



Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Adur Local Plan



SA Report

Technical Appendices

October 2016

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The aim of this Technical Appendix is to present detailed information that will not be of interest to all readers of the SA Report. By presenting some information within a separate Technical Appendix, it becomes possible to reduce the size of the main SA Report document.

Technical Appendix 1 presents a detailed 'context review'. A summary of the context review is presented within Part 1 ('What's the scope of the SA?') of the main SA Report document.

Technical Appendix 2 presents a detailed appraisal of each of the policies that comprise the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Summary appraisal findings are presented within Part 3 ('What are the appraisal findings at this current stage?') of the main SA Report document. Part 3 of the SA Report also gives consideration to how policies interact, i.e. will lead to effects 'in combination'.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REVIEW

INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	EU Air Quality Directive 2008/50/EC	European Union	2008	<p>Merges most existing legislation into one Directive.</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New air quality objectives for PM2.5 (fine particles) including the limit value and exposure related objectives – exposure concentration obligation and exposure reduction target • The possibility to discount natural sources of pollution when assessing compliance against limit values • The possibility for time extensions of three years (PM10) or up to five years (NO2, benzene) for complying with limit values, based on conditions and the assessment by the European Commission.
B'diversity	European Biodiversity Strategy	European Commission	2011	<p>This strategy is aimed at reversing biodiversity loss and speeding up the EU's transition towards a resource efficient and green economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
B'diversity	EU Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC	European Union	1992	<p>The main aim of the EU Habitats Directive is to promote the maintenance of biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This requires 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.
B'diversity	EU Wild Birds Directive 2009/147/EC	European Union	1979 codified 2009	<p>The long term protection and conservation of all bird species naturally living in the wild. It is this directive that creates Special Protection Areas.</p>

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B'diversity	Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020	Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity	2010	<p>Strategic goals –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss by mainstreaming biodiversity across government and society • Reduce the direct pressures on biodiversity and promote sustainable use. • Improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity • Enhance the benefits to all from biodiversity and ecosystems services • Enhance implementation through participatory planning, knowledge management and capacity building
Cultural Heritage	EU Landscape Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	European Union	2007	The Convention exists to encourage the sustainable protection, management and planning of the European landscape as the context for people's lives and as part of their common heritage. It is a forward-looking convention, aiming to create better landscapes for the future. English Heritage believes that the best future landscapes will be those in which history and culture are readily legible by everyone.
Energy	EU Directive 2009/28/EC on promotion of use of energy from renewable sources	European Union	2009	This Directive sets out a number of measures to encourage the use of energy from renewable sources and to achieve energy efficiency and renewable energy targets.
Energy	EU Directive 2010/31/EC on the Energy Performance of Buildings	European Union	2010	<p>To promote the energy performance of buildings and building units. Requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The adoption of a methodology for calculation of the energy performance of buildings; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of new buildings. Aim is nearly zero energy buildings by 2020; • The application of minimum requirements on the energy performance of existing buildings that are subject to major renovation; • Energy certification of buildings
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	EU Floods Directive 2007/60/EC	European Union	2007	This Directive requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the flood extent and assets and humans at risk in these areas

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce this flood risk. It also reinforces the rights of the public to access this information and to have a say in the planning process.
General / cross-cutting	European Directive 2001/42/EC (SEA Directive)	European Union	2001	<p>Sets out the detailed requirements of environmental assessment required for plans such as the Local Plan.</p> <p>The Sustainability Appraisal accompanying the Local Plan must comply with the requirements of this legislation.</p>
General / Cross-cutting	Renewed European Sustainable Development Strategy	European Commission	2006	<p>The strategy focuses on the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change and clean energy • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources • Public health • Social inclusion, demographics and migration • Global poverty and sustainable development challenges
General / cross-cutting	EU Seventh Environmental Action Programme	European Union	2014	<p>The Seventh Environmental Action Plan sets out a vision of where it wants the Union to be by 2050:</p> <p>"In 2050, we live well, within the planet's ecological limits. Our prosperity and healthy environment stem from an innovative, circular economy where nothing is wasted and where natural resources are managed sustainably, and biodiversity is protected, valued and restored in ways that enhance our society's resilience. Our low-carbon growth has long been decoupled from resource use, setting the pace for a safe and sustainable global society."</p> <p>It identifies three key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to protect, conserve and enhance the Union's natural capital • to turn the Union into a resource-efficient, green, and competitive low-carbon economy • to safeguard the Union's citizens from environment-related pressures and risks to health and wellbeing

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General / cross-cutting	EU Landscape Convention on the protection of Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	European Union	2007	The Convention exists to encourage the sustainable protection, management and planning of the European landscape as the context for people's lives and as part of their common heritage. It is a forward-looking convention, aiming to create better landscapes for the future. English Heritage believes that the best future landscapes will be those in which history and culture are readily legible by everyone.
Noise	EU Environmental Noise Directive 2002/49/EC.	European Parliament and Council	2002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise; and To provide a basis for developing Community measures to reduce noise emitted by the major sources, in particular road and rail vehicles and infrastructure, aircraft, outdoor and industrial equipment and mobile machinery.
Soil	European Thematic Strategy for Soil Protection	EU	2006	<p>The strategy is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish common principles for the protection and sustainable use of soils. Prevent threats to soils, and mitigate the effects of those threats. Preserve soil functions within the context of sustainable use. Restore degraded and contaminated soils to approved levels of functionality. <p>Strategy includes proposals for a EU Soil Framework Directive the main draft elements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A requirement to consider the impact that new policy will have on soils while they are being developed. A requirement to reduce the risks relating to soil erosion, organic matter decline, compaction, salinization and landslides. A requirement to prevent soil contamination.
Waste	EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC	European Union	2008	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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				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.
Water	EU Water Framework Directive (River Basin Management Plan) 2000/60/EC	European Union	2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expands the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater. Achieve 'good status' for all waters set by assigned deadline. Water management based on river basins 'combined approach' of emission limit values and quality standards Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of waste water Getting citizen involvement to influence the direction of environmental protection. <p>The Local Plan should contribute to the enhancement and protection of surface and groundwater. This includes risks from pollution, new and over abstraction.</p>

NATIONAL CONTEXT

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	The Environment Act 1995 Part IV + Air Quality Regulations 2000 + 2002 Amendment	Central Government	1995	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Placed the requirement on the Secretary of State to produce the National Air Quality Strategy; and Established the statutory requirement for Local Authorities to carry out local Review and Assessments of air quality and where necessary declare Air quality Management Areas and produce Air Quality Action Plans.
Air, Water and Soil	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning system should prevent new and existing development from either contributing to or being at unacceptable risk from unacceptable levels of soil, air or water pollution.
B'diversity	Wildlife and Countryside Act	Central Government	1981	The Council has a duty under section 28G of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to conserve and enhance the designated flora and fauna of SSSIs.

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B'diversity	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	<p>This document sets out how the quality of the environment on land and at sea will be improved over the next ten years. Whilst it is a government strategy, it depends on delivery by a range of agencies including local authorities.</p> <p>The mission for this strategy is to halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people.</p> <p>The aims include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a more integrated large-scale approach to conservation on land and at sea • putting people at the heart of biodiversity policy • reducing environmental pressures • improving our knowledge
B'diversity	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government – DCLG	2012	<p>Planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in Local Plans planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. Amongst other tasks, planning policy should identify and map components of the local ecological networks including designated sites, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them.</p>
B'diversity	Marine Policy Statement	Central Government – DEFRA	2011	<p>The UK vision for the marine environment is for 'clean, healthy, safe, productive and biologically diverse oceans and seas'.</p>
B'diversity	Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006	Central Government – DEFRA	2006	<p>Local Planning Authorities will need to identify the species and habitats that require</p> <p>Establishes a duty on all public bodies to have regard to biodiversity conservation when carrying out their functions.</p>
B'diversity	Countryside and Rights of Way Act	Central Government - DETR	2000	<p>The Act aims to, amongst other things, improve public access to public open land and strengthen nature conservation legislation.</p>
B'diversity	Natural Environment White Paper "Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature"	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	<p>To ensure that the benefits of high quality natural environments are available to everyone.</p>
B'diversity	Conservatio	Central	2010	<p>To transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna</p>

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	n of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Government		and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Containing five Parts and four Schedules, the Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European sites.
Climate	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Reiterates the key role for planning in shaping places to secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimising vulnerability and providing resilience to the impacts of climate change, and supporting the delivery of renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.
Climate	The Carbon Plan	Central Government - DECC	2011	Sets out how the UK will make the transition to a low carbon economy, covering issues such as low carbon buildings, transport and energy.
Climate	Climate Change Act	Central Government - DECC	2008	The Act sets legally binding targets on reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the UK by at least 80% by 2050 and 34% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline.
Climate	The UK Climate Projections 09 (UKCP09)	Central Government – DEFRA	2009	The UKCP09 Projections provide a basis for studies of impacts and vulnerability and decisions on adaptation to climate change in the UK over the 21st century. Projections are given of changes to climate, and of changes in the marine and coastal environment
Climate	The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment	Central Government – DEFRA	2012	Gives a detailed analysis of potential effects of climate change.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	Local Plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing the strategy local planning authority should take into account:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation; the wider benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring; the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment of the character of a place.
Cultural	Government'	Central	2010	This document sets out the following vision:

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Heritage and Landscape	s Statement on the Historic Environment for England (2010)	Government		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.
Economy	The Plan for Growth	Central Government – HM Treasury + BIS	2011	<p>Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries. Four overarching aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to create the most competitive tax system in the G20 • to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business • to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy; and • to create a more educated workforce that is the most flexible in Europe.
Economy	Local Growth White Paper	Central Government - BIS	2010	As part of shifting power to local communities and business sets up Local Enterprise Partnerships.
Economy	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Underlines the Government's commitment to securing economic growth. Planning policies should not overburden investment in business but recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including poor environment and lack of infrastructure, housing etc. They should set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Plans should avoid long term protection of sites allocated for employment use if there is no reasonable prospect of them being used that purpose.</p> <p>Planning policies for town centres should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for management and growth of centres over the plan period.</p>
Energy	Energy Acts	Central Government	2008 + 2011	These Acts covers carbon capture and storage, renewable energy, feed-in tariffs, smart metering and renewable heat incentives. The 2011 Act also introduces the Green Deal as a means of financing energy efficiency improvements.
Energy	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy and	Central Government – DECC and	2002	Aim 4, Objective 2 is to promote energy efficiency in new and converted residential buildings.

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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
General / Cross Cutting	Plan Making Manual guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of LDFs	Planning Advisory Service	'Live' online guidance	The online Plan Making Manual (introduced in 2009 to provide advice and guidance in producing local development frameworks) contains guidance on Sustainability Appraisal in the LDF context and applies and cross-refers to the 2005 SEA guidance.
General / cross-cutting	Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Central Government	2004	Clause 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development. It also sets out the statutory requirement for the SA of Development Plan Documents.
General / cross-cutting	Local Government Act 2000 (Part 1)	Central Government	2000	Power to promote economic, social and environmental wellbeing and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development through the development of the Sustainable Community Strategy.
General / cross-cutting	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act	Central Government	1990	Power to compile lists of listed buildings, or approve, with or without modifications, such lists compiled by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (in this Act referred to as "the Commission") or by other persons or bodies of persons, and may amend any list so compiled or approved. Power to designate Conservation Areas.
General / cross-cutting	Indices of Multiple Deprivation	Central Government -DCLG	2010	Deprivation can be addressed through a number of spatial policies relating to employment, housing and health as well as through targeting specific areas.
General / cross-cutting	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.</p> <p>At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking. For plan-making this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area; • Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a

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				whole; or specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.
General / cross-cutting	Localism Act	Central Government -DCLG	2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community rights: New community rights will ensure that community organisations can nominate important local assets for inclusion on a list of assets to be maintained by the local authority. If an asset on the list comes up for sale, communities will be able to trigger a pause for up to six months, in order to raise capital and bid to purchase the asset before it goes on the open market. Neighbourhood planning: New rights will allow local communities to shape new development by coming together to prepare neighbourhood plans. Parish and town councils or, where they exist, neighbourhood forums will lead the creation of neighbourhood plans, supported by the local planning authority. Housing: Councils will get the flexibility to better manage their housing stock by adapting to meet local needs. The Act will change the way social housing is funded to pass more power to a local level. Councils also will get back the control of the revenue raised by council rent. This more predictable and stable basis will enable them to plan long term investment and decide how best to spend the money in their area. General power of competence: The Localism Act includes a 'general power of competence'. This gives local authorities the legal capacity to do anything an individual can do that isn't specifically prohibited; they will not, for example, be able to impose new taxes, as an individual has no power to tax.
General Guidance	BREEAM	Buildings Research Establishment	Updated biennially. Major update in 2008.	Programme sets the standards for development schemes to attain, so minimising their environmental impact, in particular through the implementation of energy and water efficiency techniques. BREEAM standards are particularly useful in relation to non-residential development.
General Guidance	Planning policy for travellers' sites.	Central Government - DCLG	2015	Local authorities should make an assessment of need and work collaboratively to develop fair and effective strategies to meet that need through identification of land for sites.

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General Guidance	National Planning Policy Framework – high quality communications infrastructure	Central Government - DCLG	2012	High quality communication infrastructure is essential for sustainable economic growth. Planning policies should, therefore, support expansion of communication networks whilst keeping numbers of masts and sites to the minimum consistent with the efficient operation of the network.
General Guidance	National Planning Policy Framework – unstable land	Central Government - DCLG	2012	To prevent unacceptable risks from land instability, policies should ensure new development is appropriate to its location.
Housing	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>In order to deliver wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for a mix of housing based on demographic and market trends and needs of different groups in the community; • Identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and • Set policies for meeting identified need for affordable housing. <p>They should also identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies.</p>
Housing	Housing Standards Review – Written Ministerial Statement 2015	DCLG	2015	The Housing Standards Review sets out technical standards for new housing which seeks to rationalise the differing existing standards into a more streamlined system. The new system comprises new additional optional Building Regulations on water access, and a new national space standard. This system complements the existing set of Building Regulations, which are mandatory.
Noise	Noise Policy Statement for England	Central Government - DEFRA	2010	<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • to mitigate and minimise adverse impacts

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>on health and quality of life; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where possible, to contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. <p>The application of the Noise Policy Statement should mean that noise is properly taken into account at the appropriate time. The application of the NPS should also ensure that noise is considered alongside other issues and not in isolation.</p>
Noise / Health	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Planning policies should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health / quality of life as a result of new development and mitigate and reduce to minimum other adverse impacts; • Not place unreasonable restrictions of existing businesses wanting to develop because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established ; and • Identify and protect areas of tranquillity.
Population and Human Health	Healthy Lives Healthy People White Paper	Central Government - DH	2010	<p>Sets out Government's strategy for public health. From 2013 local authorities will take on new responsibilities for public health. Part of this will include designing communities for active ageing and sustainability – building more Lifetime Homes, protecting green spaces and improving access to land so that people can grow their own food.</p>
Population and Human Health	National Planning Policy Framework	Central Government - DCLG	2012	<p>Issues to consider in creating healthy, inclusive communities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning positively for provision of facilities such as community facilities, open space, sports and recreation buildings; • Guarding against unnecessary loss of such facilities; • Giving great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools; • Creating safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder and the fear of crime do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.
Soil and ground conditions	Safeguarding our soils. A Strategy for England	Central Government - DEFRA	2009	<p>The Strategy emphasises the need to protect soils and promotes the food production, biodiversity, and climate change benefits soil provides</p>
Soil and	Environment	Central	1990	<p>Part 2A provides a risk-based approach to the</p>

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

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>broader environmental needs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce landfill (especially biodegradable waste). • Effective approach reducing waste crime, reducing harm to the environment, human health, local communities and businesses.
Water	Water White Paper – Water for Life	Central Government - DEFRA	2011	<p>Sets out a new framework for making the transition to a resilient and sustainable water sector. Includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reform of the abstraction regime. • Taking forward the new catchment based approach to water quality and diffuse pollution. • Consultation on national standards for SuDS and a new approval system for sustainable drainage.
Water	Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice	Environment Agency	2013	<p>This set outs how the Environment Agency manages and protects groundwater resources. The approaches set out in the position statements will be of interest to developers, planners, permitting applicants, operators and anyone whose activities have a direct impact on or are affected by groundwater.</p>

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
B'diversity	South East Biodiversity Strategy	South East Biodiversity Forum	2009	<p>The South East Biodiversity Strategy aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be a clear, coherent and inspiring vision for the South East • Provide a framework for the delivery of biodiversity targets that guide and support all those who have an impact on biodiversity in the region • Embed a landscape scale approach to restoring whole ecosystems in the working practices and policies of all partners • Create the space needed for wildlife to respond to climate change • Enable all organisations in the South East to support and improve biodiversity across the region • Be a core element within the strategies and delivery plans of organisations across the South East region <p>The Regional Biodiversity Opportunity Areas Map identifies the areas which are priorities for the restoration and creation of Biodiversity</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				Action Plan (BAP) habitats in the South East of England. This includes sites within Adur District.
B'diversity	Seeing the Woods for the Trees – A forestry and woodlands framework for South East England	The Forestry and Woodlands Framework Steering Group(a range of partners from statutory environmental agencies and the forestry sector)	2009	<p>The framework focuses on four themes:</p> <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>”.
B'diversity	The South East Green Infrastructure Framework	Natural England	2010	<p>The South East Green Infrastructure framework will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Green Infrastructure as an integral and essential component of sustainable communities; • Develop a common understanding of the role and importance of green infrastructure; • Help implement the South East Plan's green infrastructure policy; and • Provide detailed guidance on how Green Infrastructure can be delivered through the planning system and local partnerships.
Climate	A Summary of Climate Change Risks for South East England	Climate South East	2012	Coincides with publication of UK's first Climate Change Risk Assessment, presenting a local perspective of the CCRA risks and opportunities.
Economy	Tourism ExSEllence: The Strategy for Tourism in the South East	Tourism South East	2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote a ‘must visit’ region; • To provide an unrivalled experience for the visitor; and • To establish effective management and organization.
Water	River Basin Management Plan – South East	Environment Agency	2009	River Basin Management Plans are intended to protect and improve the water environment. They contain the main issues for the water environment and the actions necessary to deal with them. This plan states that all inland, estuarial and coastal waters must aim to achieve “good ecological status” by 2015. The

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				waters in and around the Adur District are assessed and a current status assigned. Some waters are in a more deteriorated state than others.
Water	Water Resources Management Plan 2015-40	Southern Water	2014	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 2015 to 2040. It covers a number of areas including: increased demand from housing growth; the effects of climate change and the need to reduce energy use; and maintaining high levels of environmental protection.
Water	Drought Plan	Southern Water	2013	Drought Plans are used to ensure security of public water supplies is not threatened in periods of water shortage caused by an exceptional shortage of rainfall. Depending upon the severity of the drought, actions might include campaigns to encourage reduced water use by customers, introduction of restrictions such as Temporary Bans, as well as enhanced control of leakages and reduction in water pressure.

SUB-REGIONAL CONTEXT

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air Quality	Sussex Air Quality and Emissions Mitigation Guidance	Sussex Air Quality Partnership	2013	<p>The guidance supports the principles of the partnership to improve air quality across Sussex. The purpose of this guidance is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a Sussex-wide approach for assessing potential air quality impacts from development and transport related emissions and provide a consistent approach to mitigating those impacts. • Provide technical advice to local planning authorities on how to deal with planning applications that could have an impact on air quality. <p>In particular, the document aims to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enable early engagement, 2. Offer clear and consistent guidance to developers 3. Ensure better regulation by setting out the approach to undertaking air quality assessments and determining mitigation 4. Sets out planning recommendations for air quality assessments.
B'diversity	Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan	Sussex Biodiversity Partnership	Regularly up-dated	The overall aim of the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) is to conserve and enhance the biological diversity of Sussex and contribute to the conservation and enhancement of both national and

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>international biodiversity.</p> <p>Objectives of the BAP are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural biodiversity. • Identify priority habitats and species which are important 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>
B'diversity	Environment Strategy and subsequent Report	West Sussex County Council	2008 + 2009	This report gives a broad picture of the quality of our environment, and shows examples of action being carried out across the county by individuals and organisations committed to caring for the environment of West Sussex.
Climate	West Sussex County Local Climate Impact Profile	Climate South East	2009	Aim is to gauge vulnerabilities of services within West Sussex to past weather events, thereby helping to assist adaptive efforts to improve LA resilience to these events. Includes information for each LA area including Adur.
Countryside	National Character Area Profile: 126 South Coast Plain	Natural England	2014	<p>National Character Area profiles are guidance documents which can help communities to inform their decision-making about the places that they live in and care for. The information they contain will support the planning of conservation initiatives at a landscape scale, inform the delivery of Nature Improvement Areas and encourage broader partnership working through Local Nature Partnerships.</p> <p>The profiles will also help to inform choices about how land is managed and can change. Each profile includes a description of the natural and cultural features that shape our landscapes, how the landscape has changed over time, the current key</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				drivers for ongoing change, and a broad analysis of each area's characteristics and ecosystem services. Statements of Environmental Opportunity (SEOs) are suggested, which draw on this integrated information. The SEOs offer guidance on the critical issues, which could help to achieve sustainable growth and a more secure environmental future. NCA profiles are working documents which draw on current evidence and knowledge. We will aim to refresh and update them periodically as new information becomes available to us.
Countryside	South Downs National Park Partnership Management Plan 2014-2019	South Downs National Park	2014	<p>This plan aims to influence the nature of future change in the National Park and provides a framework for the merging Park-wide Local Plan.</p> <p>The fundamental approach that underpins the PMP is delivering sustainable development and in support of that, taking an ecosystem approach. Mitigating and adapting to climate change is a national priority and delivering this is considered throughout. The plan also embodies the principles of green infrastructure, and provides opportunities to address and make good use of it at a landscape scale, to deliver a wide range of benefits for people. The PMP has a vision and outcomes that are long-term, policies that are for five years and beyond, and a delivery framework showing projects and initiatives.</p>
Community	West Sussex Cultural Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2009	<p>The Cultural Strategy covers the arts, media, museums, libraries, the built and natural environments, heritage, sports and the visitor economy. It sets out how the cultural life of West Sussex is critical to quality of life and how it contributes to the Sustainable Community Strategy by the part it plays in achieving economic, social and environmental goals.</p> <p>It proposes five priorities for the next five-years, which are: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and participation – to increase participation in and access for all to cultural activities • Learning and skills – to increase opportunities for and access to creative learning • Built and natural environment – to contribute to a high quality environment by promoting social, economic and cultural regeneration • Creative and cultural sector – to contribute to the development of the creative and cultural sector <p>Advocacy and partnership – to demonstrate the benefits and value of cultural activities and to make the necessary links between people and organisations</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Community	The Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008-2020	West Sussex Strategic Partnership (now the Public Service Board)	2008	<p>The following headlines indicate the most important things that the Partnership will work to promote, foster change and improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better place to live: Do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts • Opportunity for all: Give everyone the chance to learn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our • companies and the economy • Better health for all: Reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths. <p>Staying and feeling safe: Increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people</p>
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	A Strategy for the Landscape of West Sussex	West Sussex County Council	2005	The purpose of the Strategy is to protect and enhance the landscape of West Sussex as an asset for future generations. It provides details on the five National Character Areas in West Sussex.
Economy	Coast to Capital Strategic Economic Plan	Coast to Capital Local Enterprise Partnership	2014	<p>Identifies three key priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance business support and skills • Accelerate research and innovation • Invest in transport, flood defences and resilience
Economy	West Sussex County Council NEET Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2009	<p>The NEET Strategy sets out the key issues which contribute to young people not engaging in Education, Employment or Training' and identifies what is needed to improve the outcomes for young people vulnerable to becoming NEET. Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in the amount of young people becoming NEET. • A continued reduction in the amount of young people 'Unknown' (i.e. those whose NEET status we do not know) • Increased flexible provision to meet demands and needs of young people - especially imaginative and innovative for those below Level 1 and for those in more rural areas • High quality careers education information, advice and guidance for all young people • Ensure as many young people as possible are made a suitable offer to maximise the impact of The September Guarantee • An increase in the availability of Apprenticeships

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				An Implementation Plan in place to support the Strategy, with input from organisations/partners working with young people
Economy	Greater Brighton City Deal	Greater Brighton City Region and Cabinet Office	2014	The Deal will unlock more than £170 million of investment in Greater Brighton to create 8,500 jobs and grow its technology businesses. It focuses on addressing the following issues: 1. build on the success of Brighton's tech cluster. 2. enable growth across other areas outside Brighton. 3. create effective governance structures for Greater Brighton.
Economy	Supporting Economic Growth in West Sussex: An Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012-2020	West Sussex County Council	2012	Strategic priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote West Sussex as a First Class Business location • Understand and respond to the needs of established businesses • Adopt and respond to new funding conditions and • Deliver transport and communications infrastructure • Make best use of land and property • Support the creation of a range of jobs Support local people to acquire the skills that the economy needs.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Planning for the Future: Rivers Arun to Adur flood and erosion management strategy 2010 – 2020	Environment Agency	2010	The River Arun to Adur Flood and Erosion Management Strategy sets out the approach to manage flood and erosion risks in the area. The strategy covers the coastline between the River Arun at Littlehampton and the River Adur at Shoreham. The Plan specifically outlines the future actions the Environment Agency will take to protect coastal frontages and river frontages. This includes improvements to flood defences along the west and east banks of the River Adur over the next 50 years as well as the coastal frontages.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Brighton Marina to River Adur Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy Review	Brighton & Hove City Council	2014	The Brighton Marina to River Adur Flood and Erosion Risk Management Strategy Review presents the business case and implementation plan for the management of the Brighton Marina to River Adur coastal frontage and Shoreham Locked Section by Brighton and Hove City Council and Adur and Worthing councils. This report examines the problem, identifies strategic objectives and identifies and appraises options to manage the shoreline in line with the current Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) Appraisal Guidance.
Flood Risk and Coastal	Beachy Head to Selsey Bill	South Downs Coastal	2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To define, in general terms, the risk to people and the developed historic and natural environment of coastal evolution

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Erosion	Shoreline Management Plan 1st Review	Group		<p>within the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) area over the next century</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify the preferred policies for managing those risks To identify the consequences of implementing the preferred policies To inform planners, developers and others of the risk of coastal evolution and of the preferred policies when considering future development of the shoreline, land use charges and wider strategic planning To comply with international and national conservation legislation and biodiversity obligations To set out procedures for monitoring the effectiveness of the SMP policies To highlight areas where knowledge gap exists.
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment	West Sussex County Council	2011	<p>Aim is to provide an assessment of local flood risk across the study area including information on past floods and potential consequences of future floods. Of five flood risk clusters identified, one is located at Southwick and Shoreham. None of the clusters are significant enough, however, to be designated as an Indicative Flood Risk Area. Such an area exists immediately to the east of Adur, at Brighton and Hove.</p>
Flood Risk	West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy	West Sussex County Council	2013	
Flood Risk and Coastal Erosion	River Adur Catchment Flood Management Plan	Environment Agency	2009	<p>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.</p>
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Minerals Local Plan (saved policies)	West Sussex County Council	2003	<p>The current West Sussex Minerals Local Plan sets the development planning framework for future minerals extractions in the county. The document sets out a range of measures with respect to specific minerals to mitigate any environmental impacts caused by mineral extraction activities.</p>
General / Cross cutting	Rural Strategy	West Sussex County	2008	<p>The aim of the Rural Strategy is to retain and enhance the quality of landscape by keeping rural areas environmentally active and vibrant</p>

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
		Council		and socially inclusive.
General / Cross cutting	West Sussex Performance Framework	West Sussex County Council	2012	<p>The Performance Framework outlines the main priorities for the County Council in the next 3 years. It is a clear statement of how the County Council will use its resources to make a positive difference to the people and places of West Sussex. The Performance Framework for 2012-2015 describes the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active communities – we want to be judged by the extent to which we help residents, families and communities to achieve the social outcomes they deserve. • Think family – working with our partners through the West Sussex Co-operative we will help families at the earliest opportunity to stay together, stay health and stay safe. • Healthy ambitions - we want all residents in West Sussex to live longer, happier, healthier lives. • Age with confidence – we want to ensure that residents are confident in preparing for and living well in old age. • Minding our businesses - we will work closely with businesses in West Sussex to improve economic performance in our coastal towns, rural West Sussex and the Gatwick Diamond. The strength of our approach means we will also look beyond our boundaries. • Building a sustainable future - We are committed to protecting the environment, in particular the reduction of carbon emissions and tackling the threat of climate change by providing leadership within our own organisation as well as across the County as a whole. • On the move - residents tell us that they want to see potholes filled and the quality of roads in West Sussex improved. So we have committed to achieving this. <p>Living within our means - we understand our responsibility to ensure every pound of taxpayers' money is spent wisely.</p>
Health	Healthy and Well in West Sussex: West Sussex Public Health Plan	West Sussex County Council	2012	<p>Purpose is to provide a framework for improving health and wellbeing of residents of west Sussex over the next 5 years. Main aims are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best start in life measured by an increase in children's

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
	2012-2017			<p>readiness for school, in particular for those most disadvantaged children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the rates of premature deaths and illness resulting from cardiovascular disease • Reduce the negative impact of being a carer on carer's mental and physical wellbeing • Ensure we have a sustainable prevention, wellbeing and services system across the county to support the increase in the numbers of older people • Enable people to develop the emotional resilience to cope with stress and manage life-changing situations • Enable our residents to have access to decent, warm, safe homes • Improve access to good jobs and reduce long term unemployment across communities • Increase the level of skills and qualifications of children and young people and reduce inequalities in educational outcomes <p>Reduce harm from alcohol for individuals, families and communities.</p>
Health	Promoting action on health inequalities. Working together to improve the quality of life in West Sussex 2012-2017	West Sussex County Council	2012	Describes the context of local health inequalities and sets out actions and approaches that will be taken to ensure they are addressed in the long term.
Noise	Planning Noise Advice Document Sussex	East and West Sussex Local Authorities	2013	<p>The 'Planning Noise Advice Document - Sussex (2013)' aims to provide advice for developers and their consultants when making a planning application in East and West Sussex. The document seeks to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life, and where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life
Noise	DEFRA Noise Action Plan, Brighton	DEFRA Central Government	2010	This Noise Action Plan is designed to address the management of noise issues and effects in the Brighton Agglomeration (and includes Adur). The First Priority Locations for the

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
	Agglomeration, Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006, as amended			Noise Action Plan includes sections of the A27 and A259 in the area.
Social	The Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008-2020	West Sussex Strategic Partnership (now the Public Service Board)	2008	<p>The following headlines indicate the most important things that the Partnership will work to promote, foster change and improve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A better place to live: Do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts • Opportunity for all: Give everyone the chance to learn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our • companies and the economy • Better health for all: Reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths. • Staying and feeling safe: Increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people
Transport	West Sussex Transport Plan 2011-2026	West Sussex County Council	2011	<p>The main objective of the Plan is to improve quality of life for local residents by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting economic growth • tackling climate change • providing access to services, employment & housing, and • improving safety, security & health <p>For Adur District Council, the implementation of the objectives will be through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • increasing use of sustainable modes of transport • improving network efficiency in order to reduce emissions and delays • minimising the impact of HGVs on the local community • improving safety for all road users • reducing traffic emissions, particularly NO2
Waste	West Sussex Waste Local	West Sussex County	2014	The Waste Local Plan covers the period to 2031. The aspiration to become a zero-waste-

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
	Plan	Council		<p>to-landfill county is a key element of the Plan. No new landfill sites have been allocated. The vision for the Plan will is to ensure that communities, the environment, the economy and the special character of West Sussex are protected.</p> <p>The Submission Waste Local Plan sets out four key areas which will help shape our plans for managing waste in West Sussex in the future:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vision and strategic objectives for sustainable waste management in West Sussex. • Nine 'use-specific' policies which will achieve the strategic objectives for the management of different waste types • Thirteen 'development management' policies which will ensure that there would be no unacceptable harm to the environment, economy, or communities of West Sussex <p>Six site allocations which can help us to meet the need for new facilities</p>
Water	Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy and Annual Update	Environment Agency	2005 2007 2013 and and	<p>Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS) set out how water resources are managed at a local level. This document summarises the availability of water resources and the sustainability of current abstraction. In general the aquifers and rivers of the region are heavily committed to abstraction, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River Adur: Water Available • River Ouse: No Water Available • Cockhaise Brook: Over Licensed • Brighton Chalk: No Water Available <p>The 2007 Annual Update sets out details on latest information regarding the above.</p> <p>The CAMS suggests that improved water efficiency should be a key component of all new housing developments as well as water meters in new homes. In addition, Sustainable Drainage Systems (or SuDS) should be encouraged to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and increase groundwater recharge. This water can also be collected and reused for non-potable purposes.</p>

LOCAL CONTEXT

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Air	Air Quality Action Plan	Adur District Council	2007	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council is required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) which should

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<p>detail the steps to be taken to improve the air quality within Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adur has two AQMAs - at the High Street, Shoreham-by- Sea and the Old Shoreham Road, Southwick - where NO2 levels are higher than the Air Quality Objectives set out in the AQAP. The cause of the air quality exceedences in the two AQMAs has been attributed to the 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.
B'diversity	Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Plan	Adur District Council Shoreham Beach Local Nature Reserve Management Group	2006	Supports twelve objectives for the on-going management of the site as well as an implementation plan for how the management of the site will be carried out.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	<p>Conservation Area Character Appraisals for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shoreham-by-Sea Southlands Southwick 	Adur District Council	2008 + 2009	The character appraisals provide an assessment of the character of the conservation area and identify the features which make it special and those which detract from it. The issues identified form the basis for developing management strategies and recommendations for preserving and enhancing the area.
Cultural Heritage and Landscape	Extensive Urban Survey of Historic Towns in Sussex – Shoreham	English Heritage and others	2009	An archaeological, historical and historic urban character assessment of Shoreham; part of a series initiated by English Heritage. Provides a detailed assessment of the historic environmental value and vulnerability of distinct areas of the town, providing a tool for developing guidance / policy.
Economy	Adur & Worthing Economic Plan 2013-2023	Adur & Worthing Councils	2013	<p>Sets out six key economic priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Business Develop Growth Enhance Business Environment Advance Local Skills Encourage Sustainability Promote Health & Wellbeing
Economy	A Strategy for Shoreham Renaissance	Adur District Council	2006	The aim of the strategy is to "regenerate Shoreham town centre as a sustainable community possessing economic, social and environmental diversity". It informs the Local Plan approach for development in Shoreham Town Centre and has identified potential sites

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				for development.
Flood Risk	Lancing Surface Water Management Plan	West Sussex County Council	2015	<p>The Lancing Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) covers the entire catchment from the west which drains towards the Lancing Brooks. It looks at the flooding that occurs in response to rainfall when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewers and drains become inundated; • Waterlogged ground leads to runoff from land ; • Small rivers and/or ditches overflow, and; • Water contained within rocks under the ground rises up above the surface (groundwater flooding). <p>An SWMP sets out a long-term action plan for dealing with different types of flooding.</p>
Flood Risk	Adur & Worthing Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	Adur & Worthing Councils	2012	Shows the areas at risk of flooding from all sources of flooding now and in the future as a result of climate change and sea level rise.
General / Cross Cutting	Existing Adur Local Plan (saved policies)	Adur District Council	1996	The Adur Local Plan considers the issues and opportunities facing the District and sets out how the area should develop and the means to ensure it is achieved. It originally covered the period to 2006 but many of the policies have been saved and are still in use. Policies show strong support for managed long-term planning and include countryside protection, pollution reduction and reducing the need to travel, housing, open space, economy, retail, historic environment, design, countryside, transport, water and environmental resources.
General / Cross Cutting	Sustainability Strategy	Adur and Worthing Councils	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The strategy provides a basis on which to develop objectives, targets and action plans which incorporate sustainability into all Council operations, activities, and services. It is a flexible document that will evolve to reflect changing sustainability goals and achievements. • The sustainability strategy considers Adur and Worthing Council's "Direct Influences" i.e. their operations, buildings and services, and their "Indirect Influences", areas where it is possible to educate, guide and influence others. The planning system and the Local Plan are specifically mentioned in this latter context. These influences are discussed in six separate chapters built around six environmental sustainability themes.
General / Cross Cutting	Adur and Worthing Council	Adur District Council	2011	<p>The central aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting front line services;

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
	Corporate Priorities 2011-2014			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting a clean, green and sustainable environment; Supporting and improving the local economy; Working in partnerships to promote health and well-being in our communities Ensuring value for money and low Council Tax.
General / Cross Cutting	Shoreham Port Masterplan	Shoreham Port	2010	<p>The Masterplan clarifies the Port's strategic planning for the medium and long term. It gives a clear indication of how the Port intends to grow. The objectives are for the Port to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be fit for purpose – efficient, flexible and sustainable; Meet the changing needs of existing and new customers; Safeguard essential port operations e.g. importing aggregates; Enhance the Port's role in the local community especially in terms of jobs; Improve the environment and protect valuable local amenities.
Health	Action on Public Health	Adur & Worthing Councils	2014	<p>Sets out a vision and priorities for action: To work more effectively alongside our communities to improve the health and wellbeing of all our neighbourhoods, particularly those most in need, in ways that cultivate innovation, self-reliance and more connected communities.</p> <p>Priorities for action:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Good employment, skills and good work for all 2. Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities 3. Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention <p>Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and take control of their own lives</p>
Housing	Housing Strategy 2012-2017	Adur District Council and Worthing Borough Council	2012	<p>Housing priorities –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balance the Local Housing Market: exploit development opportunities to help meet the overall housing requirements of Adur. Meet Affordable Housing Need: maximise affordable housing across a range of tenures Prevent Homelessness: reduce homelessness and ensure appropriate support for those who become homeless

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing Support: meet the needs of vulnerable groups. Provide a high quality housing service Promote a healthy private sector.
Social	waves ahead: sustainable community strategy: Worthing and Adur 2010-2026	Local strategic partnership	2010	<p>The Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS), waves ahead, sets out the long term vision for the area to tackle local needs. The vision has 8 themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good access to facilities and services People leading healthier lifestyles Communities getting along well together Good access to green space and leisure Protecting and enhancing the cultural heritage Education and skills development A vibrant local economy Sustainable development <p>This vision is then structured around 4 main priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A better place to live, work and enjoy Better health and wellbeing for all Learning, training and employment opportunities for all Staying and feeling safe <p>Each priority then has actions attached to them which will be fulfilled through Council activities, including through delivery of the Local Plan.</p>
Social	Partnership Plan for Adur and Worthing 2011-2014	Adur and Worthing Safer Communities Partnership	2011	<p>Directs and focuses work being undertaken and identifies key priorities in helping to reduce crime and disorder in Adur and Worthing. These priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anti-social behaviour with particular regard to youth disorder. Alcohol and drug misuse with particular regard for young people and the street drinking community. Harm reduction to tackle domestic abuse, serious sexual offences, hate crime, and support vulnerable victims. Safer roads to reduce road traffic deaths, serious injuries and anti-social driving. Priority crime including violent crime; Theft other; Burglary other than dwelling; Arsons: to reduce levels of crime and disorder.

Topic	Title	Author	Date	Objectives
Soil and Ground Conditions	Contaminated Land Strategy for Adur	Adur District Council	2001	Identifies areas within the district, which have been classified as 'contaminated sites', an assessment process and outline of remediation.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX II: POLICY APPRAISALS

PART 2: A STRATEGY FOR CHANGE AND PROSPERITY

All policies in Part 2 of the Plan have been assessed against the following criteria.

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

Policy 1: Sustainable Development

This policy has not been subject to SA as it is a model policy recommended for inclusion by PINS and therefore any SA findings would do little by way of influencing the policy.

Policy 2: Spatial Strategy

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy promotes new development at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour. Both developments could potentially impact on water quality given their close proximity to the River Adur. Please see the Sustainability Appraisal for Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green This policy promotes the use of previously developed land as it states that, subject to other policies in the Plan, development will be permitted within the Built-Up Area Boundaries of Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate. The policy recognises that it will be necessary to release some greenfield sites on the edge of the built up areas to ensure an adequate supply of suitable land for development. However, this is in addition to rather than instead of development on brownfield land so the policy is consistent with this objective. Additionally, two of the key regeneration sites included in the policy – Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport – constitute previously developed land.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but there is potential for new development at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour to have a negative impact on the River Adur SSSI given their close proximity (see the SA of Policy 7 and 8 for more detail). Additionally, it would need to be ensured that the development of any greenfield sites does not have an adverse impact on biodiversity in the area.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy seeks to respect and maintain the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area. Additionally, the policy states that new greenfield development on the edge of the built up areas is subject to policies 5 and 6, both of which set out mitigation measures and landscaping to help reduce the impact of development on the gaps. The policy states that development which would result in the coalescence or loss of identity of settlements will be resisted. This would help to protect the historic setting of settlements in the district. Nevertheless, a significant amount of development is proposed on greenfield land as well as a significant amount of development at Shoreham Airport which would have some negative impacts on the Local Green Gaps, the setting of the River Adur and the historic settlement pattern of the district.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Amber

<p>The policy states that new greenfield development on the edge of the built up areas is subject to policies 5 and 6, both of which set out mitigation measures and landscaping to help reduce the impact of development on the gaps and the South Downs National Park. However, there will inevitably be some impacts. Additionally, significant levels of new employment development at Shoreham Airport will also have some impacts on countryside between Shoreham and Lancing as well as the setting of the River Adur and views from key viewpoints within the National Park. However, there are other policies within the Plan that aim to ensure that development is designed to minimise the impact on the countryside.</p>	
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water	<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but new development in the district has potential to have a negative impact on this objective, particularly through increased car movements and the resulting impacts on air quality. Please see the SA of Policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events	This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health	This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour	This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car	<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, the policy states that development will be permitted within the Built Up Area Boundaries of Lancing, Sompting, Shoreham-By-Sea, Southwick and Fishersgate which would have a positive impact on this objective by ensuring that a significant amount of new development is located close to existing sustainable transport links and services. The policy still proposes a significant amount of development on greenfield sites on the edge of the built up area but given the relatively small size of the district, none of these greenfield sites are located a significant distance from sustainable transport links and services.</p>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities	<p>Green</p> <p>The policy promotes a mix of uses (residential, employment, community etc.) at key sites in the district which will contribute towards achieving this objective.</p>
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing	<p>Green</p> <p>The policy takes a proactive approach to delivering development (including housing) within the Built Up Area Boundary as well as through the release of some greenfield sites on the edge of the Built Up Area.</p>
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals	This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy	<p>Green</p> <p>The policy identifies New Monks Farm, Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport as key regeneration areas that will provide a significant amount of new employment generating uses.</p>
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development	Amber

A number of sites (New Monks Farm, Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport) identified in this policy are at risk of flooding. In addition, parts of the district within the Built Up Area Boundary are also at risk of flooding. Although, the Plan aims as a whole to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk, it is not possible to avoid flood risk entirely while trying to meet the development needs of the district. This policy aims to achieve a reasonable balance between development needs and flood risk.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green New housing and employment development in the district is likely to improve the vitality and viability of existing centres through increased footfall. Community uses are also proposed at New Monks Farm which could help contribute to this objective in terms of key services and facilities. Please see the SA of Policies 3/4/5: Housing Targets/Options, Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber This policy has a number of sustainability benefits, the majority of which are social and economic but there are also some environmental benefits. The policy is likely to have some negative impacts in relation to protecting the countryside and flood risk but it is considered that these impacts would not be unacceptable.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Policy 3: Housing Provision

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Amber This objective is addressed by policies within the Plan. However, none of the sites are within a Ground Water Source Protection Zone. This housing option proposes 1100 homes at Shoreham Harbour. New development at Shoreham Harbour has the potential to impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI by virtue of the proximity of development. Please see the SA of Policy 8 for more information.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green The spatial strategy of the Local Plan promotes both brownfield and greenfield sites for new housing development. However, this is within the context of the overall strategy of the Plan ensuring that greenfield sites are only used when there are insufficient brownfield sites available.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber It is considered that there is potential for this level of provision to have a negative impact on biodiversity given that it involves the development of a significant amount of greenfield land. Additionally, there is a Site

<p>of Nature Conservation Importance (SNCI) just south of the Sompting fringe site which could be impacted.</p> <p>It should be noted however that new development offers opportunities to enhance biodiversity through contributions and enhancement measures both on and off site. Policies in the Plan seek to ensure that such opportunities are realized.</p>
<p>5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>None of the allocations are located within a Conservation Area. However, the Local Green Gaps between settlements are part of the historic landscape. New development at New Monks Farm and West Sompting will have some impact on the integrity of these gaps although not to an unacceptable extent.</p>
<p>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>This policy would result in a significant amount of development in the countryside, specifically within the Local Green Gap between Shoreham and Lancing, and between Sompting/Lancing and Worthing. New development at New Monks Farm and West Sompting will have some impact on the landscape although the Landscape and Ecology Survey (2012) shows that the impacts can be significantly reduced through appropriate design and landscaping.</p> <p>Development at New Monks Farm and Sompting Fringe would also be clearly visible from key viewpoints within the South Downs National Park but again, these impacts can be minimised through sensitive design and landscaping.</p>
<p>7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although this level of provision would result in the development of a significant amount of greenfield land which forms part of the green infrastructure network, there is no public access to the existing Local Green Gaps. New development within the Gaps provides opportunities for public access to and through them as well as significant amounts of green infrastructure within the development. Policies in the Plan will ensure such opportunities are realized.</p>
<p>8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>New Monks Farm and West Sompting are all greenfield sites and offer no obvious opportunities for the remediation of contaminated land. However, large parts of Shoreham Harbour are potentially contaminated and the regeneration of this area offers opportunities for the remediation of contamination.</p> <p>Although sustainable transport measures will be incorporated into each development and contributions will be sought for wider sustainable transport improvements in the district, each of the sites will cumulatively result in additional car movements on the highway network which will potentially increase air pollution on a long term basis.</p> <p>Part of the development at New Monks Farm and West Sompting would be located close to the A27 which could have noise impacts on occupiers of the development. This issue would need to be carefully considered at the design stage.</p> <p>However, there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
<p>9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events</p>
<p>This is an issue that relates more to the design of development and is addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
<p>10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health</p>

Amber
<p>This policy proposes two large greenfield sites which provide significant opportunities for new, accessible open space. New Monks Farm also proposes community facilities and a country park which could help contribute to this objective.</p> <p>New development would also contribute towards new off-site community facilities including health centres/surgeries etc.</p> <p>However, given some of the negative impacts on pollution (assessed under Objective 8), there is still potential for conflict with this objective.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Amber
<p>Development of the three housing sites proposed in this policy would incorporate sustainable transport measures (i.e. improved cycle and pedestrian facilities) and make contributions to improving the wider sustainable transport network. Bus links adjacent to the sites are also relatively good. However, with the exception of Shoreham Harbour, the sites are on the edge of the built up area and none of them are particularly close to a town centre or train station. Therefore there is some potential for this option to conflict with this objective. Cumulatively, the developments are likely to result in an increase of cars on the highway network.</p> <p>A mix of uses are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour including employment which provides some opportunity for people to be able to work close to where they live, potentially reducing the need to use a car.</p>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green
The policy proposes a significant amount of new residential development as well as employment and community facilities at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour, which would result in improved housing, new job opportunities and improved community facilities. This would help to address this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green
Adur's objectively assessed housing need is 5820 dwellings. Although the housing provision (including brownfield sites) proposed in the policy would only provide 3609 dwellings up until 2031, it still takes a proactive approach to housing, bearing in mind the environmental constraints in the district, and the policy would clearly make a long term contribution to this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
Green
Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour, and West Sompting is required to make provision for a community facility, which could help meet this objective. Additionally, the greenfield allocations at New Monks Farm and West Sompting offer significant opportunities to provide significant amounts of green infrastructure and open space which would also contribute to this objective.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green
Approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace is proposed at New Monks Farm and approximately 16,000sqm employment generating floorspace at Shoreham Harbour which would contribute to this objective.

Additionally, new housing development would benefit the economy long term through providing an increased workforce in the area, as well as short-term economic benefits through the provision of jobs in the construction industry at the development stage.

17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development (please see the Sequential and Exception Test for more information on flood risk)

Amber

This policy proposes development at the three following sites:

New Monks Farm – The majority of this site is within Flood Zone 3a with parts in Flood Zone 1 and 2. There are also significant groundwater and surface water issues on the site. The location of development at this site is not consistent with this objective. Nevertheless, the selection of sites has been underpinned by a Sequential Test and Exception Test in accordance with the NPPF and NPPG to avoid flood risk as far as is practicable.

West Sompting – the vast majority of the site is within Flood Zone 1 and its allocation is therefore consistent with this objective. There are potential groundwater and surface water issues on the site but these affect a large part of the district and not just this site.

Shoreham Harbour - Significant parts of Shoreham Harbour (including within the western arm where residential uses are proposed) are within areas designated as having a high probability (Flood Zone 3a) or medium probability (Flood Zone 2) of flooding from tidal sources. Therefore this location is not entirely consistent with this objective. Nevertheless, the selection of sites has been underpinned by a Sequential Test and Exception Test to avoid flood risk as far as is practicable.

Flood mitigation measures would be incorporated into any development on these sites and a flood risk assessment would have to be undertaken to show that the development would be safe and would not increase flood risk elsewhere.

However, a significant amount of development would still be located within an area with a high probability of flooding so there is still potential for conflict with this objective.

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

Green

This policy proposes a significant amount of new residential development which would be likely to contribute to the vitality and viability of Lancing and Shoreham town centre through helping to retain existing residents as well as accommodating in-migration in the district which is likely to result in more footfall in the town centres. However, it is likely that a significant number of residents of any new development in Sompting would shop in Worthing as well as Adur, given its proximity and greater retail offer.

Community facilities are proposed at New Monks Farm and Shoreham Harbour, and West Sompting is required to make provision for a community facility, which would contribute to this objective.

More houses are likely to result in more pressure on key facilities and services but development can make financial contributions towards the provision of new facilities to meet additional need created by that development.

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.	
Conclusion	
<p>Amber</p> <p>This policy would have a significant number of long-term permanent social and economic benefits but scores less favourably regarding some of the environmental objectives. Specifically there is potential for conflict with Objective 2 (Water Quality), Objective 4 (Biodiversity), Objective 5 (Historic Environment), Objective 6 (Countryside), Objective 7 (Green Infrastructure), Objective 8 (Pollution), Objective 9 (Health and Wellbeing), Objective 12 (Sustainable Transport) and Objective 17 (Flood Risk). Nevertheless, it is considered that any potential negative impacts in relation to these objectives could be mitigated and other policies within the Plan aim to do this.</p>	
Policy 4: Planning for Economic Growth	
1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources	
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.	
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water	
<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, this policy promotes new development at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour. Both developments could potentially impact on water quality given their close proximity to the River Adur. Please see the Sustainability Appraisal for Policy 7: Shoreham Airport and Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour for more detail.</p>	
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials	
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy promotes both brownfield and greenfield sites for new employment development. However, this is within the context of the overall strategy of the Plan ensuring that greenfield sites are only used when there are insufficient brownfield sites available.</p>	
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity	
<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan but there is potential for new employment development at Shoreham Airport to have a negative impact on the River Adur SSSI given its close proximity (see the SA of Policy 7 for more detail).</p>	
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes	
<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, new employment development at Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm would be likely to have some negative impacts on the Local Green Gaps and the general historic settlement pattern of the district. Additionally, development at Shoreham Airport would have some impact on the setting of the River Adur and it will need to be ensured that new development does not affect the setting of the Grade II* Listed Terminal Building, the Grade II Listed Hangar, or the Trainer Dome Scheduled Ancient Monument. Other policies in the Local Plan seek to mitigate and minimise these impacts.</p>	
6. Protect and enhance the countryside	
<p>Amber</p> <p>New employment development at Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm would be likely to have some impacts on the integrity of the Local Green Gaps due to their location as well as being visible from a number of key locations within the National Park. Additionally, development at Shoreham Airport would have some impacts on the setting of the River Adur. Other policies in the Local Plan seek to mitigate and minimise these impacts.</p>	
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it	
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.	

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan but new employment development in the district, including at Shoreham Airport and Shoreham Harbour, has potential to have a negative impact on this objective, particularly through increased car movements and the resulting impacts on air quality. Please see the SA of Policies 5 (New Monks Farm), 7 (Shoreham Airport) and 8 (Shoreham Harbour) for more detail. However, it should also be considered that more employment opportunities in the district could potentially reduce out-commuting so this could offset such impacts to some degree.</p> <p>As set out under Objective 2, development at Shoreham Harbour and Shoreham Airport could also impact on water quality due to the close proximity to the Adur Estuary SSSI.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy takes a proactive approach to the provision of a significant amount of new employment generating floorspace in the district which will help increase job opportunities. This will result in a positive impact on this objective.</p>
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
<p>Green</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, increased employment floorspace would lead to increased employment opportunities in the district which would contribute to sustaining vibrant communities.</p>
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
<p>Green</p> <p>Although this policy proposes a quantum of development that is unlikely to meet the employment needs of the district, the policy still takes a proactive approach to the provision of a significant amount of new employment generating floorspace in the district which will help increase job opportunities. This will result in a long-term positive impact on this objective.</p>
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
<p>Amber</p> <p>The three main sites referred to in this policy for significant levels of new employment generating floorspace all have significant flood risk issues (see the Sequential and Exception Test for more details). However, it should be noted that employment is a 'less vulnerable' use in relation to flood risk. Flood Risk Assessments would be required for any development on these sites and appropriate flood mitigation measures would also need to be incorporated into any new development.</p> <p>Although, the Plan aims as a whole to avoid, reduce and manage flood risk, it is not possible to avoid flood risk entirely while trying to meet the development needs of the district.</p>
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres

Green
New employment development in the district, including at Shoreham Harbour, Shoreham Airport and New Monks Farm could benefit the vitality and viability of existing centres, particularly Shoreham and Lancing town centres through increased footfall.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber
This policy would have a number of long-term permanent social and economic benefits. However, there is potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including Objective 2 (Water Quality), Objective 4 (Biodiversity), Objective 5 (Historic Environment), Objective 6 (Countryside) and Objective 8 (Pollution). Nevertheless, it is considered that any potential impacts could be mitigated.
Recommendation
No changes are recommended to this policy.

Policy 5: New Monks Farm, Lancing

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan..
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies in this Plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green
Although this site is greenfield, the plan only aims to deliver greenfield sites in addition to, rather than instead, of brownfield sites. There are not enough available brownfield sites in the district to meet the district's housing needs and therefore greenfield sites are also necessary.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber
New Monks Farm is a large green field site and development will inevitably have a short-term impact on biodiversity. However, the policy identifies a number of key ecological areas within the site and seeks to ensure that these will be protected and enhanced as part of the development. The policy also requires that an ecological management plan is produced at the planning application stage.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber
New Monks Farm is located within the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap which forms part of the historic character of the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that the development respects this gap and also states that strategically sited blocks of woodland should be provided to screen views of development.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Amber
New Monks Farm is within an area of countryside within the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap so development will inevitably have an impact on the countryside. However, the policy aims to ensure that development respects this gap and also states that strategically sited blocks of woodland should be provided to screen views of development. Such blocks of woodland would also help to reduce the impact of the development on views from the South Downs National Park. The policy also requires that a landscape management plan is produced at the planning application stage.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green
The policy states that an informal country park should be provided as part of the development as well as other open space and recreation areas. This would result in major enhancements to public open space as this part of the Lancing-Shoreham gap is currently inaccessible to the public. The informal country park would form a significant part of the district's green infrastructure network.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
Amber New development at New Monks Farm will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district which is a major source of air pollution. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy requires that all forms of flooding on the site are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. This includes reducing the flood risk at Withy Patch gypsy and travellers site through its relocation westward.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green The policy requires that an informal country park be provided as part of the development as well as other open space and recreation. This would help to improve health and wellbeing in the district.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Amber New development at New Monks Farm will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The policy includes the provision of 600 new homes (30% of which are to be affordable), approximately 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace, as well as a neighbourhood centre/community hub which would contribute to this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy includes provision for a significant amount of homes (600) which would make a major contribution to meeting the district's housing need. This would include a mix of types and tenures and 30% of these houses would be affordable.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
Green The policy includes provision of a neighbourhood centre/community hub, an informal country park and other open space/recreation which would all make a significant contribution to this objective.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green The policy includes the provision of around 10,000sqm of employment generating floorspace which would contribute to this objective. In the short term the development would temporarily benefit the economy through providing jobs during the construction phase. Additionally, new housing would benefit local businesses by providing an additional labour force in the area.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Amber New Monks Farm is located within flood zones 3a, 2, and 1 and also suffers from surface water and groundwater flooding. Due to the limited supply of land in the district, in order to try and meet the district's housing needs as far as is possible, some land at risk of flooding has been allocated in the Plan, including this site. The selection of sites has been underpinned by a Sequential and Exception test in line with the NPPF to avoid flood risk as far as is practicable. The policy requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green New housing and employment development at New Monks Farm is likely to improve the vitality and viability

of adjacent town centres, particularly Lancing town centre, through increased footfall. The policy also states that a community hub and a school will be provided as part of the development which will help improve the range and accessibility of key services and facilities.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
Green
The policy includes the provision of a new school (as well as additional land for an expansion of the school in the future) as part of the development at New Monks Farms which could contribute to this objective.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber
This policy would have a number of long-term positive social and economic benefits but there is some potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives regarding biodiversity, historic environment, countryside, pollution and flood risk. It is considered that such potential impacts could be mitigated but these issues would need to be addressed carefully at the planning application stage.
Recommendation
No change to policy

Policy 6: West Sompting

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

a community orchard should be provided as well as a nature conservation area and public access to and across the Lancing/Sompting-Worthing Local Green Gap, all of which would make a significant contribution to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
Amber New development at Sompting North and Sompting Fringe will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district which is a major source of air pollution. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
The policy requires that, as part of the development, open space and recreation areas, playing pitches, and a community orchard/growing space are provided, as well as pedestrian and cycle access to and across the Local Green Gap. This could help to improve health and wellbeing in the district.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Amber New development at West Sompting will inevitably increase the amount of vehicle movements in the district. However, the policy aims to ensure that improved public transport and pedestrian and cycle links are provided as part of the development which could help reduce this impact. The policy requires a transport assessment to be undertaken.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Amber The policy proposes 480 new dwellings, 30% of which would be affordable, as well as provision for a new community facility which would help meet this objective. .
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy includes provision for a significant amount of homes (480) which would make a major contribution to meeting the district's housing need. This would include a mix of types and tenures and 30% of these houses would be affordable.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals
Green The policy requires that open space and recreation areas, playing pitches, and a community orchard/growing space are provided as well as a pedestrian and cycle way to and across the Lancing/Sompting-Worthing gap which would help contribute towards creating and sustaining vibrant communities. Additionally, the policy requires a range of different types and tenures of housing as well as a mix of affordable and market housing.
16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy
Green In the short term the development would temporarily benefit the economy through providing jobs during the construction phase. Additionally, new housing would benefit local businesses by providing an additional labour force in the area.
17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green The proposed development would be within flood zone 1 (low probability). There are some potential surface water and groundwater issues on the site however. The policy requires that all forms of flooding are mitigated without worsening flood risk elsewhere. It also states that opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere should be sought. The policy requires that a flood risk assessment is undertaken at the planning application stage.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green New housing at Sompting Fringe and Sompting North is likely to improve the vitality and viability of adjacent

town centres, particularly Lancing town centre, through increased footfall, although it is expected that a significant amount of residents will go to Worthing to shop given its close proximity.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan although the policy does specifically require financial contributions towards education.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber This policy would have a number of long-term positive social and economic benefits as well as some environmental benefits, but there is some potential for conflict with a number of objectives including the historic environment, countryside, pollution and sustainable transport. It is considered that such potential impacts could be mitigated but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.
Recommendation
No changes recommended to policy.

Policy 7: Shoreham Airport

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Amber The proposed allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the Adur Estuary is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts of the development on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict with this objective. The policy however recognises this and requires mitigation measures to ensure that development does not impact on the Adur Estuary SSSI.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green The site constitutes previously developed land and would therefore contribute to this objective.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity and habitats
Amber The proposed allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI. As a result, new development could have potential impacts on biodiversity and habitats within and adjacent the River. However, the policy recognises this potential impact and states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport doesn't impact on the ecological value of the airport or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI. The policy also states that ecological enhancements should be incorporated as an integral part of the development.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber Given that the allocation at Shoreham Airport is adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap, it would be likely to have some negative impacts on the historic setting and landscape of the district. Additionally, for new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required which could add to any negative impacts on the historic landscape. The impacts of development may be mitigated to some extent however through careful design. The policy states that new development must be designed to minimise its impact on the open nature of the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap.

<p>The Terminal Building at Shoreham Airport is Grade II* Listed and there is a hangar adjacent that is Grade II Listed. The proposed new development is a significant distance from these buildings but it is vital to ensure that key views of these buildings are not obstructed from key viewpoints within the SDNP, from the Old Toll Bridge and the footpath and cycleway adjacent the river.</p> <p>In the northern part of the airport is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the setting of which could also be detrimentally impacted through the provision of a new access to the airport from the A27. This will need to be mitigated through the location and design of any new roundabout.</p>
<p>6. Protect and enhance the countryside</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>Given that the allocation at Shoreham Airport is adjacent to the River Adur and within the Local Green Gap that separates Shoreham and Lancing, it would be likely to have some negative impacts on the landscape/countryside. Additionally, for new development to take place at the airport, a new access from the A27 will be required which could add to any impacts on the landscape/countryside. The impacts can be mitigated to some extent however, through careful design. The policy states that new development must be designed to minimise its impact on the landscape.</p> <p>The Landscape and Ecological Survey of Key Sites Within the Adur District (2012) states that the completely flat, open and ordered airport landscape contrasts with the natural curve and textured pattern of the River Adur and its mudflats alongside. The area makes a strong contribution to the impression of open, extensive greenspace in the Lancing-Shoreham Local Green Gap, enhancing the sense of separation between Shoreham and Lancing and providing a striking landscape setting for the lower stretches of the River Adur as it winds towards the sea. The study assesses the overall landscape sensitivity of Shoreham Airport as high. Therefore development at the airport needs to be particularly sensitive to the open character of the area.</p> <p>Any new development at the airport would be visible in key views from the South Downs National Park. Again, this could be mitigated to some extent and the policy seeks to ensure such mitigation takes place.</p>
<p>7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>The Adur Estuary SSSI is a key piece of green infrastructure and there is potential for new development at the airport to impact on this area visually and in terms of potential pollution impacts due to the close proximity of development to the airport. However, the policy states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport does not impact on the ecological value of the airport itself or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI. The policy also states that opportunities for ecological enhancements should also be sought through new development.</p> <p>The policy also seeks to ensure that any new access on the A27 provides pedestrian, cycle and equestrian access across the A27 to the South Downs National Park.</p>
<p>8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>New employment development at the airport is likely to result in increased car movements which could have a negative impact on air pollution. This could be mitigated to some extent through sustainable transport improvements to/from the airport and the policy seeks to ensure that sustainable transport measures are provided.</p> <p>The proposed indicative allocation at Shoreham Airport is located adjacent to the Adur Estuary SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict with this objective as a result of new development immediately adjacent to the SSSI. Development within the proposed allocation at Shoreham Airport could not commence until construction of the Adur Tidal Walls Scheme which could help to reduce the potential for pollution of the water body. The policy states that mitigation measures will be required to ensure that new development at the airport does not impact on the ecological value of the airport itself or the adjacent Adur Estuary SSSI.</p>
<p>9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events</p>
<p>Green</p>

<p>The policy ensures that no development in the north east corner can take place until the relevant section of the Shoreham Adur Tidal Walls on the west bank has been completed. It also states that flood mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the development in order to further reduce flood risk and that a Flood Risk Assessment will be required at the planning application stage.</p>
<p>10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<p>11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<p>12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</p>
<p>Amber Although approx.15,000 sqm of employment floorspace will inevitably result in more car movements to and from the site, the policy seeks to ensure that sustainable transport initiatives are incorporated into any development including improvements to adjacent footpaths, cycle ways and bus transport linking the Airport to the A259 coast road and Shoreham town centre. The policy also ensures that a travel plan is provided for any planning application.</p> <p>It should be noted that new employment opportunities in the district may help reduce the number of people in the district out-commuting, potentially reducing some vehicle movements.</p>
<p>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</p>
<p>Green Approximately 15,000 sqm of employment floorspace is proposed at Shoreham Airport which would provide a significant number of new job opportunities in the district and would therefore help to contribute to this objective.</p>
<p>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<p>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<p>16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy</p>
<p>Green This policy would make a long-term permanent contribution to this objective by providing approximately 15,000sqm of employment floorspace as well as contributing to supporting infrastructure including a new access from the A27 serving both the Airport and New Monks Farm.</p> <p>In the short term the development would temporarily benefit the economy through providing jobs during the construction phase.</p>
<p>17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development</p>
<p>Amber The whole of Shoreham Airport is currently located within Flood Zone 3b (functional floodplain). However, the policy seeks to ensure that no development takes place within the allocated area until the Shoreham Tidal Walls are constructed as the tidal walls would change the Flood Zone designation from 3b (functional floodplain) to 3a (high probability). The policy also states that flood mitigation measures will need to be incorporated into the development in order to further reduce flood risk as well as stating that a Flood Risk Assessment will be required at the planning application stage. It should also be noted that employment development is defined as 'less vulnerable' in the NPPF.</p> <p>Nevertheless, it is considered that a significant amount of employment development within an area designated Flood Zone 3a is not entirely consistent with this objective. Please see the Sequential and Exception Test for more details on flood risk.</p>
<p>18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and</p>

viability of existing centres
<p>Green</p> <p>New employment development would be likely to benefit existing centres, particularly Shoreham town centre which is relatively close to the Airport, as the more people there are working in the area, the more they are likely to visit the town centres. However, this would rely on improved sustainable transport links to Shoreham town centre which are promoted in the policy.</p>
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although this issue is primarily addressed by other policies within the Plan, the policy seeks to ensure that development will be designed to reflect the open nature of the Shoreham-Lancing Green Gap and ensure key views are retained. However, it must still be recognised that the airport is an extremely sensitive location environmentally.</p>
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies in the Plan.
Conclusion
<p>Amber</p> <p>This policy would have a number of social and economic benefits but there is potential for negative impacts on the environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, the countryside, historic environment, green infrastructure, pollution, and minimising flood risk. The policy aims to minimise/mitigate these impacts as much as possible but these issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.</p>
Recommendation
No changes are recommended to this policy.

Policy 8: Shoreham Harbour Regeneration Area

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
<p>Green</p> <p>Although this objective is also addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy specifically refers to supporting Shoreham Port in exploring opportunities for sustainable energy generation. The policy also states that development within Shoreham Harbour will be expected to support low and zero carbon decentralised energy generation, in particular heat networks, and required to either connect, where a suitable system is in place or design systems so they are compatible with future connection to a network.</p>
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy sets out the priority to identify and where appropriate accommodate the future capacity requirements for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) which is important given the role of WWTPs in improving water quality. However, given that the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour would involve a significant amount of new waterfront development, there is potential for pollution of the Adur Estuary SSSI. Under the Water Framework Directive, the Adur Estuary is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict. The policy states that all development will be required to minimise impacts on the River Adur SSSI. Additionally, through the relocation of industrial uses along the western arm to other areas in the district and the opportunities for remediation of contamination, the proposed redevelopment at Shoreham Harbour could provide long term benefits for the River Adur.</p>
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land and would be consistent with this objective.</p>

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, this policy sets out priorities for the Harbour Mouth including environmental and landscaping improvements to improve connections between Shoreham town centre, Shoreham Beach and the Fort. These improvements could benefit biodiversity in the area. Additionally, the policy also sets out priorities for Southwick Waterfront and Fishersgate including enhancing biodiversity by creating and improving habitats and improved green infrastructure links, including landscape enhancements to social housing estates. However, it is worth noting the potential conflict between improving connections to the Shoreham Beach LNR which could result in an increase of visitors to it and the impact this could have on the biodiversity there. A significant amount of the site is located adjacent to the River Adur SSSI. The policy states that all development will be required to protect and enhance the area's important wildlife habitats and in particular minimise impacts on the River Adur SSSI. Additionally, through the relocation of industrial uses along the western arm to other areas in the district and the opportunities for remediation of contamination, the proposed redevelopment at Shoreham Harbour could provide long term benefits for the River Adur. .</p>
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
<p>Green</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan. However, one of the priorities of the policy is to support the comprehensive restoration of Shoreham Fort which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM).</p>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham Harbour comprises a large area of previously developed land within the urban area. Provision of housing at the Harbour will, to some extent, help reduce the longer term pressure on greenfield sites within the countryside for housing and employment provision. Therefore, this policy is consistent with this objective.</p>
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
<p>Green</p> <p>The regeneration of Shoreham Harbour within Adur primarily proposes the relocation of a number of non-port related industrial uses and their replacement with new housing, modern employment facilities, leisure, tourism, community uses etc. This would not involve the loss of any open space or key areas of green infrastructure. The policy proposes access improvements to the waterfront and areas such as Shoreham Beach and Southwick Beach which are consistent with this objective. Environmental and landscaping improvements are proposed at the Harbour Mouth area. A riverside walk/cycle way is also proposed as part of a comprehensive flood defence solution. The policy also states that as part of new development, north-south links will be improved to enhance access to greenspace in the rest of the district including the South Downs National Park.</p>
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water
<p>Amber</p> <p>Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies within the Plan, with regard to water pollution issues this policy sets out the priority to identify, and where appropriate, accommodate the future capacity requirements for the Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) which is important given the role of WWTPs in improving water quality. However, given that the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour would involve a significant amount of new waterfront development there is potential for water pollution to the River Adur. Under the Water Framework Directive, the River Adur is classified as a 'Transitional Water Body' of 'moderate' quality with the aim of no deterioration of that quality (as a minimum). Potential impacts on the quality of the waterbody would need to be addressed at the design stage but it should be noted that there is potential for conflict. The policy states that all development will be required to minimise impacts on the River Adur SSSI. Additionally, through the relocation of industrial uses along the western arm to other areas in the district and the opportunities for remediation of contamination, the proposed redevelopment at Shoreham Harbour could provide long term benefits for the River Adur.</p> <p>A significant amount of new development is proposed at Shoreham Harbour which is likely to increase car movements and also potentially impact on the Shoreham Harbour and Southwick AQMAs. The policy currently says relatively little regarding sustainable transport improvements although this issue is partly addressed by other policies within the Local Plan.</p>

<p>Additionally, the regeneration of the Harbour promotes a thriving working port as well as residential development and other uses. There could be a potential conflict between residential and port uses in relation to noise issues. These would need to be considered carefully at the design stage. However, the redevelopment of the western arm provides the opportunity to relocate existing noisy and unsightly uses which currently have impacts on adjacent residents.</p>
<p>9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>This issue is addressed primarily by other policies in the Local Plan. However, one of the priorities of the policy is to deliver a comprehensive flood defence solution.</p>
<p>10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy includes improved access to the waterfront, the beaches and improvements to pedestrian walkways and cycle ways as well as enhanced leisure opportunities which will have a positive impact on this objective. Improving existing links is particularly important for the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour as opportunities for new large areas of open space will be limited. The policy states that as part of new development, north-south links will be improved to enhance access to greenspace in the rest of the district including the South Downs.</p>
<p>11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</p>
<p>This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.</p>
<p>12. Promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>This objective is partly addressed by other policies in the Plan. The policy promotes improvements to riverside walks and cycle ways which could encourage walking and cycling over other forms of transport and contribute to this objective. The policy also states that a Transport Strategy will be produced to mitigate impacts on the highway network and to promote sustainable travel behaviours.</p>
<p>13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>A significant number of new jobs would be provided as part of the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour which could help to reduce poverty in the longer term. Additionally, the policy promotes new residential development and community facilities which could help reduce social exclusion and inequalities.</p>
<p>14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy proposes 1100 new dwellings up to 2031 which would have a significant positive impact on this objective.</p>
<p>15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognize the needs and contribution of all individuals</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>A mix of uses including residential, community, leisure and employment are proposed as part of the regeneration of Shoreham Harbour as well as improved walkways and cycle ways. As a result, this policy would have a positive impact on this objective.</p>
<p>16. Promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy</p>
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy encourages a significant level of new employment generating uses to balance housing delivery at the Harbour. The policy also supports Shoreham Port Authority in improving operational efficiencies and developing new trade. These measures would have a positive impact on the objective.</p> <p>The policy would also have short-term temporary benefits to the economy through the construction process.</p>
<p>17. Avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development</p>
<p>Amber</p> <p>Significant parts of Shoreham Harbour (including within the western arm where residential uses are proposed) are within areas designated as having a high probability (Flood Zone 3a) or medium probability</p>

(Flood Zone 2) of flooding from tidal sources. Although the policy does refer to an improved flood defence network, development within this location would have potential to conflict with this objective. The site also has a high potential for ground water flooding. A flood risk assessment would be required for any new development at the Harbour and appropriate flood mitigation measures would need to be incorporated into any new development. The policy states that a priority for the western arm is to deliver a comprehensive flood defence solution.
18. Improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green Significant amounts of new housing and employment at Shoreham Harbour would bring more people into Shoreham-By-Sea and Southwick town centres and increase their vitality and viability. The policy specifically only mentions the provision of small-scale ancillary retail, restaurants and cafes, leisure and tourism uses to ensure that trade isn't drawn from the town centre.
19. Create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
Green Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies in the Plan, the policy encourages environmental and landscape improvements, improvements to legibility, permeability and connectivity through high quality building design, as well as new cycle paths and walkways which would have a positive impact on this objective.
20. Raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
21. Reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
Conclusion
Amber This policy generally scores positively as it would have a number of long-term social, economic and environmental benefits. There is potential for conflict with a number of environmental objectives including water quality, biodiversity, pollution, and flood risk, however the policy seeks to address these conflicts and it is considered that these potential impacts can be mitigated. These issues would need to be carefully addressed at the planning application stage.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

PART 3: POLICIES FOR PLACES

Policy 9: Lancing

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to improve links between Lancing village centre and the open space at Beach Green which would contribute to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy promotes environmental improvements and improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which are beneficial for health and wellbeing.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green One of the main aims of this policy is to promote appropriate uses within the village centre that improve its vitality and viability as well as encourage environmental improvements. A healthy, well used village centre with a range of uses can help reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within centres.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green This policy seeks to promote improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, it aims to ensure a vital and viable village centre where residents are encouraged to shop. This would contribute to the objective as the village centre has good public transport links, thereby reducing the need for people to use the car to get to the village centre or drive to an out of town shopping area.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable village centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that village and town centres are often the heart of a community; a healthy village centre would contribute to this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable village centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town and village centres are important to the economy of an area, the policy would contribute to this objective.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green One of the key aims of this policy is to ensure the vitality and viability of Lancing village centre through encouraging appropriate uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Therefore it would contribute to this

objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The policy promotes environmental improvements which would contribute to this objective. It also states that Lancing Vision will be a material consideration in guiding the future development of the village centre. Given that the one of the main aims of Lancing Vision is to improve the village centre and ensure that it works well, the policy directly contributes to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy is relatively cross-cutting and would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Policy 10 – Sompting

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan..
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green This policy specifically seeks to protect the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area with a number of Listed Buildings, located in the Local Green Gap between Sompting and Worthing. Therefore it would contribute to this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This policy seeks to protect the character of Sompting Village which is a Conservation Area set in the countryside between Sompting and Worthing. Protecting Sompting Village would therefore help to protect the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Red This policy specifically restricts the expansion of Sompting Village in order to retain its character. This would prevent new housing being developed in this area and would therefore not contribute to this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Red This policy specifically restricts the expansion of Sompting Village in order to retain its character. Given that Sompting Village and the surrounding area is located within flood zone 1, to meet housing targets, it is likely that more development will have to be located in areas at greater risk of flooding.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Amber The main benefits of this policy relate to protecting the countryside and the Sompting Village Conservation Area. However, in restricting development at Sompting Village, it would prevent opportunities to provide new housing in areas with a low risk of flooding.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Policy 11: Shoreham-by-Sea

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan and Part L of the Building Regulations.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy seeks to direct new development to the town centre which is urban and predominantly comprised of previously developed land. Four sites (Pond Road, Ropetackle North, the Adur Civic Centre and the Police Station site) are identified within the town centre for new development and these all comprise previously developed land. Therefore the policy is considered to be consistent with this objective.</p>
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy seeks to implement environmental improvements, traffic management measures and improve opportunities for sustainable forms of travel to make the town centre less polluted which could have long term biodiversity benefits.</p>
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy seeks to ensure that development respects the setting of the historic town centre and does not have an adverse impact on the views or setting of St Mary de Haura Church. The policy also seeks to ensure that the setting of the River Adur is protected. Therefore it is consistent with this objective.</p>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy seeks to improve open spaces and access to the River Adur which is consistent with this objective.</p>
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy seeks to implement traffic management measures and improve opportunities for more sustainable forms of development to make the town centre less polluted which is consistent with this objective in relation to air pollution. Land and water pollution are addressed by other policies within the plan.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy promotes traffic management measures and improved cycle and pedestrian facilities to reduce pollution which would contribute to this objective. The policy also seeks to improve access to the River Adur as well as improvements to open space within Shoreham-by-Sea.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
<p>Green</p> <p>One of the main aims of this policy is to promote appropriate uses within Shoreham town centre that improve its vitality and viability as well as encourage environmental improvements. A healthy, well used town centre with a range of uses can help reduce crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour within centres.</p>
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car

Green
This policy seeks to promote improved cycle and pedestrian facilities which would contribute to this objective. Additionally, it aims to ensure a vital and viable town centre where residents are encouraged to shop. This would contribute to the objective as the town centre has good public transport links, thereby reducing the need for people to use the car to get to the town centre or drive to an out of town shopping area.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green
The policy identifies Pond Road, Ropetackle North, Adur Civic Centre and the Police Station site for new residential development as part of a mix of uses. The policy therefore supports this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green
This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town centres are often the heart of a community, a healthy town centre would contribute to this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green
This policy seeks to create a healthy and viable town centre through environmental improvements, encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Given that town centres are important to the economy of an area, the policy would contribute to this objective.
The policy also seeks to protect Dolphin Road Business park for business use and encourages improvements and upgrades to meet modern business standards.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Red
This policy promotes the town centre as the main focus for new development at Shoreham-by-Sea and a significant amount of the town centre is at risk of flooding. Additionally, two of the development sites identified in the policy (Ropetackle North and Civic Centre) are within flood risk areas. Therefore the policy is not consistent with this objective.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green
One of the key aims of this policy is to ensure the vitality and viability of Shoreham-by-Sea town centre through encouraging appropriate town centre uses and preventing inappropriate uses. Additionally, the policy seeks to protect the historic core of the town centre which is another reason that people visit Shoreham. Therefore the policy would contribute to this objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Amber
This policy would have a number of environmental, social and economic benefits. However, by ensuring that the town centre is the focus for new development, the policy is likely to result in more development in areas

at risk of flooding.
Recommendation
No change to policy.

Policy 12: Southwick and Fishersgate

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

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

Policy 13: Adur's Countryside and Coast

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

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

15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals. This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy. Amber By restricting the amount of development in the countryside, this policy would limit the amount of land available for new employment floorspace which would conflict with this objective. On a positive note, however, it supports future development at Ricardo, an important local employer, subject to impact on the countryside. It should also be considered that businesses have a number of requirements when considering where to locate and for some businesses, the quality and attractiveness of an area is often one of these requirements. Therefore, to develop the countryside and erode the character of the area may prevent some businesses moving to Adur.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development Green There are significant surface water and ground water flooding issues in Adur and the areas of countryside within Adur help with the storage and drainage of surface water, groundwater and fluvial flooding. Additionally, the policy states that any development on the coast will need to have regard to the need to maintain and improve sea defences.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion Amber This policy has a significant number of environmental benefits but scores negatively in relation to housing provision.
Recommendation No change to policy.

Policy 14: Local Green Gaps

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

previously developed land.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to protect the remaining Local Green Gaps to prevent the coalescence of settlements within Adur. Within the Local Green Gaps there are areas of local biodiversity value and as a result, the policy would help to protect biodiversity in these areas.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green By protecting the remaining Local Green Gaps, the historic settlement pattern of the district will, to some extent, be maintained which will help contribute to this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Given that the Local Green Gaps are generally also comprised of countryside, by protecting the remaining Local Green Gaps, this policy would also help protect the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to protect the Local Green Gaps which form an important part of the green infrastructure network.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green This policy seeks to restrict the amount of development that takes place in the Local Green Gaps. By ensuring that the Local Green Gaps are not developed, this would restrict the amount of development that takes place across the district which would also go some way to reducing further increases in car use and congestion on the highway network which is a significant source of air pollution. Potential noise pollution would also be reduced as the protection of the countryside would allow for more tranquil areas to be retained.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Red By restricting the amount of development in the Local Green Gaps, this policy would limit the amount of land available for new housing and would therefore conflict with this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green Given that the Local Green Gaps help to maintain the separate identity of settlements, the policy will help to ensure this identity is retained. This, in turn, will help provide communities with their own identity and the evidence of this can clearly be seen in areas like Sompting due its separate 'village-like' character. .

16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
<p>Amber</p> <p>By restricting the amount of development in the Local Green Gaps, this policy would limit the amount of land available for new employment floorspace which would conflict with this objective. It should also be considered that businesses have a number of requirements when considering where to locate and for some businesses, the quality and attractiveness of an area is often one of these requirements. Therefore, to develop the Local Green Gaps and erode the character of the area is likely to prevent some businesses moving to Adur.</p>
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
<p>Green</p> <p>There are significant surface water and ground water flooding issues in Adur and the undeveloped areas of land within the Local Green Gaps help with the storage and drainage of surface water, groundwater and fluvial flooding.</p> <p>Additionally, the policy states that any development on the coast will need to have regard to the need to maintain and improve sea defences.</p>
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
<p>Amber</p> <p>This policy has a significant number of environmental benefits but scores negatively in relation to housing provision.</p>
Recommendation
No change to policy.

PART 4: DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Policy 15: Quality of the Built Environment and Public Realm

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
<p>Green</p> <p>Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design, and energy efficiency is part of quality design. In addition, the policy requires lighting to be energy efficient.</p>
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
<p>Green</p> <p>Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design, and sustainable use of water is considered part of a quality design.</p>

3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The policy specifically requires that biodiversity be respected. In addition, good design should conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The policy would meet this objective through ensuring high architectural quality and that development respects and enhances the character of the site and its surroundings. In addition, the policy sets out particular requirements in relation to advertisements and shopfronts in conservation areas.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green The policy would help to meet this objective through ensuring high architectural quality and that development respects and enhances the character of the site and its surroundings.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy refers to opportunities being taken to improve the quality and accessibility of public spaces.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy addresses light pollution specifically, but in addition, high quality design should help to reduce the risk of pollution.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green Although other policies in the Plan specifically aim to achieve this objective, this policy encourages high quality design which should therefore take account of a changing climate and extreme weather events.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Although this objective is partly addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can be beneficial for health.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green This policy specifically states that new development should incorporate the principles of securing safety and reducing crime to create a safe and secure environment.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green High quality design can help to reduce social exclusion and social inequalities.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green The policy requires all development to be of a high architectural quality, to take account of potential users of the site and create a safe and secure environment.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.

Green
The policy requires all development to take account of potential users of the site. In addition, good design should help to create and sustain vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green
Although this objective is primarily addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can help to reduce and manage flood risk.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green
Although this objective is primarily addressed by other policies in the plan, high quality design can contribute to the vitality and viability of centres. The policy also specifically refers to securing safety and reducing crime, as well as public realm improvements and improvements to the quality, accessibility and legibility of public streets and spaces, which will help to benefit centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green
The policy specifically addresses this objective given that its overall aim is to achieve high quality design in the built environment and public realm.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
Green
This policy states that development should take into account the need for waste reduction and recycling, both during the construction phase and over the lifetime of the development.
Conclusion
Green
This policy is cross cutting and would have a significant number of sustainability benefits, particularly in relation to the historic environment, the countryside, crime reduction and general design and appearance.

Policies 16 & 17: The Historic Environment

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Amber
There is potential for these policies to conflict with this objective in that for development to reflect historic character may require designs and materials that are not as energy efficient as possible. The use of renewable energy sources such as solar panels may also be less acceptable within an historic environment, although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge. Given the limited amount of development likely to take place within historic environments, however, overall negative impact on the objective is likely to be limited.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green
These policies may contribute to this objective on a small scale as they promote re-use of buildings and

materials.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green These policies specifically address this objective through ensuring that Adur's historic environment and character will be conserved and enhanced.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This objective is addressed through other policies in the plan. However, through preserving the historic character of the district, these policies are likely to contribute to achieving this objective, ensuring that in historic areas within the countryside such as Sompting village, the character is maintained and enhanced.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green These features should be protected where they form part of the historic environment.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Amber Whilst the impact on this objective is likely to be limited, it may not be possible to achieve this in relation to historic buildings. As for objective 1 above, the situation may change later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Amber Whilst the impact on this objective is likely to be limited, it may not be possible to achieve this in relation to historic buildings. As for objectives 1 and 9 above, the situation may change later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.

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

Policy 18: The Energy Hierarchy

This policy has now been deleted from the Proposed Submission Adur Local Plan. This is as a result of the Housing Standards Review which stated that energy efficiency for residential development would be dealt with via a 'Building Regulations only' approach, with no optional additional local standards in excess of the provisions set out in Part L of the Regulations. This approach will be implemented through an amendment to the Planning and Energy Act 2008 which is anticipated in late 2016. Given that a major part of this policy related to energy efficiency, it is no longer considered necessary. Policies 19 and 20 below have also been amended to take account of the Housing Standards Review and to address some of the impacts as a result of the loss of this policy. Please note that energy efficiency within non-residential buildings is still within the remit of the Planning system and this is recognised in Policy 19.

Policy 19: Sustainable Design

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green The policy would help to achieve this sustainability objective by ensuring that non-domestic development achieves high energy efficiency standards. (As a result of the Government's Housing Standards Review 2015, energy efficiency will be dealt with through Building Regulations)
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green The policy would contribute to this objective by ensuring that all new dwellings must achieve a water efficiency standard of no more than 110 litres/person/day (lpd), which is lower than the current standard of 125 lpd. The policy also requires a specific focus on water efficiency in achieving BREEAM 'Very Good' standard for non-domestic development.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
Green

The policy would contribute towards this objective as BREEAM awards additional points for development on previously developed land and for re-use of materials.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green While this objective is mainly dealt with by other policies within the Plan, this policy would help contribute towards this objective as the BREEAM standard awards credits for incorporation of measures to protect or enhance biodiversity.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Amber There is potential for conflict with this objective if achieving the requirements of the BREEAM "Very Good" standard is not compatible with the historic character of a building or area.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy would contribute to this objective as the BREEAM standard awards credits for developments that reduce emissions.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy would contribute to this objective as the BREEAM standard awards credits for developments that incorporate sustainable drainage systems.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the Plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The provisions of this policy should make economic development more environmentally sustainable at an individual site level.

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By promoting development in accordance with the BREEAM Very Good standard, this policy is likely to support this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
Green The BREEAM standard awards points for, amongst other things, project waste management and recycled aggregates..
Conclusion
Amber This policy supports the objectives concerned with sustainability. There may be some potential for conflict in relation to the historic environment although this may be less of an issue later in the plan period as new materials and technologies emerge.

Policy 20: Decentralised Energy, Standalone Energy Schemes and Renewable Energy

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
Green The policy specifically addresses this objective given that its overall aim is to increase use of low carbon energy, renewable energy and heat/ cooling networks.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy would contribute to this objective in the long term as an efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision will reduce the need for more polluting methods of fossil fuel derived energy supply.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green The policy will, over the long term, contribute to this objective by helping reduce some of the pollution (caused by energy generation through fossil fuels) that contributes to climate change through encouraging efficient energy supply and renewable energy provision
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy is very specific and would have the effect of promoting objective 1 regarding increasing energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy sources together with ancillary issues in the long term in respect of pollution and climate change.

Policy 21: Housing Mix and Quality

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan and Part L of the Building Regulations.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy will help to achieve this objective by supporting specialist retirement accommodation and registered care homes.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green

This policy seeks to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, including the elderly and those with mobility problems, covering a range of household incomes. It strongly contributes, therefore, to the achievement of this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green The policy specifically aims to increase availability of family housing in town centres to improve the range of accommodation on offer and stimulate regeneration. This should support achievement of this objective.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By encouraging housing to Lifetime Homes standards, the policy may provide buildings that work well.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green By seeking to meet the identified housing needs of the whole community, this policy should strongly contribute to the achievement of a number of the objectives, most particularly those concerned with social inclusion.

Policy 22: Affordable Housing

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

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health Green An increase in supply of affordable housing may result in an improved quality of life for some households.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes, and that on larger sites a mixed development of market and affordable homes should be provided. The policy will therefore make a positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes, and that on larger sites a mixed development of market and affordable homes should be provided.. The policy will therefore make a long-term positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals. Green This policy is specifically intended to ensure that a percentage of housing is built to meet the needs of households on lower incomes, and that on larger sites a mixed development of market and affordable homes should be provided. The policy will therefore make a positive contribution to the achievement of this objective.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs. This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy should ensure that an element of housing is provided for households on lower incomes and that a proportion of it is integrated with general market housing. This will contribute strongly to the achievement of several objectives concerned with social inclusion and integration.</p>

Policy 23: Density

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan and Part L of the Building Regulations.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
<p>Green</p> <p>By setting a minimum density for residential development this policy should help ensure that previously developed land is used efficiently, although how effective it is will depend on how much development comes forward in areas where higher or lower densities can be justified under the terms of the policy.</p>
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy allows for a lower density of development where this is necessary to avoid harm to the existing character of an area. This should protect any historic environment characterised by low density.</p>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
<p>Green</p> <p>The intention to achieve higher densities of residential development in town centres may result in more residents having a range of services available within walking distance or via good public transport links, rather than needing to use a car.</p>

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green Achieving the overall housing target of the plan requires that residential land is developed as efficiently as possible. This policy should contribute to this objective although how effectively will depend on how much development comes forward in areas where higher or lower densities can be justified under the terms of the policy.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green By requiring that residential development in the defined town centres should achieve higher densities than elsewhere, this policy should contribute to the achievement of this objective by increasing the potential population of these areas.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green This policy expects proposals for new dwellings to comply with the criteria contained in the Council's adopted Development Control Standard 'Space Around New Dwellings and Flats' which aims to ensure privacy/prevent overlooking as well as prevent over-development of sites.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green Subject to the location of sites that come forward for residential development, this policy has the potential to promote the efficient use of previously developed land and so help achieve the overall housing target and avoid the need for development in the countryside.

Policy 24: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

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

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies in the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Development on the edge of the urban area would be required to be sympathetic to the local environment.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy seeks to ensure that noise will not be a problem for residents of any site or occupiers of nearby properties.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Any increase in supply of pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople may result in an improved quality of life for some households. The policy requires that any site should not be near land that may cause health problems such as contaminated land.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green Any site should be accessible by foot and public transport to local services and community facilities.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy may promote the social inclusion of Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy may enable need for housing of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople to be met subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy may promote a more mixed community subject to the subsequent allocation of sites through a DPD or planning application.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green The policy specifically states that sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople should not be located within areas of high flood risk (Flood Zone 3a)..

18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy would support a number of social objectives.

Policy 25: Safeguarding Existing Gypsy and Traveller Sites

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

12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies in the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy should ensure retention of pitches to meet identified needs for housing of gypsies and travellers.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy should ensure retention of pitches to meet identified needs for housing of gypsies and travellers.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy would promote a number of social objectives.

Policy 26: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Employment Sites and Premises

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

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

20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Amber This policy should make a positive contribution to objectives concerned with economic issues and may also result in reduced need for commuting. There is potential for a negative effect on the re-use of land and buildings.

Policy 27: The Visitor Economy

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The policy may help to achieve this objective by requiring sensitive design to minimise impacts on the environment.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green The policy should make a positive contribution to this objective by directing development to the built up area.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green Should appropriate development come forward, the opportunity will be sought to improve access to areas such as the South Downs National Park.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green Improved access to the river, coast and National Park, could increase opportunities for exercise and enjoyment of the outdoors.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Green The policy directs development to locations with good public transport access and also seeks to improve access via footpaths and cycle ways.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green An increase in visitor facilities should bring more jobs and local investment and have an overall positive impact on the local economy.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green Promotion of the visitor economy will potentially create jobs, bring people into the area to spend money and enhance facilities for residents.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Promotion of the visitor economy will improve economic diversity and the creation of jobs, based around existing environmental assets within the area such as the coast and National Park.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green The vitality and viability of existing centres can be supported by the presence of visitor facilities within or close to the centres.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green The policy should enable economic diversity and growth whilst protecting and enhancing the area's environmental assets and access to them for the benefit both of visitors and residents.

Policy 28: Retail, Town Centres and Local Parades

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan. However, it should be noted that this policy sits within the context of the NPPF which encourages retail developments to be directed to the town centre where there are good public transport links, thus reducing the need to use the car. However, it is not intended that this policy just repeats existing national policy.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy seeks to protect and enhance the vitality of town centres as well as local shopping parades by preventing inappropriate development. Town centres and local shopping parades are both key elements in ensuring vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green This policy seeks to protect and enhance town centres to ensure their long term vitality and viability through preventing inappropriate uses that are unsuitable for town centres. Town centres are important economic areas and their protection will benefit the economy of the district.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This is a key objective of this policy which aims to protect and enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres within the district through preventing inappropriate development and encouraging town centre uses. In combination with other policies in the plan, this policy aims to ensure a high proportion of retail uses in the Primary Shopping Area. Additionally, it aims to ensure a number of key services and facilities outside of town centres are still accessible through the protection of local shopping parades.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green By encouraging appropriate town centre uses, this policy will ensure that the town centres in the district will be places that work well and ultimately wear well through the investment that takes place in thriving town centres.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy is relatively specific but in addition to contributing to the objective of improving the range, quality and accessibility of key services and ensuring the vitality and viability of existing centres, it would also support the economy, help ensure vibrant communities and improve the general appearance of the town centres.

Policy 29: Transport and Accessibility

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy specifically seeks to encourage a network of cycle, pedestrian and bridleway facilities linking urban areas to open space and the countryside, through public and private sector funding.

8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
<p>Green</p> <p>A major thrust of the policy is to encourage the use of alternatives to the car. This together with other measures such as minimising the need to travel and increasing availability of electric vehicle charging could have a significant impact on reducing pollution in the long term. At a more local level the policy seeks to contribute to the reduction of pollution within two Air Quality Management Areas by managing the impact of development on them. The removal of HGVs from inappropriate routes through residential areas could also contribute to this objective.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy should contribute to this objective in two key ways. Improvements in cycle and pedestrian facilities would increase the opportunity for exercise. Measures outlined under objective 8 above, should reduce both pollution and noise, improving health and wellbeing for residents.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
<p>Green</p> <p>This is a key objective of the policy. It sets out clearly how this objective can be achieved by reducing the need to travel and improvements to public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities. As a result the policy should significantly contribute to this objective.</p>
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
<p>Green</p> <p>Improved access via public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities should benefit the whole community, especially those without access to a car or on lower incomes. Measures that will promote regeneration within the area may boost the local economy.</p>
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
<p>Green</p> <p>Accessibility is an important issue in the achievement of this objective and this policy should contribute by enhancing access throughout the community.</p>
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
<p>Green</p> <p>The policy specifically seeks improvements to the road network to promote overall regeneration. An enhanced public transport system and cycle and pedestrian facilities would also support economic development over time by improving accessibility.</p>
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<p>Green</p> <p>By promoting improvements to the road network and public transport, cycle and pedestrian facilities, this policy should improve accessibility over time to key services, facilities and existing centres.</p>

19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
<p>Green</p> <p>As a central policy impacting on most forms of development, this policy has the potential to make a significant contribution to the achievement of a wide range of objectives. This includes not only the promotion of sustainable transport but economic development, health and wellbeing and social inclusion.</p>

Policy 30: Delivering Infrastructure

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may meet this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may help to reduce antisocial behaviour. Whether such facilities are delivered,</p>

however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan as transport infrastructure provision is covered by Transport and Accessibility policy.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities such as schools, in association with development, which may help to achieve this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities, in association with development, which may help to achieve this objective. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green The policy should support this objective although implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy and other contributions to infrastructure will need to ensure that the overall viability of developing sites for economic development is not adversely affected.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Flood defences may be a form of infrastructure required before development can go ahead.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This policy establishes a framework for provision of additional social and community facilities in association with development. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent upon the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Provision of infrastructure made necessary by development should contribute to achieving this objective
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
Green This policy establishes a framework for the provision of additional education facilities in association with development. Whether such facilities are delivered, however, will be largely dependent on the effectiveness of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Community Infrastructure Levy.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

Conclusion
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy establishes a framework for the provision of facilities that could contribute significantly to a number of sustainability objectives.</p>

Policy 31: Green Infrastructure

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
<p>Green</p> <p>Green infrastructure can help enhance water quality, particularly through the provision of SuDS.</p>
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
<p>Green</p> <p>The enhancement of biodiversity is an objective of this policy. Habitats will also be protected as a result of the protection of green infrastructure.</p>
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
<p>Green</p> <p>Green infrastructure provides natural elements, such as trees, that form part of the historic environment. Their protection and enhancement would support this objective.</p>
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
<p>Green</p> <p>Green infrastructure includes features within the countryside such as farmland, woodland and other natural features. The protection and enhancement of such features would support this objective.</p>
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy is clearly intended to contribute significantly to this objective. The extent to which it is effective will depend on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.</p>
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
<p>Green</p> <p>Green infrastructure, such as trees and SuDS, can help to reduce pollution to air, land and water.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
<p>Green</p> <p>Certain types of green infrastructure may be used in flood protection schemes.</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>Green infrastructure has the potential to contribute to health and well-being in a number of ways, for example green corridors can provide opportunities to walk or cycle whilst SuDS can improve water quality. The protection and enhancement of green infrastructure could be significant, therefore, in achieving this objective, although this will be dependent on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Requiring development to include elements of green infrastructure or enhance existing elements should make economic development more environmentally sustainable at an individual site level.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green Certain types of green infrastructure may be used in flood protection schemes.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green Green infrastructure covers a wide range of natural features that contribute to making an urban environment attractive and distinctive. By seeking to protect and enhance existing green infrastructure and incorporate new features within developments, this policy should contribute to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a wide range of environmental and health/wellbeing objectives. How effective it is, however, will be dependent on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward.

Policy 32: Biodiversity

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

4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
This policy directly addresses this objective. Where harm to biodiversity cannot be avoided, the policy ensures that it should be adequately mitigated. If this is not possible then it should be compensated for, and where this is not possible then planning permission should be refused. A specific approach to nationally designated sites and local designations is also set out in the policy.
Additionally, new development adjacent to the Adur Estuary has to demonstrate how it is addressing the issue of coastal squeeze.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green The protection and enhancement of biodiversity and habitats would protect and enhance parts of the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green Features of importance to biodiversity are often also green infrastructure. By protecting and enhancing biodiversity, therefore, the policy could help achieve this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green Natural features such as reed beds can help to reduce pollution to air, land and water. By protecting such features or creating more, the policy would help achieve this objective.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green The policy seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity. This makes an important contribution to quality of life.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The enhancement of biodiversity is likely to support this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy would contribute to a range of environmental and health/wellbeing objectives.

Policy 33: Open Space, Recreation and Leisure

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The protection of existing open space and creation of new areas of open space would be likely to support this objective.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green The protection of elements of the historic environment such as parks and open spaces would support this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green Certain open space typologies are situated within the countryside. Their protection would support this objective.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy is clearly intended to contribute significantly to this objective. The extent to which it is effective will depend on development opportunities and/or funding coming forward. Whilst the policy only refers to providing open space on site in connection with major residential development, smaller developments will contribute as appropriate via the Community Infrastructure Levy as set out in Policy 31. A cross-reference to this Policy in the text may be useful to emphasise this point.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green The protection of existing and provision of new open space, recreation and leisure facilities could be significant in achieving this objective subject to development opportunities.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green Certain types of recreation and leisure facilities, for example, playing pitches, may contribute to a reduction in anti-social behaviour by providing alternative activities. The protection of existing and creation of new facilities, therefore, could help to achieve this objective, subject to development opportunities.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green The provision of facilities such as open spaces and play equipment may help make local communities more vibrant.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green This policy supports proposals for built sports facilities.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green The types of open space covered by this policy contribute to making an urban environment attractive and distinctive. By seeking to protect them and incorporate new features within developments, this policy should contribute to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy has the potential to contribute to a range of recreational, environmental and social objectives.

Policy 34: Planning for Sustainable Communities

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

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green The policy supports this objective by aiming to facilitate healthier lifestyles through the planning system which would include provision of green infrastructure and open spaces.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green By addressing planning aspects of pollution, this policy is likely to support this objective in the long term.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green The policy specifically aims to address this objective through promoting healthier lifestyles and delivering modern healthcare facilities.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
Green Social and community facilities may contribute to a reduction in anti-social behaviour by providing alternative activities. The protection and enhancement of such facilities, therefore, could help to achieve this objective.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
Green The protection and enhancement of social and community facilities could help to achieve this objective.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
Green This policy aims to improve the health of communities and protect and enhance social and community facilities which will help create and sustain vibrant communities.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
Green The intention to work with health care providers and providers of other social and community infrastructure to meet local needs may contribute to this objective by improving the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.

This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy has a number of social and environmental benefits.

Policy 35: Pollution and Contamination

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan and Part L of the Building Regulations.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green This policy seeks to ensure that development does not have a negative impact on the water environment, including drinking water supplies.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the environment which would help to conserve and protect biodiversity in the long term.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the general environment which would contribute to this objective.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the general environment which would contribute to this objective.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green This policy seeks to minimise pollution and its impact on the environment so it would contribute to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green The policy specifically addresses this objective and makes reference to air, land and water pollution.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
Green By ensuring that new development does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution, the policy will contribute, in the long term, to reducing the impacts of climate change.

10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy seeks to ensure that new development in the district does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution to air; land and water which will help contribute to this objective. In addition, it requires investigation and assessment of sites affected by potentially contaminated land to protect the health of future users of such sites.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
Although there are strong links between reducing pollution and promoting sustainable transport, other policies in the plan, particularly the transport and accessibility policy, address this issue specifically.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green By ensuring that new development is located in areas most suitable to its use to avoid risks from noise, air, water and light pollution, the policy will contribute to the provision of decent and appropriate housing. Investigation and assessment of sites affected by potentially contaminated land will also contribute to this objective.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Ensuring new development minimises pollution will help to ensure new economic development is more sustainable.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
Green This policy would contribute to this objective as, in the long term, reduced pollution, particularly reduced air pollution, which this policy would help achieve, would help minimise the impacts of climate change which are closely linked to levels of flood risk.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
Green This policy seeks to ensure that new development does not result in unacceptable levels of pollution which would contribute to this objective.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green

This policy would potentially contribute significantly to a range of objectives, both at the local and wider level.

Policy 36: Water Quality and Protection

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green The policy specifically aims to address this objective by protecting sources and quality of local water resources.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green This policy seeks to protect the quality of the water environment which would help to conserve and protect biodiversity and habitats.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
6. Protect and enhance the countryside
Green This policy seeks to protect the quality of the water environment some of which lies within the countryside.
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
Green Public open space / green infrastructure include the water environment. This policy will contribute, therefore, to this objective.
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
Green This policy specifically aims to address this objective by protecting the quality of the water environment.
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
Green This policy seeks to protect the quality of the water environment and the quality and potential yield of local water resources which will help contribute to this objective.
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
Green This policy seeks to protect the quality and potential yield of local water resources which will be important if increased demand arising from new house building is to be met.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
Green Ensuring economic development does not have an unacceptable impact on local water resources and the water environment will help to ensure that it is sustainable.
17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
Green This policy would potentially contribute significantly to a range of objectives.

Policy 37: Flood Risk and Sustainable Drainage

1. Increase energy efficiency and encourage the use of renewable energy sources
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
2. Protect and enhance water quality and encourage the sustainable use of water
Green SuDS can be effective in reducing the amount of pollution reaching groundwater and watercourses. The requirement that new development should incorporate SuDS should contribute, therefore, to achieving this objective.
3. Improve land use efficiency by encouraging the re-use of previously developed land, buildings and materials
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
4. Conserve, protect and enhance biodiversity (flora and fauna) and habitats
Green The policy specifically requires SuDS to increase biodiversity gains. SuDS may also reduce changes caused by new development on infiltration and water flows that can impact on river habitats.
5. Protect and enhance the historic environment including townscapes, buildings, archaeological heritage, parks and landscapes
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.

6. Protect and enhance the countryside
<p>Green</p> <p>SuDS may be sited in the countryside in association with appropriate development or as part of a scheme serving the urban area. Where this is the case, SuDS should enhance the countryside.</p>
7. Protect and enhance public open space / green infrastructure and accessibility to it
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy could contribute significantly to this objective depending on the nature of development opportunities that come forward.</p>
8. To reduce pollution and the risk of pollution to air, land and water.
<p>Green</p> <p>SuDS can be effective in reducing the amount of pollution reaching groundwater and watercourses. The requirement that new development should incorporate SuDS should contribute, therefore, to achieving this objective.</p>
9. To ensure that all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy seeks to ensure that where new development in areas at risk of flooding cannot be avoided, that it is appropriately flood resilient and resistant and safe for its lifetime, therefore contributing to this objective.</p> <p>This policy also promotes SuDS. Traditional drainage systems, by removing water from a site as quickly as possible, have the potential to cause flooding off site when heavy rain causes higher flow rates for short periods. SuDS avoid this through a number of measures, including temporary storage of water. By incorporating SuDS new development should be contributing to this objective.</p>
10. To improve health and wellbeing and reduce inequalities in health
<p>Green</p> <p>Ensuring that new development is flood resilient and resistant, and does not worsen flood risk elsewhere will clearly contribute to the health and wellbeing of residents of the district.</p> <p>This policy also promotes SuDS and the inclusion of SuDS within new development has the potential to contribute to health and well-being in a number of ways, for example through improved water quality, and the provision of features that add to public amenity. The extent to which this occurs will be dependent on development opportunities coming forward.</p>
11. To reduce crime, the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
12. To promote sustainable transport and reduce the use of the private car
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
13. To reduce poverty, social exclusion and social inequalities
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
14. To meet the need for housing and ensure that all groups have access to decent and appropriate housing
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
15. To create and sustain vibrant communities which recognise the needs and contributions of all individuals.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
16. To promote sustainable economic development with supporting infrastructure, and ensure high and stable levels of employment and a diverse economy.
<p>Green</p> <p>SuDS should be incorporated into new economic development making it more environmentally sustainable at the individual site level.</p>

17. To avoid, reduce and manage the risk from all sources of flooding to and from the development
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy specifically seeks to address this objective by ensuring that where new development in areas at risk of flooding cannot be avoided, that it is appropriately flood resilient and resistant and safe for its lifetime.</p> <p>This policy also promotes SuDS. Traditional drainage systems, by removing water from a site as quickly as possible, have the potential to cause flooding off site when heavy rain causes higher flow rates for short periods. SuDS avoid this through a number of measures, including temporary storage of water. By incorporating SuDS new development should be contributing to this objective.</p>
18. To improve the range, quality and accessibility of key services and facilities, and ensure the vitality and viability of existing centres
<p>Green</p> <p>Shoreham-By-Sea town centre is located within an area at risk of flooding. Therefore new flood resilient and resistant development in this town centre will help to ensure its long term vitality and viability.</p>
19. To create places and spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
<p>Green</p> <p>Ensuring that new development is flood resistant and resilient will help contribute to this objective. Also, whilst not their primary purpose, SuDS can contribute to the creation of attractive places.</p>
20. To raise educational achievement and skills levels to enable people to remain in work, and to access good quality jobs.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
21. To reduce the amount of domestic and commercial waste going to landfill in line with the waste management hierarchy.
This objective is addressed by other policies within the plan.
Conclusion
<p>Green</p> <p>This policy has the potential to contribute significantly to a range of predominantly (but not exclusively) environmental objectives both at the local and wider level.</p>

Policy 38: Telecommunications

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

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

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