

Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal of the Chichester District Local Plan.

December 2016

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1) Introduction

1.1 This report is the first stage of the revised Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for the review of the Chichester Local Plan 2014-2029 and subsequent Local Plan documents. A previous SA framework has been used for the Local Plan key policies and site allocation documents. This document revises and updates the original scoping report and the SA framework before the Local Plan review

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

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

1.4 The UK government has set five guiding principles for sustainable development:

1. Living within environmental limits;
2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
3. Achieving a sustainable economy;

4. Promoting good governance;
5. Using sound science responsibly.

1.5 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.

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

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

1.8 The purpose of this revised Scoping Report is to implement Stage A of the SA process, as defined in planning guidance <http://planningguidance.communities.gov.uk/blog/guidance/strategic-environmental-assessment-and-sustainability-appraisal/sustainability-appraisal-requirements-for-local-plans/> :

- Identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and sustainability objectives.
- Collect baseline information.
- Identify sustainability issues and problems facing the District.
- Develop the sustainability appraisal framework
- Consult the consultation bodies on the scope of the sustainability appraisal report.

2) Relationship with the Local Plan objectives and key issues

2.1 The purpose of the Local Plan is to seek to balance the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It does this by:

- Identifying development opportunities and infrastructure required to support and foster business enterprises and entrepreneurship;
- Providing opportunities to create new homes and jobs for present and future generations, with accessible facilities that support the needs of strong, vibrant and healthy communities; and,
- Protecting and enhancing the unique and special qualities of our environment.

2.2 The characteristics of the Local Plan area have been identified as part of the Local Plan process and are summarized as follows:

Social Characteristics

2.3 The total population of Chichester District is 116,976 as of 2015, a 9.84% increase from 106,500 in 2001.

2.4 Of the population in the 15-44 age range, Chichester District is below the national average of 39.1% with 30.4%. This is in contrast to those over the age of 65 with 26.6% compared to the national average of 17.7%. This pattern is set to continue with predicted increases in the proportion of the population over 75 years, and continuing net loss of the population within the 15 to 24 year age range. By 2031, the number of retired people aged 65 and over is expected to account for almost one third of Chichester District's total population. An ageing population of this scale presents challenges for health and caring services, particularly in rural areas where access to transport, services and everyday activities is difficult. It also presents challenges in terms of service provision, particularly for high cost intensive services such as those related to primary health care.

2.5 The special qualities of the area offer a good quality of life, which creates a high demand for housing. This demand has caused a widening gulf between local incomes and house prices. Whilst this affordability gap can be addressed in part by economic processes, the need to provide affordable housing remains a priority for the Council. There is a lack of opportunity for young people to move in to, or remain in, the District because the housing stock is dominated by larger, more expensive properties, especially in relation to other parts of Coastal West Sussex and Hampshire. The amount of detached housing is above average, in particular outside of Chichester city.

2.6 Ethnic minorities make up 7% of the total population of the district. This is lower than county (11.1%), regional (14.8%) and national (20.2%) averages.

2.7 Residents of the District have a good life expectancy, for males, this is 81 years and 85 years for females. This is generally in line with the south east averages and slightly higher than the national averages.

2.8 The 2011 Census found that 15.61% of Chichester's households did not have access to a car or van; this is lower than county, regional and national averages.

Economic Characteristics

2.9 The largest employment sectors in the District are retail, public administration (due to the presence of the District and County Councils in Chichester city), education (in particular the University of Chichester) and health. Higher value jobs which provide an opportunity to improve the productivity of the local economy are focused on advanced manufacturing and engineering; construction and civil engineering; and finance, insurance and business services.

2.10 The proportion of school leavers not in education, employment or training in the District as at June 2011 was 2.7%. This is below the county average and third lowest in West Sussex. Although levels of unemployment are generally low, local earnings are below average compared to the South East region. There is also an above average proportion of part-time employment, which tends to be poorly paid.

2.11 An objective of the Council is to foster a qualified and highly skilled workforce by improving opportunities for unemployed persons; working with the third sector and community based organisations; and supporting stronger links between the University, the College and businesses.

2.12 The University of Chichester has two campuses; one in Chichester and the other in Bognor Regis. The University makes a valuable contribution as an educational institution and employer, and helps brand Chichester as a 'university city' It is the second largest employer in the city, providing around 1,000 jobs (direct and indirect) and contributing over £109m to the local economy. It has some 4,450 full-time students plus 1,300 part-time students, with in excess of 130 EU/international students. The University is a top performer in terms of employability and retention rates, with 89% of its students employed or in further study six months after graduating. The Complete University Guide ranked it as the 7th highest modern university, with 88% of its students saying they were satisfied with the quality of their course. In terms of the retention of students, the University is in the top five of the modern university sector.

2.13 There are seven institutions in the District that offer 16-18 further education; Bishop Luffa Church of England School; Chichester College; Chichester High School for Boys; Chichester High School for Girls; Lavant House; Midhurst Rother College; and Seaford College. Chichester College is the largest further education institution in West Sussex, with 4,500 – 5,000 full time students on the roll.

2.14 There are a few large employers in the Plan area (employing over 250 staff), particularly in Chichester city, but in general the local economy is based around small (employing up to 50 staff) to medium (employing between 50-250 staff) sized businesses with high levels of self-employment. The majority of existing employment and business space is focused around Chichester city and the A27 corridor. This area benefits from good access to the main road and rail network and offers the best potential for attracting inward investment. However, there is also a need to support and diversify economic activity in the rural parts of the Plan area, particularly on the Manhood Peninsula.

2.15 Due to the combination of climate, soil quality and high light levels which prolong the growing season, the District's horticultural industry is amongst the largest producer of salad crops in the country and supplies much of the South East region. Major growers have established large scale glasshouse sites, which are mainly concentrated on the Manhood Peninsula and along the East - West Corridor. In the Chichester and Arun coastal plain, horticultural production has a retail value of £500 million per annum and employs around 4,300 permanent and 7,000 seasonal workers.

2.16 The visitor economy, including hotels, catering, campsites and other tourist facilities, is a significant employment sector. The District's scenic beauty, beaches, heritage sites, arts and crafts, festivals, museums and galleries, notably the Pallant House Gallery, and organisations in film, photography and new media, all have the quality and capacity to attract significant levels of visitors. Chichester Festival Theatre is the most influential regional theatre in Britain. It brings over £13 million

into the local economy, through primary and secondary spend by the theatre and its summer season audience. Outside of the city there are a number of other heritage attractions and events such as Goodwood, which also bring in visitors and generate income.

Environmental Characteristics

2.17 The Plan area has a rich and varied natural, historic and built environment, stretching from the lowland marsh and creeks associated with Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour, across the coastal plain to the South Downs, and the Weald further north.

2.18 In the North of the Plan area, the "Low Weald" landscape is small-scale, intimate and tranquil characterised by a medieval pattern of small irregular pasture fields enclosed by a strong network of thickets and copses and tall thick species rich hedgerows. Mature hedge and field trees (typically oak) are a common feature of this landscape with oak-hazel and hornbeam coppice occurring as a traditional and ancient stand type, often carpeted with swathes of bluebells in Spring. This intricate pattern was gradually formed over the ages by piecemeal woodland clearance which began in the 12th and 13th centuries. The Low Weald typically has an abundance of ponds, including numerous field corner ponds. The land is drained by many small stream valleys and dissected by rivers which are often accompanied by low-lying meadows with alder and willow wet woodland. Permanent settlement and farming in the Low Weald occurred much earlier than in the neighbouring High Weald but even to this day maintains its overriding rural and intimate character created by its 'hand-made' medieval landscape features. There is a historic settlement pattern of scattered farmsteads and hamlets often strung along lanes or clustered around the edges of commons. There is a high density of dispersed farms of medieval origin, generally isolated and associated with small land holdings of woodland and assarts. From late medieval times larger settlements formed by gradual development around the edges of commons resulted in the formation of many village greens. Settlement tends to be concentrated on the higher, drier limestone and sandstone ridges, avoiding the clay vales. These are linked by a complex network of rural lanes, some sunken and ancient drove roads along which early settlers would drive their pigs to nourish them on the acorns of the High Weald. Large houses and associated designed parks and gardens date from around the 18th-20th century.

2.19 Further south, the Downland footslopes feature semi-open, large scale, arable fields and paddocks. The settlement pattern in the South Downs is strongly rooted in its agrarian past. The low density of scattered villages, hamlets and farmsteads principally lie in the valleys of the chalk downland. Settlements broadly fit into two categories: small nucleated settlements of Saxon or early medieval origin with associated small landholdings or as isolated flint built farmsteads of medieval or 18th -19th century origin located in areas of recent enclosure. Many villages and hamlets have single or multiple farms at their core and are set within a landscape smoothed by millennia of cultivation with remnants here and there of once common sheep grazed slopes and hill tops. 18th century estates, grand country houses and designed parkland landscapes have distinct visual influences on the area, and result, in part, from the varying landscape based leisure pursuits (e.g. hunting) that the Downs had to offer.

2.20 The South Coast Plain and extensive coastline, which forms the southern border of the Plan area is predominantly a flat and open landscape which provides a diverse range of habitats, including the wide curved bays of shingle beaches, sand dunes, sinuous coastal inlets and creeks, tidal mudflats, and a variety of wetlands, salt marsh and natural harbours, including the Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The fertile soils in this character area have given rise to a dense pattern of large productive arable fields, market gardening and a predominance of glasshouses set around expanding settlements which enjoy the benign climate. The landscape is exposed in places to sea winds and floods and arable land is defined by poplar shelter belts, low hedgerows and rife and ditch drainage systems. Although woodland is not a dominant feature in the landscape there is localised remnant semi-natural broadleaved woodland as well as windswept oak trees and scrub. Large Elm trees which were once common features in the landscape have now been lost to Dutch elm disease. Looking north from the Coastal Plain there are long views to the sweeping slopes of the South Downs balanced by long panoramic views from the hill tops and slopes of the Downs over the flat Coastal Plain and out to sea. The South Coast Plain's wealth of resources has made it an attractive area for settlement and this has produced a settlement pattern that can be traced back to the prehistoric period. The fertile soils, temperate climate and seaside location has always offered high agricultural yields, fishing, transport, trading opportunities and, more recently, varied leisure opportunities. During the early medieval period there developed an historic settlement pattern of dispersed large isolated farms and large manorial complexes, associated with areas of woodland and coppice and an evolving agricultural landscape from large open field systems to medieval field enclosure to large modern field patterns. Compact hamlets and early medieval market villages were predominantly sited along trading routes, the coastline and coastal inlets. The coastal and harbour areas are important for biodiversity, recreation and tourism.

2.21 The Plan area has internationally designated habitats; Special Protection Areas, Special Areas of Conservation, and Ramsar sites and nationally designated Sites of Special Scientific Interest. There are also various national and local designations for biodiversity, heritage and landscape, such as Scheduled Monuments, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Sites of Nature Conservation Importance, and National and Local Nature Reserves, as well as a number of Regionally Important Geological/Geomorphological sites – a local designation to protect geology.

2.22 The UK's largest exposed-coast Managed Realignment Scheme is at Medmerry in the low-lying coastal plain between Selsey and Bracklesham. The Medmerry Realignment is being managed by the RSPB as compensatory habitat for losses elsewhere in the Solent, and is given the same protection as the internationally protected Chichester and Langstone Harbours and Pagham Harbour, which together provide one of the largest protected wetland sites in the UK.

2.23 Former gravel pits, canals, river corridors and ponds are also important wildlife habitats as well as a resource for leisure and recreation.

2.24 The District is distinctive by virtue of the very high quality and value of its historic environment, which includes historic buildings, places, and above and below ground archaeological remains. The District as a whole contains over 200 scheduled ancient monuments, 3,300 Listed Buildings, 85 conservation areas, 16 registered parks and gardens and 580 archaeological priority areas (437 of these are in, or partially within, the South Downs National Park).

2.25 Outside statutorily designated areas, there is a rich and diverse heritage of townscapes and landscapes. There are also a number of buildings which are identified as being of “local importance”. These include positive buildings, locally listed buildings and non-designated buildings identified as ‘heritage assets’ through the planning process. Although these are not afforded the same special protection as listed buildings, they make a positive contribution to the character; heritage and appearance of the area and so justify protection.

2.26 Chichester city has a rich built heritage, for example, the city walls, the cathedral, Bishop’s Palace, medieval buildings such as the Market Cross, remains of monastic buildings in Priory Park, and the Georgian city. The Roman walls define the city and provided an impressive defensive shield. The walls have experienced mixed fortunes over the centuries - from the heyday of Roman rule to abandonment, dereliction and revival. Despite a turbulent past, the walls survive today as one of the most intact city defences in the south of England. There is also a rich heritage of tradition such as the Sloe Fair.

Vision

2.27 By 2029, the Plan area will be a place where people can:

- Find a range of jobs that match different skills and pay levels and meet their aspirations for employment;
- Use their entrepreneurial flair to start and grow creative, innovative and competitive businesses;
- Follow a socially responsible and more environmentally friendly way of life;
- Pursue a healthy lifestyle and benefit from a sense of well-being supported by good access to education, health, leisure, open space and nature, sports and other essential facilities;
- Enjoy a vibrant historic city, thriving towns and villages and areas of attractive, accessible and unspoilt harbours, coast and countryside;
- Have a quality of life that is enriched through opportunities to enjoy our local culture, arts and a conserved and enhanced heritage;
- Afford good quality homes to suit their incomes, needs and lifestyles;
- Live in sustainable neighbourhoods supported by necessary infrastructure and facilities;
- Feel safe and secure;
- Move around safely and conveniently with opportunities to choose alternatives to car travel;
- Take advantage of new communication and information technologies; and
- Feel a sense of community, and feel empowered to help shape its future.

3) Plans and programmes

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

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

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

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

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

4) The Baseline situation in Chichester District

4.1 Existing economic, social and environmental data was collected from a range of sources to enable a baseline assessment of the District to be identified. This is contained in Appendix 2. Wherever possible, data sources that are updated regularly have been used. Where data has not been available at the District level, County data sources have been used. Similarly, where annually updated datasets are not available some census data has been used, although such data has more limited use as an indicator.

5) Identification of the key Sustainability Issues affecting Chichester District

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

District Profile

5.2 Chichester District is situated on the western edge of West Sussex. It borders Districts in Hampshire (Havant and East Hampshire) and in Surrey (Waverley), as well as in West Sussex (Arun and Horsham). The District covers over 800 square kilometres, stretching from Selsey in the south, to the southern edge of Haslemere in the north. Chichester District is an area of great diversity and character. The Local Plan area does not cover the South Downs National Park.

5.3 The administrative centre of the District is the historic city of Chichester, which was founded by the Romans soon after their invasion of Britain in AD43. It lies at the heart of a rural District and contains fine examples of archaeology from half a million years ago to the birth of the Industrial Revolution and historic buildings from the Anglo-Saxon period to the 1960s.

5.4 The city also benefits from a rich mix of cultural facilities including the Chichester Festival Theatre, Pallant House Gallery, Novium Museum and numerous other cultural attractions. The city hosts cultural events such as the Chichester Festivities and other annual events.

5.5 The District has several heritage assets including listed buildings, many listed Grade I and Grade II*, 68 locally listed buildings that have been identified as making a positive contribution to the character of Chichester City, numerous scheduled monuments, 25 conservation areas plus two shared with the National Park and two Registered Parks. There are also numerous undesignated heritage assets, including significant buried archaeology and unlisted historic buildings and structures. Historic England's Heritage at Risk Register identifies 2 Grade/Grade II* listed buildings, 3 monuments and 1 conservation area currently at risk.

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

5.7 There are also a significant number of other designated sites, protected primarily because of their wildlife, geological, archaeological or historical value. The District's highly valuable natural environment, wildlife, biodiversity and heritage assets provide considerable socio-economic value as they contribute to the areas attractiveness as a place to live, work and visit.

5.8 The North of the Local Plan area is sparsely populated. Achieving adequate, accessible services across the District is a challenge to all providers.

5.9 The District has been subject to development pressure and this has an impact on the rural character of the District.

Identification of Sustainability Issues.

The key sustainability issues have been identified through examination of data in Appendix 2 and the plans and programmes in Appendix 1.

Note – the numbers in the third column refer to the numbered list in Appendix 1. The issues addressed in the fourth column refer to those in Table 1.

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
Climate Change	Includes flood risk, sea level rise & coastal management, greenhouse gas reduction and adaptation (water resources, biodiversity).	4, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 28, 29, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 47, 49, 61, 62, 71, 72	2, 4, 5, 6
Resource use	Includes the availability of water resources, increased use of renewable energy, reduction in embodied carbon for materials and goods and the use of waste as a resource. It also includes reducing food miles.	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 28, 29, 35, 38, 39, 41, 45, 48, 50, 51, 54, 61, 71, 72	2, 4
Affordable Housing	Loss of the most economically active age bands and families from the District. Lower wages than some other areas in Sussex / South East. Impacts on public service recruitment and retention. Meet needs of sections of community such as those that suffer from long-term illness or disability. Also responsive to changing demographics to meet needs of an ageing population.	7, 12, 14, 15, 35, 65, 66, 68, 81, 82, 83, 87, 90	8
Community Participation	Includes: social inclusion, democratic engagement, increasing volunteering, improved community safety.	7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 35, 62, 65, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 92, 95	9, 11, 12

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
High value added employment / a skilled workforce	Addressing skills gaps and shortages, need to increase Gross Value Added not just Gross Domestic Product. Encouraging more investment in innovation, research and development to gain competitive advantage.	3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 65, 76, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96	10, 11, 12, 13
Rural economy and diversification	High house prices, low wages, seasonal nature of work, developing tourism opportunities.	4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 42, 45, 81, 87, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95	8, 10, 13
Access to services and community facilities	Tackling the increasing need to travel. Increasing limited public transport, better local facility provision, and provision of more mobile and electronic services. There is a high level of car dependency and so severe exclusion for those without a car. Schools and Health Services.	7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 91	8, 9
Water quality	Waste-water treatment and biodiversity impacts, particularly for Chichester and Pagham Harbours. Agricultural runoff and soil erosion issues in the Rother catchment.	10, 13, 22, 24, 26, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55	3
Congestion / air quality	Need to achieve modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport. There are economic barriers due to poor transport links. Health impacts of poor air quality. Rural public transport is sparse and there has been a centralisation of services.	7, 15, 16, 27, 35, 44, 60, 61, 65, 81, 89, 90, 91, 93	3, 4, 6
Biodiversity protection and enhancement	Increasing recreational pressures, particularly on the harbours, changing habitats (e.g. climate change, agriculture). Alternative green spaces may be needed to relieve certain recreation disturbance pressures. New Green Infrastructure may be needed to aid adaptation to climate change.	13, 20, 21, 24, 25, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 55	1, 7
Landscape protection	There are large areas of protected landscape in the District. Ensuring rural economic diversification occurs in a sensitive manner. New farming techniques vs. traditional land management.	4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 31, 35, 37, 42, 45, 46, 47, 52, 53a, 53b, 92	7, 13

Issue	Comments	Plans identifying this issue	Issue addressed by SA Objective
Historic Environment	Large number of designated heritage assets. Potential threat to the significance of heritage assets or their setting but also opportunities for conservation and enhancement of heritage assets. Promoting the innovation reuse of the existing building stock and addressing heritage at risk. Improve awareness, involvement and understanding of the historic environment. Encouraging traditional building and craft skills development	12, 13, 31, 35, 46, 47, 52, 53a, 53b, 56, 57	7, 13
Health Improvement	Access to health facilities, GP services in the rural area, access to sports and recreational activities. Reducing pollution, increasing opportunities for walking and cycling. Support services to allow people to remain in their own homes.	7, 15, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 81	3, 9
Sustainable tourism	Many visitors, but few stay overnight. Challenge of tourism development without harming the landscapes and wildlife they come to see.	10, 12, 13, 89, 90, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96	10, 11, 13

6) SA Framework for the future development of Local Plan documents.

6.1 The framework is the working heart of the SA process. By using the assessment criteria to question the options being proposed, their impacts on a range of sustainability issues can be evaluated. This profile of sustainability effects will then inform and influence the decision making processes within the Local Plan process. No set of policies can be entirely sustainable, given the external constraints on the planning system. Therefore, where a most sustainable option is identified, the chosen option will be refined further by recommendations for “mitigation”, that is smaller scale changes to the policy option to reduce any residual negative impacts.

6.2 The SA objectives operate at a strategic level, reflecting the issues identified above and giving clear direction for the development of policy options in order to address those issues. Each objective synthesises several more detailed issues within itself and these are made explicit in the second column. Indicators will form part of the monitoring of the Local Plan, 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.

Table 1 - Sustainability Framework for the Chichester Local Plan

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
1. Protect and enhance wildlife	<p>Does the option prevent biodiversity loss and habitat fragmentation?</p> <p>Does the option allow for movement of habitats with climate change?</p> <p>Does the option enhance and/or restore biodiversity opportunities and create new habitat?</p>	<p>18 Percentage of SSSI land in favourable condition</p> <p>Authorities Monitoring Report (AMR) 2014 – 15 Indicator A2 Changes in areas of biodiversity importance</p>
2. Maximise efficient use of natural resources	<p>Does the option protect water resources?</p> <p>Does the option maximise use of waste resources?</p> <p>Does the option make efficient use of energy?</p>	<p>15 Daily domestic water use</p> <p>19 Waste collected per household</p> <p>13 Domestic CO₂ emissions per household</p>
3. Reduce pollution and improve air quality	<p>Does the option reduce air pollution from industrial processes and transport?</p> <p>Will the option assist the remediation of contaminated land?</p> <p>Does the option reduce levels of water pollution?</p> <p>Does the option require new waste water treatment capacity?</p>	<p>16 Percentage of water bodies assessed as good ecological status</p> <p>17 Percentage of water bodies assessed as good chemical status (Environment Agency)</p> <p>21b Average number of vehicles entering Chichester City Centre between 7 and 10am</p> <p>22a-c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car</p> <p>30 Annual average NO₂ data from selected sites in the District (CDC data)</p>
4. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions	<p>Does the option maximise the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources?</p> <p>Does the option reduce the need to travel?</p>	<p>14 Reduction in CO₂ emissions per capita.</p> <p>22a-c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
5. Minimise flood risk for new and existing development	<p>Does the option reduce the risks of coastal, fluvial surface water and groundwater flooding?</p> <p>Does the option increase the use of SUDS and provide opportunities for restoring natural function to rivers and coastal systems?</p>	<p>AMR (2014-15) Indicator E1 Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds</p> <p>Number of houses at risk of flooding (from the Environment Agency and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment)</p>
6. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system	<p>Does the option achieve modal shift to more sustainable forms of transport, integrating bus and train networks?</p> <p>Does the option improve networks for cyclists and pedestrians?</p> <p>Does the option reduce congestion?</p>	<p>2a – g Percentage of rural households within 2km/4km of facilities</p> <p>21a Estimated traffic flow for all vehicle types</p> <p>21b Average number of vehicles entering Chichester City Centre between 7 and 10am</p> <p>22a - c Percentage of residents who travel to work on foot or cycle; by public transport and by car</p>
7. Conserve and enhance landscape and heritage	<p>Does the option encourage sustainable land management practices to conserve landscapes?</p> <p>Does the option ensure protection of traditional urban forms?</p> <p>Does the option ensure conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings?</p>	<p>Number of designated heritage assets and number and proportion of heritage assets at risk. (from CDC)</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
8. Increase availability of affordable housing	<p>Does the option meet local housing needs?</p> <p>Does the option provide the right housing mix of size and tenure?</p> <p>Does the option allow for the continuation of a sustainable mix of people within communities?</p>	<p>9 Total number of net new housing completions</p> <p>10 Affordable dwellings completed as a percentage of all new housing completions (gross)</p> <p>12 Median house price to income ratio.</p>
9. Provide access to services and facilities	<p>Does the option increase the provision of decentralised services and mobile service points</p> <p>Does the option protect existing facilities and enhance electronic access to appropriate services.</p> <p>Does the option provide sports and leisure opportunities within settlements?</p>	<p>2 Percentage of rural households within 2km/4km of facilities.</p> <p>AMR (2014-15) BD4 Total amount of floor space for Town Centre uses</p>
10. Promote economic development to maintain quality of life and competitiveness	<p>Does the option ensure that economic opportunities are accessible to all?</p> <p>Does the option ensure that value added is retained in the District?</p>	<p>5a – e Amount of floor space developed for employment by type.</p> <p>1a-h Percentage of employees in different sectors.</p> <p>8 Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived.</p>
11. Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation	<p>Does the option encourage innovation?</p> <p>Does the option develop knowledge based economy locally?</p>	<p>1f Percentage of employees in information and communications</p> <p>27 Percentage of young people who are unemployed</p>
12 To develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness	<p>Does the option ensure skills are enhanced to increase access to work?</p> <p>Does the option ensure a skilled workforce is available locally to allow business development?</p>	<p>28 Percentage of 15 year olds achieving five or more GCSEs at grade A*- C or equivalent (in local authority schools)</p> <p>3 Percentage of establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies</p>

Objective	Assessment Criteria	Indicators
13. Enable viability of the rural economy with enhanced diversity of employment opportunities	<p>Does the option promote a prosperous and diverse rural economy?</p> <p>Does the option avoid the loss of the Best and Most Versatile agricultural land?</p>	<p>4 Median Gross Weekly earnings</p> <p>7 Percentage change in the number of VAT registered Businesses</p> <p>Area of Best and Most Versatile agricultural land (from CDC)</p>

The indication number corresponds with those from Appendix 2 unless stated otherwise. The objectives contained in this framework have been analysed for internal compatibility, including synergistic effects and conflicts. The full results of this exercise are contained in Appendix 3.

7) Methodology used in producing this Scoping Report.

7.1 The Environment Management (EM) team within Chichester District Council has prepared this scoping report. This team is responsible for developing and implementing policy and projects that advance sustainable development within the District. The team is part of the Housing and Environment service and as such is an independent advisor to the Planning Policy (PP) team, who are part of the Planning Services section

7.2 The EM team works closely alongside the Planning Policy team, able to feed in findings of the SA at the early stages of plan document development. At the same time the EM team is independent of the PP team and so able to examine draft documents objectively and use our existing knowledge of sustainability in the SA/Local plan development process.

7.3 Identification of sustainability issues followed examination of plans / programmes and baseline data. The SA objectives were worked up through discussions between the EM and PP teams. The objectives are set to provide a benchmark for assessment and may not be entirely achievable by the planning system.

7.4 Nevertheless challenging objectives are considered to be useful in distinguishing between options. The objectives are also integrative, that is they attempt to cover a range of issues. This allows for strategic assessment in a straightforward manner. The issues covered by each objective are made explicit in Table 1. In this way a wide and as yet unknown range of options can be assessed through the framework. Comments on this aspect of the SA framework are welcomed.

8) The Consultation Exercise

8.1 This document was subject to a 5-week consultation exercise during November 2016. Consultees were invited to comment on any aspect of this report. However those areas, which we were most keen to receive views on are as follows:

- Are there any relevant plans and programmes that we have not examined that would alter the identification of sustainability issues or the SA framework?
- Are there additional sources of data that would alter the identification of sustainability issues or the SA framework?
- Are there additional sources of data that would assist us with either the assessment or monitoring stages?
- Do you agree that the sustainability issues have been correctly identified and are well balanced between economic, social and environment?
- Do you agree that the Proposed SA framework will enable rigorous assessment of options that may be presented in a Local Plan document?
- Will the proposed framework and methodology meet the requirements of both SEA Directive and the requirements of the 2004 regulations?

8.2 This list of organisations consulted on the draft document is included in Appendix 4. Where comments were received from consultees, amendments were made to the draft document as appropriate.

9) Proposed timetable from this point forward.

Local Plan Review:

The first document that will be subject to SA is the Chichester Local Plan Review. This document on strategy options will be published for consultation in May 2017. This will be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report detailing the predicted sustainability impacts of the options considered for inclusion in the Plan review.

This will be followed by a consultation on the Preferred Approach Development Plan Document (DPD) in autumn 2017. This will be accompanied by a revised and updated version of the SA report.

The proposed submission DPD will be consulted upon in 2018. Again this will be accompanied by a revised and updated SA reflecting changes to the DPD document following previous consultation

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

10.1 For the Local Plan Review, it is proposed to assess the Plan objectives and to assess the predicted effects of all the options for those policies being reviewed.

10.2 The SA reports that will accompany the Local Plan Review will set out:

- the purpose of the SA,
- the methodology used for the assessment,
- the assessment matrices for each policy option considered,
- the assessment matrices will set out the short medium and long term effects of the option and any uncertainties in the assessment
- any mitigation measures proposed for the options considered
- how the SA findings have been considered and the difference that the process has made to the Plan Review,
- a non-technical summary of the above.

10.3 The SA matrices that are proposed will be similar to those used previously for Chichester Plan documents, that is for each option the assessment criteria in Table 1 above are used to assess the option, with a traffic light system of colouring and a detailed comment to draw out the reasoning of the assessment, any changes over time and any uncertainties that affect the assessment.

10.4 For each Policy, the assessment of the options will also be summarised in graphic form to give an overview of the profile of impacts both positive and negative, without using any addition or averaging of assessment scores.

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes					
No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	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
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/com/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/reports/somen.htm
3	European	European Sustainable Development strategy (2006) revised 2009	Recognises the need to change our current unsustainable consumption and production patterns and move towards a more integrated approach to policy-making.	Economic growth encouraged where it is needed to support social progress. Energy efficiency and use of natural resources considered at design stage. Accessibility to employment and services need consideration.	EU
4	National	Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy (2006)	Sets out how Industry, Government and Consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.	Support rural food businesses, including diversification into local food retailing and the establishment of non-food diversification schemes. Policies should encourage the installation of clean wood burning plants.	DEFRA

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
5	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
6	National	Planning our electric future: a White Paper for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity (2011)	Sets out strategy for secure, affordable and low carbon electricity: long-term contracts for both low-carbon energy and capacity; continued grandfathering, supporting the principle of no retrospective change to low carbon policy incentives, within a clear rational planning cycle; and ensuring a market that allows existing energy companies and new entrants to compete on fair terms.	Facilitate deployment of renewables and ensure new development is energy efficient.	DECC
7	National	Rural Strategy (2004)	Strategy to raise the quality of life and the environment in rural areas by: delivering affordable housing; improving local transport/accessibility; enhancing the value and natural beauty of the countryside.	Encourage access to services, facilities and employment in rural areas to maintain vibrant communities. Include policies to encourage the delivery of affordable housing in rural areas.	DEFRA
8	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
9	Regional	EA Indicative Flood Risk Mapping	5 year programme to improve and increase information on flood risk overtime.	Avoid development in flood plains	EA
10	Regional	Strategic Guidance for the Solent (1997), updated 2013	1. Balance of uses between recreation, commerce and conservation should be maintained. 2. Planning policies should be supportive of coastal recreation and tourism. 3. The provision of recreation facilities should be improved. 4. Co-ordination and communication arrangements between recreational interests and others in the Solent should be strengthened. 5. Better information for recreational visitors should be provided, together with carefully directed proportion. 6. Improved information on recreation and tourism in the Solent is required to assist future decision making.	Recreation facilities in the coastal area should be improved where this does not conflict with nature conservation. Local plan should consider waterside sites for activities and industries which require access to water, before considering these sites for other uses.	Solent Forum
11	Regional	Pagham to East Head Draft Coastal Defence Strategy (2008)	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
12	Sub-regional	South Downs Local Plan Preferred Options September 2015	<p>The objectives to meet the National Park Vision are: 1) To achieve a sustainable use of ecosystem products and services thus enhancing natural capital across the landscapes of the National Park and contributing to human health, wealth and wellbeing; 2) To conserve and enhance the cultural heritage and large areas of high-quality and well-managed habitat to form a network supporting wildlife throughout the landscape; 3) To provide and protect opportunities for everyone to discover, enjoy, understand and value the National Park and its special qualities; 4) To adapt well to and mitigate against the impacts of climate change and other pressures; 5) To maintain and enhance the villages and market towns of the National Park as thriving centres for residents, visitors and businesses; 6) To maintain and enhance farming, forestry, tourism and other business activities that are compatible with and relate to the landscape and special qualities of the National Park. Limited growth is proposed for the Coastal plain and Western Downs; moderate-scale growth within the Dip Slope Area and The Western Weal; and small-scale growth for The Scarp Slope.</p>	<p>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.</p>	SDNPA

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
13	Sub-regional	Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan (2014 - 2019)	The relevant key concepts within the Management Plan are: 1) Protecting and improving the special qualities of the AONB - To conserve and enhance the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour AONB; To conserve and enhance the value of the Harbour for sailing, boating, quiet recreation and wildlife; To retain the quiet, undeveloped nature of parts of Chichester Harbour AONB through the sympathetic management of access and positive planning; 2) Sustainability and wise use - conserve, maintain and improve Chichester Harbour AONB and its associated facilities and marine industries for safe recreation where they are consistent with its landscape and nature conservation designations; To maintain a balance between the various interests and users; 5) Supporting sustainable development - Support sustainable forms of rural and marine industry and agricultural practices where they are consistent with Chichester Harbour AONB's landscape and nature conservation designations; Support the economic and social needs of the local communities where they are consistent with Chichester Harbour AONB's landscape and nature conservation designations.	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
14	County	West Sussex Rural Strategy 2007 - 2017	The aims of the strategy are: to create and maintain a thriving rural economy, contributing fully to the prosperity of the County and wider South East Region; To create and maintain vibrant, sustainable rural communities; To maintain a high quality rural environment that is accessible to all.	Encourage the development of rural workspace in appropriate locations; encourage farm-based diversification suitable to the location; identify opportunities around small towns for new business; encourage development and enhancements of brownfield land for housing; encourage new approaches to the use of exception sites and general provision of housing in rural areas; addresses issues of housing affordability; encourage renewable energy schemes; promote high environmental performance in new development.	WSCC

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
15	County	Working together for a better future: The Sustainable Community Strategy for West Sussex 2008 - 2020	The headline issues are: A better place to live - do more to reduce our contribution to climate change and adapt to its adverse impacts; Opportunity for all - give everyone the chance to earn and develop their skills throughout their life and by helping the workforce help our companies and the economy; Better health for all - reduce the difference in life expectancy in different parts of the county particularly through reducing avoidable premature deaths; Staying and feeling safe - increase everyone's safety and their feelings of security, particularly children and young people.	Particular issues for development include: exploring local opportunities for renewable energy; encouraging energy and water efficient development; providing and maintaining social, cultural and sports facilities; matching the growth in population and businesses with the necessary services; manage the challenges of coastal protection and flood risk; planning for a range of accommodation options and homes must be adaptable, resilient, decent and suitable; well-designed buildings and public space; protect and provide Green Infrastructure; optimise the availability, accessibility, use, re-use and recycling of local produce, buildings and natural resources; provide attractive alternatives to travelling by private car; encourage diversification in the countryside and consider access to services and affordable housing; an increased supply of flexible, affordable land and premises is needed for employment/commercial premises; road layouts and traffic priorities must encourage less aggressive driving and more pedestrian/cycle-friendly routes.	WSCC

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
16	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					
17	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
18	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
19	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/com/environent/aarhus/
20	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/com/environment/eia/home.htm
21	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/com/environment/eia/sea-legalcontext.htm
22	European	European Water Framework Directive (2000)	It requires all inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015. 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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
27	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
28	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
29	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) EU countries must draw-up long-term national 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
30	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/environment/noise/home.htm
31	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
32	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
33	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
34	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 and abroad of at least 80% by 2050 and reduction in CO ₂ 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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
35	National	National Planning Policy Framework (2012) - Environment	NPPF 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
36	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.	None: Local Plan won't have to repeat legal protections under the criminal law.	HMSO

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
37	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
38	National	UK Renewable Energy Strategy (2009)	The strategy sets out how the UK will increase its renewable energy use and production and achieve the EU target of 15% of energy consumption to be from renewable sources in 2020. The strategy sets out that this will be achieved in the UK by over 30% of our electricity to be generated by renewables; 12% of our heat to be generated by renewables and 10% of transport energy to come from renewables.	Ensure that the Local Plan plans for renewable energy production.	www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/what_we_do/uk_supply/energy_mix/renewable/res/res.aspx
39	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
40	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
41	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

Appendix 1 - Plans and Programmes

No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
42	National	England's trees, woods and forests: a consultation document (2006)	Highlights the contribution that trees, woodland and forests have on sustainable development. Additionally the government identifies the intervention objectives. 1) To safeguard England's resources of trees, woods and forest for future generations. 2) To protect the environmental resources of water, soil and air, and protect and enhance biodiversity, landscapes and cultural values. 3) To ensure that woodland and trees enhance the quality of life. 4) To encourage the development of new or improved markets for sustainable woodland products and services where this will deliver identifiable benefits, nationally or locally.	Protect trees and woodlands in site allocation process, wherever possible.	DEFRA
43	National	UK Post 2010 Biodiversity Framework (2012) - superseding the UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994	Commits detailed plans for the protection of the UK's biological resources, through Species Action Plans and Habitat Action Plans.	Include policies that support the objectives of the relevant plans; protect the best wildlife sites; promote the recovery of declining species and habitats.	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-6189
44	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
45	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
46	Sub Regional	Local Landscape Character Assessments	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	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/planning/community-planning/local-landscape-character-assessments/

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
47	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
48	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
49	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
50	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
51	County	Mineral and Waste Core Strategy (2016-2019)	With regard to minerals, it will take account of the need to contribute appropriately to national, regional and local requirements at acceptable social, environmental and economic costs. With regard to waste, it will set out a planning strategy for sustainable waste management which enables adequate provision of waste management facilities in appropriate locations.	The Local Plan will have to co-ordinate with the emerging Mineral and Waste Core Strategy, particularly on site allocation	WSSC - https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/strategies-plans-and-policies/environment-planning-and-waste-plans-and-policies/minerals-and-waste-policy/minerals-and-waste-development-scheme/
52	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.	WSSC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
53a	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.	WSSC
53b	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
54	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.	WSSC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
55	District	Chichester District Local Biodiversity Action Plan 2015 - 2019	The proposed outcomes from the LBAP are: 1) A comprehensive record of the presence and location of important habitats and species within the District has been established and maintained; 2) Chichester District's Ecological Networks are comprehensive and resilient through the protection, management and enhancement of important wildlife sites and habitats, the components that connect them and the species that use them; 3) Projects and initiatives that halt the decline of important species and habitats are supported through advice and signposting; 4) protection and improvement of the natural environment is a core objective of the planning system in Chichester District; 5) Residents of Chichester District are well informed on the wealth of biodiversity within the District, particularly CDC's Parks and Gardens.	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.	www.chichester.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=23393&p=0
56	District	Chichester District Historic Environment Strategy and Action Plan	Secure sustainable new development that conserves and enhances the historic environment	Robust heritage/cultural policies and supporting guidance.	CDC
57	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
58	District	Chichester's Design Protocol	Secure sustainable new development	Robust Design Policy and supporting documents including SPDs and Area Action Plans	CDC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
59	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
60	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
61	District	Climate Change Strategy 2016 - 2020	The objectives of the strategy are: 1) to reduce carbon emissions from domestic housing and households; 2) reduce emissions from CDC's Corporate Energy Use; 3) reduce emissions from Business and Industry; 4) reduce emissions through planning and 5) adapt to a changing climate.	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
Social					
62	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
63	International	European Union (2007) - Together for Health - A Strategic Approach for the EU	It has three main objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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
64	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
65	National	National Planning Policy Framework (2012) - 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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
66	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
67	National	Sporting Future: A New Strategy for an Active Nation (2015)	This cross-government strategy aims to tackle the flat lining levels of sport participation and high levels of inactivity. The new focus is on five key outcomes: physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. In future, funding decisions will be made on the basis of the outcomes that sport and physical activity can deliver.	Support the provision and protection of new sporting, leisure, recreational facilities, and public rights of way in the District.	HMSO
68	National	Laying the foundations: A housing strategy for England (2011)	Strategy sets out a package of reforms: get the housing market moving again; lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future; support choice and quality for tenants; improve environmental standards and design quality.	Need to ensure the delivery of sufficient housing and affordable housing. New development needs to achieve high environmental standards.	DCLG
69	National	Sport England Strategy 2012 - 2017	The main objectives of the strategy are: more people taking on and keeping a sporting habit for life; creating more opportunities for young people; nurture and develop talent; provide the right facilities in the right places; unlock local funding; ensure real opportunities for communities.	Ensure sufficient and suitable facilities for sporting activities.	Sport England

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
70	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
71	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
72	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
73	County	West Sussex Health Inequalities Strategy (2012 - 2017)	The strategy provides the framework for countywide action to tackle health inequalities in the following areas: 1. Universal and mainstream services; 2. Areas of urban disadvantage; 3. People in rural areas experiencing disadvantage; 4. Specific vulnerable groups; 5. Aiming for equity through organisational policies and service design.	Support the provision of appropriate health services and leisure facilities. Ensure investment in new and existing housing.	WSCC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
74	County	West Sussex Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2015 - 2018	<p>Its aim is to improve the health and wellbeing of the local community and reduce inequalities for all ages. The strategy is produced by the Health and Wellbeing Boards involving relevant stakeholders. Its priorities are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Years (0-2years); 2. Wellbeing and Resilience; 3. Workforce <p>The priorities identified are based on information from the West Sussex Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Summary 2014 (http://jsna.westsussex.gov.uk)</p>	Ensure access to services, provide affordable housing for staff in the Health sector and encourage resilience and wellbeing through appropriate and adaptable housing.	WSSCC
75	County	West Sussex Partnership Families Strategic Plan 2020	<p>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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	WSSCC
76	County	Future West Sussex Plan (2014 - 2019)	The core aims of the plan are: 1. to give children the best start in life; 2. To champion the West Sussex economy; 3. To support independence in later life.	Support the provision of and access to, appropriate health services, leisure facilities and housing. Support the provision of nursery places.	WSSCC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
77	County	West Sussex Supporting People Programme	Ensure that housing support services are reflective of the needs of people living in West Sussex; Develop and promote housing support services that reflect cultural diversity; Reduce peoples' inappropriate dependence on expensive and institutional forms of care where the provision of housing support can maintain people in their own homes; Reducing the likelihood of homelessness.	Addressing housing needs at detailed level - design to allow for flexibility, adapting with occupant through lifetime	WSSC
78	District	Anti-social Behaviour Policy and Guidance (2014)	Recognises the negative impact Anti-Social Behaviour can have on individuals and communities and identifies how it is dealt with across the District.	Support provision of sport and leisure facilities which provide a diversion from Anti-Social Behaviour.	CDC
79	District	Community Safety Partnership Performance Plan 2016-2017	This report sets out the priorities for the Community Safety Partnership for the next year. The priorities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing repeat victims; • Supporting vulnerable people; • Reducing crime; • Road safety; • Increasing public confidence; 	Support the provision of sports and leisure facilities to reduce anti-social behaviour and encourage the master planning of developments to minimise opportunities for crime.	CDC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
80	District	CDC's Equalities Strategy 2012 - 2016	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
81	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
82	District	Local People, Local Homes - CDC's Housing Strategy 2013 - 2018	This strategic aims are: maximise the supply of local homes to meet the needs of local people; make the most effective use of existing stock whilst maintaining sustainable communities; enable local people to find their own solutions; and provide additional support for those most in need.	Ensure an adequate supply of appropriate housing to meet the needs of the District; addressing infrastructure constraints; maximise the delivery of affordable housing on market sites; identify sites and facilitate delivery of Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation; introduce guideline minimum space requirements for all new homes; support the provision of a range of accommodation.	CDC

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
83	District	CDC's Tenancy Strategy 2013	The aims of the strategy are: to meet housing need; create balanced and sustainable communities; ensure that low income households can continue to be housed; prevent homelessness; make the best use of stock and help people make informed choices.	Ensure provision of affordable housing; enable mixed communities by including affordable housing within open market sites and include affordable rents within tenure.	CDC
84	District	CDC Homelessness Strategy 2015 - 2020	A target to reduce homelessness, within the Housing Strategy	Provision of affordable housing for those most in need	CDC
Economic					
85	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
86	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
87	National	National Planning Policy Framework (2012) - 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
88	National	National Planning Practice Guidance (2012)	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
89	Regional	Local Enterprise Partnership: Coast to Capital LEP: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)	The six strategic priorities are: 1. Successful Growth Locations, including transport investment; 2. Successful Business; 3. Building Competitive Advantage; 4. Skills and Workforce; 5. Growth is Digital; 6. Housing and infrastructure. Chichester is located within the Coastal Corridor Growth Area.	Policies that support: the Chichester Area Package, Industrial Estates and new Business Gateway - a package of transport improvements that will enhance access into existing business parks and support the development of new housing and employment schemes and 3,000 new jobs and 4,300 new homes in and around the City; Tangmere - a development opportunity covering around 73 hectares that is reliant on additional wastewater capacity and high speed broadband. Delivery of Tangmere Waste Water Treatment Works which will unlock significant housing; Support the National Cycle Network Route 2 - Brighton to Chichester.	www.coast2capital.org.uk
90	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
91	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
92	District	Creating a Prosperous and Sustainable Economy: An Economic Strategy for Chichester District(2013 - 2019)	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
93	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
94	District	Chichester Business Improvement District (2011 - 2016) Business Plan	The promotion of Chichester City Centre both as a place of business opportunity, and as a key visitor destination regionally and nationally.	Policies that support the development of Chichester's reputation as a Centre of Excellence for Entrepreneurship and in which to do business and that encourage visitors to stay longer, develop brand loyalty and attract repeat business.	Chichester BID
95	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

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No.	Level	Plan, Programme or Strategy	Sustainability Issues	Implications for the Local Plan	Source
96	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 due to be published in October 2016 and is likely to be central to economic and planning policy for the City.	CDC

Appendix 2 - Baseline Information

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
1a	Percentage of employees in Manufacturing	8.1% (2014)	Increasing slightly between 2005 and 2014	ONS business register and survey www.nomisweb.co.uk
1b	Percentage of employees in construction	4.3% (2014)		www.nomisweb.co.uk
1c	Percentage of employees in Services (classifications G to S) including:	86.6% (2014)	Upwards	www.nomisweb.co.uk
1d	Wholesale and Retail, including Motor Trades (G)	16.3% (2014)		www.nomisweb.co.uk
1e	Accommodation and Food Services (I)	9.7% (2014)		www.nomisweb.co.uk
1f	Information and Communications (J)	2.6% (2014)		www.nomisweb.co.uk
1g	Financial and Other Business Services (K-N)	22.7% (2014)		www.nomisweb.co.uk
1h	Public Admin, Education and Health (O – Q)	27.6% (2014)		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
2b	Percentage of rural households within 4km of an ATM	82% (2012)		West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk
2c	Percentage of rural households within 4km of a Petrol Station	46% (2012)	Downwards	West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk
2d	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Post Office	75% (2012)	Downwards	West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk
2e	Percentage of rural households within 2km of a Primary School	79% (2012)	Downwards	West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk
2f	Percentage of rural households within 4km of a Secondary School	22% (2012)	Downwards	West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
2g	Percentage of rural households within 4km of a GP	73% (2012)		West Sussex Life 2012 www.westsussex.gov.uk
3	Percentage of West Sussex establishments reporting skills shortage vacancies	5% (2013) only collected for the County		UK Commission for Employment and Skills: Employer Skills Survey 2013
4	Median Gross weekly earnings of District residents	£481 (full time, April 2015) £147 (part-time, April 2015)		Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2015, Office of National Statistics www.ons.gov.uk
5a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1 mixed)	0 m2 (4,660 m2 in 2013-4)		CDC Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) 2014 - 2015
5b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1a - Offices)	70 m2 1.3% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2014-15
5c	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B1c - light industry)	762 m2 14.3% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2014-15
5d	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B2 – General Industry)	182 m2 3.4% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2014-15
5e	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (B8 – storage / distribution)	4,333 m2 81% of total floorspace		CDC AMR 2014-15
6	Number of Job Seekers Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population	1% (March 2016)		NOMIS Labour Market Statistics www.nomisweb.co.uk
7	Percentage change in the number of VAT registered Businesses	0.72% (2013)	Upwards since 2010	ONS Business Demography 2013, www.ons.gov.uk
8	Percentage of children that live in families that are income deprived	10.9% (2012)		HBAI Children in Low Income Families Local Measure Aug 2012 www.data.gov.uk

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
9	Total number of net new dwellings completions	351 (2014 – 2015)		CDC AMR 2014-15
10	Affordable Dwellings completed as a % of all new housing completions (gross)	44.7% (2014-2015)	Upwards since 2012	CDC AMR 2014-15
11	Household accommodation without central heating	2.6% (2011)	Downwards	2011 Census Data 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
13	CO ₂ emissions – domestic emissions per capita	2.5 tonnes CO ₂ (2013)	Downwards	UK local and regional CO ₂ emissions dataset DECC, www.gov.uk
14	CO ₂ emissions – total emissions per capita	8.0 tonnes CO ₂ (2013)	Downwards	UK local and regional CO ₂ emissions dataset DECC, www.gov.uk
15	Daily domestic water use	178 litres per capita (2015)		Southern Water
16	Percentage of water bodies assessed as good ecological status	0/18 water bodies = 0% (2015)		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	18/19 water bodies = 94.7%		EA As above
18	The percentage area of land designated as a SSSI which is found to be in favourable condition	52.5% (2015)	Declined since 2006	Sussex Biodiversity Records Centre via CDC AMR 2014-15
19	Kilograms of household waste collected per household	434.02kg (2014-15)		CDC Corporate Plan 2014-15
20	Percentage of household waste recycled	40.41% (2014-15)	Upwards	CDC Corporate Plan 2014-15
21a	Estimated traffic flow	2,584		http://www.dft.gov.uk/traffic-

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
	on major roads for all vehicle types	million vehicle miles (2014)		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
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
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
22c	Percentage of residents who travel to work by car	39.7% (2011)	Decreased slightly since 2001	2011 Census Data www.nomisweb.co.uk
23a	Domestic Burglaries per 1,000 households	3 (2014-15)	Downwards	Recorded crime data 2014-15 www.ons.gov.uk
23b	Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population	9 (2014-15)	Downwards	Recorded crime data 2014-15 www.ons.gov.uk
24	Total number of road accident casualties, pedestrian	484 (2014)	Upwards	Reported casualties table (RAS 30058), DfT, www.gov.uk
25a	Life expectancy at birth (males)	81.1 years (2012-2014)	Upwards	www.ons.gov.uk
25b	Life expectancy at birth (females)	85 years (2012-2014)	Upwards	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
27	Percentage of young people (16-24 year olds) who are unemployed	5.5% (2011)		2011 Census, 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	68.9% (2014-15)	Upwards	Revised GCSE and equivalent results in England: 2014 to 2015 www.gov.uk

No.	Indicator	Data	Trend (if known)	Source
29a	Percentage of adults who participate in activity/exercise at least three times a week	28.0% (2014/2015)	Slightly up on 2005/2006 at 27.3%	Active People Survey 2014-15, www.sportengland.org
29b	Percentage of adults who participate in activity/exercise at least once a week	37.3% (2014/15)	Slightly up on 2005/2006 at 36.6%	Active People Survey 2014-15, www.sportengland.org
30	Annual Average NO ₂ levels at 5 selected sites in the District	31.2µg m ⁻³ (2015)	Since 2006 has remained between 30.4 and 36.4µg m ⁻³ . Recent indication that average levels are declining.	CDC

Appendix 3 – Testing the compatibility of the SA Objectives

SA Objective														
1. Protect and enhance wildlife														
2. Maximise efficient use of natural resources														
3. Reduce pollution and improve air quality														
4. Achieve zero net increase in greenhouse gas emissions														
5. Minimise flood risk for new and existing development														
6. Achieve a sustainable and integrated transport system														
7. Conserve and enhance landscape and heritage														
8. Increase availability of affordable housing														
9. Provide access to services and facilities														
10. Promote economic development to maintain quality of life and competitiveness														
11. Develop a dynamic, diverse and knowledge based economy that excels in innovation														
12. Develop and maintain a skilled workforce to support long-term competitiveness														
13. Enable viability of the rural economy with enhanced diversity of employment opportunities.														
SA Objective	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	

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

Appendix 4 – List of Consultees

a) Statutory consultees

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

b) Additional consultees

West Sussex County Council
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
WSCC Education department.