Review of Scoping Report (2017) and Updated Sustainability Appraisal Framework for the Local Plan Review

September 2021

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# Introduction

* 1. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Local Development Documents such as the Local Plan, are required to be subjected to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The main purpose of this process is to appraise the economic, social and environmental impacts of the policies and proposals in these documents so that decisions will be made in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development.
  2. 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. This is implemented in UK law by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which apply to the SA process. Whilst the SA examines all sustainability related effects the SEA is focused primarily on its environmental effects.
  3. The SA and SEA are distinct processes; however there is a large amount of overlap, allowing them to be combined into one process for assessment. 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.
  4. The various stages in the preparation of the Chichester Local Plan Review have been subject to Sustainability Appraisal whereby the sites, options, proposals and policies have been assessed against a SA Framework. This framework was developed through the scoping exercise, the first stage in the SA process, which culminated in the publishing of a [Scoping Report](http://www.chichester.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=30956) in 2017.
  5. As 4 years have passed since the scoping report was published, it is considered appropriate to review and where necessary, update the SA framework to reflect any changes to the baseline conditions, legislative framework or emerging issues such as nutrient neutrality. This revised SA Framework will be used to assess policies, sites and strategies in the next stages of the Local Plan Review. This review document should be read in conjunction with the original scoping report published in 2017.

# Sustainability Themes and Objectives

* 1. The key sustainability issues or themes facing Chichester District were identified based on an analysis of the relevant plans and programmes for the District (an updated list is provided in Appendix 1), identification of the baseline situation within the District (included in Appendix 2) and discussions with relevant Officers throughout the Council. These sustainability themes are discussed in greater detail within the original scoping report and in section 3 below.
  2. Within each sustainability theme, more detailed sustainability objectives were developed which form the basis of the sustainability appraisal framework and it is against these objectives that policies or options are assessed. To assist in evaluating an option or policy against a particular sustainability objective, assessment criteria have been developed and these assessment criteria are presented in column 2 in table 1 below. The indicators identified in column 3, will form part of the monitoring of the Local Plan and where unexpected effects (whether in type or rate) are picked up through monitoring, additional mitigation measures or other amendments to the Plan documents may have to be brought in to address these, in line with the requirements of the SEA Directive.
  3. This current review of the SA framework has been carried out as it is acknowledged that the previous report was developed in 2016 and since then there has been changes in national policy, relevant plans and programmes have been updated, including the local plan evidence base and new issues have arisen. In particular, it gives greater weight and consideration of how health can impact on the local plan as demonstrated by changes we have seen across society in response to the covid pandemic. It includes the consideration of the impact of development on the nutrients discharged into Chichester Harbour and the requirement for nutrient neutrality. A detailed review of the objectives within the initial Scoping Report and SA Framework was undertaken and is presented below.

# Review of the Sustainability Objectives within the SA Framework

### Sustainability Theme: Biodiversity

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| --- |
| ***Current sustainability objective: Protect and enhance wildlife***  ***Proposed sustainability objective: 1. Protect and enhance biodiversity and contribute to nature recovery***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  8, 9, E4, E5, E8, E9, E16, E17, E18, E20, E22, E23, E34, E42, |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Key issues arising since the original SA framework was developed are the increasing impact of recreational disturbance on designated sites and also the impact of increased nutrients on Chichester Harbour. In particular, increased recreational activity at Chichester and Pagham Harbours (SPAs) has led to increased disturbance of the feeding and breeding birds, reducing their ability to survive the winter or to breed successfully and therefore effecting the integrity of these internationally designated sites.

The impact of increased nutrients on Chichester Harbour was highlighted in Natural England’s 2019/2020 assessment which indicated that more than 3000 hectares of the intertidal parts of Chichester Harbour are classified as in an “unfavourable, declining” condition. Sewage from new development using waste water treatment works or an on-site package treatment plant that discharges to Chichester Harbour contributes to the excess nutrients in the Harbour (albeit in small amounts relative to other sources). Natural England has published detailed guidance on how development can achieve nutrient neutrality.

Nationally, as highlighted within the Government’s 25-year Environment Plan (2018) and during the development of the Environment Bill, Nature Recovery Networks have emerged as the solution to halting the UK’s biodiversity losses by creating more, bigger, better quality and more connected sites for nature. In addition, Biodiversity Net Gain has emerged as the solution to habitat losses that have occurred as a result of development by ensuring a “net gain” in the natural environment as a result of the development, even if it is not achieved on-site.

Conclusion

In light of the issues identified above, it is proposed that the objective be amended to include nature recovery. In addition, the assessment criteria under this objective and as identified in column 2 of the updated framework below has been updated to give greater consideration of the indirect impacts on the designated sites. In addition, that the objective should be amended to refer to biodiversity, as opposed to wildlife, as this is a more encompassing term.

### Sustainability Theme: Natural Resources

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Maximise efficient use of natural resources***  ***Proposed sustainability objective: 2. Maximise efficient use of land and other natural resources***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  1, 3, 9, E7, E13, E20, E23, E26, E28, E31, E33, E34, E37, S8, S9 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

The key issue in assessing between reasonable alternatives on the use of natural resources is the impact on land use, in particular agricultural land. In national policy, there is a greater focus on the efficient of land and the effective utilisation of brownfield land before the consideration of Greenfield sites.

Natural England produces regional agricultural land classification maps which identifies where the highest to lowest value of agricultural land is located. Development on the best agricultural land is to be avoided where possible.

Another consideration for land use is the potential for the re-use of contaminated land which can reduce the pressure on Greenfield sites. Therefore whether an option will bring contaminated land back into beneficial use, for example through the decontamination of brownfield sites, is a key consideration.

There is also requirement that mineral resources and infrastructure need to be safeguarded, as highlighted in the West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan (JMLP) 2018. Sand and gravel, brick-making clay, building stone and chalk are regarded as economically important minerals and therefore it is important that they are protected from sterilisation by surface development. Certain types of infrastructure play an important role in the supply of minerals to West Sussex, particularly wharves and railheads, which are used for the importation of crushed rock and sand and gravel. Other infrastructure is used in the processing of minerals, such as coated roadstone plants and concrete batching plants. New and existing minerals infrastructure will need to be protected from inappropriate neighbouring developments that may prejudice their continuing efficient operation.

Conclusion

In light of the issues identified above, in particular the fact that the main consideration in assessing between different options is land use, it is proposed that the assessment criteria to consider the impact on agricultural land is moved from the objective on the rural economy to this objective. In addition, further assessment criteria on the potential for re-use of contaminated land and the impact on minerals safeguarding zones will be included. Consideration of the impact on water resources will be addressed under a water pollution objective.

In addition, it is proposed that the main objective should be amended to refer to emphasise the impacts on land use.

### Sustainability Theme: Pollution

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Reduce pollution and improve air quality***  ***Proposed sustainability objectives: 3. Improves air quality;***   1. ***Protects water resources;***   ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issues:***  9, 10, E10, E20, E27, E47, E48, S4, S14, EC4, EC6, EC7, EC9 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Water quality is a key issue locally as demonstrated by the impact of increased nutrient discharges into Chichester Harbour, an internationally designated site. There are also issues surrounding the capacity of waste water treatment works in the District, an issue that has also received national attention due to breaches in capacity.

Air quality is also a key issue for Local Plans and there are several Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) within the District and nearby. These AQMAs are areas where air quality fails or is likely to fail, the National Air Quality Objectives for one or more pollutant. There four AQMAs in Chichester District and are the focus of the Air Quality Action Plan for improving air quality. The four AQMAs in Chichester District are located in parts of: St Pancras, Chichester; Orchard Street, Chichester; Stockbridge A27 roundabout, Chichester; and Rumbolds Hill, Midhurst.

Air quality and water quality are both issues in respect of which there is good potential to assess different options and the conclusions on the two issues may not always correlate. Therefore it is proposed that the two issues are addressed separately.

Conclusion

To enable the issues of air quality and water quality to be considered separately, it is proposed that they are addressed by separate objectives on air quality and a more comprehensive objective on water resources, under which consideration is given to resources, water quality and water efficiency. The impacts on quality including matters around wastewater treatment capacity and nutrient neutrality are likely to be key in assessing different options.

### Sustainability Theme: Climate Change Mitigation

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| ***Current sustainability objective: 5. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions (no proposed update to this objective)***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issues:***  5, 7, 9,E2, E12, E13, E19, E20, E23, E24, E30, E32, E43, E48, E49, S8, S9 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

In January 2021, the District Council published its Detailed Climate Emergency Action Plan, this sets a target of 10% reduction in Greenhouse Gas emission year-on-year from 2019 to 2025, across the District. Emissions from existing buildings and transport are major contributors to the District’s emissions.

New development will be required to achieve the highest viable levels of energy efficiency and also incorporate the use of renewable energy. Both the orientation and location of the development will influence the potential for utilising renewable energy, including solar gain and connecting to community energy schemes and heat networks. The location will also impact on the potential for minimising the need to travel and also the options for low carbon transport.

Conclusion

It is proposed that the current objective on climate change mitigation is unchanged: ***achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions***.

### 3.5 Sustainability Theme: Flood Risk

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Minimise flood risk for new and existing development***  ***Proposed sustainability objective: 6. Enables adaptation to climate change***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  5, 7, 9,E2, E12, E13, E19, E20, E23, E24, E30, E32, E43, E48, E49, S8, S9 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Chichester District is a coastal district and this means that sea level rise is a key issue, particularly since there is uncertainty over the future delivery of flood defences. As demonstrated by the Medmerry Managed Realignment Scheme, there are opportunities for the coastline to adapt to natural processes and utilise multi-functional ways in which to control surface water and groundwater flood risk.

Since the original scoping report was published, there has been an update to the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) and associated climate change maps. The SFRA provides the flood risk evidence to support the management and planning of development; the delivery of infrastructure and the creation of sustainable communities within the Local Plan area. The updated climate change maps include allowances for climate change based on the Environment Agency methodology.

Conclusion

Although the key issue for consideration in the assessment will typically be flood risk, it is proposed that the objective be amended to address climate change adaptation more comprehensively and to allow consideration of opportunities not only for SUDS but also for the restoration of the natural function of rivers and coastal systems.

### Sustainability Theme: Transport

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| ***Current sustainability objective: 7. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system (no proposed update to this objective)***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, 9, 10, S2, S3, S4, S7, S10, S11, S12, S13, S14, EC2, EC3, EC7 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

The major transport links, including the Strategic Road Network, run east-west along the A27 and rail corridors, through Chichester to Portsmouth and Southampton to the west and London and Gatwick Airport, via Horsham and Brighton, to the east. Congestion is a key issue for residents, businesses and visitors. There are pockets of congestion on the Local Road Network across the plan area, particularly during rush hour and school times. There are particular constraints on the Local Road Network in and around Chichester City due to the historic urban forms. The congestion has negative impacts on air quality which is particularly acute around the Air Quality Management Areas.

In assessing options, the opportunities for non-motorised transport will need to be considered, in addition to the options for improved accessibility and connectivity with public transport options. The Electric Vehicle potential and opportunities to contribute to multifunction green infrastructure should be maximised.

Conclusion

Transport is such an important issue that it is important that it continues to be assessed under a single, dedicated heading. In practice there is likely to overlap with and impact on, other objectives including air quality and climate change mitigation.

There is no proposed change to the current objective: ***achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system.***

### Sustainability Theme: Landscape and Heritage

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Conserve and enhance landscape and heritage***  ***Proposed sustainability objectives: 8. Enhance landscapes;***  ***9. Conserve and enhance heritage;***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, E15, E20, E23, E28, E29, E30, E44, E45, E46, EC8 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Large areas of Chichester District are covered by landscape designations, including Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and the South Downs National Park (SDNP). Although the SDNP is outside the Chichester Local Plan area, its proximity is a landscape consideration for the Plan.

Other considerations under landscape are whether the proposal encourages sustainable land management practices which will safeguard and enhance not only the landscape but also the townscape and traditional urban options. The contribution of a proposal to the coalescence of settlements and loss of settlement identity will also need consideration, including the impact on the historic quality of Chichester City.

In terms of the heritage, there are a large number of “Heritage Assets”, both designated and non-designated, including Scheduled Monuments, archaeological sites, Historic Parks and Gardens, Listed Buildings and Conservations in the plan area. There is a presumption against development which will involve substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets but the archaeological potential on a number of Greenfield sites are unknown.

Conclusion

It is proposed that these two distinct issues are separated out. Although frequently there may be a correlation between the impacts on both of these issues, this may not always be the case. Therefore, it is proposed that the issues are separated into two standalone objectives. There are some minor amendments proposed to the assessment criteria to accommodate the creation of two objectives.

### Sustainability Theme: Housing

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Increase availability of affordable housing***  ***Proposed sustainability objective: 10. Meets local housing need***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 9, E19, S4, S5, S6, S14, S15, EC3, EC6 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Within the Chichester Local Plan area, there is a high housing need and high land values, being significantly higher than the values in the comparable areas in the South East region. In comparison to neighbouring local authorities, the median house prices are significantly higher and are £37K higher than West Sussex as a whole.

There are also considerably more detached houses compared to benchmark areas (neighbouring authorities and those identified by ONS as the most comparable local authority) and this mix is contributing towards high prices in the area, as detached homes tend to attract higher values.

In terms of affordability, Chichester District follows the national trend of significant deterioration in affordability since 2001. Generally, the district is less affordable than neighbouring districts. In 2018, the lower quartile house prices in the District stood at 13.59 times lower quartile resident earnings, indicating affordability pressures at the lower end of the market.

In 2018, the District saw an average annual population growth of 0.6%. A large proportion of the District’s residents are aged 65 or over. However, the University of Chichester and horticultural industry contribute to a stable population (6%) of those within the 20-24 year age bracket. The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (2020 provides further details on how the local housing need has been determined.

In satisfying housing need, housing affordability is not the only consideration. It is important to ensure that there is also the correct housing mix with the need for different types and sizes of homes to meet the needs of the community. Given that the District has an ageing population, there is likely to be an increased requirement for specialist housing options.

Conclusion

It is proposed that the objective is amended from ***increase the availability of affordable housing*** to***meets the local housing need***. However, it is also proposed that there is an additional assessment criterion: *“does the option increase affordable housing”*

### Sustainability Theme: Accessibility

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| ***Current sustainability objective: 11. Provides access to services and facilities (proposed that the objective remains unchanged)***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, 9, 10, S2, S3, S4, S7, S10, S11, S12, S13, S14, EC2, EC3, EC7 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

New communities should be well-located in respect of allowing access to existing community infrastructure where there is capacity. However, housing growth also has the potential to deliver or facilitate delivery of new community infrastructure and improve access to local services and facilities, particularly for those households and individuals who do not have access to a car.

Conclusion

It is proposed that the current objective on accessibility is unchanged: ***provides access to services and facilities***. However, it is proposed that there is a small amendment to wording of the first assessment criteria: *does the option make provision for new on-site facilities or allow access to existing facilities without the use of a car?*

### Sustainability Theme: Health and Wellbeing

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| ***Proposed new sustainability objective: 12. Promotes health and wellbeing***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  9, S2, S4, S8, S9, S10, S11, S12, S14 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

It is proposed that an additional objective is added to the SA Framework on health and wellbeing. This is an issue that has been high on the national agenda over recent years and never more so, in response to the covid pandemic. Access to health facilities and sports and recreational activities, are key priorities for the residents of Chichester District.

Options will be assessed based on the opportunities they create to increase access to open space, green infrastructure, facilities for exercise and active travel which increase community participation in activities that promote health and wellbeing.

Conclusion

It is proposed that an additional objective will be added to the framework to assess the impact on health and wellbeing. The particular emphasis will be on whether the option will increase access to open space, green infrastructure and facilities for exercise that increase the potential for community participation in activities that promote healthy lifestyles.

### Sustainability Theme: Economic Growth

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Promote economic development to maintain quality of life and competitiveness***  ***Proposed sustainability objective: 13. Supports sustainable economic growth***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, 9, S4, S13, S14, EC2, EC3, EC4, EC5, EC6, EC7, EC8, EC10, EC12 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Key priorities for the District and as detailed with the Council’s Economic Development Strategy is support for the district's High Streets and local businesses and encouraging growth of indigenous businesses as well as encouraging inward investment.

The Council’s Inward Investment and Growth Strategy (part of the Economic Development Strategy) sets out the Council’s intention to support economic development on commercial land in the district.

The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (2020), sets out the assessment of need for employment land over the plan period. The proposed new objective and assessment criteria are more explicit in addressing how an option meets employment land needs, supports existing businesses and stimulates inward investment and the growth of new industries and businesses.

Conclusion

It is proposed that the current objective: ***promote economic development to maintain quality of life and competitiveness*** is replaced with a more overarching strategic economic objective: ***supports sustainable economic growth.*** In addition, it is proposed that the assessment criteria is amended to focus on meeting the assessed need for employment and supporting both existing and encouraging new industries and businesses: ***does the option meet the assessed need for employment land; does the option support existing industries/assets or provide the right conditions for new industries to succeed; does the option ensure a skilled workforce is available locally to allow business development: does the option encourage a vibrate town or city centre?*** The amendments are discussed further below.

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### Sustainability Theme: Knowledge-Based Diverse Economy

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Develops a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy supported by a skilled workforce; Develops and maintains a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, 9, S4, S13, S14, EC2, EC3, EC4, EC5, EC6, EC7, EC8, EC10, EC12 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

The District’s residents are well-educated, demonstrate high levels of entrepreneurship, and a high proportion work in ‘higher level’[[1]](#footnote-1) occupations. The University of Chichester has around 5,000 students; boasts a newly opened Engineering and Digital Technology Park has academic strengths in Sport, Exercise and Health Sciences, Visual and Performing Arts, Cultural Studies and Social Studies. It also has a school of Enterprise, Management and Leadership. Chichester Further Education College has high student success rates; is a Queens Anniversary Prize winner for international education; and has a food and drink specialism at its Brinsbury Campus. West Dean College is an independent higher education college with an international reputation for conservation, creative arts and design. However, GCSE attainment in some schools is below the national average and local businesses are concerned that the skills young people have are not well-matched to industry requirements. A survey of local businesses undertaken during the development of the District’s new Economic Strategy indicated that 40.7% of respondents listed recruitment and skills as the barrier affecting the day-to-day running of their business. Development has a role to play in attracting and retaining young talent and working age people. This is essential in supporting the District’s diverse economy which includes retail, horticulture, agriculture, tourism, recreation, hospitality and culture.

In the current SA Framework there are three separate objectives addressing economic development, including one on the potential of an option to support the knowledge based economy and supporting a skilled workforce and also a further objective on maintaining a skilled workforce. Due to the overlap and the difficulty in meaningfully assessing the impact on skills of alternative options, it is proposed that the three objectives are subsumed into one more comprehensive objective on supporting economic growth.

Conclusion

It is proposed that the separate objectives on supporting a diverse, knowledge based economy and a skilled workforce, are subsumed into the more overarching objective on supporting sustainable economic growth. A further assessment criterion will be added to the objective as follows: ***Does the option ensure a skilled workforce is available locally to allow business development?***

### Sustainability Theme: Rural Economy

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| ***Current sustainability objective: Enable viability of the rural economy with enhanced diversity of employment opportunities***  ***Plans within Appendix 1 which identifies the issue:***  7, 8, 9, E27, S14, EC3, EC4, EC6, EC7, EC8 |

Review of Evidence and Issues

Within the current SA framework, the impact on the rural economy has been assessed under its own sustainability objective. However, since the impacts on the rural economy can be assessed under the overarching objective on economic growth, it is proposed that this separate objective is removed from the framework.

Conclusions

It is proposed that the separate objective on the rural economy is removed as it can be suitability addressed through other objectives. The assessment criterion on promoting a prosperous and diverse economy is addressed through the overarching objective on sustainable economic growth. The assessment of the impact on agricultural land is addressed through the objective on land use and natural resources.

### 3.14 The Updated SA Framework

Following the review of the sustainability objectives as detailed above, the updated SA Framework is presented in Table 1.

### Table 1 - Sustainability Framework for the Chichester Local Plan Review 2037

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Objective | Assessment Criteria | Indicators (*the number corresponds with those in Appendix 2, unless otherwise stated)* |
| 1. Protect and enhance biodiversity and contribute to nature recovery | Does the option prevent biodiversity loss?  Does the option support and enhance the connectivity of ecological networks and prevent habitat fragmentation?  Does the option enhance and/or restore biodiversity opportunities and create new habitat to contribute to nature recovery and green infrastructure?  Does the option have an impact on international, national or local designations? | 18 Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition within the Local Plan Area  Biodiversity Net Gain |
| 1. Maximise efficient use of land and other natural resources | Does the option result in the loss of mineral resources or impact on a Minerals Safeguarding Zone?  Does the option result in the loss of high-grade agricultural land?  Will the option assist the remediation of contaminated land ?  Will the option use previously used industrial land or brownfield sites? | 32 Area of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land |
| 1. Improves air quality | Does the option reduce air pollution from industrial processes?  Does the option reduce air pollution from transport? | 21b Average number of vehicles entering Chichester City Centre between 7 and 10am  22a-c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car  30 Annual average NO2 data from selected sites in the District |
| 1. Protects water resources | Does the option reduce levels of water pollution?  Does the option require new waste-water treatment capacity? | 16 Percentage of water bodies assessed as good ecological status  17 Percentage of water bodies assessed as good chemical status (Environment Agency)  Area of land taken out of agricultural use for nutrient neutrality |
| 1. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions | Does the option maximise the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources, including solar gain?  Does the option reduce the need to travel? | 14 Reduction in CO2 emissions per capita.  22a-c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car |
| 1. Enables adaptation to climate change | Does the option locate development in areas less affected by flood risk (coastal, fluvial, groundwater and climate change) and avoid the highest flood risk areas?  Does the option reduce the risks of coastal, fluvial surface water and groundwater flooding?  Does the option increase/utilise the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems?  Does the option help to restore natural function to rivers and coastal systems? | 31 Number of planning applications approved contrary to advice given by the Environment Agency on flood risk issues |
| 1. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system | Does the option help achieve modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport, integrating bus and train networks?  Does the option improve networks for cyclists and pedestrians and contribute to multifunctional green infrastructure?  Does the option reduce congestion? | 21a Estimated traffic flow for all vehicle types  21b Average number of vehicles entering Chichester City Centre between 7 and 10am  22a - c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car |
| 1. Enhance landscapes | Does the option encourage sustainable land management practices to conserve and enhance landscapes?  Does the option ensure protection and enhancement of townscape and traditional urban forms?  Does the option avoid adverse impacts on protected landscapes? | 34 Number of Environmental Impact Assessment Application approvals within the AONB and National Park |
| 1. Conserves and enhances heritage | Does the option ensure conservation and enhancement of the historic and archaeological environment and heritage assets? | 33 Number of designated heritage assets and number and proportion of heritage assets at risk |
| 10. Meets local housing need | Does the option contribute to meeting local housing needs?  Does the option provide the right housing mix of size and tenure?  Does the option provide affordable housing?  Does the option allow for the continuation of a sustainable mix of people within communities? | 9 Total number of net new housing completions  10 Affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions (gross) |
| 1. Provides access to services and facilities | Does the option make provision for new on-site facilities or allow access to existing facilities without the use of a car?  Does the option protect existing facilities and enhance electronic access to appropriate services?  Does the option provide sports and leisure opportunities within settlements? | 2 Percentage of rural households within 2km/4km of facilities. |
| 1. Promotes health and wellbeing | Does the option provide access to open space, green infrastructure, facilities for exercise and active travel?  Does the option encourage community participation in activities that promote healthy lifestyles, health and wellbeing? | 29a Percentage of adults who participate in activity/exercise at least three times a week  29b Percentage of adults who participate in exercise at least once a week |
| 1. Supports sustainable economic growth | Does the option meet the assessed need for employment land?  Does the option support existing industries/assets or provide the right conditions for new industries to succeed?  Does the option ensure a skilled workforce is available locally to allow business development?  Does the option encourage a vibrant town or city centre? | 5a – e Amount of floor activity/space developed for employment by type.  1a-h Percentage of employees in different sectors.  8 Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived.  1f Percentage of employees in information and communications  27 Percentage of young people who are unemployed  28 Percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grade A\*- C or equivalent (in local authority schools) (now replaced with grades 9 – 1)  3 Percentage of establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies |

# The Consultation Exercise

* 1. The initial scoping report was subject to a 5-week consultation exercise during November 2016. Following the consultation period, the report was updated to reflect the comments from the consultees.
  2. This report provides a review and update of the SA framework and was again subject to a 5-week consultation period during June/July 2021.
  3. This list of organisations consulted on the draft document is included in Appendix 3.
  4. Following the consultation exercise, the report was further updated to reflect the comments from the consultees where appropriate. The report, including the updated SA Framework, was finally approved in September 2021.

# Proposed timetable from this point forward

Local Plan Review:

* 1. The first document to be subject to SA was the Local Plan Review Issues and Options document. This assessed strategy options and was then subject to public consultation in June 2017. The SA report detailed the predicted sustainability impacts of the options considered for inclusion in the Plan Review.
  2. The next stage of the plan which was subject to SA was the development of the Preferred Approach. This document has two parts:
  + Part 1 – the overall development strategy and relevant strategic policies to meet the future needs of the area; and
  + Part 2 – Development management policies that provide the detailed policies to help guide development
  1. The Preferred Approach Development Plan Document and its accompanying Sustainability Appraisal was subject to public consultation during winter 2018/early 2019.
  2. Since the Preferred Approach Document was published in December 2018, work has continued to progress key evidence base studies, including the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA) and the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA). Areas at risk of flooding due to climate change have also been identified in accordance with the Council’s updated SFRA and Chichester District Council has declared a climate emergency. There has been further transport modelling and testing related to the A27 and the capacity needed to accommodate housing requirements set by the government. Alongside this, the figures for Local Housing Need (LHN) have been reviewed, using the latest government standard housing methodology
  3. All of these factors have resulted in the need to revisit the local plan development distribution strategy. Previous testing, which considered various options, has concluded that the most sustainable strategy concentrates development along the east-west corridor. This reflects the location of the main transport routes (the A27 dual carriageway and the railway line). It also retains Chichester City at the heart of the corridor, reflecting the location of the District’s main retail, commercial, leisure and health facilities.
  4. The revised distribution strategy retains the east-west corridor as the focus for new development. However, more development is being considered to the east of Chichester, where the impacts on important designations and on waste water capacity, appear to be less. Testing of the revised distribution has been completed and key stakeholders have been consulted and asked to identify any “showstopper” concerns. As a result of this process and the feedback from consultees, no showstoppers have been identified at this stage. This is in addition to the additional transport modelling for which we are awaiting the outputs. The revised distribution will be subject to a new sustainability appraisal assessment as part of the assessment of the Pre-Submission document for the Local Plan, based on the updated framework provided in this report. Should the process raise significant sustainability concerns, the distribution strategy may need to be reviewed again, or mitigation proposed.

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| Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes | | |  |  | |  |
| **No.** | **Level** | **Plan, Programme or Strategy** | **Sustainability Issues** | **Implications for the Local Plan** | | **Source 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 and encourage sustainable consumption. | [www.earthsummit2002.org](http://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 | 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 plan 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 Local Plan. | OPSI | |
| 4 | National | Localism Act (2011) | Abolishes Regional Spatial Strategies. Introduces more flexibility within the Community Infrastructure Levy. Sets out the framework to support Neighbourhood Planning and Community Rights to Bid | Local plan must consider neighbourhood planning and the Community Rights to Bid, including the Register of Assets of Community Value | [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/) | |
| 5 | Regional | EA Indicative Flood Risk Mapping | 5 year programme to improve and increase information on flood risk overtime. | Avoid development in flood plains | EA | |
| 6 | Regional | Pagham to East Head Draft Coastal Defence Strategy (2009) | Sets out the options for managing flood and erosion risk for this section of the coastline. | Ensure planning policy in coastal areas does not limit or pre-empt the future options for the Coastal Defence Strategy; prevent development in areas of high flood risk. | EA, CDC | |
| 7 | Sub-regional | South Downs Local Plan (2014-33), Adopted July 2019 | The objectives to meet the National Park Vision are: 1) To conserve and enhance the landscapes of the National Park; 2) To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage of the National Park; 3) To conserve and enhance large areas of high quality and well-managed habitat to form a network supporting wildlife throughout the landscape; 4) To achieve a sustainable use of ecosystem servicesthus enhancing natural capital across the landscapes of the National Park and contributing to wealth and human health and wellbeing 5) To protect and provide opportunities for everyone to discover, enjoy, understand and value the National Park and its special qualities 6) To adapt well to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change and other pressures 7) To conserve and enhance the villages and market towns of the National Park as thriving centres for residents, visitors and businesses 8) To protect and provide for the social and economic wellbeing of National Park communities supporting local jobs, affordable homes and local facilities 9) To protect and provide for local businesses including farming, forestry and tourism that are broadly compatible with and relate to the landscapes and special qualities of the National Park. | CDC's Local Plan will need to include policies which facilitate the SDNPA in achieving the objectives within its Local Plan. It will need to consider access to services by those settlements within the National Park and also connectivity for wildlife. | SDNPA | |
| 8 | Sub-regional | Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan (2019 - 2024) | The relevant key concepts within the Management Plan are: 1. Conserving and Enhancing the Special Qualities of the AONB; 2. Sustainability and Wise Use; 3. Increasing Knowledge and Understanding; 4. Helping People to Enjoy Chichester Harbour; 5. Supporting Sustainable Development; 6. Working in Partnership. | Policies to protect the special qualities of the AONB including the conservation of the tranquil nature of the AONB; minimise the impact of recreational disturbance on the designated habitats and species; encourage appropriate agricultural land uses; ensure development is appropriate and conserves the landscape, wildlife and historic environment of the AONB; ensure development complies with the protective framework for sites designated for nature conservation and where appropriate, mitigation measures are incorporated; safeguard the socio-economic activities supporting the AONB and its communities; ensure developments of commercial sites are sympathetic with the AONB; support and encourage marine-related businesses through safeguarding marine sites and employment uses; promote better public and sustainable transport options both to and within the AONB. | Chichester Harbour Conservancy | |
| 9 | Sub-regional | South Downs Partnership Management Plan (2020 – 2025) | The Partnership Management Plan sets out the overarching five-year strategy for the management of the South Downs National Park. It is a plan that sets out to shape the future of the South Downs National Park. The Plan’s ambition it to ensure the NP achieves outcomes under the following areas:   1. Landscape and Natural Beauty; 2. Increasing Resilience; 3. Habitats and Species; 4. Arts and Heritage: 5. Outstanding Experiences; 6. Lifelong Learning; 7. Health and Wellbeing; 8. Creating Custodians; 9. Great Places to Live; 10. Great Places to Work. | The Local Plan policies can contribute to the delivery of the outcomes as set out in the Partnership Management Plan and should not inhibit the achievement of those outcomes. | <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/partnership-management-plan/> | |
| 10 | County | Local Transport Plan (2011 - 2026) | Main objectives are to provide: a high quality transport network that promotes a competitive and prosperous economy; a resilient transport network that complements the built and natural environment whilst reducing carbon emissions over time; access to services, employment and housing and a transport network that feels, and is, safer and healthier to use. The highest priorities are improvements to the A27 trunk road and complementary public transport improvements to the bottlenecks at Chichester, Arundel and Worthing; improvements to the A23 between Handcross and Warninglid; maintain the highway network. | Reduce need to travel and increase accessibility of services to address congestion and pollution issues, leading to improved quality of life. Ensure new developments are accessible by all modes of transport including cleaner vehicles; ensure appropriate amounts of parking is provided at new residential development and that parking spaces are provided at non-residential developments in line with parking standards; ensure the new employment and residential developments are accessible by sustainable modes of transport; secure travel plans for new developments; promote car clubs; ensure new development will reduce the need to travel by ensuring that key services are available and accessible locally; delivery of strategic housing and commercial development is supported by associated infrastructure. | WSCC | |
| **Environment** | | | | | | |
| E1 | International | Valetta Convention | Identify, define and protect important archaeology | Include policies to protect important archaeology and check the requirements of the convention are included in the SA. | | UNESCO |
| E2 | 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. | Local Plan should help UK achieve its legally binding Greenhouse Gas targets. | | UNFCCC |
| E3 | 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 | Local Plan, SA and Local Plan background documents need to be easily available to the public | | <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enviroment/aarhus/> |
| E4 | European | European Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (97/11/EC) | Requires assessment of the effect of certain public and private projects on the environment. | Ensure that appropriate assessments are carried out for sites in locations where development could adversely impact on the environment. | | <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/home.htm> |
| E5 | European | European Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (2001/42/EC) | Ensures that environmental consequences of certain plans and programmes are identified and assessed during their preparation and before their adoption. | Ensure that environmental assessment of policy options is built into Sustainability Framework to meet requirements of Directive. | | <http://europa.eu.int/comm/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm> |
| E6 | European | European Water Framework Directive (2000) | A river basin District structure will be established, within which demanding environmental objectives will be set, including ecological targets for surface waters. | See River Basin Management Plans below | | EU |
| E7 | 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 |
| E8 | 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 (AA) of the Local Development Documents, 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> |
| E9 | 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 (AA) of the Local Development Documents, 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> |
| E10 | European | European Directive on 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 |
| E11 | European | European Air Quality Directive (2008) | 1) To define and establish objectives for ambient air quality; 2) To assess the ambient air quality in Member States on the basis of common methods and criteria; 3) To produce adequate publicly available information about ambient air quality; 4) To maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases. | Developments to take into account impact on air quality (accumulative effect). | | EU |
| E12 | European | Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (2010) | Requires that: 1) energy performance certificates are to be included in all advertisements for the sale or rental of buildings; 2) EU countries must establish inspection schemes for heating and air conditioning systems or put in place measures with equivalent effect; 3) all new buildings must be nearly zero energy buildings by December 2020 (public buildings by 31 December 2018); 4) EU countries must set minimum energy performance requirements for new buildings, for the major renovation of buildings and for the replacement or retrofit of building elements (heating and cooling systems, roofs, walls, etc.); 5) EU countries have to draw up lists of national financial measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings. | Policy to include energy efficiency requirements. Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost effectiveness. | | <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/buildings> |
| E13 | European | Energy Efficiency Directive (2012) | Requires that: 1) EU countries make energy efficient renovations to at least 3% of buildings owned and occupied by central government; 2) EU governments should only purchase buildings which are highly energy efficient; 3) 77EU countries must draw-up long-term 7national building renovation strategies which can be included in their National Energy Efficiency Action Plans. | Policy to include energy efficiency requirements. Promote the improvement in energy performance of buildings, taking into account conditions, requirements and cost effectiveness. Promote District heating networks. | | <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/topics/energy-efficiency/buildings> |
| E14 | European | European Noise Directive (2002) | 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. Ensure allocated sites are not unreasonably impacted by noise. | | <http://ec.europa.eu/enviroment/noise/home.htm> |
| E15 | European | European Landscape Convention (Florence Convention 2000) | Introduces a Europe wide concept centring on the quality of landscape protection, management and planning covering the entire territory and not just outstanding landscapes. In the context of sustainable development, landscape is an essential consideration in striking the balance between preserving the natural and cultural heritage and using it as an economic resource. | Plan policies should support the need to assess the quality of landscapes and to set quality objectives; to identify landscapes, their characteristics and the dynamics and pressures which affect them; frame policies on landscape in terms of protection, management and planning so as to maintain and improve landscape quality. The SA objectives should include consideration of the landscape within relevant objectives. | | <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/Treaties/Html/176.htm> |
| E16 | European | Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (1994) | The latest Ramsar Strategic Plan (2016 – 2024) has 4 Strategic Goals as follows:   * Addressing the Drivers of Wetland Loss And Degradation; * Effectively Conserving and Managing the Ramsar Site Network; * Wisely Using All Wetlands * Enhancing Implementation | The Local Plan policies should contribute to the delivery of the Strategic Goals within the Strategic Plan and not constrain deliveryof those goals. | | [www.ramsar.org](http://www.ramsar.org) |
| E17 | National | Natural Environment White Paper - The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (2011) | Outlines the Government's vision for the natural environment over the next 50 years. It aims to set a clear institutional framework to achieve the recovery of nature: 1) establish Local Nature Partnerships (LNPs); 2) create new Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs); 3) reforms to the planning system. Specific actions include: 1. removing barriers to learning outdoors; 2. creating a new Local Green Areas designation; and 3. establishing a Green Infrastructure Partnership. | The Local Plan should ensure a strategic approach to planning for nature within and across local areas. | | <http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf> |
| E18 | National | Making Space for Nature: A review of England's wildlife sites and ecological network (2010) | A report into the state of England's wildlife sites which showed that the sites are fragmented and vulnerable to change. The report makes key points for establishing a strong and connected natural environment. | That designated wildlife sites need better protection and management but also that we need to protect the whole ecological network, not just designated sites but also the habitat, corridors and stepping stones that connect them. | | <http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/biodiversity/documents/201009space-for-nature.pdf> |
| E19 | National | Climate Change Act (2008) | The Act sets out how the UK will transition towards a low carbon economy and set out legally binding targets: greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK to achieve zero carbon by 2050 and reduction in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020 against a 1990 baseline. The act also introduces a carbon budgeting system to cap emissions over five year periods. | The plan policies must contribute to achieving the targets. | | [www.defra.gov.uk](http://www.defra.gov.uk/) |
| E20 | National | National Planning Policy Framework: Environment | N4PPF replaces planning policy guidance and statements. It aims to support economic growth but also to promote strong communities and the need to protect and enhance the environment. Local plans must be prepared in accordance with the NPPF. | The NPPF sets out the requirements for Sustainability Appraisal and to ensure that there is a sustainability objective that new development does not increase flood risk and that development is not unnecessarily exposed to flooding. The core planning principles under environment are: 1) Ensure development needs are met in full unless the adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits; 2) To achieve sustainable development economic, social and environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system; 3) Maintain the established purposes and roles of the Green Belt, recognise intrinsic beauty of countryside and support thriving rural communities;7) Support transition to a low carbon future; 8) Contribute to conserving and enhancing the natural environment and reducing pollution; 9) Encourage the effective use of land by re-using previously developed land; 11) Conserve heritage assets; 12) Manage patterns of growth to make full use of public transport, walking and cycling. | | DCLG |
| E21 | National | Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 | 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.77 | None: Local Plan won't have to repeat legal protections under the criminal law. | | HMSO |
| E22 | 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, protects 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 |
| E23 | National | Planning and Energy Act (2008) | The Act enables Local Plans to include requirements for new development to provide a set proportion of its energy requirement from a renewable or a local, low carbon source and to set energy efficiency requirements beyond building regulations. | The Local Plan should examine the case for imposing local targets for renewable and decentralised energy requirements and energy efficiency and to set a suitable local standard. | | [www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/pdf/ukpga\_20080021\_en.pdf](http://www.opsi.gov.uk/acts/acts2008/pdf/ukpga_20080021_en.pdf) |
| E24 | National | Planning Practice Guidance - Flood Risk and Coastal Change (2014) | The guidance is designed to ensure that if there are better sites in terms of flood risk, or a proposed development cannot be made safe, it should not be permitted. Local authorities should: undertake a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment to inform the Local Plan; apply a sequential approach to site selection: ensure that where development need to be in locations where there is a risk of flooding as alternatives sites are not available, that the development is flood resilient and resistant; seek flood risk management opportunities and reduce the causes and impacts of flooding. | Avoid development in flood risk areas, use sustainable drainage wherever possible | | DCLG |
| E25 | National | National Planning Practice Guidance for Waste (2014) | The guidance sets out detailed waste planning policies. It should be read in conjunction with the NPPF, the Waste Management Plan for England and National Policy Statements for Waste Water and Hazardous Waste. | Local Plan will need to take account of the West Sussex Waste Plan to ensure that documents are in broad accordance with each other | | DCLG |
| E26 | National | Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning and Sustainable Waste Management (not cancelled by NPPF) | The policy statement sets out detailed waste planning policies and should be used in conjunction with the National Planning Policy Framework. It sets out the need to use a proportionate evidence base; identify the need for waste management facilities; identify suitable sites and areas; | Waste management facilities are considered alongside other spatial planning concerns, recognising the positive contribution that waste management can bring to the development of sustainable communities; consider opportunities for utilising energy from waste in new developments; consider the particular locational needs of some types of waste management facilities in preparing the local plan; ensure that new development makes sufficient provision for waste management and promotes good design to secure the integration of waste management facilities with the rest of the development, and, in less developed areas, with the local landscape. This includes providing adequate storage facilities at residential premises, for example by ensuring that there is sufficient and discrete provision for bins, to facilitate a high quality, comprehensive and frequent household collection service; ensure that the handling of waste arising from the construction and operation of development maximises reuse/recovery opportunities, and minimises off-site disposal. | | [www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm\_planning/documents/page/odpm\_plan\_039215.pdf](http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_planning/documents/page/odpm_plan_039215.pdf) |
| E27 | National | The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (2011) | The air quality strategy sets out air quality objectives and policy options to further improve air quality in the UK. | The impact of development on air quality will need to be considered. | | [www.gov.uk/government/publications](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications) |
| E28 | National | Strategy for sustainable land management in England (2006) | This paper sets out Natural England's vision for sustainable land management. The document presents four principles to guide the development of the policies and practice of sustainable land management. | Local plan should encourage and support changes to more sustainable land management practices in the agricultural, forestry and horticultural sectors | | <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/51007> |
| E29 | Sub Regional | Local Landscape Character Assessments | Communities can use Local Landscape Character Assessments to identify how and why the landscape character of a particular location makes it different or distinct from another – providing detail that complements broader-scale assessments produced at national, regional, county and District levels.  Local Landscape Character Assessments cannot be supplementary planning documents or material considerations but they can influence planning policies. National parks are designated because of the value of their landscapes. By giving a value to certain landscape types or identifying your community’s priorities for protecting or enhancing key landscape features you will help the SDNPA in assessing how planning applications might impact on the local landscape. | Local Landscape Character Assessments (LLCAs) can be used by communities to assess the condition of their local landscape and attribute value to certain aspects, such as important views or green spaces. | | SDNPA - <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/landscape-design-conservation/south-downs-landscape-character-assessment/south-downs-landscape-character-assessment-2020/> |
| E30 | 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 Local Plan. 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 - <http://www.conservancy.co.uk/assets/assets/landscape_2006.pdf> |
| E31 | Sub Regional | Arun and Western Streams abstraction licensing strategy (2013) | 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 - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/289932/LIT\_8062\_987684.pdf |
| E32 | Sub regional | Arun and Western Streams Flood Management Plan 2009 | Sits within the South East river basin District flood risk (from 2015 to 2021) | Cross District and organisation coordination needed. The main streams and rivers that drain the Arun and Western Streams catchment are: River Arun Western Rother (major tributary of the River Arun) River Ems River Lavant Aldingbourne Rife | | Environment Agency - https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/file/293864/Arun\_and\_Western\_Streams\_Catchment\_Flood\_Management\_Plan.pdf |
| E33 | Sub-Regional | South East River Basin Management Plan (2015) | 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 waste water.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 developments. | | EA - https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-District-river-basin-management-plan |
| E34 | Sub-regional | Achieving Nutrient Neutrality for New Development in the Solent Region – Natural England Advice (2020) | High levels of nitrogen and phosphorus input to the Solent water environment is resulting in dense mats of green algae and other effects on the marine ecology and are therefore impacting on the Solent’s protected habitats and bird species. One way to dealing with this issue is nutrient neutrality. Nutrient neutrality is a means of ensuring that development does not add to existing nutrient burdens and this provide certainty that the whole of the scheme is deliverable in line with the requirement of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended). | Nutrient neutrality and complying with the recommended approach will be required for all site allocations where the treated effluent from the development discharges into any Solent international site or any water body which subsequently discharges into such a site. Within the Chichester Local Plan Area, this is relevant to Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA and Ramsar site and the Solent Maritime SAC.  The Local Plan process may also present opportunities for identifying sites for mitigation of nutrients, in line with the nutrient neutrality policy from Natural England. | | <https://www.chichester.gov.uk/media/33595/Solent-Nutrients-V5-June-2020/pdf/Solent_Nutrients_V5_June2020.pdf> |
| E35 | Sub-regional | South Downs People and Nature Network – Green Infrastructure Plan (2020) | The People and Nature Network sets out how a wide range of partners can work together to plan positively for nature and natural services within and surrounding the protected landscapes of the South East. This is in recognition that nature, and the provision of natural ecosystem services, do not follow administrative boundaries. The strategic principles of the network are:   * Making Strong Connections; * A Natural and Cultural Canvas; * Support Sustainable and Healthy Communities; * Become Fit for the Future; * Better Through Working Together. | The Local Plan policies should support the principles within the Network Plan. | | [https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management/people-and-nature-network-plan/](https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/national-park-authority/our-work/partnership-management/people-and-nature-network-pann/) |
| E36 | Sub-regional | Sussex Bat Special Area of Conservation: Planning and Landscape Scale Enhancement Protocol (‘the Bat Protocol’) | One of the key aims of the protocol, is to ensure that the bat populations associated with The Mens, Ebernoe Common and Singleton and Cocking Tunnels Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) thrive and development around the SACs avoids impacts on them, thereby preventing delays during their consideration at the planning stage. | Although the protocol is mainly intended to be used for the development management process, the Local Plan allocations within the impact zones for the SACs will need to consider the impact on the bat populations. | | <https://www.southdowns.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/TLL-15-Draft-Sussex-Bat-SAC-Protocol.pdf> |
| E37 | County | West Sussex Joint Minerals Local Plan | The Plan sets out four key areas which will help shape the future of minerals activities in West Sussex:   * A vision and strategic objectives for sustainable minerals development. * 10 policies to achieve the strategic objectives for minerals development in West Sussex (Policies M1-M10). * 15 development management policies to ensure no unacceptable harm to the environment, economy or communities of West Sussex (policies 12-26). * One site allocation to help meet the need for brick making clay (policy M11).   The only provision for an additional mineral site, is for an extension of the West Hoathly Claypit. | The Local Plan will have to co-ordinate with Joint Minerals Local Plan. | | WSCC - https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/policies-and-reports/environment-planning-and-waste-policy-and-reports/minerals-and-waste-policy/joint-minerals-local-plan/ |
| E38 | County | Local Distinctiveness Guidance for West Sussex | Provides guidance on how local distinctiveness can be built into development and land management decisions. Maintain, protect and enhance where possible: 1) the existing pattern of farmsteads; 2) the scale, vernacular style, massing and materials of buildings and their cartilage boundaries; 3) ensuring large settlements are integrated into the landscape and screened, allowing views out where the existing pattern allows; 4) existing country houses and their settings while avoiding further erosion of the rural character; 5) Conservation areas, listed buildings and their settings; 6) Rural character of the local road network through sensitive and appropriate design and signage; 6) the sense of remoteness of small coastal and coastal inlet settlements; 7) green gaps between the coastal towns and villages. | Local plan site allocation will have to take the guidance into account, to minimise negative landscape impact. | | WSCC |
| E39 | County | Landscape Assessment of West Sussex (2003) | Guidance for land owners and managers on landscape protection, conservation and enhancement. Background to planning policy and guidance in Local Plan and supplementary Planning Documents. Guidance for development management planners (land use and highways). Information database for community use (village appraisals, town centre regeneration, village plans etc.). | Local plan site allocation will have to take the guidance into account, to minimise negative landscape impact. | | WSCC |
| E40 | County | Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) | Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) is an interpretation of landscape change, showing how it has been influenced by both natural and human activities. Activities such as farming, settlement and recreation have left physical traces that add to the changing character of the landscape. It is vital that landscape character is understood in order to manage future change and impact. | The Sussex HLC is a guidance tool to inform further landscape survey and analysis, and to place other datasets, such as the Historic Environment Record (HER), within the landscape context. It should be viewed as a first step to understanding the historic time-depth of any given area. Local plan site allocation will have to take the assessments into account, to ensure sensitive landscape impact. | | [www.historicengland.org.uk](http://www.historicengland.org.uk) |
| E41 | County | Joint Materials Resource Management Strategy (JMRMS) for West Sussex (2005 -2035) | The strategy provides the framework for the delivery of the European obligations and national long-term targets for waste management. Coordinates the resources and actions of each of the partner authority to meet the waste challenge. | Provide access to facilities in order to maximise the ability of residents and businesses to re-use and minimise waste, and where that is not possible, to then re-cycle it. | | WSCC |
| E42 | District | Chichester District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2020 - 2024 | The Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) for Chichester District is a strategic document bringing together the Council's planned activities to protect the local biodiversity, as well as proposing new areas of activity such as habitat improvements to some of the Biodiversity Opportunity Areas identified by the Sussex Biodiversity Action Plan.  The plan has a number of key areas including creating an accurate picture of the wildlife in the District, developing local partnerships, raising public awareness of the need for action and maintaining, restoring and creating habitats for the benefit of biodiversity on both a regional and local scale.  The Chichester Local Biodiversity Action Plan aims to complement actions proposed in the Sussex and UK BAP and to focus resources to conserve and enhance biodiversity through local partnerships. | 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. | | https://www.chichester.gov.uk/biodiversity |
| E43 | Local | Climate Change Floor Risk Maps, Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (2018) | This Level 1 SFRA provides the flood risk evidence and long-term strategy to support the management and planning of development, protect the environment, deliver infrastructure and promote sustainable communities within in the Local Plan area. The document produces climate change flood risk maps which include the allowances for climate change based on the Environment Agency Methodology. | The evidence provided within the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, including the climate change flood risk maps, will need to inform the Local Plan process including the selection of site allocations. | | http://www.chichester.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=31030 |
| E44 | District | Chichester District Historic Environment Strategy and Action Plan (adopted 2017) | The purpose of the Historic Environment Strategy is to provide a framework and context for how we continue to enjoy, preserve, manage, interpret and promote our historic environment during the 21st Century and the numerous challenges this presents. | The Local plan will need to reflect the strategy and ensure it includes robust heritage/cultural policies and supporting guidance. | | <https://www.chichester.gov.uk/media/27915/Historic-Environment-Strategy----Adopted-February-2017/pdf/Historic_Environment_Strategy__-_Adopted_February_2017.pdf> |
| E45 | District | Conservation Area Character Appraisals and Management Proposals | Managing change in a sustainable way that sustains the historic environment. | Part of the evidence base | | CDC |
| E46 | District | Village Design Statements | A Village or Town Design Statement (VDS) is a practical tool to help influence decisions on design and development. A VDS provides a clear statement of the character of a particular village or town against which planning applications may be assessed. It is not about whether development should take place (this is one of the purposes of the District's Local Plan), but about how development should be undertaken so as to respect the local identity. | Robust Design Policies must be included within the Local Plan. | | CDC |
| E47 | District | Contaminated Land Strategy 2015 | 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 |
| E48 | District | Towards Better Air Quality - An Air Quality Action Plan for Chichester District 2015 - 2020 | The plan was produced after three Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) were declared after failing to meet the UK air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide. | Ensure development does not lead to negative impact on air quality. | | CDC |
| E49 | District | Climate Emergency Detailed Action Plan (2020) | There are two parts to the plan. The first focuses on what the council is doing to reduce emissions in delivering council services, and the second outlines what the council proposes to do to help others (individuals and organisations) in the District to reduce their emissions. | 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 settlements/developments. | | CDC |
| **Social** | | | | | | |
| S1 | International | UN Convention on Human Rights | International agreement on human rights which details basic civil and political rights of nationals and individuals | Encourage an active community and ensure thorough engagement and consultation in plan-making. | | United National |
| S2 | International | European Union (2007) - Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU | It has three main objectives:•fostering good health in an ageing Europe  •protecting citizens from health threats •supporting dynamic health system and new technologies | Include policies which encourage healthy lifestyles and working conditions and ensure access to health services. | | EU |
| S3 | National | HM Government (2010) White Paper: Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Strategy for Public Health in England | The aims of the White Paper are: protecting the population from serious health threats; helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives and improving the health of the poorest, fastest. | Include policies which encourage healthy lifestyles and working conditions and ensure access to health services. | | HMSO |
| S4 | National | National Planning Policy Framework: Social | Support strong, vibrant and healthy communities and help create healthy living environments; promote health, social and cultural wellbeing and the reduction of health inequalities; consider the healthcare infrastructure implications; maximise opportunities for healthy lifestyles; pollution and environmental hazards are accounted for in development and ensure access to the whole community by all sections of the community. | Support the provision and protection of new sporting, leisure, recreational facilities, and public rights of way in the District. Help facilitate enhancements to Green Infrastructure Networks. Create strong neighbourhood areas that are safe, attractive places to live and work. Maximise quality of life considerations in new development. | | CLG |
| S5 | National | Housing and Planning Act (2016) | The Act contains provisions on new homes (including starter homes), landlords and property agents, abandoned premises, social housing (including extending the Right to Buy to housing association tenants; sale of local authority assets; 'pay-to-stay'; secure tenancies), planning, compulsory purchase and public land (duty to dispose). | The Local Plan will need to promote starter homes (to be sold to fast time buyers aged 23 - 39) at no more than 80% of market value. A register of brownfield land will need to be compiled and maintained. | | [www.legislation.gov.uk](http://www.legislation.gov.uk/) |
| S6 | National | Homes England Strategic Plan 2018 - 2023 | The plan sets out the following objectives:   * unlock public and private land where the market will not, to get more homes built where they are needed * ensure a range of investment products are available to support housebuilding and infrastructure, including more affordable housing and homes for rent, where the market is not acting * improve construction productivity * create a more resilient and competitive market by supporting smaller builders and new entrants, and promote better design and higher quality homes * offer expert support for priority locations, helping to create and deliver more ambitious plans to get more homes built * effectively deliver home ownership products, providing an industry standard service to consumers | Need to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing and affordable housing. New development needs to achieve high environmental standards. | | <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homes-england-strategic-plan-201819-to-202223/homes-england-strategic-plan-2018-to-2023#our-mission-and-objectives> |
| S7 | National | Planning for Traveller Sites (2015) | To ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way which facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community. | LPAs need to carry out their own assessment of need; work collaboratively to meet the need; plan over a reasonable timescale; protect the Green Belt from inappropriate development; aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments; include fair, realistic and inclusive policies in Local Plan; increase number of sites in appropriations; reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities; enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure; have due regard to the protection of local amenity and environment. | | DCLG |
| S8 | National | Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act (2000) | Requires the Government to eradicate fuel poverty in England by 2016 and in Wales by 2018 | Help to facilitate the provision of affordable, high quality and energy efficient housing. | | ODPM |
| S9 | National | Cutting the cost of keeping warm - a fuel poverty strategy for England (2015) | Highlights current schemes and strategies to eradicate fuel poverty and increase energy efficiency. | Achieve increased energy efficiency in new residential development | | [www.gov.uk/government/publications](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications) |
| S10 | County | West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (2019 – 2024) | The Strategy adopts a lifecourse approach, identifying our priorities across three themes - Starting Well, Living and Working Well and Ageing well | Support the provision of appropriate health services and leisure facilities. Ensure investment in new and existing housing. | | WSCC |
| S11 | County | [Creating healthy and sustainable places. A framework for West Sussex](https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/15845/creating_healthy_and_sustainable_places_ws.pdf) | This framework is aimed at place makers and acts as a toolkit to encourage a holistic approach to public health for each development. | Although the document is not a statutory planning document, it gives further guidance on how the requirements of the NPPF on healthy and safe communities can be met. | | <https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/15845/creating_healthy_and_sustainable_places_ws.pdf> |
| S12 | County | West Sussex Partnership Families Strategic Plan 2020 | The aspiration of the plan is that all children, young people and families in West Sussex, will thrive and prosper. The three outcomes proposed by the plan are:   1. Children and young people get the best start in life, they are physically and emotionally healthy; 2. Children and young people are safe and secure; 3. Families are resilient and able to access support when they need it; 4. Children, young people and families succeed in learning, work and life. | Facilitate better access to services in rural, urban and coastal areas. Improve the quality, supply and access to housing. | | WSCC |
| S13 | District | CDC's Equalities Strategy 2017 - 2021 | Addresses how CDC will ensure compliance with the General Equality Duty and have due regard to the need to: eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation; advance quality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics; take steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people; encourage other people from protected groups to participate in public life or in other activities where their participations is disproportionately low. | Seek opportunities to reduce inequalities between different groups by promoting development location and layout which ensures accessibility to services, facilities and amenities; enhancing the local environment through appropriate land use, design and layout and incorporation of green infrastructure; facilitating the provision of new educational and learning facilities to help improve skills and increase opportunities; and supporting social inclusion. | | CDC |
| S14 | District | Chichester in Partnership Community Strategy 2016-2021 | An overarching strategic document which sets out the priorities for the 5-year period. The three main themes are: The Economy; Health & Wellbeing; Housing and Neighbourhoods; Environment; Transport and Access | Facilitate the adoption of healthy and active lifestyles by enabling access to sports and leisure facilities; Support communities to meet their own housing needs; Enable access to services in rural areas to prevent isolation; encourage alternative forms of transport. | | CDC |
| S15 | District | CDC's Housing Strategy 2020 - 2025 | Housing Strategy defines eight long term objectives. They are as follows: 1. Prevent homelessness through early intervention and support 2. Reduce the number of placements into Bed and Breakfast 3. Tackle rough sleeping 4. Maintain and improve the condition of housing in the District 5. Optimise the use of social rented/affordable housing in the District 6. Deliver 1,000 new affordable homes by 2025 7. Increase the capacity to meet rural housing needs through community led housing initiatives 8. Address the need for specialised housing for those with care needs | Ensure an adequate supply of appropriate housing to meet the needs of the District. | | CDC |
| **Economic** | | | | | | |
| EC1 | International | Europe 2020 | This 10-year strategy proposed by the European Commission is for the advancement of the economy of the European Union. It aims at smart, sustainable, inclusive growth with greater coordination of national and European policy. | The need to reduce the negative impact in the short, medium or long term by balancing social and environmental considerations in spatial planning and land management decisions alongside economic considerations. | | [www.ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index\_en.htm](http://www.ec.europa.eu/europe2020/index_en.htm) |
| EC2 | National | HM Government (2010) White Paper: Local growth - realising every place's potential | Sets out the framework to achieve sustainable growth by: creating macroeconomic stability; helping markets work more effectively; ensure that growth is efficient; ensure that everyone in the UK has access to opportunities that enable them to fulfil their potential. | The Local Plan policies need to support strong, sustainable and balanced growth and provide opportunities for everyone to enable them to fulfil their potential. | | HMSO |
| EC3 | National | National Planning Policy Framework: Economic | Securing economic growth in order to create jobs and prosperity through the planning system. Build on existing economic strengths but sufficiently flexible to respond to changing economic circumstances. Contribute to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy. | Ensure sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; identify and coordinate development requirements, including provision of infrastructure; integration of residential and commercial uses; support for clusters and networks to drive creativity and knowledge exchange; provide high quality communications (including broadband); ensure town centres are competitive by providing diverse retail offer, have suitable sites for retail, leisure, office, tourism, cultural, community and residential development within them. Patterns of development should facilitate sustainable transport modes; more housing needed to give people a wide choice of quality homes and widen opportunities for home ownership. Housing developments need to be in accessible locations and designed to encourage sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. | | DCLG |
| EC4 | National | National Planning Practice Guidance (2014) | The guidance advises that Local Authorities should plan for economic growth based on objectively assessed need, which identifies locations and approximate land/floor space needed to meet anticipated demand. LPAs should aim to meet the full needs of town centres. | Ensure that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support sustainable growth. Ensure town centres are competitive by providing diverse retail, leisure, office space, tourism, cultural, community and residential development within them. | | DCLG |
| EC5 | Regional | Local Enterprise Partnership: Coast to Capital LEP: Strategic Economic Plan (2018 – 2030) | The eight strategic priorities are: 1. Deliver Prosperous Urban Centres; 2. Develop Business Infrastructure and Support; 3. Invest in sustainable growth; 4. Create skills for the future; 5. Pioneer innovation in core strengths; 6. Promote better transport and mobility; 7. Improve digital network capability; 8. Build a strong national and international identity. | Ensure policies that support sustainable economic growth. | | [www.coast2capital.org.uk](http://www.coast2capital.org.uk/) |
| EC6 | Regional | Coastal West Sussex and Greater Strategic Brighton - Local Strategic Statement on Delivering Sustainable Growth 2013 - 2031 | A strategic document which sets out the local authorities' ambitions in relation to sustainable growth: provides a framework for investment opportunities; establishes priorities for funding opportunities; coordinates activities on strategic planning and economic activity in the wider area. | Policies that promote regeneration of brown field sites in Selsey; facilitate delivery of waste water treatment and sewerage network capacity; address the impact of surface water on infrastructure; improve coastal and river flood defences and surface water management; ensure provision of green infrastructure; reduce the environmental impact of growth where development is necessary; facilitate improvements to junctions on the A27 and north-south links on the A284 and the A29. | | Coastal West Sussex |
| EC7 | County | Supporting Economic Growth in West Sussex - An Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012 - 2020 | Promote West Sussex as a First Class Business Location; Understand and respond to the needs to established businesses and support people to start and grow successful enterprises; Adapt and respond to new funding conditions and opportunities; Deliver the transport and communications infrastructure that businesses and residents need; Make the best use of land and property to support a robust and sustainable economy; Support the creation of a range of jobs that enable people to participate in the labour market in a way that best reflects their needs at different life stages; Support local people to acquire the skills that the economy needs. | Policies that reduce need to travel for businesses, including improving communication infrastructure; continue improvements to City and Town Centre so that they are attractive to investors; enhancing the cultural offer within the District; priority brownfield sites are appropriately developed and existing sites are improved to provide new business spaces, jobs and homes that communities need. | | WSCC |
| EC8 | District | Creating a Prosperous and Sustainable Economy: An Economic Strategy for Chichester District(2019 - 2024 | The Key priorities in the Strategy are: Attract and Retain Working Age Talent; Create the Conditions to Support Growth-Oriented Businesses; Match Skills to Business and Economic Needs; Make Best Use of the District's Natural and Cultural Assets. | Provide residential accommodation that is affordable and attractive to students and working age households; identify, develop and promote key employment sites to meet the Employment Land Review forecasts for the District; support farmers, foresters and landowners to make the best economic use of their assets within the constraints of landscape, wildlife and listed buildings designations. | | CDC |
| EC9 | District | Chichester District Car Park Strategy 2010 - 2020 | To provide and manage a range of safe, secure, attractive, well maintained and affordable car parking that meets the needs of residents, shoppers, visitors and commuters, in a manner compatible with the settlements' character and environment, and so ensure the economic well-being of the District. Support minor increases in capacity of existing CDC car parks by more effective layouts and modest extensions. Should the "do minimum" fail to deliver, feasibility of Park and Ride scheme to be considered, including location of car park. | Policies that support the strategy, including identifying opportunities for additional car parking provision if necessary. Ensure new development provides appropriate parking facilities. | | CDC |
| EC10 | District | Chichester Business Improvement District Business Plan (2017 – 2022) | The key priorities for the BID are as follows: 1) Strategic Partnerships; 2) Business Opportunities; 3) promoted Chichester as an Organised and Safer City; 4) Promoting Chichester through events and marketing. | Policies that support the development of Chichester's reputation as a Centre of Excellent for Entrepreneurship and in which to do business and that encourage visitors to stay longer, develop brand loyalty and attract repeat business. | | Chichester BID |
| EC11 | District | Chichester in Partnership Community Strategy 2016 - 2021 | An overarching strategic document which sets out the priorities for the 5-year period. The three main themes are: The Economy; Health & Wellbeing; Housing and Neighbourhoods; Environment; Transport and Access | Support the growth of local businesses; facilitate improved transport links throughout the District. | | CDC |
| EC12 | District | Vision for Chichester 2016 - 2035 | The aims of the Vision are to: 1) to be a clear, locally supported vision of the function and future of the city; 2) develop Chichester as a vibrant and attractive commercial and cultural location, serving residents, workers and visitors; 3) identify development opportunities; 4) increase the profile and promotion of the city; 5) attract significant new inward investment and funding; 6) create substantial economic growth and create jobs; 7) create a first class destination for shoppers. | The vision is likely to be central to economic and planning policy for the City. | | CDC |

# Appendix 2 - Baseline Information

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| No. | Indicator | Data | Trend (if known) | Source |
| 1a | Percentage of employees in Manufacturing | 8.3% (2018) |  | ONS business register and survey [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1b | Percentage of employees in construction | 4.2% (2018) |  | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1c | Percentage of employees in Services (classifications G to S) including: | 87.2% (2018) | Upwards | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1d | Wholesale and Retail, including Motor Trades (G) | 15% (2018) | Decreasing since 2015 | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1e | Accommodation and Food Services (I) | 10% (2018) |  | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1f | Information and Communications (J) | 2.9% (2018) |  | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1g | Financial and Other Business Services (K-N) | 18.8% (2018) |  | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 1h | Public Admin, Education and Health (O – Q) | 32.5% (2018) | Increasing since 2015 | [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 2a | Percentage of rural households within 4km of a bank or building society | 54% (2012) |  | West Sussex Life 2012 [www.westsussex.gov.uk](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk) |
| 2b | Percentage of rural households within 4km of an ATM | 82% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 2c | Percentage of rural households within 4km of a Petrol Station | 46% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 2d | Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Post Office | 75% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 2e | Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Primary School | 79% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 2f | Percentage of rural households within 4km of a Secondary School | 22% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 2g | Percentage of rural households within 4km of a GP | 73% (2012) |  | <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/accessibility-statistics-2013> |
| 3 | Percentage of West Sussex establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies | 5% (2017) only collected for the County |  | UK Commission for Employment and Skills: Employer Skills Survey 2017 |
| 4 | Median Gross weekly earnings of District residents | £550.30 (full time, April 2019) | Upwards | Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2019, Office of National Statistics [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 5a | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1 mixed) | 9,967 m2 (2018)  (4,660 m2 in 2013-4) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 5b | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a - Offices) | 1,942.3 m2  (2018) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 5c | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1c - light industry) | 5,030 m2  (2018) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 5d | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B2 – General Industry) | 447 m2  (2018) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 5e | Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B8 – storage / distribution) | 2,685.5 m2  (2018) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 6 | Number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population | 0.6% (November 2018) |  | NOMIS Labour Market Statistics [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 7 | Percentage change in the number of VAT registered Businesses | -0.6% (2018) |  | ONS Business Demography 2013, [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 8 | Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived | 12% (2018/19) | Increasing since 2012 | HBAI Children in Low Income Families Local Measure 2018/2019 [www.data.gov.uk](http://www.data.gov.uk) |
| 9 | Total number of net new dwellings completions | 654 (2018 – 2019) | Upwards since 2012 | CDC AMR 2018-19 |
| 10 | Affordable Dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completions (gross) | 22.7% (2018-2019) |  | CDC AMR 2018-19 |
| 11 | Household accommodation without central heating | 2.6% (2011) | Downwards | 2011 Census Data [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 12 | Median House Price to median  earnings ratio | 12.57 (2015) | Increasing | Housing Market and House Prices, DCLG [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) |
| 13 | CO2 emissions – domestic emissions per capita | 1.7 tonnes CO2 (2018) | Downwards | UK local and regional CO2 emissions dataset DECC, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) |
| 14 | CO2 emissions – total emissions per capita | 5.3 tonnes CO2 (2018) | Downwards | UK local and regional CO2 emissions dataset DECC, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) |
| 15 | Daily domestic water use | 142 litres per capita per day (2019) |  | Water UK |
| 16 | Percentage of water bodies assessed as good ecological status | 0/19 water bodies = 0% (2019) |  | EA  <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3533/Summary>  <http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3534/Summary> |
| 17 | Percentage of water bodies assessed as good chemical status | 0/19 water bodies = 0% (2019) | Declined since 2015 | EA  As above |
| 18 | The percentage area of land designated as a SSSI which is found to be in favourable condition | 51.6% (2019) | Declined since 2006 | Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre via CDC AMR 2018-2019 |
| 19 | Kilograms of household waste collected per household | 434.02kg (2014-15) |  | CDC Corporate Plan 2014-15 |
| 20 | Percentage of household waste recycled | 47.1% (Q2, 2019-2020) | Upwards | CDC Corporate Plan 2019-2020 |
| 21a | Estimated traffic flow on major roads for all vehicle types | 2,584 million vehicle miles (2014) |  | <http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-counts/area.php?region=&la=West+Sussex> |
| 21b | Average 5-day total number of vehicles entering urban areas between 7-10am for Chichester City | 15,246 (2015)  15,102 (2009) | Increased slightly | West Sussex County Council Traffic Monitoring [www.westsussex.gov.uk](http://www.westsussex.gov.uk) |
| 22a | Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle | 11.5% (2011) | Increased slightly since 2001 | 2011 Census Data [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 22b | Percentage of residents who travel to work by public transport | 4.5%  (2011) | Increased slightly since 2001 | 2011 Census Data [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 22c | Percentage of residents who travel to work by car | 39.7% (2011) | Decreased slightly since 2001 | 2011 Census Data [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) |
| 23a | Domestic Burglaries per 1,000 households | 3 (2019) | Constant | Recorded crime data 2019-2020 [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 23b | Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population | 18 (2019) | Upwards | Recorded crime data 2018-2019 [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 24 | Total number of road accident casualties, pedestrian | 484 (2014) | Upwards | Reported casualties table (RAS 30058), DfT, [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) |
| 25a | Life expectancy at birth (males) | 80.4 years (2013-2015) |  | [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 25b | Life expectancy at birth (females) | 84.7 years (2013-2015) |  | [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 26 | Percentage of households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness | 17.5% (2011) | Downwards | 2011 Census, [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 27 | Percentage of young people (16-24 year olds) who are unemployed | 5.5% (2011) |  | 2011 Census, [www.ons.gov.uk](http://www.ons.gov.uk) |
| 28 | Percentage of 15 year old pupils in local authority schools achieving five or more GCSEs at Grade A\*-C or equivalent (now replaced with grades 9 – 1) | 68.9% (2014-15) | Upwards | Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2014 to 2015 [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk) |
| 29a | Percentage of adults who participate in activity/exercise at least three times a week | 28.4% (2015/2016) |  | Active People Survey 2015-16, [www.sportengland.org](http://www.sportengland.org) |
| 29b | Percentage of adults who participate in activity/exercise at least once a week | 38.8% (2015/16) |  | Active People Survey 2015-16, [www.sportengland.org](http://www.sportengland.org) |
| 30 | Air Quality Management Areas Nitrogen Dioxide Levels | 33µg m-3 at Orchard Street, 33µg m-3 at Stockbridge and 45µg at St Pancras |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 – 2019 |
| 31 | Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds | 0 (2018 – 2019) |  | CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2018 - 2019 |
| 32 | Agricultural Land Classification Maps for London and the South East (Natural England) | N/A – it is a map of locations |  | <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/141047?category=5954148537204736> |
| 33 | Number of designated Heritage Assets in Chichester Local Plan Area |  |  | Chichester District Council’s Historic Environment Record |
| 34 | Number of Heritage Assets at risk in the Local Plan Area | 2 Grade/ Grade II\* listed buildings;  3 Monuments; 1 Conservation Area |  | Historic England’s Heritage at Risk Register |
| 35 | Number of Environmental Impact Assessment Application approvals within the AONB and National Park |  |  | CDC Planning Service |
| 36 | Proportion of households in fuel poverty | 9.3% (2015) |  | (<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/2014-sub-regional-fuel-poverty-data-low-income-high-costs-indicator>) |

# Appendix 3 – List of Consultees

a) Statutory consultees

Environment Agency

Natural England

Historic England

b) Additional consultees

West Sussex County Council including:

WSCC Education department.

WSCC Transport

Adjoining Local Authorities:

Havant BC

East Hampshire DC

Arun DC

Horsham DC

Waverley BC

South Downs National Park Authority

Western Sussex Primary Care Trust

Highways England

Chichester DC Corporate Management Team

Chichester Harbour Conservancy

1. Higher level occupations are defined as Managers, Directors and Senior Officials; Professional Occupations and Associate Professional and Technical Occupations, source: Office of National Statistics [↑](#footnote-ref-1)