

# Contents

## Contents

<b>1 Non Technical Summary .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 Sustainability Appraisal Process .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3 Developing &amp; Defining Options .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4 Meeting The Requirements of SEA Directive .....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>5 Meeting Requirements .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>6 Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisal - Objectives &amp; Indicators .....</b>	<b>27</b>





## Non Technical Summary

### Non- Technical Summary of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

- 1.1** The Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) to ensure that it took sustainable development into account through the integration of key social, environmental and economic objectives for Worthing.
- 1.2** In order to assess how the various plans and policies in Worthing's Local Development Documents (LDDs) contribute to sustainability, a set of Sustainability Objectives were developed. In addition to this a set of Sustainability indicators were also devised in order to measure how the LDDs contribute to Sustainable Development. The Sustainability objectives and indicators are set out in Appendix One.
- 1.3** The Sustainability Objectives against which all LDDs are to be assessed are grouped into four categories:
- Economic growth
  - Environmental protection
  - Use of natural resources
  - Social progress.
- 1.4** The Sustainability Appraisal found that in the area of environmental protection, the SPD should provide more clarity and awareness regarding contributions towards sustainable transport. To a lesser degree it should raise awareness regarding the need to consider measures to protect and enhance biodiversity. A similar effect should be achieved in respect of waste management and Sustainable Drainage Systems under the environmental protection heading.
- 1.5** The key area of positive impact relates to social progress, as would be anticipated from an SPD with a primary objective of enabling the achievement of community priorities and benefits. The SPD should ensure major contributions towards the provision of social infrastructure. This reflects the priorities of the Core Strategy.
- 1.6** Negative impacts centre around two key areas. The SPD will result in some developers of commercial and residential schemes having to make more contributions than formerly. This could have an adverse effect on development viability and consequently economic growth and social progress. The second issue concerns the fact that in three areas – biodiversity; sustainable water management; and health facilities – a lack of detail on contributions may mean that these areas are given less priority than others.
- 1.7** One area where impact could potentially be either positive or negative concerns the speed of processing planning applications. This will need to be monitored so that any need for mitigation measures can be identified.
- 1.8** In terms of mitigation regarding impact on viability, the Supplementary Planning Document should emphasise that the Borough Council will only seek contributions where they are needed to make development acceptable. In addition, it will set up a clear system by which developers can submit evidence of the inability of a scheme to financially support the level of contributions required, for consideration by an independent third party.



# 1

## Non Technical Summary

- 1.9** Lack of detail regarding biodiversity and sustainable water management is a reflection of the fact that the SPD's objectives centre on social issues and can be overcome by the preparation of separate guidance on sustainable construction. The limited information on health facilities is due to a lack of evidence base and this situation will be monitored with a view to updating as soon as evidence is available.
- 1.10** Taking into account the mitigation measures, the overall impact of the SPD is clearly positive.



## Sustainability Appraisal Process

### The Sustainability Appraisal Process

- 2.1** Sustainable Development was brought to the centre of the international agenda at the 1987 United Nations conference on Environmental Development in Rio De Janeiro. It was defined as '*development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs*' (Bruntland 1987). Essentially the aim of sustainable development is to balance economic progress with social and environmental needs both now and in the future.
- 2.2** It is a requirement of the Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 Section 39 (2) that a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) be undertaken to accompany each Local Development Framework document produced. A Sustainable Environmental Assessment (SEA) is also necessary in accordance with EU Directive 2001/42/EC on 'Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004'. Because both processes are very similar they are often undertaken together, as in this report. The guidance set out in the ODPM "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies & Local Development Documents" has been followed in the preparation of this report.
- 2.3** The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal is to promote sustainable development throughout the planning process, by ensuring the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning policy documents.

### Setting the context

- 2.4** The Draft Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document has been produced as part of Worthing's Local Development Framework to expand on the policies of the Core Strategy by setting out in detail how developers will be expected to contribute towards the provision of local infrastructure and affordable housing. Because it derives from Core Strategy policies, the research carried out for the initial Scoping Report provided the background to this Sustainability Appraisal rather than being it prepared separately. The Scoping Report and Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal, Submission Draft 2007 are available on line at [www.worthing.gov.uk](http://www.worthing.gov.uk) or as a hard copy by calling 01903 221451.
- 2.5** The Core Strategy SA identifies the key sustainability issues in Worthing and explores how these issues can be addressed. It identifies policies, plans and programmes of relevance and also provides the baseline information used to monitor and predict effects. In a similar fashion, in this document, the main policies, plans, programmes, and baseline data with particular relevance to the SPD have been identified and are set out in the following two Tables.



## Sustainability Appraisal Process

**Table One: The main policies, plans and programmes influencing the Draft Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.**

Policy, Plans or Programme	Aims of Policy, Plan or Programme in relation to the Draft Planning Contributions SPD
Section 106 of Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (as substituted by Section 12 of the Planning & Compensation Act 1991)	Enables the creation of legally binding agreements between planning authorities and persons with an interest in a piece of land to secure funds for provision of financially significant and essential elements of development.
County Council Services: A General Guide to the Requirements & WSCC Transport Contributions	The most up to date versions of West Sussex County Council's guidance on contributions towards County Council services, including Highways and Transport. These will be included in full in the SPD.
Core Strategy Submission Draft Policy COM 3	Establishes that development will be permitted if required infrastructure is or will be available and that developers will be required to provide infrastructure directly required by their development. The Draft Planning Contributions SPD will explain how this will be achieved in practice.
Core Strategy Submission Draft Policy H 6	Establishes the percentage of affordable housing to be provided in association with different sizes of market housing schemes, and the principle of how it is to be provided. The Draft Planning Contributions SPD will set out in detail how the affordable housing element should be provided in practice.
PPS3: Housing	Defines Affordable Housing and sets the framework for how LA's should negotiate for affordable housing as part of market housing development schemes.
Housing Strategy Statement 2005 - 2010	Establishes the targets for tenure and size of new build affordable housing in the Borough.
PPG17 Open Space, Sport & Recreation Needs Assessment	The Assessment suggests local quantity, quality and accessibility standards for the Borough and identifies existing sites in need of enhancement. This information will underpin the Draft SPD requirements in relation to open space, outdoor sport and recreation.
Worthing Evolution Masterplan	Provides the framework for the provision of a Public Realm and Seafront Strategy. The Draft SPD will explain how contributions towards this will be collected.
The Town We Want – Worthing's Community Strategy	Sets out the local community's aims and objectives in relation to certain types of infrastructure and services. An expected update in Autumn 2007 should provide the background to achieving community facilities infrastructure.
Community Safety Strategy 2005 – 2008	Sets out priorities for the Crime and Disorder reduction Partnership. The Draft SPD will seek to implement some of the infrastructure requirements.



## Sustainability Appraisal Process

**Table Two: Key baseline data for the Draft Planning Contributions SPD.**

Issue	Indicators	Trends
Housing	705 affordable housing units are needed annually.	Relets and new build each year are not sufficient to meet this need.
Deprivation	Worthing is ranked 198 out of 354 Local Authorities, (1 = most deprived). Three wards are within the 20% most deprived areas in England under the Index of Multiple Deprivation.	
Health	Life expectancy in Worthing is slightly lower than the West Sussex average.  Worthing has the highest proportion of people aged over 85 in the UK.	
Education	Two wards are within the 15% most educationally deprived areas in England.  Half of Worthing's primary schools perform above the LEA and England average and half below. Two out of five secondary schools had higher GCSE/GNVQ performance averages than West Sussex and England.	
Cultural and Leisure Facilities.	The town has a good range of venues for performing and visual arts and libraries.  The vast majority of the population is located within 15 minutes of a playground.	
Crime Rate	The crime rate in Worthing is near the national average. Violent crime in public places is a particular issue in the Town Centre.  Fear of crime is an issue particularly for older people.	Violent crime in public places increased by 17% between 2002/03 and 2003/04.
Transport	Car ownership and use is high.  Worthing is reasonably served by public transport but there is scope to improve bus services. The town has the highest % of people cycling to work in West Sussex.	Car ownership is predicted to grow faster than household growth.



Issue	Indicators	Trends
Biodiversity, Flora and Fauna	There is one SSSI and 11 SNCIs in the Borough.  Limited information is available regarding biodiversity.	
Waste	Out of 386 kg of domestic household waste per head per annum, 12% is recycled.	
Economy	There are 2635 VAT registered businesses in Worthing.  The service sector is the largest employer.  Unemployment is below the national average but higher than for the South-East.	

**2.6** The Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal developed a framework by which the sustainability of a range of Local Development Documents can be assessed. This involved the formulation of sustainability indicators which show the priorities of the Sustainability Appraisal and which give the appraisal process its structure. The resulting 19 SA objectives were used in this document in Tables 3, 4 and 5 to assess the sustainability of this Draft Planning Contributions SPD. The objectives and indicators are set out in full in Appendix One while a summary of the objectives can be found below:

1. Ensure high & stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth.
2. Sustain economic growth & competitiveness & retain existing companies.
3. Enhance outdated trading estates.
4. Encourage diversification.
5. Reduce car journeys & promote sustainable transport.
6. Maintain & enhance biodiversity, flora & fauna.
7. Reduce the risk of flooding & protect water resources.
8. Protect existing historic pattern of development.
9. Protect & enhance the rural setting of the town.
10. Reduce waste generation & disposal & achieve the sustainable management of waste.
11. Maintain & improve the water quality of the coast & achieve sustainable water resources management.
12. Reduce impact of land contamination.
13. Increase energy efficiency & the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources.
14. Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land & existing buildings, including re-use of materials & promotion of sustainable design.
15. Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent & affordable home that meets their needs.
16. Improve the health & well-being of the population & reduce health inequalities.
17. Reduce poverty and social exclusion.



## Sustainability Appraisal Process

18. Raise educational achievement & develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work.
19. Protect & improve community safety.



# 2

## Sustainability Appraisal Process



## Developing & Defining Options

### Developing and Refining Options (Sustainability Appraisal Stage B)

#### Public consultation during preparation of the Draft Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document.

- 3.1** During preparation of the Draft Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document consultation was carried out with the following agencies and groups:
- The Environment Agency regarding possible contributions towards biodiversity and Sustainable Drainage Systems.
  - The Local Strategic Partnership regarding the evidence base to justify potential collection of contributions towards community facilities.
  - Worthing Council for Voluntary Services regarding the evidence base to justify potential collection of contributions towards community facilities.
  - West Sussex Primary Care Trust regarding the need for additional health facilities within Worthing.
  - Worthing Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership regarding the evidence base to justify potential collection of contributions towards community safety.
  - West Sussex County Council regarding guidance on its planning, and highways and transport contributions.

#### Testing the Supplementary Planning Document Objectives against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Task B1)

- 3.2** According to the SPD's entry in the Local Development Scheme, its objectives are:
- To provide the detailed context and operational background for requiring and negotiating planning contributions in order for the Council to achieve community priorities and benefits.
  - To be based on robust evidence and justification.
  - To provide formula mechanisms where appropriate.
- 3.3** These objectives need to be tested against the sustainability objectives set by the SA framework to ensure they are in accordance with sustainability principles. This is done by way of the compatibility matrix set out in Table 3.
- 3.4** The compatibility matrix identifies two possible areas of conflict between the Supplementary Planning Document objectives and the Sustainability Appraisal objectives. The conflict related to community contributions and economic development. Potential contributions for community infrastructure could discourage all or some forms of economic activity from investing in or staying in Worthing due to additional development costs. To some extent, this issue is beyond the Borough Council's control because the competitiveness of Worthing as a business location will be affected by the costs other Local Authorities set in the way of development contributions in their areas. What the Borough Council can seek to ensure is that the objective of achieving community priorities and benefits does not take priority over achieving necessary rates of commercial development.
- 3.5** On the positive side, there is potential compatibility between all three SPD objectives and 10 of the SA objectives, most particularly with regard to those promoting social progress.





## Developing & Defining Options

### Assessment of Initial Options for a Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (Task B2)

- 3.6** As part of the Sustainability Appraisal process it is necessary to evaluate different options for the Supplementary Planning Document, to assess which is the most sustainable. ODPM guidance indicates that SPDs should set out to improve on the situation that would exist if there were no SPD. One scenario to test, therefore, is “to do nothing” i.e. not produce a Planning Contributions SPD but instead rely on the policies of the Core Strategy to achieve necessary infrastructure and affordable housing. Beyond this, it is considered that there is little scope to assess other options as the policy framework set by the Core Strategy leaves little if any scope for the SPD to deviate from it.
- 3.7** The two options to be tested against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives are, therefore:
- Option A – Rely on Core Strategy Submission Draft Policies to enable collection of contributions and not prepare an SPD.
  - Option B – Prepare an SPD to add detail to Core Strategy policies on how contributions should be made.
- 3.8** The assessment is set out in Table 4.
- 3.9** Both Options have the potential to discourage economic development by adding contribution costs to the development process. Option B has the added potential to discourage diversification if it requires some commercial uses to contribute but not others.
- 3.10** Option B is of particular benefit in its ability to add the detail that the Core Strategy is too broad to contain. Whilst Option A sets the contributions framework, it is Option B that would give developers the clear detail about the financial and other implications of the contributions required from their development. This should have the significant benefits of encouraging developers to think about contributions early on in the development process and reducing the time and effort needed by Borough Council Officers in negotiating on individual development schemes.
- 3.11** Overall, it is clear that Option B, producing an SPD, should be more beneficial than Option A: the “do nothing” option.



## Developing & Defining Options

**Table 4: Assessment of Initial Options for Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (Task B2)**

- Option A – Rely on Core Strategy Submission Draft Policies to enable collection of contributions & do not prepare an SPD.
- Option B – Prepare SPD to add detail to Core Strategy policies on how contributions should be made.

SA/SEA Objective	Summary of Effects	Option	
		A	B
Ensure high & stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0	0
Sustain economic growth & competitiveness and retain existing companies	Policies that require contributions from development may apply to commercial activity and so add to development costs. If other Local Authorities don't require similar contributions, businesses may be tempted to relocate from Worthing to where development is cheaper. An SPD would perpetuate this issue.	-	-
Enhance outdated trading estates	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0	0
Encourage diversification of the economy	Policies requiring contributions do not indicate what type of commercial development should contribute. The SPD is likely to specifically identify those types of uses that should contribute. Developers may be dissuaded from diversifying from a use that does not have to contribute to one that does.	0	-
Reduce car journeys & promote sustainable transport	Policy TC3 – A Connected Town & Policy ENV7 – Sustainable Travel provide a framework for achieving this. An SPD could add considerable detail on exactly how development should contribute towards sustainable transport	+	++
Maintain & enhance biodiversity, flora & fauna	Policy ENV1 – Natural Environment requires mitigation measures to preserve & enhance biodiversity & natural habitats. An SPD could expand on the use of planning agreements to achieve this but a lack of background evidence may limit detail on this issue.	+	+
Reduce the risk of flooding & protect water resources	Policies ENV4 – Flood Risk & ENV5 – Sustainable Construction require development to incorporate measures regarding these issues. An SPD might cover some issues very generally but a lack of evidence base may limit detail.	+	0

## Developing & Defining Options

		Option
Protect existing historic pattern of development	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0 0
Protect & enhance the rural setting of the town	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0 0
Reduce waste generation & disposal & achieve the sustainable management of waste	Policy ENV5 – Sustainable Construction seeks minimisation of waste generation and promotes recycling. An SPD could add detail about how residential development could contribute to off site and on site facilities for waste management.	+ ++
Maintain & improve the water quality of the coast & achieve sustainable water resources management	Policy ENV5 – Sustainable Construction requires development not to adversely affect water quality & to include measures to conserve & recycle water. An SPD could broadly explain how development should be looking to conserve & recycle water but is unlikely to go into specific detail about forms of Sustainable Drainage Systems etc..	+ +
Reduce impact of land contamination	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0 0
Increase energy efficiency & the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	Policy ENV5 – Sustainable Construction & Policy ENV6 – Renewable Energy require development to address the use of energy & renewable energy sources. These are not measures that are likely to require contributions however and an SPD is unlikely therefore to cover them.	+ 0
Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land & existing buildings, including re-use of materials & promotion of sustainable design	The Core Strategy Submission Draft does not promote any contributions that would impact in this area. An SPD would be unlikely to alter this position	0 0
Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent & affordable home that meets their needs	Policies H1 – Housing Provision & H6 – Affordable Housing promote the supply of both market & affordable housing. An SPD could add considerable detail about exactly how developers are expected to provide affordable housing in association with their market housing schemes making provision more likely.	+ +





## Developing & Defining Options

		Option	
	Countering this, the added detail in an SPD would be likely to increase the collection of contributions and so add to residential development costs, potentially affecting the supply or cost of housing.		
Improve the health & well being of the population & reduce health inequalities	Policy COM3 – New Development & Community Infrastructure requires development to meet the needs of occupiers / users for a range of facilities that would meet this objective. An SPD could add considerable detail about how development should contribute towards the provision of health, community & recreation facilities, including in the more deprived parts of the Borough.	+	++
Reduce poverty & social exclusion	Policies H1 & COM 3 promote the provision of community infrastructure including Affordable Housing. An SPD would add considerable detail about how these contributions should be made.	+	++
Raise educational achievement & develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find & remain in work	Policy COM3 requires development to meet the needs of occupiers for education facilities. An SPD would incorporate the County Council's guidance on this to clarify how contributions should be made.	+	+
Protect & improve community safety	The Core Strategy submission Draft does not cover this directly. An SPD would add considerable detail about how some forms of development should contribute towards community safety infrastructure.	0	++

++	Very Positive effect
+	Positive Effect
0	Neutral effect/ No Relationship
-	Negative Effect

**3.12** All Policies referred to are those contained in the Core Strategy Submission Draft

## Developing & Defining Options

### Predicting the effects of the Draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (Task B3)

**3.13** At this stage, it is necessary to assess the effects of the Supplementary Planning Document by considering its potential impact on the 19 Sustainability Appraisal objectives. Table 5 overleaf, sets out each of those objectives together with commentary on the likely positive or negative impact of the SPD.

### Evaluating the effects of the Draft Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (Task B4)

**3.14** ODPM guidance indicates that once the likely effects of the SPD have been identified and described, it is necessary to carry out an evaluation of their significance. This evaluation includes assessing the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the outlined effects, including any secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects.

#### Positive effects.

**3.15** One of the most positive effects will be to have the most up to date information on contributions readily available in one place for the first time in Worthing. This should be a result of various positive impacts working cumulatively and should last for a long period, provided the advice is kept up to date. This could lead to faster processing of planning applications. Leading on from this should be an increase in provision of community benefits through development, for example affordable housing and community facilities. The positive impact of the close working with the Local Strategic Partnership to identify community needs should also ensure that as well as an increase in community facilities, there should be more directed targeting of facilities towards those most in need.

#### Negative effects.

**3.16** Potentially the cumulative effect of clarifying various contribution costs could be to discourage both commercial and residential development in the short and long term as developers decide that schemes in Worthing will be financially unviable. Another cumulative effect could be to slow down the speed of decision making regarding planning applications as they become more complex due to contribution requirements.

**3.17** The various areas regarding lack of detail could have individual impacts in specific areas, potentially reducing their importance relative to other forms of contribution.



## Developing & Defining Options

**Table 5: Predicting the effects of the Planning Obligations SPD against the Sustainability Appraisal objectives (Task B3)**

SA/SEA Objective	Likely positive impacts of SPD on SA objectives	Possible negative impacts of SPD on SA objectives
Ensure high & stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Sustain economic growth & competitiveness and retain existing companies	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	By clarifying those uses required to make contributions and the extent of those contributions, preparation of the SPD could increase costs for certain types of commercial development in parts of the Borough such as the Town Centre. This could deter development. It will be important to ensure that only contributions that are necessary are sought to prevent any unnecessary burden being placed upon businesses. In addition, monitoring should take place to assess whether development rates are affected following adoption of the SPD.
Enhance outdated trading estates	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Encourage diversification of the economy	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	The SPD is likely to identify specific types of commercial use that should make contributions. An associated increase in development costs may deter diversification to these uses. It will be important to ensure that only contributions that are necessary are sought to prevent any unnecessary burden being placed upon businesses. In addition, monitoring should take place to assess whether development rates are affected following adoption of the SPD.
Reduce car journeys & promote sustainable transport	A system of encouraging reduced car parking and improvements to sustainable transport already exists through the county wide Total Access	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact

## Developing & Defining Options

SA/SEA Objective	Likely positive impacts of SPD on SA objectives	Possible negative impacts of SPD on SA objectives
	<p>Demand contribution. The SPD will however serve to more fully explain this system to local developers, and encourage them to consider sustainable transport at the outset of the development process. This should reduce the need for negotiation later on in the planning application process.</p> <p>By clearly explaining how development should provide local community facilities the SPD may serve to reduce the need for car journeys.</p>	
Maintain & enhance biodiversity, flora & fauna	<p>The SPD will note that development detrimental to features of biodiversity or natural habitat value may be required to provide mitigation or compensatory works.</p> <p>By requiring the provision of contributions towards a greater range of new or enhanced open spaces the SPD should help to enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna.</p>	<p>An SPD dealing essentially with contributions towards community infrastructure would be unlikely to include significant detail about mitigation and enhancement measures relating to biodiversity, flora and fauna. This might make this issue seem less important than others.</p>
Reduce the risk of flooding & protect water resources	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>
Protect existing historic pattern of development	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>
Protect & enhance the rural setting of the town	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>
Reduce waste generation & disposal & achieve the sustainable management of waste	<p>The SPD would contain the most up to date information from WSCC on contributions to wastes management.</p>	<p>The SPD is unlikely to have any impact</p>



## Developing & Defining Options

SA/SEA Objective	Likely positive impacts of SPD on SA objectives	Possible negative impacts of SPD on SA objectives
Maintain & improve the water quality of the coast & achieve sustainable water resources management	The SPD would note that development should include the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems	An SPD dealing essentially with contributions towards community infrastructure would be unlikely to include significant detail about Sustainable Drainage Systems. This might make this issue seem less important than others.
Reduce impact of land contamination	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Increase energy efficiency & the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	Lack of background information and justification makes it improbable that the SPD on Planning Contributions will cover this issue at present.	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land & existing buildings, including re-use of materials & promotion of sustainable design	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent & affordable home that meets their needs	The SPD will for the first time make detailed advice available on how developers will be expected to make provision for Affordable Housing in association with market schemes. This should result in Affordable Housing provision being considered early in the development process; more effective negotiations by Officers and an increase in provision of Affordable Housing in the Borough. Monitoring should be carried out to assess this impact.	By clarifying the extent of contributions, preparation of the SPD could potentially increase costs for residential development in the Borough. This could deter development or add to housing costs. It will be important to ensure that only contributions that are necessary are sought to prevent any unnecessary burden being placed upon developers. In addition, monitoring should take place to assess whether development rates are affected following adoption of the SPD.
Improve the health & well being of the population & reduce health inequalities	The SPD would clarify how contributions are to be made towards new & enhanced open space, sport and recreation, & community facilities increasing opportunities to improve health where they are needed	A lack of evidence base may limit any detail on the need for new health facilities. These would have to continue to be considered on a case by case basis.



## Developing & Defining Options

SA/SEA Objective	Likely positive impacts of SPD on SA objectives	Possible negative impacts of SPD on SA objectives
Reduce poverty & social exclusion	The SPD will probably use evidence from the Local Strategic Partnership about the need for community facilities in the most deprived parts of Worthing. This should help direct resources to those most in need.	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Raise educational achievement & develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find & remain in work	The SPD will contain the most up to date information from WSCC on contributions to education.	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact
Protect & improve community safety	The SPD will make available for the first time detailed advice on how developments will be expected to make contributions towards community safety. This should improve safety, particularly in the Town Centre. Monitoring should be undertaken to assess improvements in community safety.	The SPD is unlikely to have any impact

### Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects (Task B5)

- 3.18** In terms of beneficial effects, these can be maximised by keeping the SPD up to date and by ensuring that it is publicised fully and made available through as many sources as possible.
- 3.19** The potentially significant impact on development rates should be avoided by ensuring that only contributions that are fully justified are sought, and in addition that the costs are set at a reasonable level. The SPD will also be used to advocate a system of third party assessment of development viability that can be implemented at a developer's request. Where there is accepted evidence that the levels of contribution are impacting on viability, it will be open for the Borough Council to consider the acceptability of reduced contributions.
- 3.20** In the case of lack of detail in relation to biodiversity and SuDS, future guidance on sustainable construction should serve to emphasise the importance of these issues. The impact of the potential lack of detail available regarding need for health facilities should be minimised by maintaining contact with the Primary Care Trust to enable updates when ever possible.

### Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Draft Planning Contributions Supplementary Planning Document (Task B6)

- 3.21** Rates of economic and residential development should be monitored to enable assessment of the impact of the SPD on development levels in Worthing.
- 3.22** The amount / number of affordable housing, open space and recreation facilities, community facilities and other forms of contribution should be monitored to assess whether the SPD has the desired effect of increasing provision. If this is not the case there will be a need to review the contents of the SPD and / or its availability to developers.
- 3.23** As a related issue, there would be value in monitoring impact on the speed of planning application decisions. Potential exists for either positive or negative effects on this as a result from the SPD, and monitoring could help to assess which and enable adjustments to guidance or processes to be made.



## Meeting The Requirements of SEA Directive

### Meeting the Requirements of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (Sustainability Appraisal Stage C)

The Sustainability Appraisal Report must show that the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met. This has been achieved using the following table to sign-post the places in the SA Report where the information required by the Directive is provided.



Table 6: Requirements of the SA/SEA Directive and where they are met in this SPD

DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS	WHERE/ HOW COVERED IN SA
<p><b>The preparation of an environmental report shall include information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, [and] its stage in the decision making process. (article 5.2) Information provided should include ‘the likely significant effects on the environment, ...’ ‘an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with’ and ‘the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects of implementing the plan or programme’. (Annex I)</b></p>	
<p>a) An outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme, and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes</p>	<p>Non- technical Summary and Sections of the SA relating to Tasks B1, B2, B3, B5 and B6</p>
<p>b) The relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Section of the SA relating to Task B2</p>
<p>c) The environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;</p>	<p>Section 2 of the SA</p>
<p>d) Any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC</p>	<p>Section 2 of the SA</p>
<p>e) The environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or national level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;</p>	<p>Section 2 of the SA</p>
<p>f) The likely significant effects on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors. (Footnote: These effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects);</p>	<p>Sections of the SA relating to tasks B4 and B5 and Appendix 6 of the Core Strategy SA Submission Draft</p>
<p>g) The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;</p>	<p>Section of the SA relating to Task B5</p>

DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS	WHERE/ HOW COVERED IN SA
<p>h) An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;</p>	<p>Section of the SA relating to Tasks B2, B3 and B4</p>
<p>i) a description of measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;</p>	<p>Section of the SA relating to Task B6</p>
<p>j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.</p> <p>The report shall include the information that may reasonably be required taking into account current knowledge and methods of assessment, the contents and level of detail in the plan or programme, its stage in the decision-making process and the extent to which certain matters are more appropriately assessed at different levels in that process to avoid duplication of the assessment (Art. 5.2).</p>	<p>Non-Technical Summary</p>
<p><b>Consultation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility, when deciding on the scope and level of detail of the LDF Scoping Report February 2006 which can be viewed on the City 6 information to be included in the environmental report (Art. 5.4).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.worthing.gov.uk">www.worthing.gov.uk</a> and Core Strategy Sustainability Appraisal Section 2</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• authorities with environmental responsibility and the public shall be given an early and effective opportunity within appropriate time frames to express their opinion on the draft plan or programme and the accompanying environmental report before the adoption of the plan or programme (Art. 6.1, 6.2).</li> </ul>	<p>Sustainability Appraisal and Planning Contributions SPD</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• other EU Member States, where the implementation of the plan or programme is likely to have significant effects on the environment of that country (Art. 7).</li> </ul>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p><b>Taking the environmental report and the results of the consultations into account in decision-making (Art. 8)</b></p>	
<p>When the plan or programme is adopted, the public and any countries consulted under Art.7 shall be informed and</p> <p>the following made available to those so informed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the plan or programme as adopted;</li> </ul>	<p>To be addressed at a later date</p>





DIRECTIVE REQUIREMENTS	WHERE/ HOW COVERED IN SA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a statement summarising how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan or programme and how the environmental report pursuant to Article 5, the opinions expressed pursuant to Article 6 and the results of consultations entered into pursuant to Article 7 have been taken into account in accordance with Article 8, and the reasons for choosing the plan or programme as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternatives dealt with; and</li> <li>• the measures decided concerning monitoring (Art. 9 and 10)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Monitoring</b> of the significant environmental effects of the plan's or programme's implementation (Art. 10)</p>	<p>Section of the SA relating to Task B6</p>

# Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisal - Objectives & Indicators

## Appendix One: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and Indicators.

Objective	Indicator
<b>Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth</b>	
1. Ensure high and stable levels of employment so that everyone can benefit from economic growth	Proportion of people of working age in employment  Proportion of people economically inactive  Percentage change in the total number of VAT registered businesses in the area  Travel to work distance
2. Sustain economic growth and competitiveness and retain existing companies	Net change in the number of business registrations in the area  GVA per capita  Number of jobs/floorspace for existing companies  Number of existing companies
3. Enhance outdated trading estates	Number of vacant units in existing trading estates
4. Encourage diversification of economy	Average weekly earnings  Employment per sector
<b>Effective protection of the environment</b>	
5. Reduce car journeys and promote sustainable transport	Number of days per year when air pollution is moderate or worse  Annual average nitrogen dioxide concentration  Growth in volume of traffic  Percentage in modal split of people aged 16-74 re travel to work
6. Maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna	Monitoring of protected species  Condition of SSSI and SNCI  Number and extent of designated sites  % of new developments that enhance biodiversity.



## Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisal - Objectives & Indicators

Objective	Indicator
7. Reduce the risk of flooding and protect water resources	<p>Number of developments given planning permission contrary to Environment Agency advice on Flood Risk.</p> <p>Percentage of new developments with Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDs) installed</p>
8. Protect existing historic pattern of development	<p>Number of demolitions of locally listed buildings</p> <p>Number of conservation grants awarded</p> <p>Number of up-to-date conservation area appraisals</p>
9. Protect and enhance the rural setting of the town	<p>Area of Local Landscape Character lost</p> <p>Number of improvements to countryside secured</p> <p>Access to and use of the countryside</p>
<b>Prudent use of natural resources</b>	
10. Reduce waste generation and disposal and achieve the sustainable management of waste	<p>Household waste collected per head (kg)</p> <p>Percentage household waste recycled</p>
11. Maintain and improve the quality and resources of the Borough's freshwater bodies and waterways, groundwater and the marine environment, and achieve sustainable water resources management	<p>Bathing water quality standard</p> <p>% of new developments that incorporate water efficiency measures.</p> <p>Household water consumption per capita (litres per day) (PCC)</p>
12. Bring land affected by contamination into beneficial use	<p>Area of contaminated land remediated and brought into beneficial use</p>
13. Increase energy efficiency and the proportion of energy generated from renewable sources	<p>Thermal efficiency of housing stock</p> <p>Percentage electricity consumption from renewables</p> <p>Number of homes built to eco-home/BREEAM/other energy efficient standards</p> <p>Number and capacity of renewable energy schemes.</p>



## Appendix 1 Sustainability Appraisal - Objectives & Indicators

6

Objective	Indicator
14. Improve efficiency in land use through the re-use of previously developed land and existing buildings, including re-use of materials and promotion of sustainable design	<p>Percentage of development on previously developed land</p> <p>Area and number of derelict land and empty properties</p> <p>Densities (number of dwellings per ha)</p> <p>Percentage of construction materials re-used or recycled</p>
<b>Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone</b>	
15. Ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live in a decent and affordable home that meets their needs	<p>Time on housing waiting list</p> <p>Number of homes unfit to live in</p> <p>Total housing completions</p> <p>Number of affordable housing completions</p> <p>Number of homeless people</p> <p>Number of homes meeting the decency standard</p>
16. Improve the health and well-being of the population and reduce health inequalities	<p>Death rates from coronary heart disease (residents aged under 75 years)</p> <p>Life expectancy at birth</p> <p>Obesity levels</p>
17. Reduce poverty and social exclusion	<p>Index of local deprivation</p> <p>Proportion of the population who live in wards that rank within the most deprived 10% and 25% in the country</p> <p>Percentage of households in fuel poverty</p> <p>Number of children in care</p>
18. Raise educational achievement and develop the opportunities for everyone to acquire the skills needed to find and remain in work	<p>Percentage of 11 year olds achieving at least level 4 at key stage 2 test</p> <p>Percentage of students achieving 5 GCSE passes at Grade A* to C</p>



Objective	Indicator
	Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills
19. Protect and improve community safety	Annual crime rates  Number of young people in the youth justice system  Fear of crime

