the standard for sustainability in new homes	Date produced 2008
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Code for Sustainable Homes (the Code) 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunity to promote higher levels of Code housing being constructed than is required by central government. Potential conflict with policy in relation to PPS22. It is considered that the Code for Sustainable Homes is more up-to-date and takes a more pragmatic approach to reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to ensure that new homes are delivered in line with the staged introduction of the various Code for Sustainable Homes levels.	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the impact of policies on sustainable design principles in respect of the Code for Sustainable Homes. Indicators on the uptake of CSH standards could be included where data is relevant and available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative BREEAM	Date produced Updated biennially. Major update in 2008.
Proponent body Buildings Research Establishment	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques. BREEAM standards are particularly useful in relation to non-residential development.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges BREEAM is the vehicle through which sustainable design and construction measures can be delivered on non-residential buildings.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could contain a policy that requires the	Implications for the SA The SA should include objectives which assess the

staged implementation of BREEAM standards. Financial viability and technical feasibility will need to be considered.	impact of policies on sustainable design principles in respect of BREEAM standards. Indicators on the uptake of BREEAM standards could be included where data is relevant and available.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Groundwater Protection: Policy and Practice	Date produced 2007
Proponent body Environment Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This set outs how the Environment Agency manage and protect groundwater resources and further states what types of development will be acceptable in different locations from the point of view of protection of groundwater quality. Parts 1-3 give background information on legislation and groundwater in general, and Part 4 includes the policies.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? This document should be used to inform potential locations for future development. New development locations should avoid sensitive groundwater, including groundwater protection zones.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective which assesses the impact of policies on groundwater quality. Indicators on this could be included where relevant data exists and is available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Countryside and Rights of Way Act	Date produced 2000
Proponent body Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Act aims to, amongst other things, improve public access to public open land and strengthen nature conservation legislation which ties in with the Core Strategy aims of increasing access the green space and protecting and enhancing biodiversity.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Designated rights of way will be used to inform the Councils' emerging Green Infrastructure Strategy. A policy on Green Infrastructure and improving access to open space will be incorporated in the Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective that promotes accessibility to open space/green infrastructure.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Biodiversity the UK Action Plan	Date produced 1994
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Action Plan sets out the importance of conserving and enhancing biodiversity. This is also a key aspect of the Core Strategy and both documents should compliment each other.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should aim to support the principles of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan through relevant policies and objectives.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective that protects and enhances biodiversity.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Wildlife and Countryside Act	Date produced 1981
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. The District Council has a duty under section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges

Act 1981 to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of SSSIs'. Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) should be included- consider: Section 40): 'Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity', and 'Conserving biodiversity includes, in relation to a living organism or type of habitat, restoring or enhancing a population or habitat.	
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should seek to protect and enhance SSSIs.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective which assesses the potential impact of the Core Strategy on SSSI sites. Where possible, indicators on this could be included

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Biodiversity Strategy for England	Date produced 2002
Proponent body Central Government DEFRA	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? In 1992, 159 governments signed the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The CBD called for the preparation and enforcement of national strategies and action plans to conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity. The UK Biodiversity Action Plan (UKBAP): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is the Government's response to the CBD; • describes the UK's biological resources; • commits a detailed plan for the protection of these resources; and • has 391 Species Action Plans, 45 Habitat Action Plans and 162 Local Biodiversity Action Plans with targeted actions. <p>The England Biodiversity Group, which involves stakeholders from public private and the voluntary sector, advises the Government of the implementation of the UKBAP in England. In particular, it oversees the delivery of 'Working with the grain of nature: a biodiversity strategy for England', which was launched in 2002. The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Government and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration across all main sectors of public policy.</p>	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Chapter 7 on Towns, cities and development is of greatest relevance and recognise the need for biodiversity to become a part of the development policy on sustainable communities, urban green space and the built environment. The aims of the strategy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that construction, planning, development and regeneration have minimal adverse impacts on biodiversity and enhance it where possible. • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to sustainable urban communities, both on the built environment, and in parks and green spaces. • To ensure that biodiversity conservation is integral to measures to improve the quality of people's lives. <p>The main concerns for biodiversity associated with urbanisation and development include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on high-value land for development and other uses leads to the potential for conflict with biodiversity objectives. • Urban green spaces often consist of highly managed, largely artificial landscapes used for competing interests and maintained using methods not always sympathetic to biodiversity. • The population density of urban areas leaves little space for natural processes to operate effectively. • A common perception that nature is not of or for towns and cities, and thus an unwanted intrusion. • Gardening practices can be the source of introduced species
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies to promote biodiversity conservation and enhancement in the district, particularly in relation to the built environment and urban green space.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Second Round Growth Points – Partnerships for Growth	Date produced 2008
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory

Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This set out a list of successful second round NGPs along with agreed housing numbers, local ambitions, and a location map. Shoreham Harbour is identified in this document.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunity to deliver sustainable growth.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should contain policies to deliver the targets set out in this document where relevant.	Implications for the SA

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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. This vision ties in with the aims of the Core Strategy in respect of the historic environment.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should contain policies and objectives that support the Statement's vision.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective on the importance of the historic environment.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Circular 01/06: Planning for gypsy and traveller sites	Date produced 2006
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government Circular
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This circular provides updated guidance on the planning aspects of finding sites for gypsies and travellers and how local authorities and gypsies and travellers can work together to achieve that aim. The Core Strategy has a role to play in finding sites to meet identified needs.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy needs to include a policy which outlines sites for gypsies and travellers to meet identified needs, or how it intends to deal with this issue in the future.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should cover the issue of accommodation need. If data is available and applicable, relevant indicators could be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Date produced 2006
Proponent body Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government Circular
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Planning Authorities will need to identify the species and habitats that should be afforded priority when applying the requirements of Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9) to maintain, restore and enhance species and habitats. Local Planning Authorities will need to identify the species and habitats that require <u>specific</u> consideration in dealing with planning, recognising that under the PPS the aim of planning decisions should be to avoid harm to all biodiversity. 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure that the requirements of PPS 9 are met.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to conserve and

	enhance biodiversity and indicators for biodiversity should be included where data is available and relevant.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Natural Environment White Paper 'Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature'	Date produced 2011
Proponent body Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) White Paper
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The white paper aims to ensure that the benefits of high quality natural environments are available to everyone. This is also the aim of the Core Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure that the requirements of the white paper are incorporated in to relevant policies and objectives in the Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity as well as protect and enhance public open space/green infrastructure and accessibility to it.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended"	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government Circular
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This Noise Action Plan is designed to address the management of noise issues and effects in the Brighton Agglomeration (which includes Adur). The First Priority Locations for the Noise Action Plan includes sections of the A27 and A259 in Adur District. Local Planning Authorities are required to consider noise issues under PPG24:Planning and Noise, and additionally, the Core Strategy aims to address levels of traffic on the A27 and A259 through working with other relevant bodies including the Highways Agency.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure that the requirements of PPG24 are met and that the Core Strategy promotes working with the relevant bodies to address traffic levels on the A27 and the A259.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to reduce noise levels as well as promote sustainable forms of transport and reduce the use of the private car.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Renewable Energy Strategy	Date produced 2009
Proponent body Central Government DECC	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The aim of this strategy is to help try and tackle climate change and reduce the UK's carbon emissions, as well as ensure energy security and promote economic opportunities. This ties in with the more local aims of the Adur Core Strategy which seeks, amongst other things, to promote energy efficiency and renewable energy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies and objectives to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in the district.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective on increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Energy Act	Date produced 2008
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Energy Act implements the legislative aspects of the Energy White Paper 2007: Meeting the Energy Challenge. The Act covers, amongst other things, carbon capture and storage, renewable energy, feed-in tariffs, smart metering and renewable heat incentives. These issues also need to be addressed at the local levels through the Core Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies and objectives to increase energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective on increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Flood and Water Management Act 2010	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? One of the aims of the Core Strategy is to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk in the district and the Act will complement the Core Strategy in this regard.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies and objectives to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk in the district.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective on avoiding, reducing and managing flood risk.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Safeguarding our soils, A Strategy for England	Date produced 2009
Proponent body DEFRA	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Strategy emphasises the need to protect soils and promotes, amongst other things, the food production, biodiversity, and climate change benefits soil provides. These benefits support the objectives of the Core Strategy	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies and objectives to prevent ground pollution as well as tackle climate change and enhance biodiversity.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective on reducing pollution, protecting and enhancing the countryside and green infrastructure and protecting and enhancing biodiversity.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 1: Delivering Sustainable Development	Date produced 2005
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Planning in Adur should facilitate and promote sustainable patterns of urban and rural development by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making suitable land available for development in line with economic, social and environmental objectives to improve the quality of life. • Contributing to sustainable economic growth. • Protecting and where possible enhancing the natural and historic environment and the quality and character of the countryside, and existing successful communities. 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Planning undertaken in sustainable ways can meet the needs of future generations. Objectives of sustainable development to be at the heart of planning policy. Encourage spatial planning to integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes that influence the nature of places and how they function. Planning policies should

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring high quality development through good design. Ensuring that development supports existing communities and contributes to the creation of safe, sustainable and liveable communities with good access to jobs and key services. 	<p>seek to achieve where appropriate objectives for sustainable development and sustainable communities (para. 1.22). Issue is the definition of the term “where appropriate”.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could include a commitment to sustainable development and incorporate policies to promote sustainability.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA Ensure that SA objectives consider breadth of sustainability issues. It is considered that, taken together, the SA objectives will do this.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 1: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to PPS1</p>	<p>Date produced 2007</p>
<p>Proponent body DCLG Central Government</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This Planning Policy Statement (PPS) sets out how planning, in providing for the new homes, jobs and infrastructure needed by communities, should help shape places with lower carbon emissions and that are resilient to the climate change accepted as inevitable.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunity to embed climate change adaptation and mitigation into the plan making process.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could include a commitment to reducing carbon emissions and incorporate policies to promote sustainability.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA Ensure that SA objectives consider breadth of sustainability issues, specifically including reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and reduction of the impacts of climate change. Indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 1: Eco-towns a Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1</p>	<p>Date produced 2009</p>
<p>Proponent body DCLG Central Government</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government Policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This PPS sets out standards and criteria for new development seeking to gain Eco-town status. Shoreham is cited as a potential location for an eco-town in DCLG’s ‘Second Round Growth Points: Partnerships for Growth’ document.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should reflect the potential to meet Eco-town criteria for new development at Shoreham Harbour.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA Should be considered if Shoreham Harbour seeks to become an Eco-town.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing</p>	<p>Date produced 2010</p>
<p>Proponent body Central Government DCLG</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? PPS3 sets out the national planning policy framework for delivering the Government’s housing objectives. Local Planning Authorities must take this into account in preparing their development plans. The statement is also a material consideration for decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.</p> <p>PPS3 sets out the Government’s key housing policy goal which is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this, the Government is seeking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both 	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges PPS3 is obviously fundamental to developing the Core Strategy. Among other things, local authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek to develop high quality, well designed new housing Seek to deliver a mix of housing including different types of tenures at different prices as well as different types of dwellings. Aim to bring forward 60% of all new development on brownfield land. Identify housing land supply for the next 15 years Local Authorities can decide whether they

<p>affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need. To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing. To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas, both urban and rural area 	<p>should have a minimum density for new development.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? Housing will be a key consideration for the Core Strategy and it will need to include policies that address the requirements of PPS3 as outlined above.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA The fundamental objective to provide everyone with the opportunity of a decent home should be reflected in the SA objectives. Housing policies and land allocations for housing will be a key focus of the SA. Indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 4: Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth</p>	<p>Date produced 2009</p>
<p>Proponent body Central Government DCLG</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? To help achieve sustainable economic growth, the Government's objectives for planning are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build prosperous communities by improving the economic performance of cities, towns, regions, sub-regions and local areas, both urban and rural. Reduce the gap in economic growth rates between regions, promoting regeneration and tackling deprivation Deliver more sustainable patterns of development, reduce the need to travel, especially by car and respond to climate change. Promote the vitality and viability of town and other centres as important places for communities. Raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by promoting thriving, inclusive and locally distinctive rural communities whilst continuing to protect the open countryside for the benefit of all <p>The PPS requires that two tests, the 'sequential test' and the 'impact test' for new retail development are passed.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The main aspects of PPS4 include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A presumption in favour of proposals for sustainable economic development A more joined up approach to planning, not only with the combining of these policy documents but with cross-references to heritage, energy and sustainability advice Greater scope for the protection of local shops, retail diversity, rural services and facilities Recognition of retail as economic development alongside commercial uses Promotion of the rural economy and a drive toward equal growth across the regions and across urban and rural areas Emphasis on plan making related to a proper evidence base Greater emphasis on real consumer choice and competition
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should promote sufficient sustainable economic growth in order to aid regeneration in the district and diversify the economy. Additionally, it should direct new retail development and other 'town centre uses' to the town centre and therefore identify sites within the town centre for such uses.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA The aim of improving the economic performance of towns and promoting the vitality and viability of town centres should be reflected in the SA objectives.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment</p>	<p>Date produced 2010</p>
<p>Proponent body DCLG Central Government</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The applicable policies of this PPS are as follows: Policy HE1: Climate change: need to identify opportunities to</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges</p>

<p>mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change in policies and decisions and enhance energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy; balance the benefit of mitigating climate change against harm to heritage assets where conflict between conservation and climate change objectives is unavoidable.</p> <p>Policy HE2: Evidence base: need to develop publicly-documented evidence about the historic environment with a proportionate level of detail and assess the assets in the area and their contribution to the environment now and in the future.</p> <p>Policy HE3: Regional and local planning approaches Plans should set out positive, proactive strategies for conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including their potential as a catalyst for regeneration and a stimulus to imaginative and high quality design, the reuse of existing fabric, and mixed and flexible land use patterns.</p> <p>Policy HE5: Monitoring indicators Authorities should consider how best to monitor and respond to the impact of their policies and decisions on the historic environment, including the risk of loss or decay.</p>	
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to ensure the relevant evidence is collated and ensure that positive and proactive strategies for conservation and enhancement of historic assets are undertaken.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA An objective on the protection and enhancement of the historic environment should be included in the SA. Where relevant data exists, such as using the heritage at risk register, indicators should be included.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 7: Sustainable development in rural areas</p>	<p>Date produced 2004</p>
<p>Proponent body DCLG Central Government</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The policies in PPS7 apply to country towns and villages, rural business development and rural services, and the wider, largely undeveloped countryside. PPS7 replaces PPG7 and includes new policies on the replacement of buildings in the countryside and expanded policies on community services, tourism and leisure. PPS7 removes the specific policy exemption in PPG7 which allows large, high quality houses to be built in the open countryside.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? Policies could be included that consider accessibility of all future development; providing for local facilities; and favour the re-use of buildings and previously developed land.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA The SA objectives.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications</p>	<p>Date produced 2001</p>
<p>Proponent body DCLG Central Government</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The aim of the policy is to give guidance on planning for telecommunications development - including radio masts and towers, antennas of all kinds, radio equipment housing, public call boxes, cabinets, poles and overhead wires.</p> <p>Aim of PPG 8 is to keep the number of masts to a minimum</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges To facilitate the growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. To ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider</p>

required for the efficient operation of the network, and encourage mast sharing where possible. Masts in specially designated countryside are discouraged	range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available. Continuing protection of the countryside and urban areas (particularly designated sites) whilst promoting telecommunication developments. Telecommunication systems have technical constraints that need to be considered when locating. The ability of local-authorities and operators to work together to find optimum solutions. Limiting visual intrusion whilst allowing networks to expand. How much weighting should be applied to public health concerns during the application process?
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy must include policies that both allow telecommunications related development and provide protection for designated areas. Policies should include a precautionary approach to locating phone masts where they may be detrimental to human health. Policies should include mitigating measures such as screening and camouflaging as mandatory measures to limit visual intrusion.	Implications for the SA SA objectives should include measures to encourage a diverse economy and improve access to services. Encouraging telecommunications can meet these objectives. However, health related objectives and maintaining biodiversity and open countryside may be in conflict with unless clear restrictions are included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	Date produced 2005
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The PPS seeks to ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced within the context of sustainable development. The document promotes the conservation, enhancement and restoration of the diversity of England's wildlife and geology. It also seeks to contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance through enhancing biodiversity in greenspace.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should identify, maintain and enhance the biodiversity and geological resources of the District. The Core Strategy should also seek to promote, and add to, biodiversity and geological features through new developments.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to conserve and enhance biodiversity and indicators for biodiversity should be included where data is available and relevant.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning	Date produced 2008
Proponent body Central Government (Communities and Local Government)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Planning Policy Statement 12 (PPS12) explains what local spatial planning is, and how it benefits communities. It also sets out what the key ingredients of local spatial plans are and the key government policies on how they should be prepared. It should be taken into account by local planning authorities in preparing development plan documents and other local development documents.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to be in compliance with PPS 12, which sets out what is expected of a Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA None identified.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport	Date produced 2011
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Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? By shaping the pattern of development and influencing the location, scale, density, design and mix of land uses, planning can help to reduce the length of journeys and make it safer and easier for people to access jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling. Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote more sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight; To promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; and To reduce the need to travel, especially by car. 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The Core Strategy provides an opportunity to integrate different types of transport to benefit the environment, health and wealth creation. Policies to manage the pattern of urban growth can make the fullest use of urban transport and focus major generators of travel demand in cities, towns and district centres. Policies to locate day-to-day facilities in local centres may encourage walking and cycling. Social inclusion can be managed by ensuring that jobs, shopping, leisure, facilities and services are accessible by public transport. Private car use continues to rise. A comprehensive transport strategy with integrated land use planning needs to be implemented in order to encourage use of public transport, cycling and walking. Poor infrastructure may lead to isolation and social exclusion, especially for those without a car. Good partnerships between local authorities transport providers and operators, developers, businesses and local residents are essential to reaching sustainable transport objectives.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy needs to promote sustainable transport choices for both people and for moving freight. The Core Strategy should protect and encourage sites and infrastructure for the movement of people and freight by water. Focus on reducing the need to travel by locating development, jobs and services together. Promoting accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling will reduce the need to travel by private car.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce the need to travel by private car, improving accessibility of key services to local communities, reducing air pollution and improving health. Indicators for these areas should be included where available and relevant.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Guidance Note 14: Development on unstable land	Date produced 1990
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The policy is to ensure that development on unstable land is suitable and that the physical constraints on the land are taken into account at all stages of planning.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Identification of areas of unstable ground will allow the local planning authority to consider land uses that will not be adversely affected by any sinking (such as housing and business). Also this will help to ensure that various types of development should not be placed in unstable locations without appropriate precautions to reduce the risk to property and the public. This provides the opportunity to bring back unstable land into productive use where possible. Unstable land can cause ground movements and may cause damage to buildings and structures. Gas from old mines or landfill can move through fracture systems to cause a hazard to development that is not in the vicinity of the source. (Halewick Lane) It is the developer's responsibility and liability to

	determine if land is potentially unstable. Therefore the developer should ensure that the appropriate expertise to design and interpret the necessary site investigations and to design and execute any necessary remedial, preventive or precautionary measures is sought.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy needs to take account of unstable land and reclamation in accommodating development needs	Implications for the SA No specific implications

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for open space, sport and recreation	Date produced 2001
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This PPS aims to ensure and promote quality of life in both urban and rural areas through access to high quality leisure and community services including open space networks, playing fields and larger leisure developments. Seeks to protect and maintain existing facilities.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunity to provide new facilities and open space. The Open Space Audit will provide information for resolving the potential conflicts that arise between different uses and users of open space, sports and recreational facilities. Also it will provide information as to where new facilities may be needed following potential new development. Where recreational land and facilities are of poor quality or under-used, Adur should seek opportunities to improve the value of existing facilities. Also provides an opportunity to promote accessibility to these facilities for sustainable transport modes. Adur should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities. Consideration needed to be given to development proposed on playing fields.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Open space and sports and recreational facilities that are of high quality, or of particular value to a local community, should be recognised and given protection by local authorities through appropriate policies in plans. The Core Strategy should safeguard existing leisure and community facilities. Careful consideration needs to be given to the location of new facilities to ensure that they are accessible to the whole community and improve the vitality and viability of the surrounding area. Commission Open Space Assessment.	Implications for the SA SA objectives criteria could incorporate the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • encourage health and well being • community cohesion and social inclusion • promote more sustainable development • encourage biodiversity (in open spaces) Indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable energy	Date produced 2004
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? PPS22 provides a statement of government policy concerning planning and development control of renewable energy developments. Increased development of renewable energy sources is vital to facilitating the delivery of the Government's commitments to both climate change and renewable energy. Policies in PPS22 cover technologies such as onshore wind generation, hydro, photovoltaics, passive solar, biomass and	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Conflict exists between the requirement for new development to provide a % of energy used onsite to come from sustainable sources and the need to ensure new development is viable. Instead, reducing CO2 in new development is sometimes more cost effective and better in terms of carbon

energy crops, energy from waste (but not energy from mass incineration of domestic waste), and landfill and sewage gas. PPS22 does not cover combined heat and power (CHP) although since some CHP projects are fuelled by a renewable resource, some policies may be relevant. The Government is producing a companion guide for PPS22 which will include a technical annex providing more details on particular technologies as well as good practice guidance on planning and renewable energy. Planning should facilitate renewable energy developments.	savings (e.g. through better insulation of a new home) than providing new renewable energy. Conflict therefore with PPS22 and Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Opportunities that require a percentage of the energy to be used in new developments to come from on-site renewable energy developments could be considered. Alternatively, policy on Code for Sustainable Homes / BREEAM standards might be more appropriate.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should reflect the need to increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control	Date produced 2004
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? PPS23 includes two separate annexes (Annex 1: Pollution Control, Air and Water Quality and Annex 2: Development on Land Affected by Contamination). The planning system plays an important role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or from traffic generated, and in ensuring that other developments are, as far as possible, not affected by major existing, or potential sources of pollution. Appendix A of PPS23 lists a series of issues for consideration in preparing LDDs and taking decisions on individual planning applications.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges .
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should include policies in response to the advice in PPS23. The Core Strategy needs to consider the guidelines in this document when planning for development (particularly with relation to industrial development and waste disposal facilities).	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should reflect the need to reduce pollutant emissions and enhance land, air and water quality. Indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and noise	Date produced 1994
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This PPG gives guidance on the use of planning powers to minimise the adverse impact of noise. It: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outlines the considerations to be taken into account in determining planning applications both for noise-sensitive developments and for those activities which will generate noise; • introduces the concept of noise exposure categories for residential development, encourages their use and recommends appropriate levels for exposure to different sources of noise; and • advises on the use of conditions to minimise the impact of noise. 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunity to separate noise generating and noise sensitive land-uses. Ability to grant planning permission to noise generating developments if situated in appropriate locations. Opportunity to promote high quality design that will mitigate noisy land uses. Most development in Adur will generate noise. However, it is necessary to ensure that development does not cause an unacceptable degree of disturbance. Special consideration is required where noisy development is proposed in or near SSSIs in Adur District.

How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should allow for developments that are potentially noise generating to be constructed, as long as they are in appropriate areas to limit impacts on sensitive receptors and designated landscapes.	Implications for the SA SA could include an objective to promote high quality design / sustainable development or mention noise specifically.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and flood risk	Date produced 2010
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The aims of PPS25 on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally, necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall. In developing their LDFs, planners are required to carry out the sequential and exceptions tests to ensure the above objectives are satisfied. The sequential test essentially seeks to avoid delivery of vulnerable development in areas at higher risk of flooding seeking to redirect more vulnerable uses to areas with lower flood risk. Where development cannot be redirected, the exceptions test should be passed which should demonstrate the development provides wider sustainability benefits, is on previously developed land and that the development will be safe.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Opportunities, for some sites, to ensure that new development contribute to the reduction of flood risk within the district.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could include policies which promote the use in appropriate areas of more sustainable drainage systems (SuDS). The Core Strategy will need to demonstrate that sites within the document have passed both the sequential and where relevant the exceptions tests.	Implications for the SA SA objectives should include reducing flood risk and increasing biodiversity (if natural flood management practices are used). Indicators on this should be included where relevant data is available.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning Policy Statement 25 Supplement: Development and Coastal Change	Date produced 2010
Proponent body DCLG Central Government	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Government Policy
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Core Strategy should ensure that policies in coastal areas are based on an understanding of coastal change over time, to prevent new development from being put at risk from coastal change by: (i) avoiding inappropriate development in areas that are vulnerable to coastal change or any development that adds to the impacts of physical changes to the coast, and (ii) directing development away from areas vulnerable to coastal change ensure that the risk to development which is, exceptionally, necessary in coastal change areas because it requires a coastal location and provides substantial economic and social benefits to communities, is managed over its planned lifetime, and ensure that plans are in place to secure the long term sustainability of coastal areas.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges.
How could the Core Strategy respond?	Implications for the SA

Consider the requirement for designation of Coastal Change Management Areas in Core Strategy.	SA objectives could consider this issue.
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Regional policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative The Regional Spatial Strategy for the South East of England	Date produced Adopted 2009
Proponent body South East England Regional Assembly	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the South East of England (known as the South East Plan) sets out the long term spatial planning framework for the region over the years 2006-2026. The Plan is a key tool to help achieve more sustainable development, protect the environment and combat climate change. It provides a spatial context within which Local Development Frameworks and Local Transport Plans need to be prepared, as well as other regional and sub-regional strategies and programmes that have a bearing on land use activities. These include the regional economic and housing strategies as well as strategies and programmes that address air quality, biodiversity, climate change, education, energy, community safety, environment, health and sustainable development. In addition, policies in this Plan carry weight in decisions made on planning applications and appeals for development. The Plan includes spatial policies for: The scale and distribution of new housing Priorities for new infrastructure and economic development The strategy for protecting countryside, biodiversity and the built and historic environment Tackling climate change and safeguarding natural resources, for example water and minerals The Plan also incorporates the Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) and will be supported by an implementation plan.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should complement the RSS and should be in conformity with the policies within it.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives of the Core Strategy could be reviewed to ensure conformity with the SA objectives of the RSS.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Sustainable Communities in the South East	Date produced February 2003
Proponent body Government Office for the South East / ODPM	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This is the regional version of the Deputy Prime Minister's programme of action to tackle the pressing problems facing communities in England, especially housing. The document identifies the key issues for communities in the South East as housing supply, affordability of housing and transport. Key actions to be pursued in the region include: reverse the trend of falling housing completions; accelerate the level of new completions in growth areas; and develop the South East Regional Housing Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Consider policies in the Core Strategy to increase housing completions, better match housing needs and provision, increase housing density where appropriate and provide accommodation for rough sleepers. The development of appropriate policies will need to be underpinned by a robust	Implications for the SA Ensure SA objectives cover the issues raised in this document.

housing needs assessment. The Core Strategy could also include policies on transport, skills and the labour market and tackling deprivation and community renewal.	
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Regional Housing Strategy 08-11	Date produced 2008
Proponent body South East Regional Housing Board	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Approved by Secretary of State
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Regional Housing Strategy sets out the framework for how housing will be provided and funded across the South East in the next two years (until 2011).	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should make provision for at least ten Years' potential supply of housing. .	Implications for the SA SA could include objective(s) on delivering housing provision, particularly affordable housing. Indicators on this could be included where relevant data is available.
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016	Date produced Adopted 2006
Proponent body South East England Development Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The RES sets out a 10-year framework for delivering the region's economic aspirations based on the vision of "A prosperous region delivering high quality of life and environment for everyone, now and in the future". The strategy promotes 'smart growth' and this comprises five objectives: competitive business; successful people; vibrant communities; effective infrastructure; and sustainable use of natural resources. The introduction to the RES identifies three key problems facing the South East – argued to be symptomatic of the region's success – transport congestion, skills shortage and lack of affordable housing.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Joint initiatives for land remediation, habitat creation and enhancement will be implemented across the region – some potential schemes have already been.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Include policies in the Core Strategy that recognise and capitalise on regeneration in the district. Include policies in the Core Strategy on promoting brownfield land remediation to address growing business demand.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should cover the importance of regeneration, improved transport access, the development of brownfield land and habitat creation / enhancement should be assessed.
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Integrated Regional Framework	Date produced June 2004
Proponent body South East England Regional Assembly and partners	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory (agreed by regional partners)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? In light of the White Paper 'Your Region, Your Choice', which stressed the need for better policy coordination at regional level, the Regional Sustainable Development Framework (RSDF) has been updated and developed into an Integrated Regional Framework (IRF). The IRF provides the overarching high-level policy framework for the region. It is an evolution of the existing RSDF, building particularly on its existing objectives and indicators. It includes separate sections on the range of strategies in the region and on data and trends for each objective. Importantly, the IRF sets out a universal approach to SA (detailed SA guidance will be issued at a later date).	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The IRF provides a common reference point for sustainable development which will help guide the work of organisations and ensure that sustainable development is at the heart of regional policy. Where a difficult balance between social, economic, and environmental concerns is unavoidable, we should be explicit and transparent about the decision taken. This document provides a framework for taking those difficult decisions. The IRF sets the regional context for local authority development plans. The document is a framework and not a detailed strategy with actions.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should acknowledge the IRF as the	Implications for the SA The SA will need to ensure that it has appropriate

overarching high-level policy framework for the region.	coverage of sustainability issues.
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Social Inclusion Statement	Date produced June 2002
Proponent body South East England Regional Assembly and partners	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Social Inclusion Statement was launched in June 2002 and sets out the region's commitment to tackling social exclusion and maps the contribution each regional partner is able to make. A Social Inclusion Task Group consisting of several regional partners and other bodies including the local Learning and Skills Councils will implement the Statement and its action plan. The Statement's aim is to reduce the numbers of people within the region who are deprived (in both rural and urban areas) and reduce the gap between the most deprived wards and the rest of the region by 10% by 2010.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The Statement does several things including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commits various regional organisations and agencies to making social inclusion a priority • Sets out clear standards as to the way in which these organisations and agencies will work together to reduce deprivation and bring about social inclusion • Informs the Partners' action plan which identifies priorities for regional action on key issues such as crime reduction, education, health. • Gives a commitment to agreeing a methodology to measure whether social inclusion in the region is getting better • Acts as an introductory guide to the subject and a signpost for further information. Annex C refers to the Index of Local Deprivation 2000 (which has now been updated see IMD entry) and confirms that many coastal towns in the region contain significant pockets of deprivation. There are 119 wards among the 20% most nationally deprived and 94 are in coastal areas. There are notably deprived wards in the Adur District.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Although the Statement emphasises the importance of Local Strategic Partnerships, the LDF will have a role to play in acknowledging the Statement and its objectives and develop spatial policies that aim to reduce social exclusion.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should address social issues (e.g. health, education) Spatial policies will largely indirectly support social initiatives to lessen crime and improve health and directly influence through land use such as affordable housing provision.
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	Date produced October 2004
Proponent body The Forestry and Woodlands Framework (a range of partners from regional government, statutory environmental agencies and the forestry sector)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Seeing the Woods for the Trees sets out a framework for the future development of woodlands and forestry in the South East. 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> .	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The framework focuses on 12 outcomes, several of which could provide useful ideas / opportunities for the Core Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people's health and well-being improved through visiting woodlands • Greater use being made of trees and woodlands for community projects and activities • Woodland habitats and species being brought into good ecological condition • The economic value of woodland products to the region being increased • Woodlands playing a greater role in attracting tourism, inward investment and other economic activity

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlands and trees, especially ancient woodlands and veteran trees, protected from loss • Integrated, strategic planning of woodland management • Increasing public awareness about woodlands and their management. <p>The framework argues that continuing current policies and practices would see us falling short on all aspects of the framework's vision.</p>
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could develop particular policies on the protection and enhancement of existing woodland where relevant and could include proposals for new woodlands / community forests where an identified shortfall exists.	Implications for the SA The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be included as an SA objective and indicators could relate to the extent of woodland cover where data exists.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Action for Biodiversity in South East England	Date produced 2009
Proponent body South East Biodiversity Strategy	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The aims of the strategy are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the restoration and creation of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) habitats in the South East of England.</p>	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could consider areas identified in the strategy in Adur for restoration / creation of biodiversity assets. This could be considered through the green infrastructure strategy.	Implications for the SA The conservation and enhancement of biodiversity should be reflected in the SA objectives and indicators could relate to the number and condition of designated sites / habitats where reliable data exists.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiatives River Basin Management Plan – South East	Date produced 2009
Proponent body Environment Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? River Basin Management Plans are designed for protecting and improving the water environment. They contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions necessary to deal with them. This plan states that all inland, estuarial and coastal waters must aim to achieve "good ecological status" by 2015. The waters in and around the Adur District are assessed and a current status assigned. Some waters are in a more deteriorated state than others.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges .
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should seek to ensure that new	Implications for the SA An objective on water quality should be included. As

development will not cause a negative impact on water quality, and where possible help to improve water quality. SuDS could be encouraged in new development to help deliver this.	water quality is often a diffuse source pollution issue, it will be difficult to set an indicator on this issue.
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Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiatives Water Resources Management Plan	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Southern Water	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should take the assumptions of this document into consideration and seek to reduce water use in new development.	Implications for the SA An objective should be included that seeks to reduce the use of water in new development. An indicator on this should be included where relevant data exists.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiatives Drought Plan	Date produced 2008
Proponent body Southern Water	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Droughts that lead to an imbalance between supply and demand may be triggered by a wide range of hydrological and demand conditions. These conditions are generally associated with a shortage of rainfall leading to low replenishment of surface water reservoirs and low recharge to groundwater resources, combined with high and persistent demands. The Drought Plan shows how the water undertaker will continue, during a period of drought, to discharge its duties to supply adequate quantities of wholesome water, with as little recourse as reasonably possible to Drought Permits/Orders.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges .
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should take the assumptions of this document into consideration and seek to reduce water use in new development.	Implications for the SA An objective should be included that seeks to reduce the use of water in new development. An indicator on this should be included where relevant data exists.

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

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiatives Coastal Defence Strategy Arun to Adur/Brighton Marina to Adur	Date produced 2000
Proponent body Environment Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The strategy establishes 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Coastal defences may need to be upgraded to facilitate development.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure Core Strategy is consistent with Coastal Defence Strategy	Implications for the SA SA objectives will need to address the long-term sustainability of flood defences.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative West Sussex Local Transport Plan	Date produced 2011
Proponent body West Sussex County Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Plan sets out a vision for transport in West Sussex and a long-term strategy for the next 15 years. It also sets out how the Plan will be implemented, identifying what infrastructure is required and any available options to achieve the main objective in both the short and long-term. The main objective of the Plan is to improve quality of life for local residents by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting economic growth • tackling climate change • providing access to services, employment & housing improving safety, security & health For Adur District Council, the implementation of the objectives will be through the following: <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 improving safety for all road users • reducing traffic emissions, particularly NO2 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy could consider and reflect the priorities and implementation of the Transport Plan (as above) either through specific policies or through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives and indicators could reflect the priorities of the transport plan where relevant.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	Date produced Regularly up-dated
Proponent body Sussex Biodiversity Partnership	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The overall aim of the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan BAP is to conserve and enhance the biological diversity of Sussex and contribute to the conservation and enhancement of both national and international biodiversity. Objectives of the BAP are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural 	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Planning Authorities have a key role to play in conserving the diversity of wildlife in Sussex through the statutory planning process. Local plans, the Core Strategy, should promote nature conservation and protect important natural 'assets'. Planning authorities should be concerned not only

<p>biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify priority habitats and species which are important to Sussex and /or where there is a special responsibility to care for flora/fauna which is important on a national or international scale. 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>	<p>with designated areas but also with other land of conservation value in the wider countryside and the possible provision of new habitats.</p> <p>Local Planning authorities should produce Local Nature Conservation Strategies containing policies which can be included in LDFs and demonstrate a commitment to the Sussex BAP. Local authority owned land should be managed in an environmentally sustainable way.</p> <p>Where possible, developments should avoid semi-natural habitats and minimise their overall impact on the environment. A tough stance on planning conditions is required, as advocated by Government (PPG9) with potential for securing funding for long-term management of sites. Where losses are unavoidable replacement habitat should be provided which will add to the overall quality of habitats in Sussex.</p> <p>Secure appropriate habitat compensation for all unavoidable loss of semi-natural habitat should be provided.</p> <p>Coastal Vegetated Shingle habitat- identified locally as internationally important.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond?</p> <p>The Core Strategy could include policies to promote the conservation of biodiversity in the wider countryside beyond designated sites and policies to promote the provision of new habitats. The Core Strategy could also include commitments to produce a Local Nature Conservation Strategy; and manage Local Planning Authority land in an environmentally sustainable way.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA</p> <p>The SA objectives should reflect the need to enhance and conserve biodiversity. Where data exists, biodiversity indicators should be included to monitor effects of the plan.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative West Sussex Community Strategy</p>	<p>Date produced 2008</p>
<p>Proponent body West Sussex Strategic Partnership</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory</p>
<p>Text will need up-dating Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy?</p> <p>The following headlines indicate the most important things that the Partnership will work to promote, foster change and improve:</p> <p><u>A better place to live</u> Do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts</p> <p><u>Opportunity for all</u> Give everyone the chance to learn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our companies and the economy</p> <p><u>Better health for all</u> Reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths.</p> <p><u>Staying and feeling safe</u></p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges</p>

Increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people	
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy policies could reflect and promote the aims of the West Sussex Community Strategy.	Implications for the SA SA objectives should cover the headlines of the West Sussex Community Strategy.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies)	Date produced 2003
Proponent body West Sussex County Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The current West Sussex Minerals Local Plan sets the development planning framework for future minerals extractions in the county.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The documents set out a range of measures with respect to specific minerals to mitigate any environmental impacts caused by mineral extraction activities.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy is limited in its capacity to respond directly since West Sussex County Council is the designated Minerals Planning Authority.	Implications for the SA No specific implications.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative A Strategy for the Landscape of West Sussex	Date produced 2005
Proponent body West Sussex County Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Improving accessibility without damaging the environment
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to protect and enhance the landscape and improve accessibility.	Implications for the SA An objective should be included on the visual impact of policies on the landscape. If relevant data is available, an indicator on this should be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative South Downs Shoreline Management Plan 1st Review	Date produced 2006
Proponent body South Downs Coastal Group	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? A Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) provides a large-scale assessment of the risks associated with coastal evolution and presents a policy framework to address these risks to people and the developed, historic and natural environment in a sustainable manner. In doing so, an SMP is a high-level document that forms an important part of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) strategy for flood and coastal defence. More recent information regarding this is held within the Rivers Arun to Adur draft flood and erosion management strategy (see below).	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The Core Strategy offers the opportunity for a comprehensive approach to be adopted along the shoreline.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to promote the sustainable development of the Adur coastline in a complimentary manner with the rest of the SMP area.	Implications for the SA An objective on flood risk should be included and where relevant data is available, an indicator on flood risk should also be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative South Downs Management Plan	Date produced 2007
Proponent body Sussex Downs Joint Committee	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory (Countryside and Rights of Way Act)

<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, every local authority with an AONB must prepare and review a management plan. The Sussex Downs AONB Management Plan sets out clear policies and actions for the ongoing conservation and enhancement of the AONB over a 5-year period. The ultimate goal is to set out an integrated approach to the conservation and enhancement of the AONB which is practical and relevant. The Plan is also concerned with raising awareness of the AONB and linking policies and actions to meet this goal. The Management Plan forms the policy and action framework to achieve this goal and is intended to assist local authorities in their decision-making. It also details processes for monitoring and evaluating progress, and ensuring the efficient and effective use of resources.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges All local authorities with the AONB in its area must adopt the Management Plan. The strengthened legislative status of AONBs has brought in many influential partners such as the Forestry Commission and other agencies not directly connected to AONBs. The South Downs Management Plan seeks to engage the public, consultees and a wide range of stakeholders to ensure their views are integrated into the Management Plan. Monitoring and evaluating progress procedures will be put in place. The Management Plan works across several local authorities which face the challenge of coordinating their efforts to work together. Poor management practices in some parts of the AONB threaten its long-term management. Uncertainty over future agri-environment schemes and effect on AONB landscape. Continued illegal practices such as fly-tipping threaten the integrity of the AONB. Intensive agricultural and forestry practices together with other development pressures are threatening landscape value in the AONB. Issues of traditional Chalkland management of the environment and change of status to South Downs National Park.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? The LDF should recognise the importance of the South Downs AONB to achieving social and environmental objectives. The LDF should promote sustainable development and planning principles wherever plans and potential developments directly or indirectly affect the AONB. The LDF should reflect the vision and objectives set out in the AONB Management Plan. National Park status issues for the current AONB.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA The SA will need to identify potential issues that would impact on the objectives of the management plan.</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Planning for the Future: Rivers Arun to Adur draft flood and erosion management strategy</p>	<p>Date produced 2010</p>
<p>Proponent body Environment Agency</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? Improvements outlined in this document should be acknowledged through the Core Strategy process. In particular, the raising of flood defences on the western side of the river Adur. The IDP will need to acknowledge some of</p>	<p>Implications for the SA SA should acknowledge planned improvements and take into consideration when scoring policies.</p>

these improvements also.	
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	Date produced 2005
Proponent body Environment Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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: River Adur: Water Available River Ouse: No Water Available Cockhaise Brook: Over Licensed Brighton Chalk: No Water Available	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? 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. The Core Strategy should seek to improve water efficiency in new homes as well as increase uptake of SuDS where technically feasible and financially viable.	Implications for the SA An objective on water use should be included in the SA. Where data exists, an indicator on this issue should also be included.
Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative West Sussex Cultural Strategy	Date produced 2009
Proponent body West Sussex County Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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: - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Access and participation – to increase participation in and access for all to cultural activities 2. Learning and skills – to increase opportunities for and access to creative learning 3. Built and natural environment – to contribute to a high quality environment by promoting social, economic and cultural regeneration 4. Creative and cultural sector – to contribute to the development of the creative and cultural sector 5. Advocacy and partnership – to demonstrate the benefits and value of cultural activities and to make the necessary links between people and organisations The draft Strategy also offers two cross cutting themes in direct response to the concerns expressed throughout the consultation process, which are: -	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture and young people, including the need to retain our young people and young families • Older people and culture, reflecting the ageing demographic of the county 	
How could the Core Strategy respond? Through the enhancement and protection of heritage assets, through encouraging new community facilities and improving access to these facilities and to the town centres (where cultural assets exist), the Core Strategy will be helping to achieve the priorities set out in the WSCC Cultural Strategy.	Implications for the SA The SA should have one or a range of objectives which adequately cover the issue of cultural access. Where relevant data is available, indicators on this should be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy	Date produced 2009
Proponent body West Sussex County Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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. It is important that through the Core Strategy, Adur Council work with education providers and employers to help meet the aims of the NEET Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should encourage skills, training and employment opportunities in the district.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective to raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work and access good quality jobs.

Local policies, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative waves ahead: sustainable community strategy	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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 • 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 Core Strategy.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Clear synergies between the Core Strategy and the SCS.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond? It's anticipated that the Core Strategy should be the spatial representation of the SCS. The Core Strategy will be influenced by all of the 4 priorities outlined above, but particularly by the 'better place to live, work and enjoy' priority.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA The SA objectives will need to reflect the priorities and vision as set out in the SCS. The SA should also ensure that the Core Strategy policies integrate relevant aspects of the SCS.</p>

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Sustainability Strategy	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Adur and Worthing Councils	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.</p> <p>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. These are discussed in six separate chapters built around six environmental sustainability themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy and CO2 • Waste and recycling • Transport • Water conservation • Flooding 	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges There will be some synergy and opportunities to reflect the aspirations of the Sustainability Strategy with the Core Strategy policies.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity and green infrastructure 	
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should, where possible, reflect in its policies the external / indirect influences and objectives / actions of the Sustainability Strategy.	Implications for the SA The SA objectives should seek to reflect aspects of the priorities and vision as set out in this strategy where relevant. The SA should also ensure that the Core Strategy policies integrates relevant aspects of this strategy

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Adur District Council Corporate Plan 2009-2012	Date produced 2009
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Corporate Plan sets out Adur District Council's short to medium term aims to improve the quality of life for people who live in, work in and visit Adur.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges The central aims of the Corporate Plan are: To protect and improve priority Services; To promote a clean, green environment; To revive, regenerate and create lively economies; To support and contribute to the health, safety and well-being of the area. These are expected to be in alignment with the Core Strategy.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The LDF will need to ensure that its policies do not conflict with the objectives and targets of the Adur District Council Corporate Plan. The Core Strategy will reflect the issues highlighted by the Corporate plan, and also contribute to achieving improvement within the priorities of the plan.	Implications for the SA SA objectives could reflect the Council's commitment to being people and community focused. The SA should recognise the challenges of developing partnerships and carrying out consultation

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Existing Adur Local Plan	Date produced 1996
Proponent body Adur District Council (saved policies)	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Adur Local Plan considers the issues and opportunities facing the District and covers the period until 2006. It sets out how the area should develop and the means to ensure it is achieved. The Local Plan adheres to national, county and local planning policies, regulations and guidance. Planning law now gives primacy to the development plan. The Adur Local Plan consists of a written statement which sets out and explains the Council's proposals and priorities, and the Proposals Map, which shows where they apply.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Many policies show strong support for the Managed long-term planning and include countryside protection, pollution reduction and reducing the need to travel. The existing plan addresses housing, open space, economy, retail, historic environment, design, countryside, transport, water and environmental resources. The policies in the Local Plan may be set aside if there are deemed to be important material considerations.
How could the Core Strategy respond? Saved policies in the Local Plan together with the Core Strategy will provide the spatial framework for decision making.	Implications for the SA Non identified

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Housing Strategy 2005 - 2010	Date produced (updated) 2009
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The Housing Strategy sets out how the housing demands	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges

<p>across the district can be met in an area of the UK which is experiencing increasing demand for housing. The Strategy is part of a government initiative to encourage local authorities to take a more strategic responsibility towards integrating economic, social and environmental sustainability concerns into sector policies such as housing.</p> <p>The overall vision for housing in Adur is: 'to ensure a sufficient supply of decent affordable accessible and good quality housing, to meet need, remains available for residents in the District, whether to buy or rent'. This vision is reflected in the nine key priorities identified by the Council. Each priority has actions for delivery attached to it.</p>	<p>Synergies with the following 9 priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Balancing the Local Housing Market: exploit development opportunities in the District and help meet regional development targets 2. Meeting Affordable Housing Need: maximise affordable housing across a range of tenures 3. Regeneration/ Sustainable Communities: housing contribution to support regeneration and encourage economic development 4. Preventing Homelessness: reduce homelessness and ensure appropriate support for those who become homeless 5. Supported Housing: meet the needs of vulnerable groups in partnership with the Supporting People programme 6. Providing a high quality housing service 7. Promoting a healthy private sector 8. Community Safety: reduce crime, the impact of crime and the fear of crime <p>Equality and Diversity: addressing the housing needs of Black and Minority Ethnic groups, hard to reach groups and other minority groups</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond?</p> <p>The Core Strategy should ensure that it reflects the priorities and actions from the Housing Strategy where possible.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA</p> <p>The SA should include a relevant objective on housing taking into consideration this strategy. The SA should also ensure that the Core Strategy policies integrates relevant aspects of this strategy</p>

<p>Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative</p> <p>Adur Crime and Disorder Reduction Plan 2008 -11</p>	<p>Date produced</p> <p>2008</p>
<p>Proponent body</p> <p>Adur District Council and the Adur Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p>Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory)</p> <p>Non-statutory</p>
<p>Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy?</p> <p>This plan seeks to reduce crime and enhance safety throughout the District. It sets 5 priority themes to reduce crime. The Crime Reduction Plan (CRP) distinguishes the ways in which ADC and its partners will tackle and reduce crime, disorder and the fear of crime through the use of the Adur Community Safety Partnership. It identifies crime as part of a much wider set of problems associated with deprivation and social exclusion including poor housing, unemployment and limited educational opportunities.</p>	<p>Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges</p> <p>The CRP identifies a number of drivers of crime in the district, including environmental and planning issues and homes with multiple occupancy. Certain wards suffer disproportionate amounts of crime and so require targeted enforcement and prevention.</p> <p>Design characteristics are recognised as one of the five main elements that will have an impact on crime, disorder and fear of crime.</p> <p>The Strategy advocates a partnership approach to meeting the objectives.</p> <p>Tackling specific interrelated problems in certain wards where crime levels are proportionally high. Mainly youth issues.</p> <p>The lack of facilities for young people, graffiti, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime were raised as areas of concern regarding crime and disorder for the Adur Community.</p>
<p>How could the Core Strategy respond?</p> <p>The Core Strategy could include policies to be incorporated that design out or reduce the possibilities of crime and reduce fear of crime. It could include policies that set out the criteria by which planning applications would be assessed in order to achieve these aims. Reference could be made to additional guidance such as 'Safer places' and 'Secure by design'.</p>	<p>Implications for the SA</p> <p>The SA should include an objective on crime. The SA should also ensure that the Core Strategy policies integrate relevant aspects of this plan.</p>

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	Date produced 2001
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Identifies areas within the district, which have been classified as 'contaminated sites', an assessment process and outline of remediation.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? Ensure that contaminated land sites are taken into consideration when locating sites for future development.	Implications for the SA The SA should include an objective that deals with contaminated land

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Air Quality Action Plan	Date produced 2007
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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 (AQMA's). The document should set out specific options that can be implemented within given timescales in order to reduce levels of pollution below certain standards (called Air Quality Objectives AQO). For Adur there are two AQMA's at the High Street, Shoreham-by-Sea and the Old Shoreham Road, Southwick where NO2 levels are higher than the AQO. The cause of the air quality exceedences in the two AQMA's has been attributed to the road traffic in those areas. No significant contributions from industrial or point sources were identified in the District. The AQMA provides an implementation plan of possible actions that could be carried out to reduce air pollution.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to consider impacts on the AQMA's as a result of future development. Mitigation measures may be required where it is considered that future development may negatively impact on the AQMA's.	Implications for the SA Potential effects on AQMA's should be identified. An objective should be included on air pollution and where relevant data exists, indicators should be included.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative A Strategy for Shoreham Renaissance	Date produced 2006
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The aim of the strategy is to "regenerate Shoreham town centre as a sustainable community possessing economic, social and environmental diversity". It informs the Core Strategy approach for development in Shoreham Town Centre and has identified potential sites for development.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy will need to adopt a coherent approach with the Renaissance Strategy.	Implications for the SA The SA will need to reflect the regeneration objectives of the Strategy.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Conservation Area Character Appraisals for: Shoreham-by-Sea Southlands Southwick	Date produced 2008
Proponent body Adur District Council	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? The preparation of these character appraisals was carried out in accordance with government advice in Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG15) "Planning and the Historic Environment", taking into account guidance produced by English Heritage. 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Increased development pressure may put Conservation Areas at risk.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should seek to conserve and enhance Conservation Areas in line with the principles identified by the character appraisals and management strategies.	Implications for the SA The SA can use the principles identified in the character appraisals to better assess potential impacts.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative River Adur Catchment Flood Management Plan	Date produced 2007
Proponent body Environment Agency	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges Adur District has several Flood zone 3a and 3b areas. Development pressure may necessitate development in higher risk areas.
How could the Core Strategy respond? The Core Strategy should minimise flood risk and take into account the long term effects of climate change when identifying potential development sites.	Implications for the SA The SA will need to balance flood risk against the need for development, taking a long term view.

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve Management Plan (2010-2015)	Date produced 2011
Proponent body Adur District Council and the South Downs Joint Committee	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non - Statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? This plan aims to evaluate, where possible, the past management of the site by giving an overview of the site now and provide new aims and objectives for the future. Important features have been identified and specific targets set for their protection and enhancement.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The aims and objectives of relevant management plans such as the Mill Hill Local Nature Reserve Management Plan should be taken into consideration when developing the Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan	Date produced 2006
Proponent body Adur District Council Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Group	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? Supports 12 objectives for the ongoing management of the site as well as an implementation plan for how the management of the site will be carried out.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The aims and objectives of relevant management plans such as the Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan should be taken into consideration when developing the Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA

Policy / plan / programme / strategy / initiative Shoreham Port Masterplan	Date produced 2010
Proponent body Shoreham Port	Status (e.g. statutory, non-statutory) Non-statutory
Why is it relevant to the Core Strategy? 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. Given that Shoreham Port is a key employment/regeneration site in Adur, it is essential that the Port's plan aligns with the Core Strategy.	Opportunities / synergies / constraints / challenges
How could the Core Strategy respond? The aims and objectives of the Port Masterplan should be taken into consideration when developing the Core Strategy.	Implications for the SA

Appendix 2 – Baseline Data

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

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Number of renewable energy developments/installations	2009-10 – None 2008-2009 – None 2007-2008 - None	Target: Growth in amount of renewable energy installations over plan period.	Adur District Council
Energy use per household	To be reported	To be reported	
Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	To be reported	Target: 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	Adur District Council
Number 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
Per capita consumption of water	220 l/hhd/day (2009)	Target: To reduce daily consumption of water over plan period	Environment Agency
Number of new residential developments meeting or exceeding Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3 in respect of water efficiency	To be reported	Target: 100% of new residential developments to meet or exceed Code for Sustainable Homes Level 3	Adur District Council
Classification of groundwater quality	Classified as 'Good' in the South East River Basin Management Plan (2009)	Target: To maintain or improve this classification over the plan period.	Environment Agency
Status of waterbodies	The South East River Basin Management Plan (2009) classifies the status of the following waterbodies: Adur Estuary – Moderate Ladywell Stream – Moderate Teville Stream - Bad	Target: To ensure all waterbodies achieve at least good ecological status or good ecological potential by 2015 in accordance with the Water Framework Directive	Environment Agency
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	2007/8 – 99.1% 2008/9 – 99.4% 2009/10 – 100%	Target: To meet the national target that at least 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land.	Adur District Council
Percentage of employment floorspace built on previously developed land per annum	2007/8 – 96% 2008/9 – 100% 2009/10 – 100%	Target: At least 60% of new employment provision should be provided on previously developed land	Adur District Council

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	2009/10 – 0 developments 2008/9 – 1 development 2007/8 – 0 developments	Trend: No discernible trend Target: To minimise the amount of development within designated sites and reserves	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
Number of developments commenced within BAP habitats	2009/10 – 0 developments 2008/9 – 2 developments 2007/8 – 0 developments	Trend: No discernible trend Target: To ensure no net loss of BAP habitats as a result of development by ensuring no development in BAP habitats where impacts cannot be mitigated and securing	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre
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 (2010)	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	Target: No decrease in amount of land identified as BAP habitat. Increases will be sought where possible.	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre

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 demolitions of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)	No demolitions in the last three years	Target: 0 Listed Buildings or SAMs demolished over plan period.	Adur District Council Development Management Team

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 at risk of decay	1 – Shoreham Fort	Target: 0 by end of plan period	English Heritage Risk Register
Conservation areas at risk	0	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	To be reported	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
Percentage of people within recommended distance of each open space typology	To be reported	Target: To reach recommended accessibility 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

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	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

Public concern over noise – number of noise complaints	225 complaints in 2008 281 complaints in 2009 242 complaints in 2010	Trend: No discernible trend Target: No significant increase in noise complaints over the plan period	Adur District Council Environmental Health Team
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
Average life expectancy	Males: 78.5 yrs Female: 82.5 yrs (2009)	Target: Contribute to increased life expectancy for males and females over the plan period.	ONS
Prevalence of obese children (year 6 – ages 10-11)	17% (2010)	Target: To reduce prevalence of obese children over plan period Comparison: South East: 16.6% (2010) England 18.7% (2010)	ONS
Number of under 18 conceptions per annum	42 (2007)	Target: To reduce proportion of under 18 conceptions per annum over plan period	ONS
Number of cancer diagnoses per annum	2118 (2007-2008)	Target: To reduce proportion of cancer diagnoses per annum over plan period	ONS
Number of coronary heart disease diagnoses	1722 (2007-2008)	Target: To reduce proportion of coronary heart disease diagnoses per annum over plan period	ONS

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

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Level of crime	As of 2010, the level of crime in Adur is classified as 'average' on the Sussex police website	Target: To ensure that the crime level classification in Adur doesn't worsen	Sussex Police

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	In 2010 Adur's ranking was 135 (out of 354 authorities) In 2007 Adur's ranking was 138 In 2004 Adur's ranking was 179	Trend: Adur's IMD ranking has consistently worsened since 2004 Target: No worsening of Adur's IMD ranking	Adur District Council

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	1069 (2011)	Target: Reduce number of homeless households in priority need.	Adur District Council
Net dwelling completions	2009/10 – 61 dwellings 2008/9 – 123 dwellings 2007/8 – 146 dwellings	Trend: Net dwelling completions have been reducing over the last 3 years 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 proposed revocation of South East Plan)	Adur District Council Annual Monitoring Report
Gross affordable housing completions	2009/10 – 66 dwellings (71.7% of new homes) 2008/9 – 14 dwellings (10.4% of new homes) 2007/8 – 33 dwellings (20.8% of new stock)	Trend: No discernible trend Target: 50 affordable housing completions per year	Adur District Council

House price to income ratio	£20,400 to £233,100 or ratio of 1:11 (as of 2010)	Comparison South East: 28,496 to £274,326 or ratio of 1:10 (as of 2010) Target: To reduce the house price to income ratio	Land Registry
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15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
This objective is difficult to monitor and there are no relevant indicators that could be clearly monitored. Achieving the targets set out for the other 20 objectives would contribute to this objective.			

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

Indicator	Adur Baseline Data	Target – Trend - Comparison	Sources
Total amount of additional employment floorspace by type per annum	Total gross: 2009-10 – 6700sqm 2008-9 – 9843sqm 2007-8 – 11965sqm	Trend: No discernible trend Target: To provide a sufficient and varied amount of employment in the district to meet local needs	Adur District Council and West Sussex County Council
Number of VAT registered businesses	1800 VAT registered businesses (2007)	Target: To increase amount of VAT registered businesses over plan period	NOMIS
Percentage of working age population that are economically active	79.8% (2010)	Comparison: South East – 79.1% (2010) Target: Maintain high levels of employment in Adur	ONS
Average gross weekly earnings	£409 (2010)	Comparison: South East - £548 (2010) National - £502 (2010) Target: To increase weekly earnings in the district through the provision of more high-value jobs and training facilities.	NOMIS

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
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Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	2009/10 – None 2008/9 – None 2007/8 - None	Target: To continue to not grant planning permission where this would be contrary to Environment Agency advice	Environment Agency & Adur District Council
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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	To be reported	Target: To ensure that the majority of floorspace provided for 'town centre uses' is provided within the town centre.	Adur District Council
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	To be reported	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	5 Churchill Mash Barn Southlands (1) Southlands (2) Peverel	Target: To reduce the number of LSOAs within the 10% most deprived SOAs in England	West Sussex County Council
% of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs	64.5% (2009)	Comparison: South East: 70.2% (2009) National: 69.8% (2009) Target: To increase amount of students achieving 5 or more A*-C grades in GCSEs	ONS

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	ADC
Rate of recycling per annum	36.64% (2010-2011)	To be reported	ADC