

Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Chichester District Core Strategy Development Plan Document.

Contents

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Relationship with the Local Development Framework objectives and key issues
- 3) Plans and programmes
- 4) The baseline situation in Chichester District
- 5) Identification of the key Sustainability Issues
- 6) Sustainability Appraisal Framework
- 7) Methodology used in producing this Scoping Report
- 8) This consultation exercise
- 9) Proposed timetable from this point forward
- 10) Proposed Structure and Level of Detail for the Sustainability reports

Appendix 1 – Plans and Programmes

Appendix 2 – Baseline Data

Appendix 3 – Sustainability Appraisal Framework compatibility

Appendix 4 – List of consultees.

1) Introduction

This report is the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Core Strategy (CS) Development Plan Document (DPD) for Chichester District. It will be revised and updated for other Local Development Framework documents.

Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Local Development Documents are required to be subjected to an SA. The main purpose of this process is to appraise the social, environmental and economic impacts of these documents so that decisions will be made in accordance to the objectives of sustainable development.

The term sustainable development has been widely used since its inception by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 and refers to “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The UK government has set four aims for sustainable development:

1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
2. effective protection of the environment;
3. the prudent use of natural resources; and
4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

At the same time as being subject to a sustainability appraisal the plan documents are also required to be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in accordance with European Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment. Whilst the SA examines all sustainability related effects the SEA is focused primarily on its environmental effects.

The SA and SEA are distinct processes, however, there is a large amount of overlap between the European requirement for SEA and the SA process, allowing these to be combined into one process for assessment. For the purposes of this document the combined process will be referred to as the Sustainability Appraisal. This will be undertaken in accordance with government guidance thus ensuring that the requirements of the SEA Directive are met.

This report forms the scoping report required under Articles 5(3) and 5(4) of the SEA Directive 2001/42/EC and addresses parts (a) to (e) inclusive of the information referred to in Article 5(1), as listed in Annex 1 of that Directive.

The purpose of this initial Scoping Report is to:

- Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other relevant plans and programmes.
- Provide information on the current environmental, social and economic characteristics of the District.
- Identify the key sustainability issues facing the District.
- Set out an appraisal framework for the SA, against which emerging policy can be assessed.

2) Relationship with the Local Development Framework (LDF) objectives and key issues

Issues for Chichester District have been identified as part of the LDF process and can be summarised as follows:

- **The changing population profile.** In this country we will see an **increasingly ageing population** over the coming years. For Chichester District the growth in the ageing population will be **about three times greater than the average for the rest of the country**. This means that we need to find ways of supporting the ageing population and helping people maintain independent lives in their own homes, whilst encouraging younger people to stay in the District.
- **Housing.** The average price for a house in Chichester District is now over £325,000. Average income however is nearly £27,000, which means that an **average house costs twelve times average income**. Ensuring the supply of the right types of housing is also important. A relatively large percentage of the District's homes are now single person households and there is therefore a **need for smaller homes to be provided**.

- **Improving transport.** Chichester District has a higher than average number of cars per household. The impact on the environment, our health, our safety and congestion means that **alternatives to the car must be promoted** and made more attractive and accessible. Not everyone in the District has access to a car. The number of older people and the percentage of the population living in isolated rural areas mean that **we must improve community and public transport options** and actively encourage less reliance on private car usage.
- **Involving everyone.** Everyone should have equal opportunity to access the services and opportunities available within our District. Much of the support provided for people in our communities is done through the work of volunteers and community groups. We need to **make sure that we support our voluntary and community groups** to ensure that this vital work can continue. Volunteers are also important to the cultural activities of the District, which helps to make communities more sustainable.
- **Health improvement.** Improving health and tackling health inequalities involves addressing a number of issues, many of which have been identified in the 2004 Government white paper 'Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier' and the Chichester District health inequalities report. These include access to and information on health services, tackling obesity, control of tobacco, reducing smoking, reducing the harm caused by alcohol, meeting the needs of the elderly and midlife age groups, etc.
- **Environmental issues.**
 - The **local environmental quality** is something we want to protect and enhance. This relates to the rural landscape, including two Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (one of which may become the South Downs National Park) and the urban townscape that we have inherited and that we will help to create. This must be balanced with the need for development to provide adequate housing and develop local economic opportunities.
 - We are fortunate to have a **rich variety of wildlife and heritage** in our District. This needs to be protected and opportunities provided for people to participate in understanding and managing these resources where appropriate. Our green spaces and green infrastructure are vital to maintaining and enhancing our quality of life and also for protecting other more vulnerable wildlife sites.
 - As a country we produce more than 30 million tonnes of waste each year. Three quarters of household waste could be recycled or composted, but the recycling rate for 2006/07 was 32.6%. This compares to the UK average for dry recycling which was 19.5%. We all need to work together to **improve recycling rates.**
 - **Climate change** is a challenge facing the whole of mankind. This will have an impact on our local businesses and communities. Sea levels are predicted to rise between 19 and 79 cm by the 2080s, increasing the risk of flooding and the area subject to flood risk. Action must be taken locally to adapt to climate change and to reduce the District's contribution to the problem.

- In developing our District's **strategic coastal defence** options we need to address the protection of our environment but ensure that we do not burden future generations with a form of defence that they cannot afford.
- **Community Safety.** Chichester District has some of the lowest levels of crime in the country but **people's perception of crime and anti-social behaviour is still considerable.** Reducing this fear and improving public confidence, as well as reducing actual levels, is a real challenge for the District.
- **The local economy.** Chichester District has virtually no unemployment but does have **lower than average wage levels.** This is due in part to the main employment sectors in the District being those that are traditionally lower paid (service sector, tourism and agricultural sectors). Whilst we want the local economy to be strong and diverse we also need to ensure that it is appropriate to the nature of the District and that adverse environmental impacts are limited.
- **Learning for life.** Although average attainment in schools is good, we want to **raise achievement and address inequalities in educational performance,** particularly for boys. Another issue in relation to schools is linked to the sustainability of communities. Population shifts and low birth rates have an impact on the **viability of village schools.** We also need to ensure that learning opportunities are available to everyone at all ages, via initiatives such as the Extended Schools Programme.
- **An enriched and active community.** The provision of opportunities, activities and facilities for people to enjoy in their leisure time is vital for our community's well being. **Keeping active is key to promoting good health and well-being.** Engaging people through sports, arts, leisure and cultural activities strengthens communities and helps to reduce antisocial behaviour. We also need to ensure that the District is promoted to visitors and that our facilities and attractions, both existing and new, are enhanced.

3) Plans and programmes

The first stage in this SA is the identification of relevant plans and programmes that may have a bearing on the LDF and their associated objectives. This review has considered a number of documents at international, EU, national, regional and local levels on a wide range of issues.

A list of documents reviewed, with associated information, is set out in Appendix 1.

For each plan or programme the key objectives relating to environmental, social or economic factors along with implications for the LDF are identified in the table in Appendix 1. The column detailing implications for the LDF sets out the issues that the assessment team have identified for being taken forward to the 'Identification of Sustainability Issues' stage.

Detailed analysis of synergies and conflicts has not been carried out on all plans and programmes examined. This has been done at the SA framework stage (see Appendix 3). However it has been noted that in general, plans and programmes within a topic area often follow a hierarchy from national to regional to local. This gives them a certain level of compatibility. The timetable of preparation is important in this regard with more recent, lower level plans taking on board the strategic objectives already set at a higher level, leading to 'synergistic effects'. In practice, where this has happened the implications for the LDF and for the SA tend to be similar at different spatial levels, simplifying the process of sustainability issue identification.

Significant conflict between plans and programmes in the same topic area has not been found. Conflict between plans and programmes in different topic areas are rarely explicit. This is due to a general tendency to presume that each strategy will be able to achieve its positively framed objectives / targets independently of other strategic documents. Conflicts and contradictions therefore often go unresolved, for example greenhouse gas reduction targets and regional air transport policy. Barriers resulting from other plan and programmes in different topic areas are rarely specifically identified. The aim of sustainability is to achieve objectives from different topic areas at the same time rather than at each other's expense. That is why it has been found to be more useful and practicable to analyse for potential conflicts at the SA framework stage.

4) The Baseline situation in Chichester District

Existing environmental, social and economic data was collected from a range of sources to enable a baseline assessment of the District to be identified. This is contained in Appendix 2. Wherever possible, data sources that are updated regularly have been used. This includes the LDF Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), the West Sussex Sustainability Forum Indicators (WSSF) and the SE England Intelligence Network (www.see-in.co.uk) where data has not been available at the District level, County data sources have been used. Similarly, where annually updated datasets are not available some census data has been used, although such data has more limited use as an indicator.

5) Identification of the key Sustainability Issues affecting Chichester District

The key sustainability issues facing Chichester District have been drawn from an analysis of the relevant plans and programmes for the District, identification of the baseline situation within the District and discussions with relevant Officers throughout the Council.

5.1 District Profile

Chichester District is situated on the western edge of West Sussex. It borders Districts in Hampshire (Havant and East Hampshire) and in Surrey (Waverley), as well as in West Sussex (Arun and Horsham). The District covers over 800 square kilometres, stretching from Selsey in the south, to the southern edge of Haslemere in the north.

The administrative centre of the District is the historic city of Chichester, which was founded by the Romans soon after their invasion of Britain in AD43. In the north of the District lie the historic market towns of Midhurst and Petworth.

The major transport links run east-west along the A27 and rail corridors, through Chichester to Portsmouth and Southampton to the west and London and Gatwick Airport, via Worthing and Brighton, to the east. A number of relatively large villages, including Fishbourne, Southbourne and Tangmere lie within this transport corridor. The A3 road link also lies to the west of the District, along with a rail link to London.

The District also includes over fifty smaller villages and hamlets.

The District includes two major protected landscape areas:

- Sussex Downs Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (proposed to be redesignated as part of the South Downs National Park) which includes 64% of the District's total area; and
- Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

There are also a significant number of other designated sites, protected primarily because of their wildlife, geological, archaeological or historical value.

According to the mid-2006 population estimates, the resident population of Chichester District was 108,900. Of this 47.5% of the residents were male and 52.5% were female. Chichester District has a slightly older population when compared to England and Wales as a whole, with 26.6% of the resident population in Chichester District of 65 years plus, compared to 18.7% for England and Wales.

North of Chichester, the District is a large and sparsely populated area. Achieving adequate, accessible services across the District is a challenge to all providers.

5.2 Identification of Sustainability Issues.

Note – the numbers in the third column refer to the numbered list in Appendix 1

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
Climate Change	Includes flood risk, sea level rise & coastal management, greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation (water resources, biodiversity).	5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 24, 32, 34, 39, 45, 46, 52, 53, 69, 82	2, 4, 5, 6
Resource use	Includes the availability of water resources, increased use of renewable energy, reduction in embodied carbon for materials and goods and the use of waste as a resource. It also includes reducing food miles.	1, 8, 14, 20, 21, 27, 50, 51, 53, 63, 64, 69, 80, 82	2, 4

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
Affordable Housing	Loss of the most economically active age bands and families from the District. Lower wages than some other areas in Sussex / South East. Impacts on public service recruitment and retention.	14, 15, 17, 19, 38, 77, 78, 82	9
Community Participation	Includes: social inclusion, democratic engagement, increasing volunteering, improved community safety.	9, 20, 25, 65, 71, 73, 76, 77	10, 11, 14
High value added employment / a skilled workforce	Addressing skills gaps and shortages, need to increase GVA not just GDP. Encouraging more investment in innovation, research and development to gain competitive advantage.	5, 14, 17, 73, 76, 79, 81, 82, 83	12, 13, 14, 15
Rural economy	High house prices, low wages, seasonal nature of work, developing tourism opportunities.	4, 5, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 17, 21, 57, 77, 80, 81, 82	9, 12, 15
Access to services and community facilities	Tackling the increasing need to travel. Increasing limited public transport, better local facility provision, provision of more mobile and electronic services. There is a high level of car dependency and so severe exclusion for those without a car.	10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 22, 71, 72, 73, 77, 79, 81, 83	7, 10
Water quality	Waste water treatment and biodiversity impacts, particularly for Chichester and Pagham Harbours. Agricultural runoff and soil erosion issues in the Rother valley.	26, 28, 30, 49, 64	3
Congestion / air quality	Need to achieve modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport. There are economic barriers due to poor transport links. Health impacts of poor air quality. Rural public transport is sparse and there has been a centralisation of services.	22, 31, 35, 58, 81, 82, 83	3, 4, 7
Biodiversity protection and enhancement	Increasing recreational pressures, particularly on the harbours, changing habitats (e.g. climate change, agriculture). Alternative green spaces	10, 15, 20, 28, 29, 40, 42, 44, 47, 48, 54, 56,	1, 6

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
	will be needed to relieve certain recreation disturbance pressures. New Green infrastructure may be needed to aid adaptation to climate change.	57, 65, 80	
Landscape protection	There are large areas of protected landscape in the District. Ensuring rural economic diversification occurs in a sensitive manner. New farming techniques vs. traditional land management.	10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 38, 44, 47, 49, 55, 56, 62, 75, 80	6, 8
Health Improvement	Access to health facilities, GP services in the rural area, access to sports and recreational activities. Reducing pollution, increasing opportunities for walking and cycling. Support services to allow people to remain in their own homes.	14, 30, 31, 35, 71, 72, 76,	3, 10
Sustainable tourism	Many visitors, but few stay overnight. Challenge of tourism development without harming the landscapes and wildlife they come to see.	12, 15, 21, 36	12, 13, 15

6) SA Framework for the Core Strategy DPD

The framework is the working heart of the SA process. By using the objectives to question the options being proposed, their impacts on a range of sustainability issues can be evaluated. This profile of sustainability effects will then inform and influence the decision making processes within the LDF. No set of policies can be entirely sustainable, given the external constraints on the Planning system.

Therefore, where a most sustainable option is identified, the chosen option will be refined further by recommendations for “mitigation”, that is smaller scale changes to the policy option to reduce any residual negative impacts.

The SA objectives operate at a strategic level, reflecting the issues identified above and giving clear direction for the development of policy options in order to address those issues. Each objective synthesises several more detailed issues within itself and these are made explicit in the second column. Indicators will form part of the monitoring of the LDF, where unexpected effects (whether in type or rate) are picked up through monitoring, additional mitigation measures or other amendments to the LDF may have to be brought in to address these in line with the SEA Directive.

Table 1 - Sustainability Framework for the Core Strategy DPD

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
1. Protect and enhance wildlife	<p>Does the option prevent biodiversity loss and habitat fragmentation?</p> <p>Does the option allow for movement of habitats with climate change?</p> <p>Does the option enhance biodiversity opportunities and create new habitat?</p>	<p>18 Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering.</p> <p>NI 197 Improving Local Biodiversity – active management of local sites.</p>
2. Maximise efficient use of natural resources	<p>Does the option protect water resources?</p> <p>Does the option maximise use of waste resources?</p> <p>Does the option make efficient use of energy, make consumption more sustainable and reduce food miles?</p>	<p>15 Average daily domestic water consumption.</p> <p>19 Waste collected per head,</p> <p>13 Domestic CO₂ emissions per household.</p>
3. Reduce pollution	<p>Does the option reduce air pollution from industrial processes and transport?</p> <p>Will the option assist the remediation of contaminated land?</p> <p>Does the option reduce levels of water pollution?</p>	<p>16 Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality.</p> <p>17 Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality (Environment Agency).</p> <p>30 Annual average NO₂ data from selected sites in the District (CDC data).</p>
4. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Does the option maximise the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources?</p> <p>Does the option reduce the need to travel?</p> <p>Does the option minimise the embodied carbon in goods and buildings?</p>	<p>14 Reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita</p> <p>AMR9 Renewable energy capacity installed by type.</p> <p>22 Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle.</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
5. Minimise flood risk for new and existing development	<p>Does the option reduce the risks of coastal, fluvial surface water and groundwater flooding?</p> <p>Does the option increase the use of SUDS and provide opportunities for restoring natural function to rivers and coastal systems?</p>	<p>AMR 7 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.</p> <p>Number of houses at risk of flooding. (EA recommendation. This information will be available in the final SFRA document from Capita Symonds).</p> <p>NI 189 Flood and coastal erosion risk management</p>
6. Ensure the District adapts to the effects of climate change	<p>Does the option minimise risks of storm damage through design?</p> <p>Does the option encourage new sustainable tourism opportunities?</p> <p>Does the option encourage design for climate change i.e. shading provision?</p> <p>Does the option create opportunities for habitat migration?</p>	<p>NI 188 Adapting to Climate Change.</p> <p>18 Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition or unfavourable recovering.</p>
7. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system	<p>Does the option achieve modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport, integrating bus and train networks?</p> <p>Does the option create able networks for cyclists and pedestrians?</p>	<p>2a-g Percentage of households within 2 km of facilities.</p> <p>21 Estimated traffic flow for all vehicle types.</p> <p>22 Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle.</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
8. Conserve and enhance landscape and built heritage	<p>Does the option encourage sustainable land management practices to conserve landscapes?</p> <p>Does the option ensure protection of traditional urban forms?</p> <p>Does the option ensure protection of listed buildings, conservation areas and archaeological sites?</p>	<p>Change in the Countryside Quality Counts assessment (www.cqc.org.uk) for the four natural areas within the District.</p> <p>Number of Listed Building Consents where historic building advice not implemented in full.</p> <p>(Awaiting more information).</p>
9. Increase availability of affordable housing	<p>Does the option meet local housing needs, providing the right housing mix of size and tenure, allowing for the continuation of a sustainable mix of people within communities?</p>	<p>9 Total number of net new housing completions</p> <p>10 affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions.</p> <p>12 House price to income ratio.</p>
10. Provide access to services and facilities	<p>Does the option increase the provision of decentralised services and mobile service points, protecting existing facilities and enhanced electronic access to appropriate services. Does the option provide sports and leisure opportunities within settlements?</p>	<p>Amount of new residential development within 20 minutes public transport time of services (AMR 3b no data set at present Indicator 2 used as a proxy).</p> <p>2 Percentage of rural households within 2km of facilities.</p> <p>29 Percentage of the population within 20 minutes travel time of 3 different sports facility types.</p>
11. Improve community safety	<p>Does the option ensure a good standard of design, permeability, visibility and balance of public and private space?</p>	<p>Percentage of people that think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage is a very big or fairly big problem in their area.</p> <p>23a Domestic burglaries per 1000 households.</p> <p>23b Violent offences per 1000 households.</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
12. Promote economic development to maintain quality of life and competitiveness	Does the option deliver improved quality of life for all? Does the option ensure that economic opportunities are accessible to all? Does the options ensure that value added is retained in the District?	5 Amount of floor space developed for employment by type. 1 Percentage of employees in different sectors. 8 Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived.
13. Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation with higher value, lower impact activities	Does the option encourage innovation? Does the option develop knowledge based economy locally?	1d-e Percentage of employees in creative industries and ICT. 26 Percentage of young people in full time education or employment.
14 To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness	Does the option ensure skills are enhanced to increase access to work? Does the option ensure a skilled workforce is available locally to allow business development?	28 Percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grade A*-C or equivalent. 3 Percentage of establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies.
15. Enable viability of the rural economy with enhanced diversity of employment opportunities	Does the option promote a prosperous and diverse rural economy?	4 Median Gross Weekly earnings. 7 Percentage change in VAT registered businesses.

The objectives contained in this framework have been analysed for internal compatibility, including synergistic effects and conflicts. The full results of this exercise are contained in Appendix 3.

7) Methodology used in producing this Scoping Report.

The Environmental Strategy Unit (ESU) of Chichester District Council has prepared this scoping report. This team is responsible for developing and implementing policy and projects that advance sustainable development within the District Council. The ESU is part of the Environment and Greener Living Directorate and as such is an independent advisor to the LDF team, who are part of the Policy and Member Support service.

The Unit works closely alongside the Planning Policy team, able to feed in findings of the sustainability appraisal at the early stages of DPD and SPD development. At the same time the Unit is independent of the Planning Policy team and so able to examine draft documents objectively and use our existing knowledge of sustainability in the SA/LDF process.

Identification of sustainability issues followed examination of plans / programmes and baseline data. The SA objectives were worked up through discussions between ESU and the Planning Policy team. The objectives are set to provide a benchmark for assessment and may not be entirely achievable by the LDF. Nevertheless challenging objectives are considered to be useful in distinguishing between options. The objectives are also integrative, that is they attempt to cover a range of issues. This allows for strategic assessment in a straightforward manner. The issues covered by each objective are made explicit in Table 1. In this way a wide and as yet unknown range of options can be assessed through the framework. Comments on this aspect of the SA framework are welcomed.

8) Proposed timetable from this point forward.

Core Strategy DPD:

Consultation on the Issues and Options stage and the Initial Sustainability Appraisal – October to November 2008.

Consultation on the Preferred Options and the Sustainability Appraisal Report – May to July 2009.

Representations on the Submission Core Strategy and the Final SA Report – October to December 2009.

10) Proposed Structure and Level of Detail for the SA reports

For the Core Strategy DPD, it is proposed to assess the DPD objectives and to assess the predicted effects of option for all of the policies within the DPD. This latter process will use an assessment matrix approach similar to that laid out in Appendix 12 of the guidance document “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents” (ODPM, November 2005). The structure of the report will follow that suggested in Fig 40 of the same guidance document. Comments on this proposal are welcome.

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes						
No	Level	Policy, Plan or Programme	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the LDF	Source	
Overarching						
1	International	The Johannesburg Declaration on sustainable development (2002)	States a commitment to build a humane, equitable and caring global society: Poverty eradication; Changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production; Protecting and managing the natural resource bases of economic and social development.	Protect natural resources, including encouraging sustainable consumption.	www.earthsummit2002.org	
2	European	European Spatial Development Perspective 97/150/EC (1999)	Based on the EU aim of achieving a balanced and sustainable development, in particular by strengthening economic and social cohesion.	Social Cohesion - access to work and to decent places to live.	http://europa.eu.int/comm/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/somen.htm	
3	European	European Sustainable Development strategy (2001)	A sustainable Europe for a better world: A European strategy for sustainable development; requires that economic growth supports social progress and respects the environment, social policy underpins economic performance, environmental policy is cost effective.	Economic growth encouraged where it is needed to support social progress	EU	
4	National	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food. (2002)	Sets out how industry, Government and consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.	Support rural food businesses, including diversification into local food retailing	DEFRA	
5	National	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food: Forward Look (2006)	An update building on the Strategy for Sustainable farming and food (2002), which focuses on five main themes. 1: Succeeding in the market 2: Improving the environmental performance of farming 3: Sustainable consumption and production 4: Climate change and agriculture 5: Animal Health and Welfare.	How to encourage sustainable land management that addresses climate change, water resources, flood risk	DEFRA	

6	National	Procurement Strategy (2004)	This document identified five procurement priorities: 1) Culture and Policy; 2) Leadership and building capacity; 3) doing business electronically, 4) stimulate markets and achieving community benefits; 5) partnering and collaboration.		WSCC
7	National	Energy White Paper 2003: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	Long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining our environmental, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals. To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions - the main contributor to global warming - by some 60% by about 2050 with real progress by 2020 to maintain the reliability of energy supplies to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth and to improve our productivity to ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated.	Ensure new development contributes to reaching 60% cut in greenhouse gases by 2050.	DBERR
8	National	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004)	The Act makes Sustainable Development the purpose of the entire land use planning system. The provisions introduce powers which allow for the reform and speeding up of the plans system and an increase in the predictability of planning decisions, the speeding up of the handling of major infrastructure projects and the need for simplified planning zones to be identified in the strategic plan for a region. They support policies relating to investment in major infrastructure and regeneration.	Sustainability must be at the heart of the LDF	OPSI
9	National	The Rural Strategy	Aims to build on the Rural White paper and identifies three main priorities- Economic and Social Regeneration, Social Justice for all, Enhancing the value of our countryside.		DEFRA
10	National	Rural White Paper	The vision of the Rural White paper is to enhance living by increasing the supply of high quality public services, produce a prosperous and diverse economy within the rural community, protect and enhance the environment and develop a vibrant countryside community to have a active involvement in how the countryside will take shape and develop.	Access to services and facilities and employment in needed in rural areas to maintain vibrant communities	DEFRA

11	Regional	EA Indicative Flood Risk Mapping	5 year programme to improve and increase information on flood risk overtime.	Avoid development in flood plains	EA
12	Regional	Strategic Guidance for the Solent (1997)	1. Balance of uses between recreation, commerce and conservation should be maintained. 2. Planning policies should be supportive of coastal recreation and tourism. 3. The provision of recreation facilities should be improved. 4. Co-ordination and communication arrangements between recreational interests and others in the Solent should be strengthened. 5. Better information for recreational visitors should be provided, together with carefully directed proportion. 6. Improved information on recreation and tourism in the Solent is required to assist future decision making.	Recreation facilities in the coastal area should be improved where this does not conflict with nature conservation	Solent Forum
13	Regional	Selsey Frontage Strategy Review. Technical Review report- Executive summary (2005)	This Technical Review reappraised the Pagham to East Head Coastal Defence Strategy (PEHCDS) in light of changes in guidance since its completion and in line with current DEFRA guidance.	Ensure planning policy in coastal areas does not limit or pre-empt the future options for the CDS	EA
14	Regional	South East Plan	Sets out a vision for the future of the South East region to 2026, outlining how we need to respond to challenges facing the region such as Regional Transport Strategy, Renewable Energy, Tourism and Minerals and Waste.	How to deliver required level of development, within environmental limits and responding to social challenges.	SEERA
15	Sub-regional	South Downs Management Plan	10 ambitions for The South Downs		South Downs Joint Committee
			An unspoilt landscape of the highest quality and diversity.	Protect the landscape of the AONB from unsightly intrusions	
			An historic and cultural heritage values by local people and visitors and benefiting future generations.	Protect heritage sites and enhance their access and setting.	
			A tranquil landscape with extensive dark night skies.	Ensure future development in the AONB does not add to noise or light levels.	
			A landscape rich in wildlife with extensive swathes of interlinked habitat managed to maximise benefits for nature.	Enhance land management and take opportunities for positive planning of biodiversity.	
Unpolluted air, soil and water...and reduced CO2 emissions that exceed government targets.	Minimise pollution and minimise CO2 emission form buildings.				

			Sustainable management of the land supported by the necessary skills and expertise.	Enable rural diversification where it can sustain traditional land management.	
			A buoyant local economy directly contributing to the management of natural beauty and its enjoyment.	Provide employment opportunities that are appropriate to the AONB and harmonise with its management.	
			Wide ranging opportunities for countryside recreation and access, respecting the beauty of the South Downs and avoiding conflict with other uses.	Work with the joint Committee to determine which rural tourism and economic opportunities are appropriate and non- conflicting within the AONB.	
			Sustainable communities strongly linked to the locality and with the housing to support local needs and essential workers.	Provide housing linked to local needs, where appropriate in the South Downs.	
			Widespread awareness and understanding of the South Downs.	Provide for access 'gateways' to enable sensitive tourism within the areas.	
16	Sub-regional	Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan	15 Management Principles, 3 on sustainability and 2 on community and economy.		Chichester Harbour Conservancy
			MP3 - To retain the quiet, undeveloped nature of parts of CH AONB through the sympathetic management of access and positive planning to ensure the retention of areas of tranquillity.	Retain tranquil areas outside existing settlements.	
			MP4 To conserve, maintain and improve Chichester Harbour AONB and its associated facilities and marine industries for safe recreation and marine industries where they are consistent with its landscape and nature conservation.	Support marine related businesses and facilities that work in harmony with the AONB and its wildlife.	
			MP5 - To ensure the wise use and sustainable management of CH AONB is carried out for the benefit of present generations without compromising the needs of future generations.	Ensure sustainability is at the core of the LDF.	
			MP6 - To maintain a balance between the various interest and users and encourage restraint in the way CH AONB is used.	Ensure tourism and marine uses are suited to the scale and landscape of the harbour.	
			MP11 - To support sustainable forms of rural industry and agricultural practices where they are consistent with CH AONBs landscape and nature conservation designations.	Support rural development where they work in harmony with landscape and wildlife.	

			MP 12 - to support the economic and social needs of the local communities where they are consistent with CH AONBs landscape and nature conservation designations.	Social facilities and economic development to support existing communities.	
17	County	West Sussex Rural Forum Action plan (2004)	Identifies rural the white paper themes and highlights how they will be addressed in West Sussex. Looks to promote a living countryside, a working countryside, protected countryside and a vibrant countryside.	How to promote a living, working countryside whilst protecting landscape and wildlife.	WSSC
18	County	West Sussex County Strategy 2005-2009	It sets out the County Council's ambitions for that period and what they will deliver for the people of West Sussex. There are four overall aims, improving the quality of our neighbourhoods, enhancing and conserving the character and environment of West Sussex, developing services for children, young people and their families and, to support those in need.		WSSC
19	County	West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016	Provides an overall amount of housing provision for each District to provide up to 2016. It requires the District Council to find land for 515 new homes per year, which equates to 7,675 dwellings between 2001 and 2016. Land for 1,990 dwellings is already committed, i.e. it is allocated in the existing Local Plan, or has planning permission with a need for 5,685 dwellings remaining.	Policies to look at high density housing, and mixed housing developments to meet the need.	WSSC

20	County	West Sussex Sustainability Strategy (2005-2020)	The strategy aims to 1) Adapt and encourage healthier lifestyles; 2) Care for those most in need; 3) Minimise waste and aim to consume less; 4) Protect and enhance our natural and built environment, wildlife and heritage; 5) Encourage locally produced goods and make greater use of local facilities and services; 6) Ensure everyone has access to knowledge, information and skill to enable them to make their own contribution to society; 7) Adapt to changes in environment of west Sussex; 8) Encourage democracy and support public participation; 9) Create a society in which everyone is included; 10) Reduce the causes of crime and persecution; 11) Respect the diversity of cultures and local distinctiveness, and 12) Work in fairly paid employment in a diverse, vibrant economy.	Ensure that the LDF Objectives are aligned with these and that the SA objectives cover all these issues.	WSSF
21	District	Sustainable Tourism Strategy (Awaiting approval from Board of Visit Chichester)	5 Key Principles: 1:Reducing Seasonality of Demand. 2: Addressing the impact of transport on tourism. 3: Sustainable tourism business- sustainable tourism jobs. 4: Minimising resource use and production of waste. 5: Conserving and giving value to natural and cultural heritage.	Protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage upon which tourism relies. Address transport impacts of tourism.	Visit Chichester
22	District	Local Transport Plan (2006-2016)	Main objectives are to reduce pollution; improve road and personal safety; improve accessibility for our residents to key services; and improve overall quality of life in west Sussex.	Reduce need to travel and increase accessibility of services to address congestion and pollution issues, leading to improved quality of life.	WSSC
Environment					
23	International	Valetta Convention	Identify, define and protect important archaeology.		UNESCO
24	International	Kyoto Protocol	The objective is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.	LDF should help UK achieve its legally binding GHG targets.	UNFCCC

25	European	Aarhus Convention 1998: The UN economic commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters.	Requires environmental information to be made available for public participation.	LDF, SA and LDF background documents to be easily available to the public.	http://europa.eu.int/comm/eniroment/aarhus/
26	European	European Water Framework Directive	It requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. It will do this by establishing a river basin district structure within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters.	See River Basin Management Plans below.	EU
27	European	Waste Framework Directive	To set up a system for the coordinated management of waste within the European Community in order to limit waste production. Member states must promote the prevention, recycling and conversion of wastes with a view to their reuse.	Ensure recycling infrastructure is incorporated into new development.	EU
28	European	European Communities directive on the conservation of natural and semi-natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora - The Habitats Directive. (1992)	Member states must take measures to maintain in a favourable condition, the selected sites, or take action to restore them; conserve threatened habitats and species; designate Special Areas of Conservation; encourage management of features which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna. The habitats directive is transposed into UK law through the Habitats Regulations (1994).	Need for Appropriate Assessment of the LDDs, under the Habitats Directive, as SACs are part of the Natura 2000 network. The AA process overrides the social and economic considerations of the SA process, except in case of national importance.	http://www.jncc.gov.uk/page-1374
29	European	European Communities Directive on the conservation of wild birds (The Birds Directive 79/409/EEC)	Member states must take measures to maintain in a favourable condition, the selected sites, or take action to restore them. Prevent or avoid the destruction and pollution of bird habitats of certain identified species. Designate Special Protection Areas. See also managing Natura 2000 sites: The provisions of article 6 of the Habitats Directive.	Need for Appropriate Assessment of the LDDs, under the Habitats Directive, as SPAs are part of the Natura 2000 network. The AA process overrides the social and economic considerations of the SA process, except in case of national importance.	http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/consleg/pdf/1979/en_1979LO4609_do_001.pdf

30	European	European Directives Nitrates (1991)	Preventing nitrate pollution. Identify nitrate vulnerable zone and establish and implement action program in order to reduce water pollution from nitrogen compounds.	Provision of Waste Water treatment infrastructure will be constrained by this, particularly around Chichester and Pagham harbours.	EU
31	European	European Air Quality Directive	To define and establish objectives for ambient air quality. To assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria. To produce adequate publicly available information about ambient air quality. To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improves it in other cases.	Developments to take into account impact on (accumulation of) air quality.	EU
32	European	ESPACE (European Spatial Planning: Adapting to Climate Events)	A four-year European project that aims to promote an awareness of the importance of adapting to climate change.	Plan for a Climate-resilient District, particularly on the Manhood peninsula.	ESPACE
33	European	European Directive Energy Performance of Buildings (2002)	Requires information on the energy performance of commercial buildings to be made available.	Policy to include energy efficiency requirements. Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost effectiveness.	EU
34	European	The 3rd Annual European Energy Policy Conference 2007 (Nov)	Implementation of the EU objectives for 2020: reducing EU greenhouse gas emissions by 30%, conditional to a global agreement on climate change or 20% unilaterally, achieving a 20% share of renewables in the overall energy mix, 10% of biofuels (5% in 2010), reducing primary energy consumption by 20% and operate 12 power plants with carbon capture and storage technologies in 2015.	LDF should allow and encourage the District to contribute to the 20% target.	EU / EPSILON
35	European	European Noise Directive	Aimed at requiring competent authorities in Member States to produce strategic noise maps on the basis of harmonised indicators, to inform the public about noise exposure and its effects, and to draw up action plans to address noise issues.	Plan policies to support overall objectives and requirements of directive: strategic noise maps, inform and consult public, measures to reduce noise.	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/home.htm
36	National	PPG 15- Planning and the Historic Environment	Identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.	Conserve and enhance Conservation Areas, listed building and their settings, and historic gardens and landscapes.	DCLG

37	National	PPG 16- Planning and Archaeology	This guidance gives advise on the handing of archaeological remains and discoveries under the development plan and control systems.	Protect known archaeological sites from development.	DCLG
38	National	PPS 7- Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Aim to achieve an improvement in the life and environment in rural areas, to promote sustainable patterns of development; and to achieve a sustainable, diverse and adaptive agricultural sector.	Will have to determine the circumstances under which development within rural areas will support sustainable development, economically, socially and environmentally.	DCLG
39	National	PPS 22 Renewable Energy	Provides national policies for the development of renewable energy at a number of scales.	LDF should contain policies designed to promote and encourage, rather than restrict, the development of renewable energy resources.	DCLG
40	National	PPS 9 - Biodiversity and geological conservation	When identifying designated sites of importance for biodiversity and geodiversity on the proposals map, clear distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national, regional, and locally designated sites. Biodiversity objectives that reflect both national and local priorities, including those, which have been agreed by local biodiversity partnerships, should be reflected in policies in local development documents and proposals. Local planning authorities should ensure that all policies in local development documents and proposals are consistent with those biodiversity objectives.	LDF will have to protect both designated sites and species and the local Sussex BAP species and habitats.	DCLG

	National	PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control	Any consideration of the quality of land, air or water and potential impacts arising from development, possibly leading to impacts on health, is capable of being a material planning consideration, in so far as it arises or may arise from or may affect any land use. The planning system plays a key role in determining the location of development which may give rise to pollution, either directly or indirectly, and in ensuring that other uses and developments are not, as far as possible, affected by major existing or potential sources of pollution. The controls under the planning and pollution control regimes should complement rather than duplicate each other.	The LDF should ensure that location and uses of development does not give rise to new impacts or is adversely affected by existing pollution.	DCLG
41	National	Wildlife and Countryside Act	This act aims to prevent loss of diversity of flora and fauna by making it illegal to intentionally damage wild plants and animals or their habitats.	None: LDF won't have to repeat legal protections under the criminal law.	HMSO
42	National	A Historic Environment - A Force for the Future	Two clear areas. Providing leadership- To respond to public interest in the historic environment with firm leadership, effective partnerships and a sound knowledge base from which to develop policies. Realising Education Potential - To realise the full educational potential of the historic environment as a learning resource.		DCMS
43	National	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	Provides for the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It provides a statutory right of access to open country and registered common land, modernises the rights of way system, protect Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), manages arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs), and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	Maintain rights of way, and provide enhanced access to them where possible. Protect SSSI from degradation through development. Maintain and enhance the natural beauty of AONBs.	HMSO
44	National	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy (Update 2006)	Highlights current schemes and strategies to eradicate fuel poverty and increase energy efficiency.	Achieved increased energy efficiency in new residential development.	DBERR

45	National	PPS25 - Development in Flood risk Areas	It aims to strengthen the co-ordination between land-use and development planning and the operational delivery of flood and coastal defence strategies.	Protecting functionality of flood plains & river systems. Avoid development in flood risk areas, use sustainable drainage wherever possible and restore functional river systems.	DCLG
46	National	England's trees, woods and forests: a consultation document (2006)	Highlights the contribution that trees, woodland and forests have on sustainable development. Additionally the government identifies the intervention objectives. 1) To safeguard England's resources of trees, woods and forest for future generations. 2) To protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and protect and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and cultural values.3) To ensure that woodland and trees enhance the quality of life. 4) To encourage the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable benefits, nationally or locally.	Protect trees and woodlands in site allocation process, wherever possible.	DEFRA
47	National	UK BAP	To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.	Positive planning policies to secure enhancement as well as conservation.	BAP
48	National	Strategy for sustainable land management in England	This paper sets out the Natural England's vision for sustainable land management. Through it we hope to stimulate discussion and debate on future policies to secure beneficial change. The document presents four principles to guide the development of the policies and practice of sustainable land management.	LDF should encourage and support changes to more sustainable land management practices in the agricultural, forestry and horticultural sectors.	NE
49	District	Mineral and Waste Core Strategy	With regard to minerals, it will take account of the need to contribute appropriately to national, regional and local requirements at acceptable social, environmental and economic costs. With regard to waste, it will set out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management, which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations.	LDF will have to co-ordinate with the emerging M&W CS, particularly on site allocation.	WSCC

50	Regional	Regional Waste Management Strategy	<p>Main policy themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste minimisation. 2. Recycling and composting 3. Other recovery and diversion from landfill, including the use of energy from waste, materials recovery, and combined heat and power wherever possible. 4. Landfill - additional landfill capacity will still be needed. Minimisation of landfill over time, plus reductions in the amount of waste imported from London. 5. Self-sufficiency in terms of waste disposal. 6. Market development and advocacy. 7. Inter-regional links, especially for specialised waste disposal needs. 	Provide access to facilities in order to maximise the ability of residents and businesses to re-use waste, and where that is not possible, to then re-cycle it.	
51	Regional	Regional Planning Guidance on Renewable Energy - Changes to RPG9	Sets out sub-regional renewable energy targets. Is to be replaced by the South East Plan.	Same targets in SE Plan, but no process for setting District Level target. LDF must have positive planning policies (PPS22) that enable the targets to be achieved.	SEERA
52	Regional	Strategy for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	"By 2010 the South East should generate at least 5.5% of its electricity from renewable sources and by 2026 at least 16%."	Same targets in SE Plan, but no process for setting District Level target. LDF must have positive planning policies (PPS22) that enable the targets to be achieved.	SEERA

53	Sub regional	Sussex BAP	<p>Objectives of the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan.</p> <p>The overall aim of the Sussex BAP is to conserve and enhance the biological diversity of Sussex and contributes to the conservation and enhancement of both national and international biodiversity.</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To maintain, and where practicable enhance, the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural diversity. 2. To identify priority habitats and species which are important to us in Sussex and/or where we have a special responsibility to care for something, which is important on a national or international scale. 3. To set realistic, but ambitious, targets and timescales for priority habitats and species and to monitor progress of action plans against those targets. 4. To ensure that biodiversity action continues as a joint initiative, evolving a dynamic framework for nature conservation. 5. To raise public awareness and encourage involvement in biodiversity action. 	<p>Positive planning policies to secure enhancement as well as conservation.</p> <p>Protect Sussex BAP species and habitats in addition to legally protected species and designated sites. Identify, protect and enhance wildlife corridors and other connective features.</p>	Sussex Biodiversity Partnership
54	Sub Regional	Landscape Assessment of Sussex Downs AONB	<p>Priorities: Management of small woodlands; conserve and manage areas of chalk grassland; restore historic parklands and manage designed landscapes to conserve and enhance their visual influence in the wider landscape; identify existing and potential views of local landscape features and design woodland clearance or planting schemes to enhance or reveal them.</p>	<p>Overall level of development and site allocations within the AONB will have to be influenced by the Landscape Assessment.</p>	SDJC

55	Sub Regional	Chichester Harbour AONB Landscape Character Assessment 2005	Current landscape character issues that are identified as pressures on the landscape (pg 37): The dilution of landscape character from some farming practices. Ensuring that any major development outside of the AONB does not adversely affect character and tranquillity. Avoid damage to landscape setting from new development, particularly from harbourside built development. Reduce the high traffic levels outside and within the AONB that are reducing tranquillity. Managing the recreational use of the area so that it does not detract from its character and special qualities. Dealing with the effects of long-term climatic change to avoid damage to landscape character and loss of local distinctiveness.	The key issues identified can be addressed through policies in the LDF. Development allocations inside and outside of the AONB need to have due regard to the AONB and its special qualities, as required by Section 85 of the CROW Act 2000.	Chichester Harbour Conservancy
56	Sub Regional	Arun and Western Streams Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy 2003	There are four groundwater Water Resources Management Units in the Arun & Western Stream CAMS: Chichester Chalk, Worthing Chalk, Hardham and Lower Arun assessed as over licensed, no water available, over abstracted, and no water available respectively. Those with an unsustainable abstraction regime are being investigated through the Habitats Directive process. There is a continuing policy of 'presumption against' further consumptive abstraction from these aquifers.	Water resources to support new development are very limited; therefore new development must make efficient use of water in order not to limit future development capacity.	Environment Agency
57	Sub regional	Arun and Western Streams Flood Management Plan 2007			Environment Agency
58	Sub Regional	Sussex Urban Habitat Action Plan	Identifies the main issues that cover urban areas and sets targets and actions to ultimately safeguard and manage biodiversity. It includes all actions that are relevant to species, habitats and their connection with people within urban areas.	Positive planning policies to secure enhancement as well as conservation. Protect Sussex BAP species and habitats in addition to legally protected species and designated sites. Identify, protect and enhance wildlife corridors and other connective features.	Sussex Biodiversity Partnership

59	County	A strategy for the West Sussex Landscape, October 2005	Objective 1) Ensure high quality new development, which contributes to and reinforces landscape character.	Promote good design, sensitive scale and massing and, where appropriate, local materials.	WSSC
			2) Conserve and enhance historic landscape character.	Ensure historic landscape management is supported.	
			3) Ensure the maintenance and renewal of the agricultural landscape.	Provide opportunities for appropriate economic development in agricultural sectors.	
			4) Conserve and enhance semi natural habitats including securing the future of woodlands, hedgerows and trees as distinctive landscape features.	Ensure such features are protected and that opportunities for enhancement are secured.	
			5) Promote and celebrate the value and variety of the West Sussex landscape.		
60	County	The Sussex Air Quality Strategy (May 2007)	To promote and encourage the improvement of air quality throughout Sussex, to protect public health, quality of life and the environment.	Developments to take into account impact on (accumulative effects on) air quality.	SAQSG
61	County	Landscape Assessment of West Sussex	Guidance for landowners and managers on landscape protection, conservation and enhancement. Background to planning policy and guidance in Local Development Frameworks and supplementary Planning Documents. Guidance for development control planners (land use and highways). Information database for community use (village appraisals, town centre regeneration, village plans etc).	LDF site allocation will have to take the guidance into account, to minimise negative landscape impact.	
62	County	Municipal Waste Strategy for West Sussex 2004-2008	Coordinates the resources and actions of each of the partner authorities to meet the waste challenge - will pave the way for future strategies and contracts to provide an alternative to the land filling of waste in WS. 8 Themes: Waste Awareness; Household Waste Minimisation; Maximising Performance; Access to Services; Leading by Example; Protecting the Environment; Providing Facilities; Supporting Businesses.	Provide access to facilities in order to maximise the ability of residents and businesses to re-use waste, and where that is not possible, to then re-cycle it.	

63	Sub-Regional	Water Framework Directive - River Basin Management Plan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding the scope of water protection to all waters, surface waters and groundwater. 2. Achieving "good status" for all waters by a set deadline. 3. Water management based on river basins. 4. "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards. 5. Getting the prices right for the abstraction and distribution of fresh water, and for the collection and treatment of wastewater. 6. Getting the citizen involved more closely to influence the direction of environmental protection. 	The South East RBMP has identified water resources and waste water treatment as important issues for infrastructure and future development. There must be evidence that the water infrastructure in our area is capable of being developed to support existing and future development.	EA
64	District	Chichester District BAP	To promote the Wildlife improvement Grants (WIG) scheme in order to encourage small-scale biodiversity projects and public involvement. To assist community groups in enhancing publicly accessible areas for the benefit of wildlife as well as assisting land owners of less accessible sites.	Positive planning policies to secure enhancement as well as conservation. Protect Sussex BAP species and habitats in addition to legally protected species and designated sites. Identify, protect and enhance wildlife corridors and other connective features.	BAP
65	District	Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy	The Strategy explains how it will: inspect any particular land, which may be contaminated. Notify any affected person and the Environment Agency if contaminated land is identified. Decide whether any particular land is a special site in consultation with the Environment Agency. Formally require remediation of contaminated land by any appropriate person, and determine responsibility, after consulting them. Take enforcement action against any person who fails to comply with a formal notice. Exercise its power to carry out remediation and recover the costs of doing so. Maintain a register in relation to contaminated land. Detail the action it intends to take to deal with its own land, or land where it may have liabilities due to present or former ownership, or having conducted polluting activities on the land.	Take account of contamination in site selection. Use development to facilitate remediation where practical. Where contamination makes sites unsuitable for human habitation, avoid development.	CDC
66	District	Local Air Quality Strategy 2003-2008	Three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) have been declared. Action Plan will be written to include implementing measures.	Ensure development does not lead to negative impact on air quality.	-

67	District	Inspection Strategy for Contaminated Land - June 2001. Due to be updated in 2007.		PDL requirement may need inspection - possibility for having a Contaminated Land SPD to highlight how sites should be dealt with.	
68	District	Climate Change Strategy	<p>1. To raise awareness amongst individuals and organisations about climate change impacts, adaptation measures and greenhouse gas reduction measures.</p> <p>2. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions through energy conservation and use of renewable energy, and to reduce water use, in the Council's own activities.</p> <p>3. To use the Council's powers and influence to work with other organisations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and water use in the District as a whole.</p> <p>4. To work with other organisations in the District to encourage others to take measures in order to adapt to predicted climate change.</p>	Promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency; reduce water consumption in developments. Reduce the environmental impact of materials use in developments. Reduce the needs to travel. Ensure developments are resilient to predicted climate change. Ensure developments do not increase risks for existing developments	CDC
Social					
69	International	UN Convention on Human Rights	International agreement on human rights which details basic civil and political rights of national and individuals.	Encourage an active community and ensure thorough engagement and consultation in plan-making.	
70	National	Our Partnership, Our Plan: Children and Young Peoples Plan.	Five key priorities- Be healthy, Stay safe, Enjoy and achieve, Make a positive contribution, Achieve economic well being.	Access to sports and leisure facilities, safe design of developments, and ensure suitable economic opportunities to retain young people in Chichester District.	
71	National	Draft Adult Services Plan	Two key areas: transform social care in West Sussex into a system of self-directed support for those who need personal care; and to reduce the barriers preventing people from accessing mainstream services and help to improve their well-being- looking at transport, housing, leisure, work and money.	Support those in need of personal care to stay in their communities by providing suitable and adaptable housing and access to facilities and services	

72	County	West Sussex Community Strategy	<p>Effective use of land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving transport/mobility • Better skills for a better future • Health for all • Improving security 	Decide how best to deliver effective land use and improved transport.	WSSC
73	County	West Sussex Supporting People Programme	Ensure that housing support services are reflective of the needs of people living in West Sussex; Develop and promote housing support services that reflect cultural diversity; Reduce peoples' inappropriate dependence on expensive and institutional forms of care where the provision of housing support can maintain people in their own homes; Reducing the likelihood of homelessness.	Addressing housing needs at detailed level - design to allow for flexibility, adapting with occupant through lifetime.	WSSC
74	County	A Cultural Strategy for West Sussex 2003 - 2008	Aims to provide a policy framework within which the County Council and its partners can create a wide range of quality cultural services across the county and preserve and develop of the county's unique culture.	LDF protects existing cultural assets and services and encourages new ones.	WSSC
75	County	Local Area Agreements for West Sussex	It has four main groups of aims: Better Skills for a Better Future; Feeling Safer; Better Health for All and Sustainable Communities.	New LAA due very soon - this is a key document, along with the Community Strategy will set out the main policy direction with which the LDF will align	WSSC
76	District	Chichester Community Strategy	Chichester in Partnership has reviewed its long-term plans for the District and developed a new Community Strategy for the area. The Community Strategy is an overarching strategic document, which sets out a long term vision for the future of the District. It provides the high level strategic direction for the future plans of all partners of Chichester in Partnership to link into.	New Community Strategy being drawn up by December this is a central document, as the LDF will draw on the objectives of the Community Strategy and seek to implement their spatial aspects.	CDC
77	District	CDC Homelessness Strategy 2003 – 2008	A target to reduce homelessness, within The Housing Strategy	Provision of affordable housing for those most in need	CDC

Economic					
78	Regional	Learning and Skills Council SE Regional Statement of Priorities	To develop the number, range and quality of apprenticeships and other vocational opportunities.	n/a	LSC
			To build a network of 30 accredited Action for Businesses Colleges.	n/a	
			To implement a £1.4 billion capital improvement strategy to ensure further education takes place in buildings fit for the 21st century.	Includes possible redevelopment of Chichester College	
			Develop Action for Communities to ensure that there is a wide range of accessible learning provision in the community.	Ensure good access to community facilities where learning may be provided in the future	
79	District	Visit Chichester Sustainable Tourism Strategy	5 Key Principles:	Protect and enhance the natural and cultural heritage upon which tourism relies. Address transport impacts of tourism. Encourage longer stays and out of season visits in order to spread out peak visitor impacts	Visit Chichester
			Reducing seasonality of demand.		
			Addressing the impact of transport on tourism.		
			Sustainable tourism businesses - sustainable tourism jobs.		
			Minimising resource use and production of waste.		
Conserving and giving value to natural and cultural heritage.					
80	Regional	Rural economy of the South Downs (Oxford Institute for Sustainable Development, 2005)	Identifies five key issues: Business Development; Employment and training; infrastructure and facilities; Communities needs; improving sustainability.		
81	Regional	The Regional Economic Strategy 2006-2016	Global Competitiveness. Aims to increase the percentage of total SE business turnover attributable to new and improved products and services' and securing the infrastructure needed to secure continued prosperity.	Provide places for new and expanding businesses needs. Secure infrastructure provision.	SEEDA
			Smart growth. Reducing road congestion and pollution levels by improving travel choice, promoting public transport, managing demand and facilitating modal shifts.	Improve travel choice, manage demand through location and polices and secure improved access to walking, cycling, buses and trains.	

			Smart Growth. Ensuring sufficient and affordable housing and employment space of the right type and size to meet the need of the region and create the climate for long term investment through efficient use of land resources, including mixed use development.	Provide affordable housing to meet needs. Manage the size and type of development to suit need. Maximise use of land resources and secure mixed use development wherever possible.	
			Sustainable Prosperity. Supporting quality of life through reducing CO2 emissions...and increasing the contribution of renewable energy to overall energy supply in the region.	Reduce CO2 emissions from new developments through location / need to travel/ resource use efficiency and use of renewables. Meet our contribution to SE and sub regional renewables targets (in SE Plan).	
			Sustainable Prosperity. Reducing per capita water consumption and increasing the gross value Added per tonne of materials entering the waste stream.	Make new developments as water efficient as possible.	
			Sustainable prosperity. Achieve measurable improvement in the quality biodiversity and accessibility of green space, open space and green infrastructure.	Seek improvement to open spaces and green spaces for all major developments.	
			Headline target - achieve an average annual increase in Gross Value Added per capita of at least 3%.	Encourage high values added employment use over low-wage, low value added industries.	
			Headline target - reduce the rate of increase in the region's ecological footprint (from 6.3 global hectares per capita in 2003) stabilise it and seek to reduce it by 2016.	Decouple economic growth from increasing resource use, by finding solutions to achieving a major increase in resource efficiency.	
82	County	An Economic Strategy for West Sussex	4 Strategic Objectives - to ensure that West Sussex is an excellent location in which to do business.	Improve travel choice, and reduce need to travel for businesses, including improved communication infrastructure. Encourage higher value added economic activities.	WSCC
			To foster the development of higher value added economic activities.		
			To enhance the skills base of local people.		
			To improve the transport and communication infrastructure.		

Appendix 2 - Baseline Information

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
1a	Percentage of employees in Manufacturing	8% (2005)		www.see-in.co.uk
1b	Percentage of employees in Knowledge Intensive Business Services	6% (2005)		www.see-in.co.uk
1c	Percentage of employees in Services	83% (2005)		www.see-in.co.uk
1d	Percentage of employees in Creative industries	4% (2005)		www.see-in.co.uk
1e	Percentage of employees in ICT	1% (2005)		www.see-in.co.uk
2a	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a bank	45%		www.see-in.co.uk
2b	Percentage of rural households within 2km of an ATM	62%		www.see-in.co.uk
2c	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Petrol Station	63%		www.see-in.co.uk
2d	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Post Office	86%		www.see-in.co.uk
2e	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Primary School	85%		www.see-in.co.uk
2f	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Secondary School	32%		www.see-in.co.uk
2g	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a GP	45%		www.see-in.co.uk
3	Percentage of establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies	6% (2005-06)		www.see-in.co.uk
4	Median Gross weekly earnings of District residents	£420 (full time, 2005-06) £138 (part-time, 2005-06)		www.see-in.co.uk
5a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1 mixed)	4,847 m ² 14% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2006-07

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
5b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a - Offices)	9,206 m2 27% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2006-07
5c	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1c - light industry)	5,876 m2 17% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2006-07
5d	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B2 – General Industry)	2,988 m2 9% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2006-07
5e	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B8 – storage / distribution)	10,786 m2 32% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2006-07
6	Number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population	1.4% (March 2006) top quartile	Static	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
7	Percentage change in the number of VAT registered Businesses	-1.3% (2004)	Downwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
8	Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived	11.9% (2004) second quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
9	Total number of net new housing completions	351	Downwards	CDC AMR 2006-07
10	Affordable Dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completions (net)	27.3%		CDC AMR 2006-07
11	Household accommodation without central heating	7.4 % (2001) Third quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
12	House Price to income ratio	12 times average income	Upwards	CDC AMR 2006-07
13	CO2 emissions – domestic emissions per capita	3.1 tonnes CO2 (2003) Bottom quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
14	CO2 emissions – total emissions per capita	9.7 tonnes CO2 (2003) Third quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
15	Daily domestic water use	179 litres per capita (2004) Bottom quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
16	Percentage of river length assessed as good biological quality	80.6% (2006)	Downwards	EA
17	Percentage of river length assessed as good chemical quality	52.2% (2006)	Upwards	EA
18	The percentage area of land designated as a SSSI which is found to be in favourable condition	85.3% (2006-07)	Upwards	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre via CDC AMR 2006-07
19	Kilograms of household waste collected per head	377.8kg Top quartile	Upwards	CDC AMR 2006-07
20	Percentage of household waste recycled	32.58% Top quartile	Upwards	CDC AMR 2006-07
21	Estimated traffic flow for all vehicle types	7,664 million vehicle kms (2005)	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
22	Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle	15.9% (2001) Top quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
23a	Domestic Burglaries per 1,000 households	5.89 (2005-06) Top Quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
23b	Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population	10.49 (2005-06) Top Quartile	Downwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
24	Total number of road accident casualties, pedestrian	272 (2005) Bottom quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
25a	Life expectancy at birth (males)	78.8 years (2003-04) Top Quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
25b	Life expectancy at birth (females)	82.7 years (2003-04) Top Quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
26	Percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness	30.6 (2001) Second quartile		www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
27	Percentage of young people (16-24 year olds) in full time education or employment	78% (2003-04) Bottom quartile	Downwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
28	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A*-C or equivalent	55.9% (2005-06) Second quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
29	Percentage of the population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban – walking; rural driving) of a range of 3 different sports facility types, at least one of which has achieved a quality mark	56.24% (2006) Top quartile	Upwards	www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk
30	Annual Average NO2 levels at 5 selected sites in the District			CDC

Appendix 3 – Testing the compatibility of the SA Objectives

SA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Protect and enhance wildlife														
2. Maximise efficient use of natural resources	Green													
3. Reduce pollution	Green	Green												
4. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions	Green	Green	Green											
5. Minimise flood risk for new and existing development				Green										
6. Ensure the District adapts to the effects of climate change	Green			Green	Green									
7. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system		Green	Green	Green										
8. Conserve and enhance landscape and built heritage	Green	Green		Green	Green	Green								
9. Increase availability of affordable housing								Red						
10. Provide access to services and facilities						Green	Green		Green					
11. Improve community safety														
12. Promote economic development to maintain quality of life	Red		Red	Red	Green	Green	Green		Green					
13. Promote high quality employment, and enhance the skills-base of the workforce							Green		Green	Green		Green		
14. Enable viability of the rural economy with enhanced diversity of employment opportunities.	Green			Red	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green		Green	Green	
SA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Green = Strong compatibility & synergies. Red = Incompatibility and conflicting objectives. Blank = No strong effects positive or negative.

Appendix 4 – List of Consultees

a) Statutory consultees

Environment Agency
Natural England (formerly Countryside Agency and English Nature)
English Heritage

b) Additional consultees

GOSE
SEEDA
SEERA
West Sussex County Council
Adjoining Local Authorities:
 Havant BC
 East Hampshire DC
 Arun DC
 Horsham DC
 Waverley BC
Western Sussex Primary Care Trust
Sussex Learning and Skills Council
Highways Agency
Chichester DC Corporate Management Team
South Downs Joint Committee
Chichester Harbour Conservancy
WSCC Education department.