

**Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and
Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
of the Core Strategy – Housing and
Employment Options**

June 2011



Section	Contents	Page
	Executive Summary	2
1	Introduction and background information	3
2	Relevant Plans, Programmes, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives	10
3	Baseline Date	15
4	Sustainability Issues/Problems	19
5	The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	21
6	Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options	30
7	Next Steps	32
8	Consultation	32
	Appendix 1 – Baseline information	
	Appendix 2 – Sustainability Appraisal of the ‘Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options’ consultation document	

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 contains a Sustainability Appraisal of the options within the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' consultation document.

Section 1: presents an introduction to the Sustainability Appraisal including how the Strategic Environmental Assessment has been integrated into the process, as well as summarising the purpose of the Adur Local Development Framework (LDF). It also sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal relates to the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' consultation paper.

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 will influence the emerging Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal process.

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

Section 4: outlines the key sustainability issues the district faces.

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

Section 6: appraises the options set out in the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' consultation document.

Section 7: presents a summary of the next stages of the Sustainability Appraisal.

Section 8: explains how we will consult on this 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.

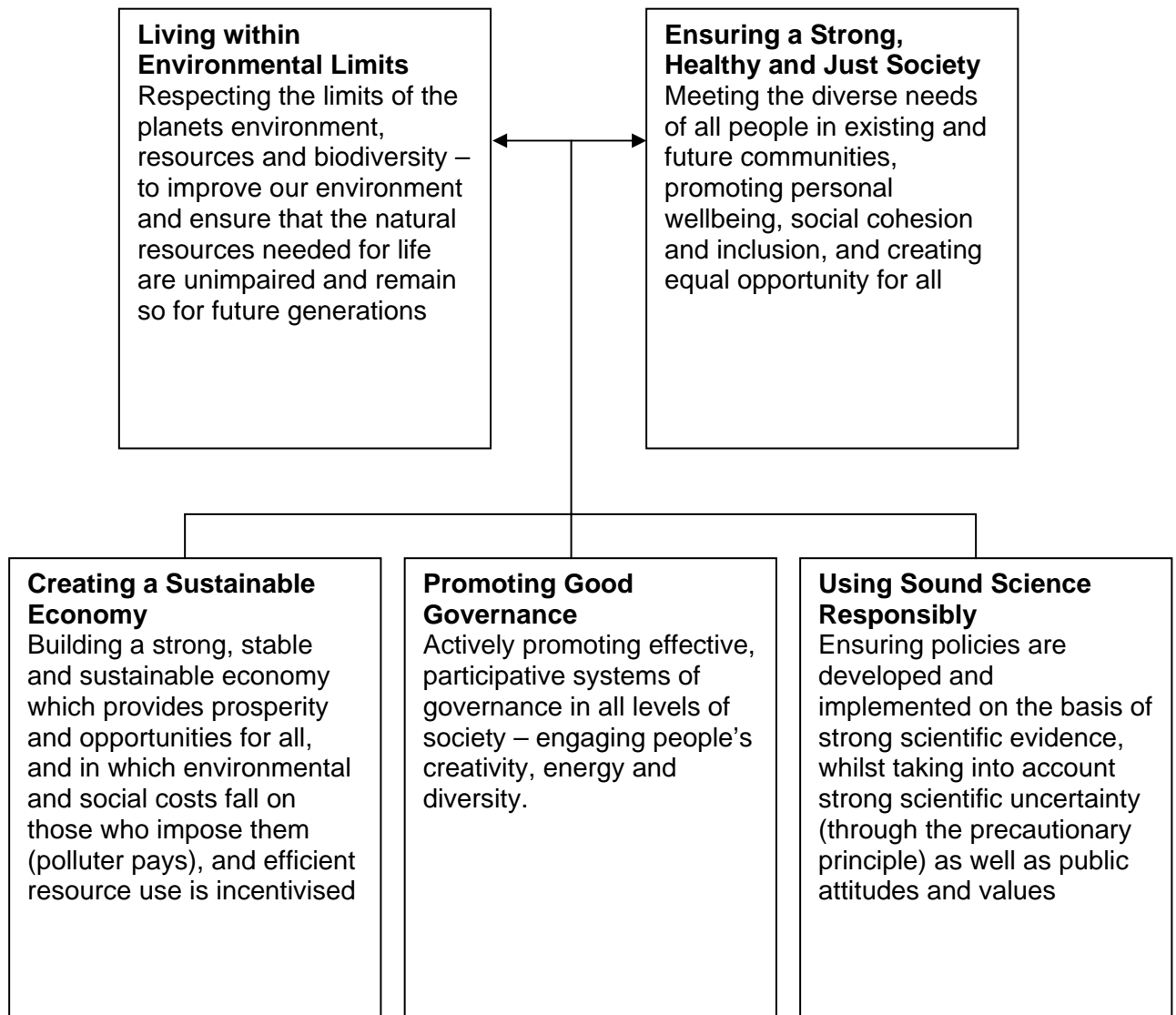
This report builds on the recently produced Scoping Report for the Adur Core Strategy (June 2011) that was produced by Adur District Council as part of the LDF process. This report uses the Sustainability Appraisal Framework developed in the Scoping Report to assess the options set out within the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' document (2011) (see section 1.5). This will enable the public, interested parties and stakeholders to make informed choices regarding the options set out in the document taking into account environmental, social and economic objectives.

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 (including the Core Strategy) they will be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA), which requires that economic, environmental and social matters are assessed. The SA will include a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which is designed to address environmental protection in more detail.

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.

1.4 The Adur Core Strategy DPD

The Adur Core Strategy is the first DPD to be taken forward. It sets out the long-term vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Adur and provides a framework for promoting and managing development. The Core Strategy provides a strategic direction for the LDF preparation process and will be an umbrella document informing the preparation of the other Local Development Documents. An Adur Core Strategy was submitted to the Secretary of State in 2007 but was withdrawn from the examination process due to concerns regarding its soundness, particularly in relation to transport and flood risk issues.

Although a new Core Strategy is being progressed, the proposed revocation of the South East Plan by the current Coalition Government and, as a consequence, the future revocation of Adur's housing target as set out in the South East Plan, has resulted in Adur District Council having to take a step back in the Core Strategy process. A housing target for Adur will have to be set locally should the South East Plan be revoked and this target is being explored through the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options'.

1.5 Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options Consultation Document

The 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' document forms part of the Regulation 25 consultation process of the Core Strategy. It provides four options relating to different levels of housing and two options relating to future employment provision in the district.

The housing options are as follows:

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

The employment options are as follows:

Option A: Baseline Scenario

This is a 'business as usual' scenario which assumes that there will be no significant intervention or change in the economy of Adur over the plan period (2011-2028) i.e. no new employment sites will be allocated in the district. The employment forecasts for this scenario are based on the existing, relatively constrained, economy of Adur. Under this scenario the employment forecasts show that no significant amount of new employment floorspace would need to be provided in the district as the predicted growth in jobs up to 2028 could be met by bringing existing vacant floorspace back into use and developing currently unimplemented planning permissions.

Option B: Economic Intervention Scenario

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

The Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options consultation document can be viewed at the following web address: www.adur.gov.uk/planning/ldf/core-strategy.htm

The responses received for this document will be used to inform the next stage of the Core Strategy (see section 7 for more details).

This Sustainability Appraisal should therefore be read in conjunction with the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' document.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.

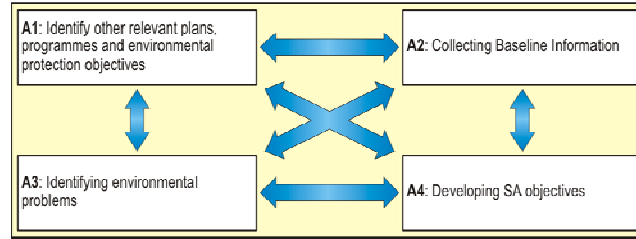
The SA will play an important part in demonstrating if a Local Development Document is sound by ensuring that it reflects sustainability objectives. The results of the sustainability appraisal will contribute to the reasoned justification of policies.
Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (page 24, summary box)

1.8 Stages of the SA

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

The SA Process - Overview of Stages and Tasks

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

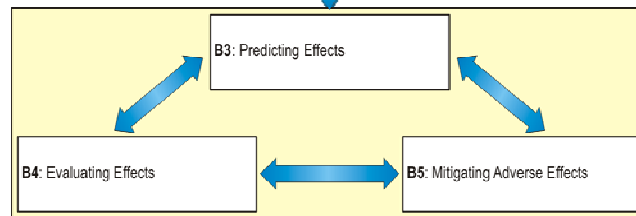


A5: Consulting on the scope of SA

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.

The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal process was the production of the Scoping Report. An updated Scoping Report was produced in June 2011 and this report meets the requirements of Stage A of the SA process shown in the diagram above. A number of bodies / stakeholders were consulted on this document including statutory consultees – the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage.

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

What the SEA Directive says:

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

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

2.1 Review of relevant PPPSIs

The Core Strategy Scoping Report (June 2011) identified the relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives (PPPSIs) that will affect or influence the Core Strategy and Sustainability Appraisal. Given that this Scoping Report was produced very recently there have been no updates to the list of PPPSIs. However, an overview is included below for ease of reference. For more information on how these documents have influenced the Sustainability Appraisal and Core Strategy, please refer to Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report (2011) which can be viewed here: www.adur.gov.uk/planning/ldf/core-strategy.htm

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, as amended" (2010)
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

The main points from the review of the PPPSIs are highlighted below.

- Integrate all aspects of sustainability into policy
- Protect and enhance green infrastructure, wildlife and habitats
- Avoid and reduce flood risk
- Promote reduction, re-use and recycling of waste
- Protect and enhance water quality and water quantity
- Promote energy efficiency and renewable energy production
- Promote air quality improvements
- Minimise the need to travel and support sustainable modes of transport
- Meet housing / accommodation requirements, including affordable housing
- Prioritise development on brownfield land
- Provide an adequate quantity and quality of open space, recreational and community facilities
- Improve access to natural assets
- Protect and enhance the historic and natural environment
- Promote regeneration and urban renaissance
- Encourage business and employment opportunities
- Promote social inclusion and reduce deprivation

2.4 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 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. However, as stated under section 1.4, the Government has announced that it intends to revoke the South East Plan within the next couple of years. Nevertheless, until the South East Plan is revoked, Local Authorities must have regard to it.

SECTION 3: Baseline Data

As part of the production of the Scoping Report (2011) relevant social, environmental and economic baseline information was collected. This information provides the basis for prediction and monitoring of environmental and sustainability effects and helps identify problems and ways of dealing with them. This was analysed to help assess the issues and problems within the district, which are described in more detail in section 4. Again, because the Scoping Report was produced recently, this data did not need to be updated for the purposes of this report.

A detailed list of baseline data is included in Appendix 1 of this report. For practical reasons this data is structured in accordance with the sustainability objectives and indicators. Reviews to the baseline data will take place on a regular basis alongside the preparation of the Core Strategy.

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.

The baseline information covers all the aspects of sustainability -environmental, social and economic. By providing a profile of the district, it is possible to identify the key sustainability issues for Adur. A narrative account of Adur is set out below. This is supplemented by Appendix 1 (baseline data), which as well as detailing available information also highlights where gaps in data for the district exist.

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

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 (SNCIs) and four Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). In addition, there are a number of Biodiversity Action Plan habitats. These include ancient woodland, chalk grassland, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, deciduous woodland, notable road verge, reedbed/fen, traditional orchard and vegetated shingle.

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

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

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 - Sustainability Issues/Problems

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

Environmental problems

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

Environmental issues to be addressed

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

- Preserving and enhancing Adur's distinctive historic and built heritage and ensuring that this is not adversely affected by new development.
- Reducing traffic and easing congestion along main road networks.
- Ensuring that opportunities to remediate contamination are taken through the redevelopment of brownfield sites.
- Ensuring that waterbodies in the district achieve at least good ecological status or good ecological potential by 2015.

Economic problems

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

Economic issues to be addressed

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

Social problems

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

Social issues to be addressed

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

Section 5 - The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

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

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 through the production of the Scoping Report 2011. The criteria that support the objectives are intended as a reference to the potential effects that a given objective may have. They are not intended to be used as a checklist against which all strategies/policies/sites will be judged. Ultimately the aim of the SA is to help identify potential significant effects (both positive and negative) and suggest mitigation and enhancement.

5.2 Indicators

Relevant indicators (see table 2 below and Appendix 1) were chosen for each of the Sustainability Objectives to monitor progress towards delivering the objectives and therefore towards promoting sustainable development. The indicators were also used to guide the collection of baseline and monitoring information as detailed in Appendix 1.

For certain indicators, collecting current information and predicting the future baseline is difficult.

Limitations include the following:

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

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

Table 2: Sustainability Objectives

Sustainability Objectives	Indicators	Supporting Criteria
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 – Sustainability Appraisal of the Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options

The sustainability objectives have been used to undertake an appraisal of each of the options in the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' consultation document. The details of the appraisal can be viewed in Appendix 2. The assessments indicate the positive and negative impacts of each option in relation to the sustainability objectives. The results of this SA will be used not only to help consultees make informed choices about which option to choose but also to influence the decision making process in relation to which final option is selected.

The following symbols were used to indicate the impacts of the options on the sustainability objectives:

+	Positive impact
++	Significant positive impact compared to other options
-	Negative impact
--	Significant negative impact compared to other options
0	No direct impact

It is worth noting that the consultation options at this stage are relatively general and as a consequence, fairly broad assumptions have to be made in carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal. The next stage of the Core Strategy referred to in section 7 will be more detailed and specific and consequently the SA will be more rigorous and based less on assumptions.

Housing Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Employment Options

(Please refer to the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' consultation leaflet for more information on the options)

The results of the appraisal of the employment options are summarised as follows:

Option A – Baseline Scenario

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

Option B – Economic Intervention Scenario

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

SECTION 7- Next Steps

7.1 Adur Core Strategy

The next stage will be the production of a draft of the Adur Core Strategy, as part of the Regulation 25 consultation stage.

SECTION 8 - Consultation

The Planning Policy Section welcome your comments on any aspects of this report but particularly in regard to the following questions:

- Have all of the impacts of each of the options been identified?
- Do you agree with the scorings of the individual impacts of the options on the sustainability objectives? (see appendix 2)
- Do you agree with the conclusions of the key impacts concerning each option?

The consultation period for this Sustainability Appraisal runs in parallel to that of the 'Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options' **starting 27 June and ending 7 August 2011**.

Please return any comments on the above questions or any other relevant issues to the address below:

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

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

9.3 FURTHER INFORMATION

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

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

The CLG Plan Making Manual

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 1 – 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
------------------------------------	--	--	---------------

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
-----------	--------------------	-----------------------------	---------

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
---	--	--	--

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

Appendix 2 – Sustainability Appraisal of ‘Core Strategy Housing and Employment Options’ consultation document

Appraisal of Housing Options

SA Objectives		Options			
		Option1	Option2	Option 3	Option 4
1	Increase energy efficiency / encourage use of renewable sources	0	0	+	++
2	Protect & enhance water quality/ encourage sustainable use of water	0	0	0	0
3	Improve land use efficiency by encouraging re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	+	+	+	+
4	Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats	0	0	-	--
5	Protect and enhance historic environment incl townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks & landscapes	+	+	-	-
6	Protect and enhance the countryside	+	0	-	--
7	Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure & accessibility to it	+	0	-	--
8	Reduce pollution and risk of pollution to air, land and water	0	-	-	--
9	Ensure all developments have taken climate change into account & are adaptable/robust to extreme weather	+	-	-	-
10	Improve health and wellbeing & reduce inequalities in health	-	0	+	+
11	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	-	+	+
12	Promote sustainable transport & reduce use of private car	0	0	+	+
13	Reduce poverty, social exclusion & social inequalities	--	-	+	+
14	Meet housing need, ensure all groups have access to decent & appropriate housing	--	-	+	++
15	Create / sustain vibrant communities which recognise everyone's needs & contributions	--	-	+	++
16	Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure & ensure high / stable levels of employment / diverse economy	--	-	+	+
17	Avoid, reduce & manage flood risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	0	-	--	--
18	Improve range, quality & accessibility of key services & facilities. Ensure vitality & viability of existing centres	--	0	+	++
19	Create places & spaces & buildings that work well, wear well and look good.	0	+	+	+
20	Raise educational achievement & skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs	-	0	+	+
21	Reduce amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy	0	-	-	--

Appraisal of Employment Options

SA Objectives		Options	
		Option A	Option B
1	Increase energy efficiency / encourage use of renewable sources	0	+
2	Protect & enhance water quality/ encourage sustainable use of water	+	+
3	Improve land use efficiency by encouraging re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	+	+
4	Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats	0	-
5	Protect and enhance historic environment incl townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks & landscapes	+	-
6	Protect and enhance the countryside	+	-
7	Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure & accessibility to it	+	-
8	Reduce pollution and risk of pollution to air, land and water	0	-
9	Ensure all developments have taken climate change into account & are adaptable/robust to extreme weather	0	+
10	Improve health and wellbeing & reduce inequalities in health	-	+
11	Reduce crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	-	+
12	Promote sustainable transport & reduce use of private car	-	+
13	Reduce poverty, social exclusion & social inequalities	-	+
14	Meet housing need, ensure all groups have access to decent & appropriate housing	0	0
15	Create / sustain vibrant communities which recognise everyone's needs & contributions	-	+
16	Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure & ensure high / stable levels of employment / diverse economy	-	++
17	Avoid, reduce & manage flood risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	0	-
18	Improve range, quality & accessibility of key services & facilities. Ensure vitality & viability of existing centres	0	+
19	Create places & spaces & buildings that work well, wear well and look good.	0	+
20	Raise educational achievement & skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs	-	+
21	Reduce amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy	-	--