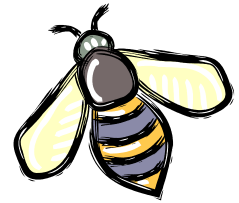


# **Wineham And Shermanbury Plan (W.A.S.P) 2014- 2031**



## **Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating Strategic Environmental Assessment)**



## **February 2016**

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Appendix 1 - Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) report is in respect of the Regulation 16 Submission Consultation of the Wineham and Shermanbury Plan (WASP).
- 1.2. The Parish is located within Horsham District Council (HDC). There is no single village centre, with houses distributed throughout the Parish, including close to the eastern boundary at Wineham, and in Shermanbury in a predominantly linear form along the A281. This road network runs north-south through the Parish connecting Henfield with Cowfold, as well as along the section of the B2118 that falls within the Parish.
- 1.3. Neighbourhood planning is a new way for communities to decide the future of the places in which they live and work. The WASP has been driven and prepared by Shermanbury Parish Council, with input from local residents, community groups and other stakeholders. Throughout this process there has been extensive public consultation and feedback forums.
- 1.4. The WASP is important for the future of the Parish. If successfully supported at a public referendum, it will become a key material consideration in guiding development in the Parish and determining planning applications up to 2031.
- 1.5. Neighbourhood Plans must be in general conformity with the adopted Development Plan Document (DPD) of the District which includes the Horsham District Planning Framework (HDPF), Joint Area Action Plan and the Site Specific Allocations of Land 2007.
- 1.6. The obligation to undertake a SA is set out in Section 39 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This requires Local Development Documents to be prepared with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. The process involves examining the likely effects of the Plan and considering how they contribute to social, environmental and economic well-being.
- 1.7. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) involves the evaluation of the environmental impacts of the plan or programme. The requirement for SEA is set out in the European Directive 2001/42/EC adopted in UK law as the “Environmental Assessment of Plans or Programmes Regulations 2004”.
- 1.8. The SEA process is very similar to the SA process, with more prescriptive guidance that needs to be followed in order to meet the SEA Directive’s requirements. Government guidance (in a Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive (ODPM 2005)) suggests incorporating the SEA process into the SA and consider economic and social effects alongside the environmental effects considered through the SEA. This approach has been followed. For simplification, this report is referred to as a Sustainability Appraisal, although it incorporates the SEA.
- 1.9. The purpose of this SA is to assess whether the WASP may have effects on a range of sustainability topics and consider alternatives and mitigation to reduce any negative impact. The SA has been carried out by independent consultants.
- 1.10. Much of the data used in the preparation of the SA comprises ‘baseline information’ which is contained and presented in a Scoping Report to this SA (Appendix 1). The Scoping Report collated

baseline data on broad areas of economic, social and environmental issues. It analysed a range of environmental protection objectives established at International, European, national or local level which were relevant to the WASP. It considered the implications of other plans and documents and set out a series of Sustainability Objectives. The Scoping Report also sets out the proposed methodology for undertaking the SA.

- 1.11. The Scoping Report and baseline data has been subject to public consultation with statutory bodies (English Heritage, Natural England, the Environment Agency). A response was also received from Horsham District Council (HDC). The results of this consultation are set out in Appendix 2. The document has been continually updated to ensure that any new plans or documents released whilst the WASP has been prepared, have been assessed.
- 1.12. This report is structured as follows:
  - Section 2 - details the SA (inc SEA) appraisal methodology;
  - Section 3 - summarises the baseline collection work, identification of the plans, policies and programmes that have an impact on the WASP, with updates on these in light of feedback on the Scoping Report. It also includes a summary of the challenges for the future of the Parish;
  - Section 4 - sets out the objectives and indicators (collectively known as the Sustainability Framework), which will be used to appraise the various policy options. The WASP objectives are tested against the Sustainability Objectives for compatibility;
  - Section 5 - contains the individual policy appraisals, testing realistic options against the Sustainability Framework.
  - Section 6 - sets out the next steps.
- 1.13. The SA process has established a range of sustainability issues and options to be considered in formulating the proposals for the WASP. It has ensured consideration of a range of potential social, economic and environmental effects. This has enabled the most sustainable policy options to be identified for inclusion within the WASP.

## **2. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

- 2.1. This SA has been prepared in accordance with the following Government guidance:
  - Sustainability Appraisal guidance within the Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) Plan Making Manual.
  - SEA guidance from the ODPM “A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment directive” 2005.
- 2.2. Based on this guidance, a five stage approach has been undertaken in preparing this SA:

Stages in the SA process	
Stages	Tasks
<b>Stage A</b> - Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope	Identify other relevant plans and programmes Collect Baseline Information Identify Problems Develop objectives and the Sustainability Framework Consult on the scope of the SA
<b>Stage B</b> - Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects	Test the Plan objectives against SA objectives Develop alternative options Assess the effects of policy options against the SA objectives Consider mitigation Propose measures to monitor the effects
<b>Stage C</b> - Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal	Present the predicted effects of the Plan, including alternatives
<b>Stage D</b> - Consult on the draft WASP and SA	Give the public and consultation bodies opportunity to comment on the SA Assess significant changes to WASP

**Figure 1:** Stages in the SA process

- 2.3. Stage A and the associated tasks have been undertaken as part of the preparation of the Scoping Report. This was published for formal consultation in November 2014. The feedback from this consultation and the consequential changes to the baseline data and sustainability framework are detailed below in this report. The Scoping Report, and responses to it, are an intrinsic part of the SA process, and should be read in conjunction with this report.
- 2.4. Stage B is the main focus of this report. It involves measuring the likely significant social, economic and environmental effects of the strategy and policies contained within the Submission (Regulation 16) WASP consultation.
- 2.5. Section 4 of this report sets out the Sustainability Framework and tests the objectives of the WASP against this framework. Section 5 sets out the policy appraisal. This highlights the different

advantages and disadvantages of each option, showing the preferred policy is the most sustainable option, given reasonable alternatives. The following symbols and colours are used to record this:

✓✓	Significant positive impact on the sustainability objective
✓	Positive impact on the sustainability objective
?✓	Possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objective
0	No impact or neutral impact on the sustainability objective
?×	Possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objective
×	Negative impact on the sustainability objective
×	Significant negative impact on the sustainability objective

**Figure 2:** Symbols used

- 2.6. This scoring system is comparable with the Sustainability Appraisal undertaken by HDC in connection with their production of the Horsham District Planning Framework. The appraisal tables provide a summary explanation of the predictions of the effect the policy options will have on the objectives.
- 2.7. The results of Stage B are included in this report, which collectively comprises Stage C.
- 2.8. In accordance with Stage D, this report is to be the subject of public consultation alongside the Submission (Regulation 16) WASP. Stage E will not take place until the WASP is adopted and the effects monitored, as detailed in Section 6 of this report.

### 3. BASELINE INFORMATION

- 3.1. As part of Stage A of this SA process, a review of other plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives that may influence the content of the WASP was undertaken, together with the collation of extensive baseline data for the Parish. This was presented in the Scoping Report (Appendix 1).

#### Updated Review of Other Plans, Programmes, Policies, Strategies and Initiatives that may Influence the Content of the WASP

- 3.2. In response to the consultation on the Scoping Report no additional documents have needed to be added to the list of Background Documents that have influenced the content of the WASP.
- 3.3. Since consultation on the Scoping Report, the HDPF underwent Examination and as a result of the Inspector's Initial findings (December 2014) a further period of consultation on the Proposed Main



Modifications and the accompanying SA was undertaken in March 2015. The Proposed Main Modifications included a proposed increase in housing numbers from an average of 650 homes per annum to 750 homes per year and a proposed change to the affordable threshold in response to the Written Ministerial Statement (November 2014).

- 3.4. The proposed increase from 650 dwellings per annum to 750 dwellings per annum (Main Modification 12) did not include a proposed increase to the provision of housing to be delivered through neighbourhood planning. This proportion of housing delivery continued to remain at “at least 1500 homes”. The Council had a further Hearing session (July 2015) where Main Modification were debated.
- 3.5. Proposed Main Modification (Main Modification MM13) included revisions to Strategic Policy: Meeting Local Housing Needs, to reflect the Written Ministerial Statement (November 2014) which sought to reduce the affordable housing threshold to developments of 10 or less units. The Council sought to formally withdraw MM13 in light of the High Court judgement regarding the amendment to parts of the National Planning Policy Guidance in response to the Written Ministerial Statement (November 2014).
- 3.6. The Inspector’s Final Report advised a further increase in housing provision to 800 dwelling per annum and confirmed “the proposal for some development (about 10% of the housing total) in villages, to be identified in Neighbourhood Plans (NPs), is also justified and accords with government policy in the NPPF”. The Inspector confirmed “that it would be appropriate to disregard MM13 and leave Policy 15 as submitted”.
- 3.7. The HDPF was adopted by the Council in November 2015 and forms part of the Development Plan for the District.

### Updated Baseline Information In Light Of Feedback On The Scoping Report

- 3.6. In response to consultation on the Scoping Report, Natural England have advised that data indicated that the agricultural land in the Parish is mainly Grade 3, some may be the best and most versatile.
- 3.7. In response to consultation on the Scoping Report, the Environment Agency have advised an objective is included to protect and enhance the environment. Advice recommended indicators should relate to the environmental constraints in the local area and may include flood risk, water quality, and biodiversity.
- 3.8. No further update was required in response to consultation feedback from Natural England or the Environment Agency.
- 3.9. Historic England advised “Shermanbury has local historic environments of significance by virtue of the conservation areas and archaeological areas throughout the district, and Horsham councils in-house conservation advisers and the County archaeological service should be involved in discussion on the impacts of the plans policies on these areas”. In response to this advice, a Historic Environment Report was sought from West Sussex County Council. This information confirms the Parish contains 19 HER records, 25 Listed Buildings and 1 Scheduled Monument.

- 3.10. This additional information has been added to the baseline information that has informed the preparation of the WASP and the accompanying SA.

#### **ONS Projection and Indices of Multiple Deprivation Data Update**

- 3.11. Since the publication of the Scoping Report, the Office of National Statistics released “Annual Mid-year Population Estimates for the UK 2014” in June 2015. The official 2014 mid-year estimates, built on the mid-2013 estimate. Results showed a national increase of 491,000 (0.77%) people resident in the UK at 30 June 2014, with Horsham District showing an increase of 1280 (0.96%) people. No updates were made available for the Parish level.
- 3.12. The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) update of 30 September 2015 outlined that there were no boundary changes to the LSOA which covers Shermanbury and also parts of West Grinstead and Cowfold. It also noted that there is no marked change for Shermanbury in the overall lower super output area (LSOA) ranking. It noted there have been some minor changes, both comparatively more and comparatively less deprived rankings of individual measures. Notably, the LSOA is now in the most deprived 10% of England in terms of its Living Environment ranking.

#### **Challenges Facing Shermanbury Parish**

- 3.12. The baseline information and plans, programmes, policies, strategies, guidance and initiatives help to determine the sustainability issues and challenges facing the Parish. Whilst the Parish generally offers a high quality of life, the WASP will need to manage a number of issues over its lifetime in order to ensure the area continues to be successful and the negative impacts of development are properly mitigated. These challenges include:
- Increased development pressure;
  - Lack of affordable housing within the Parish and affordability issues;
  - Problems with surface water flooding.

### **4. SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK - OBJECTIVES AND INDICATORS**

- 4.1. This SA seeks to test the contribution the WASP will make towards achieving sustainable development, through the identification of a number of objectives and indicators, known as the Sustainability Framework. These are used to judge the sustainability impacts of the policies within the plan. The objectives are based on the three strands of sustainability; i.e. social, economic and environmental. The indicators are chosen to quantify and measure the achievement of each objective. The Sustainability Framework has emerged through careful appraisal of relevant International, National, Regional, District and Local Plans and Programmes, the collection of baseline data, local knowledge of sustainability challenges faced in the Parish and a SWOT analysis.
- 4.2. The Sustainability Framework was the subject of consultation at the Scoping Report stage. The sustainability objectives and their corresponding indicators are set out below. Colour coding of the objectives is provided to indicate which relate to environmental (green); social (orange) or economic (blue).



<b>Environmental Objective</b>
<b>Social Objective</b>
<b>Economic Objective</b>

**Environmental - Objective 1- Countryside: To conserve and enhance the rural character of the Parish.**

- Quantum of new buildings approved within the Parish;
- Condition and extent of ancient and semi-natural woodland, hedgerows and Tree Preservation Orders.

**Environmental - Objective 2- Ecology: To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the Parish.**

- Condition and extent of ancient and semi-natural woodland,
- Condition and extent of hedgerows
- Sussex Wildlife Trust records

**Environmental - Objective 3 - Heritage Assets: To protect and enhance the heritage assets of the Parish.**

- Number and condition of Listed Buildings;
- Number and condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Development that impact on the setting of a Listed Building or Scheduled Ancient Monument

**Environmental - Objective 4 - Water & Flooding: To ensure development does not take place in areas at risk of flooding or where it may cause flooding elsewhere**

- Number of properties at risk of flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency.
- Number of application approved within the Parish contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds.

**Environmental - Objective 5 - Climate Change: To reduce the Parish's impact on climate change and prepare the community and environment for its impacts.**

- Number of properties at risk of flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency.
- Number of green energy development and installation in the Parish.
- Number of developments built to exceed standard Building Regulation requirements.
- Number of developments which impact on air quality levels in the Parish.

**Social - Objective 6- Transport- Improve Highway Safety.**

- Police accident data;
- Number of highway safety schemes delivered within the Parish.

**Social - Objective 7- Housing- To Enable Those With Identified Local Housing Needs To Have The Opportunity To Live In An Affordable Home.**

- Number of new home completions;
- Number of affordable dwelling completions;
- Number registered on the Council's housing waiting list wishing to live in the Parish.

**Social - Objective 8 - Crime: To ensure residents live in a safe environment.**

- Overall crime rates;
- Number of domestic burglaries
- Number of developments achieving "Secure by Design".

**Social - Objective 9 - Sustainable Transport Patterns: To increase the opportunities for residents and visitors to travel by sustainable and non-car modes of transport.**

- Condition of Parish footpath and cycleway network;
- Quantum of money spent in the parish on cycle, footway and public transport network;
- Number of new sustainable and public transport facilities provided in the Parish, such as bus shelters, cycle lanes, pedestrian crossings, etc.
- Bus service provision.

**Social - Objective 10 - Community Infrastructure- To Maintain And Enhance The Community Infrastructure Within The Parish.**

- Extent and condition of community infrastructure facilities in the Parish;
- Quantum of new community infrastructure delivered in the Parish;
- Quantum of Section 106 monies secured to contribute to community infrastructure provision in the Parish.

**Economic - Objective 11 - Economy: To maintain and enhance employment opportunity and provision within the parish.**

- Number of businesses within the Parish;
- Levels of unemployment within the Parish;
- Total amount of employment floor space created in the Parish;
- Amount of employment floor space lost to other uses in the Parish;
- Amount of employment floor space in the Parish.

**Economic - Objective 12 - Wealth: To ensure high and stable levels of employment and address disparities in employment opportunities in the parish so residents can benefit from economic growth.**

- Indices of Multiple Deprivation;
- Employment levels;
- Unemployment

**Economic - Objective 13 - Tourism - To Encourage Development Of Sustainable Tourism Within The Parish.**

- Number of visitor stays overnight in the Parish;
- New tourism development approved in the Parish.

- 4.3. The WASP sets out a number of strategic objectives. These are important as they state what the Plan is aiming to achieve through its overall strategy and accompanying policies. The strategic policies have been chosen in order to help solve or mitigate as many of the issues and challenges for the Parish as possible through the planning system.
- 4.4. The following are the 6 strategic objectives for the WASP;

<b>Strategic Objectives Of The WASP</b>
<b>Preserve the rural character and heritage assets.</b>
<b>Minimise flood risk.</b>
<b>Meet identified housing needs.</b>
<b>Promote safer and more sustainable journeys.</b>
<b>Foster community cohesion.</b>
<b>Support and sustain economic development.</b>

**Figure 3:** Strategic Objectives of the WASP

- 4.5. These have been assessed for compatibility with the 13 Sustainability Objectives, as detailed below:

		WASP Objectives					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Sustainability Objectives	1	✓	0	✗	✗	0	0
	2	✓	0	0	✗	0	0
	3	✓	0	0	0	0	0
	4	0	✓	0	0	0	0
	5	0	✓	0	0	✓	0
	6	0	0	0	0	✓	0
	7	✗	0	✓	✓	0	✓
	8	0	0	0	0	✓	0
	9	0	0	0	0	✓	0
	10	✗	0	0	0	0	✓
	11	✗	0	✓	0	0	0
	12	✗	0	✓	0	0	0
	13	0	0	✓	0	0	0

Key	
✓	Compatible
✗	Incompatible
0	No link/ Neutral

**Figure 4:** Compatible assessment of Objectives

- 4.6. The table demonstrates that most of the Neighbourhood Plan Objectives and Sustainability Objectives are compatible, or have a neutral impact. This indicates that the WASP is being prepared positively with the aim of solving some of the sustainability issues identified and that the Sustainability Objectives are appropriate.
- 4.7. The areas of incompatibility are generally where WASP objectives to conserve and enhance the rural character of the Parish conflict with the objectives to deliver housing and employment. Conversely the objectives to support economic development and meet identified housing need conflict with the sustainability objectives to conserve and enhance the rural character of the area.
- 4.8. A comparative assessment has been undertaken of the objectives to test their mutual compatibility. This is shown in the table below. This confirms that most objectives are either compatible or have a neutral impact. Where objectives are not compatible, this is where the need for development are set against those that are focussed on conserving and enhancing the environment. In such situations, the SA identifies the most suitable option, having regard to all of the sustainability objectives. In recommending the preferred policy option, weight is placed on the sustainability objectives most closely linked with the specific policy being appraised.

2	✓												
3	0	0											
4	0	0	0										
5	0	0	0	✓									
6	0	0	0	0	0								
7	✗	✗	0	0	0	0							
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
9	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0					
10	✗	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
11	✗	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
12	✗	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	

#### KEY

✓	Compatible
✗	Incompatible
0	No link/ neutral

**Figure 5: Compatible assessment of Sustainability Objectives**

- 4.9. In order to meet the strategic objectives of the WASP and address some of the challenges facing the Parish, a range of policy areas have been selected for inclusion within the Plan. These have been appraised to determine whether they have a positive or negative impact, using the Sustainability Framework.

## 5. APPRAISAL OF THE WASP POLICY OPTIONS AGAINST THE SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

- 5.1. In preparing the WASP, a range of policy areas have been considered and a range of options for each policy have been identified. These have been prepared based on the review of other relevant plans, programmes, policies, strategies and initiatives, the extensive baseline data for the Parish, and the overarching strategic objectives of the WASP.
- 5.2. All policy options have been appraised, to assess the impact on the 13 sustainability objectives set out in the Sustainability Framework. These appraisals are set out in the tables attached at Appendix 3. The overall appraisal ensured that the policies selected and taken forward in the WASP are the most sustainable, given all reasonable alternatives.



- 5.3. Whilst a number of the individual policies may have a negative impact, particularly on a specific small number of objectives, overall the policies in plan, taken as a whole will have a significant positive impact on the sustainability of the Parish. Furthermore, the negative impacts have been positively mitigated, as far as reasonably possible, such as by the location of new housing development on sites that are most sustainably located relative to the siting of services and facilities, and on impact on the countryside and setting of the settlements. The table attached at Appendix 4, demonstrates the overall positive impact of the selected policy option on the social, economic and environmental objectives.

## **6. NEXT STEPS**

- 6.1. This SA report will be consulted on alongside the Submission Version of the WASP. This will be for a minimum period of 6 weeks.
- 6.2. The information within this report has been taken into account in preparing the Submission Version WASP.
- 6.3. Once adopted, the effects of implementing the WASP are to be monitored to assess any impacts, including unforeseen adverse impacts. This will need to allow for remediate action to take place. On this basis, each sustainability objective is accompanied by a range of practical indicators. These are to be used to assess the achievement of the policies against the 13 sustainability objectives.

# **APPENDIX 1**

## **SCOPING REPORT**

# **Wineham & Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan**

## **Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal**

Prepared for

Shermanbury Parish Council

Prepared by

Dale Mayhew BA (Hons) BTP MRTPI

November 2014

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## **Appendices**

<b>Appendix A</b>	List of relevant plans, policies and programmes that will be considered and influence the content of the Wineham & Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan.
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document forms the Scoping Report of a Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements for a Strategic Environment Assessment of the Wineham & Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Shermanbury.
- 1.2. The Neighbourhood Plan will set out the long term vision for the parish up to the period 2031. Once adopted, it will become part of the Development Plan and will be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) confirms that Neighbourhood Plans will give local communities “*The direct power to develop a shared vision of their neighbourhood and deliver the sustainable development needed*”.
- 1.3. A Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which a Plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. It is a process to consider ways by which a Plan can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and mitigating any potential adverse impacts that the Plan might otherwise have. By doing so, it can help ensure that the proposals in the Plan are the most appropriate, given the reasonable alternatives. Sustainability Appraisals are an iterative process, informing the development of the Plan.
- 1.4. There is no legal requirement for a Neighbourhood Plan to have a Sustainability Appraisal, as set out in Section 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. However, in preparing a Plan, it is necessary to demonstrate how the document will contribute to achieving sustainable development. On this basis, the National Planning Practice Guidance<sup>1</sup>(NPPG) notes that a Sustainability Appraisal may be a useful approach for doing this.
- 1.5. A Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) involves the evaluation of the environmental impact of a Plan or programme. It is a requirement, as set out in the European Directive 2001/42/EC. It has been enacted into UK Law through the environmental assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 1.6. The NPPG notes that where a Neighbourhood Plan could have significant environmental effects, it may fall within the scope of The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, and so require a Strategic Environmental Assessment. One of the basic conditions that will be tested by the independent Examiner is whether the making of the Neighbourhood Plan is compatible with European Union obligations (including under the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive).
- 1.7. Whether a Neighbourhood Plan requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment and, if so, the level of detail needed, will depend on what is proposed in the Neighbourhood Plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment may be required where a Neighbourhood Plan allocates sites for

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<sup>1</sup> Paragraph 026. Reference ID: 11-026 - 20140306

development; the neighbourhood area contains sensitive natural or heritage assets and may be effected by the proposals in the Plan; or the Neighbourhood Plan may have significant environmental effects that have not already been considered and dealt with through a Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan<sup>2</sup>.

- 1.8. Having regard to the legislative obligations and Government guidance, the Parish Council have resolved to undertake a Sustainability Appraisal that incorporates a Strategic Environment Assessment. (Where reference is made in this report to a Sustainability Appraisal, it includes the incorporation of a Strategic Environment Assessment). The environmental, economic and social effects of the Neighbourhood Plan will therefore be considered through the Sustainability Appraisal as an iterative and integral part of the process of preparing the Neighbourhood Plan. In this way, the Neighbourhood Plan will be prepared with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.9. This Scoping Report sets out the context and establishes the baseline of the Sustainability Appraisal and sets out the proposed scope and objectives of the Appraisal. This report sets out the background to the meaning of sustainable development (Chapter 2); details the vision and objectives of the Neighbourhood Plan (Chapter 3); explains the Sustainability Appraisal methodology (Chapter 4); identifies relevant policies, Plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives (Chapter 5); summarises the evidence baseline information (Chapter 6); identifies issues, problems and trends (Chapter 7); and sets out proposed sustainability objectives and indicators (Sustainability Framework) (Chapter 8).

## 2. WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

- 2.1. Achieving sustainable development is at the heart of the preparation of Development Plans, such as Neighbourhood Plans and their subsequent implementation through the Town Planning system, including the determination of planning applications.
- 2.2. International and national bodies have set out the broad principles of sustainable development. Regulation 42/187 of the United National General Assembly has defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 2.3. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Securing the Future, set out five “*guiding principles*” of sustainable development. These are:
  - **Living Within Environmental Limits** - this means respecting the limits of the Plan, its environment, resources and biodiversity, to improve our environment, ensure that the natural resources needed for life are unimpaired and remain so for future generations;

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<sup>2</sup> Paragraph 027 Reference ID: 11-027 - 20140306



- **Ensuring a Strong, Healthy and Just Society** - this means meeting the diverse needs of present and future communities, promoting personal wellbeing, social cohesion and inclusion, and creating equal opportunities for all;
- **Building a Strong, Stable and Sustainable Economy** - this means providing prosperity and opportunities for all, and in which environmental and social costs fall on those who impose them (polluter pays), and efficient resource use is incentivised;
- **Promoting Good Governance** - this means actively promoting effective, participative systems of governance in all levels of society, engaging people's creativity, energy and diversity; and
- **Using Sound Science Responsibly** - this means ensuring policies are developed and implemented on the basis of strong scientific evidence, whilst taking into account scientific uncertainty (through precautionary principle) as well as public attitudes and values.

2.4. The NPPF sets out that the purpose of the planning system is to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and policies in paragraph 18 to 219 of the NPPF, taken as a whole, constitute the Government's view of what sustainable development in England means in practice for the planning system.<sup>3</sup>

2.5. The NPPF<sup>4</sup> notes there are 3 dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental., and these give rise to the need for the planning system to perform a number of roles:

- **An Economic Role** - contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy, by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- **A Social Role** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural wellbeing; and
- **An Environmental Role** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, use natural resources prudently, minimise waste and pollution, and mitigate and adapt to climate change, including moving to a low carbon economy.

2.6. These roles should not be undertaken in isolation because they are mutually dependent. Economic, Social and Environmental gains should be sought jointly and simultaneously through the planning system to achieve sustainable development. This involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life. It includes (but is not limited to):

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<sup>3</sup> Paragraph 6 of the NPPF

<sup>4</sup> Paragraph 7 of the NPPF

- Making it easier for jobs to be created in cities, towns and villages;
- Moving from a net loss of biodiversity to achieving net gains for nature;
- Replacing poor design with better design;
- Improving the conditions in which people live, work, travel and take leisure; and
- Widening the choice of high quality homes<sup>5</sup>.

### 3. WINEHAM AND SHERMANBURY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN - VISION AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The Wineham & Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan is at an early stage of preparation. Horsham District Council, as the Local Planning Authority, approved the designation of the parish (see map at Figure 1) of Shermanbury as a Neighbourhood Plan Area on 20 February 2014.

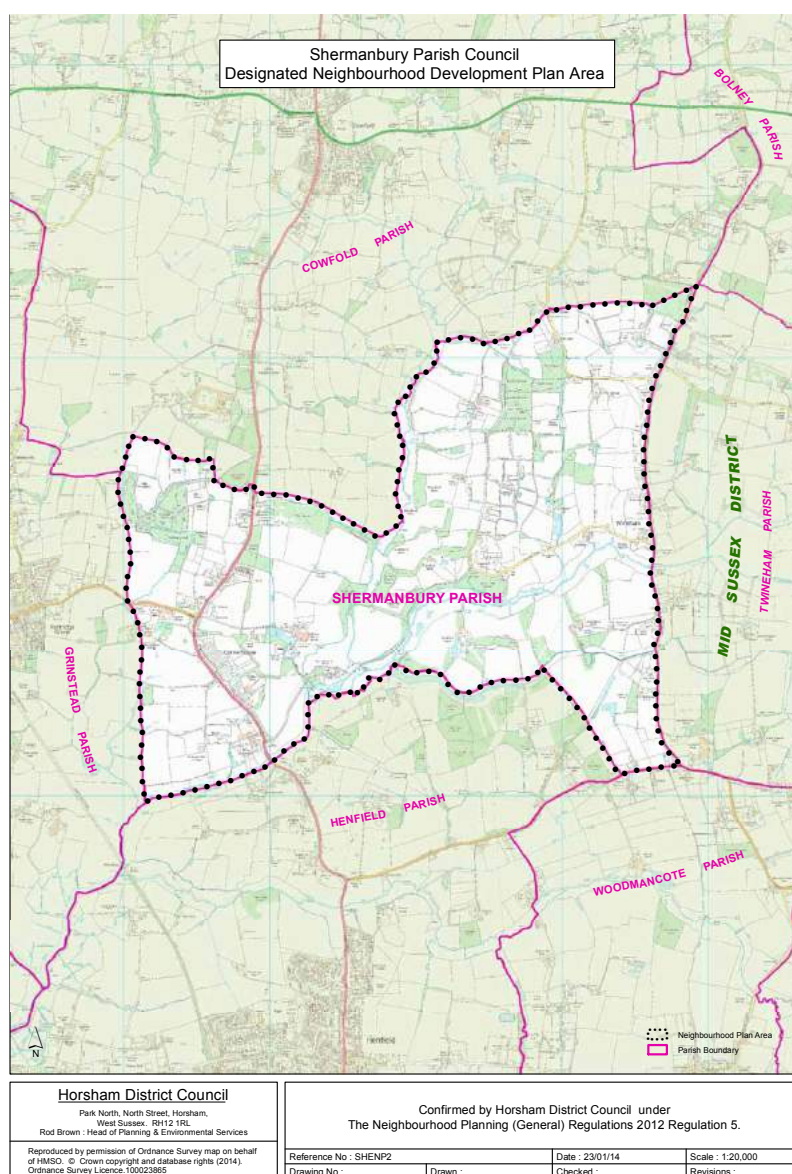


Figure 1 - Map of Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan Designated Area

<sup>5</sup> Paragraphs 8 and 9 of the NPPF

- 3.2. Prior to this date, and subsequently, early stakeholder engagement with the local community has been undertaken. This began with an initial awareness raising exercise at a parish event in August 2013. This was also used to obtain initial views on what is valued in the parish, what is missing and what needs changing. This was followed in November 2013 by the publication of articles in local magazines and launch of the website. In December 2013, a parish survey was delivered to all dwellings, to determine the key issues for the Plan. This achieved a 35% response rate from households.
- 3.3. A Housing Needs Survey was undertaken in March 2014 to determine the housing needs within the parish, with a 31.7% response rate.
- 3.4. In May 2014, a parish meeting was held to present progress of the Plan and to gather further stakeholder views. This was followed by a parish event in August 2014 to publicise information and raise awareness and for local residents to join steering groups.
- 3.5. Meetings of the Neighbourhood Plan Working Group and public consultation exercises have informed and led to an initial Vision and set of Objectives for the parish. These may be refined as the Neighbourhood Plan evolves. At present they are:

### **Vision**

*“To ensure that the distinct characteristics of the parish, including its rural feel, historic buildings and the relationship with the surrounding countryside are protected and enhanced, whilst recognising the desire to meet the changing needs of the community”.*

- 3.6. In support of this, a series of Objectives have developed. At this time, they are:
  - Preserve the rural nature of the environment and meet sustainability criteria;
  - Promote safer and more sustainable journeys;
  - Foster the sustainable development of housing to meet identified needs whilst protecting the local environment;
  - Foster community cohesion;
  - Preserve and protect the heritage assets within the parish;
  - New developments must avoid areas at risk of flooding and developments that contribute to flood risk;
  - Support small scale business growth as part of sustainable community development;
  - Support rural activities including farming and equestrian development.

## **4. SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1. It is proposed that the Sustainability Appraisal for the Neighbourhood Plan is undertaken following the broad guidance set out for the Strategic Environmental Assessment process. The NPPG<sup>6</sup> summarises the Strategic Environment Assessment process in Figure 2.

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<sup>6</sup> Paragraph 33 reference ID: 11-033-20140306

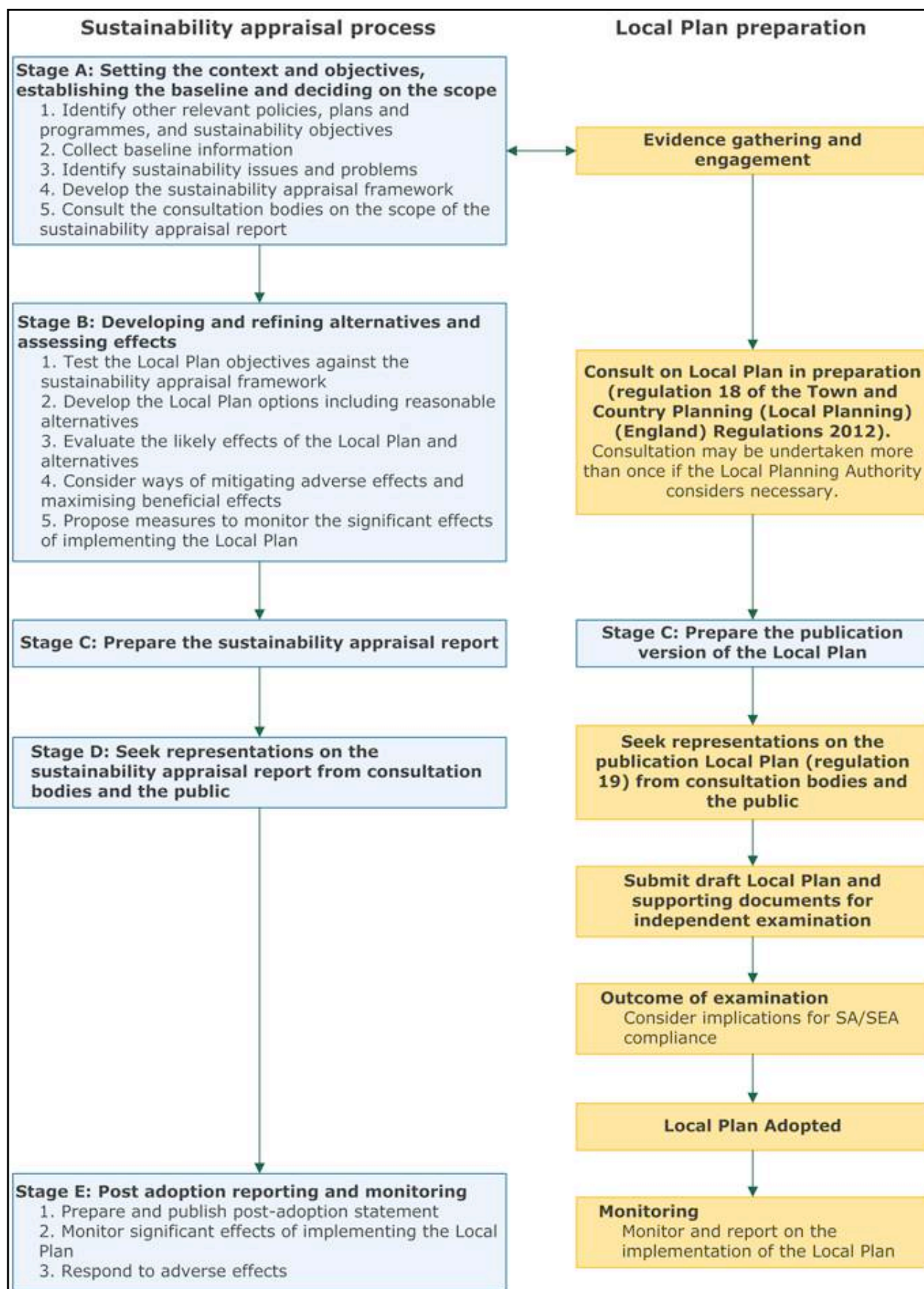


Figure 2 - Sustainability Appraisal Process



- 4.2. This report comprises Stage A of the process; setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope. There are 5 elements of this stage, as detailed below.
- 4.3. **Stage A1 - Identifying Other Relevant Plans, Programmes And Environmental Protection Objectives** - The Neighbourhood Plan is influenced in various ways by other plans programmes and external environmental protection objectives, such as those laid down in policies or legislation. These relationships enable the Parish Council to take advantage of potential synergies and to deal with any inconsistencies or constraints. A number of these issues are already dealt with in other Plans and programmes. Government Guidance<sup>7</sup> makes clear that where this occurs, they need not be addressed further in the Neighbourhood Plan. Where significant tensions or inconsistencies arise, the Guidance suggests it would be helpful to consider principles of precedence between levels or types of Plan, relative timing, the degree to which the Plans, programmes and objectives accord with current policy and legal requirements, and the extent of any environmental assessments which have already been conducted.
- 4.4. **Stage A2 - Collecting Baseline Information** - This provides the basis for predicting and monitoring environmental effects and helps to identify environmental problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. Both qualitative and quantitative information is used. The purpose of the information is to enable an assessment of the current situation and trends that exist, particularly sensitive or important elements of the parish area that might be affected, the nature of the problems and whether it would be possible to mitigate these. The Guidance notes that, whilst in theory, collection of baseline information could go on indefinitely, a practical approach is essential and therefore it is not expected to be possible to obtain all relevant information in the first SEA of a Plan.
- 4.5. **Stage A3 - Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems** - Identifying such issues and problems is an opportunity to define and improve the SA (incorporating SEA) objectives. Whilst the Parish Council will be aware of many issues and problems that are faced within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the Sustainability Appraisal process seeks to build on the evidence identified in baseline information, together with experience identified in other existing policies, Plans and programmes, and in light of any feedback coming forward through consultation, both at the Scoping Report stage and subsequent consultation stages of the Plan preparation.
- 4.6. **Stage A4 - Developing the Sustainable Appraisal Framework** - The Sustainability Appraisal objectives, targets and indicators are used to consider the effects of the Neighbourhood Plan against reasonable alternatives. They serve a different purpose from the objectives of the Plan itself, although in some cases they may overlap. The Sustainability Appraisal is used to show whether the objectives of the plan contribute to the aim of sustainable development, comprising its three limbs. The objectives are derived from

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<sup>7</sup> A practical guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

established law, policy or other Plans, from a review of baseline information and the sustainability issues and problems that have been identified. The objectives are typically expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators. These can be revised as baseline information is collected and the issues and problems are identified.

- 4.7. **Stage A5 - Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal** - The Parish Council must seek the views of the Consultation Bodies (Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency)<sup>8</sup> on the scope and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal. Consultation at this stage helps to ensure that the Appraisal will be robust enough to support the Plan during the latter stages of full public consultation. Government Guidance notes that it may also be useful to consult other organisations and individuals concerned at this stage, to obtain information and opinions. It is up to the Parish Council to determine how best to approach the consultation bodies, but it is recommended that the key elements to include are the baseline information and objectives.

## **5. STAGE A1 - IDENTIFYING OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS & PROGRAMMES, AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES**

- 5.1. Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4B of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) sets out the basic conditions which the Neighbourhood Plan must comply with. These include at paragraph 8(2) that the Neighbourhood Plan meets the basic conditions if, amongst other things, it has regard to National Planning Policies, contributes to the achievement of sustainable development and is in general conformity with strategic policies contained in the Development Plan.
- 5.2. At this stage, the strategic policies of the Development Plan are principally those contained within the Horsham Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2007. More recently, the District Council has been preparing a new District Planning Framework. The Council submitted this to the Secretary of State in August 2014 for independent examination. This Development Plan is accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal. This document<sup>9</sup> reviews all relevant policy, programmes, strategies and guidance, which have influenced the evolution of this Development Plan Document. The Neighbourhood Plan will need to be in general conformity with this higher tier document if it is adopted prior to the Neighbourhood Plan and in any event has close regard to it at this stage. On this basis, it is not proposed to appraise documents that have already been reviewed by that process. This approach is in accordance with the Government's Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> See paragraph 3.6 of A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

<sup>9</sup> Horsham District Planning Framework Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report of the Proposed Submission May 2014

<sup>10</sup> See paragraph 5.8.4



- 5.3. A full list of relevant plans, policies and programmes that will be considered and influence the content of the Wineham and Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan are set out at Appendix A. A summary of the key Plans and programmes influencing the Neighbourhood Plan is identified below, together with their main objectives.
- 5.4. **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** - this sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. At its heart is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as the 'golden thread' running through both plan-making and decision-taking. This comprises the three limbs of economic, social and environmental, and involves seeking positive improvements in the quality of the built, natural and historic environment, as well as in people's quality of life. For Neighbourhood Planning, it means that neighbourhoods should, amongst other things, develop Plans that support the strategic development needs set out in Local Plans, including policies for housing and economic development; and plan positively to support local development, shaping and directing development in their area that is outside of the strategic elements of the Local Plan.
- 5.5. **Horsham District Local Development Framework Core Strategy (2007)** - sets out the key elements of the planning framework for the district, primarily over the period to the end of March 2018, but with a view to providing the basis for longer term spatial strategy within which the economic, social and environmental needs of the district can be met. It seeks to ensure the district continues to experience a high quality environment and its level of distinctiveness is recognised and promoted. The intrinsic character of the district is essentially rural in nature with one major town and an established pattern of smaller towns, villages and hamlets and this will be maintained, whilst recognising there will be a need for some change, particularly in respect of the growth of Crawley and Horsham Town. It notes the majority of the district will not be the main focus for change and development but will still need to be the focus of economic vitality and appropriate small scale development where this would reinforce the distinctive local character and meet identified needs.
- 5.6. **Horsham District Planning Framework - Proposed Submission (May 2014)** - this seeks to guide development in the district up to the period 2031. The Plan notes that there is a vibrant economy that recognises both the wider context of the South Downs National Park and the Gatwick Diamond. It seeks to build upon the established transport connections and niche market offer within the district to retain the unique historical and cultural market town character of Horsham, and also for the district to retain its remote but not isolated rural identity with villages retaining their separate, distinctive and varied characters, accommodating appropriate development for local people and supporting the community. It also recognises the rich heritage and high quality natural environment and significant contribution this makes to the overall attractiveness, economic competitiveness and identity of the district and promotes the concept of close links with the South Downs National Park Authority. The ecological resources of the area will be maintained and enhanced, together with the historical and cultural character of the built environment, green spaces and landscapes.

## **6. STAGE A2 - COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION**

- 6.1. In order to be able to identify the impact the Neighbourhood Plan will have on sustainable development, it is important to have an understanding of the baseline conditions that exist within the parish and the trends that may continue if there were no Neighbourhood Plan prepared.
- 6.2. Baseline data has been obtained from a variety of sources, including census data, environmental designations and an analysis of the detailed evidence base that has been prepared and collated to support the development of the Neighbourhood Plan.
- 6.3. The information has been structured using a series of topics, which are predominantly influenced and derived from those set out in the SEA Regulations 2004, in particular Schedule 2.

### **General Parish Characteristics**

- 6.4. Shermanbury Parish is located north of Henfield, south of Cowfold, east of Partridge Green and west of Sayers Common and Twineham. It is broadly equidistant between the north-south A23 and A24, with the A272 running east-west to the north. It is a predominantly rural parish that in total extends to some 7.73 kms<sup>2</sup> (2.99 miles<sup>2</sup>).
- 6.5. There is no single village centre, with houses distributed throughout the parish, including close to the eastern boundary at Wineham, and in a predominantly linear form along the A281, which runs north-south through the parish connecting Henfield with Cowfold, as well as along the section of the B2116 that falls within the parish that connects to Partridge Green.
- 6.6. It is bordered to the north by Cowfold parish; to the south by Henfield parish and a small section of Woodmancote parish; to the west by West Grinstead parish; and to the east by Twineham parish, which falls within the adjacent district of Mid Sussex. Further to the south is the South Downs National Park, whilst to the north is Horsham, the primary town of the district.

### **Social Characteristics - Population**

- 6.7. The census data from 2011 shows that the total population for the parish was 542. This a rise of 88 people from 2001. 50.4% are male (273) whilst 49.6% are female (269). The total population represents a density of some 0.7 persons per hectare.
- 6.8. The age structure comprises:
  - 111 persons aged between 0-17;
  - 111 persons aged between 18-44;
  - 208 persons aged between 45-64 and
  - 112 people aged 65 and over.
- 6.9. At the time of the census, there were a total of 221 households (at least 1 person occupying at the time of the census). This comprised a mix of:

- 44 x 1-person households;
- 100 x 2-person households;
- 31 x 3-person households;
- 29 x 4-person households;
- 13 x 5-person households; and
- 4 x 6-person households.

6.10. The average household size in the parish was 2.45 persons.

### Social Characteristics - Housing

6.11. At the time of the 2011 census, there were a total of 230 dwellings in the parish, of which 221 were occupied. This comprised:

- Detached dwellings - 147;
- Semi-Detached - 45;
- Terraced - 15;
- Flat/Maisonette - 8;
- Flat/Maisonette in converted or shared house - 7;
- Caravan/mobile home - 8.

6.12. Of these 221 households, 106 were owned outright; 79 were owned with a mortgage; 10 were socially rented; 21 were private rented; 1 was privately rented through other means; and 5 were rent free.

6.13. The size of the properties were:

- 1 - 1 room;
- 8 - 2 rooms;
- 4 - 3 rooms;
- 36 - 4 rooms;
- 37 - 5 rooms;
- 34 - 6 rooms;
- 34 - 7 rooms;
- 27 - 8 rooms; and
- 40 - 9+ rooms.

6.14. The number of bedrooms in each property were:

- No bedrooms - 1;
- 1 bedroom - 12;
- 2 bedrooms - 57;
- 3 bedrooms - 79;
- 4 bedrooms - 45;
- 5+ bedrooms - 27.

6.15. Having regard to the comparative value of the properties, they were categorised under the following Council Tax bands:

- Council Tax Band A - 10;
- Council Tax Band B - 2;
- Council Tax Band C - 6;
- Council Tax Band D - 26;
- Council Tax Band E - 67;
- Council Tax Band F - 51;
- Council Tax Band G - 48;
- Council Tax Band H - 11.

6.16. The census indicated there were a total of 459 cars owned by residents within the parish. Ownership per household was as follows:

- Houses with no cars - 7
- Houses with 1 car - 56;
- Houses with 2 cars - 99;
- Houses with 3 cars - 45;
- Houses with 4+ cars - 14.

### **Social Characteristics - Human Health**

6.17. Health characteristics are available at district level. These show that overall, the health of the population of people living in Horsham District is better than the England average. Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average. However there is disparity across the district with life expectancy 5.5 years lower for men and 7.1 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Horsham than in the least deprived areas.

6.18. In terms of life expectancy and causes of death, all indices are significantly better than the England average with the exception of infant mortality, which is not significantly different from the England average; and those killed and seriously injured on roads and excess winter deaths, which are significantly worse than the England average.

6.19. In terms of disease and poor health, all indices are better than the England average, with the exception of malignant melanoma, which is not significantly different from the England average.

6.20. In terms of adults' health and lifestyle, all indices are significantly better than the England average, with the exception of excess weight in adults, which is not significantly different from the England average.

6.21. In terms of children and young peoples' health, all indices are significantly better than the England average, with the exception of alcohol-specific hospital stays for the under-18s, which is not significantly different from the England average.

### **Social Characteristics - Deprivation**

- 6.22. The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a composite indicator used to compare deprivation by reference to a wide number of factors, including employment, income, health, education/training, barriers to housing, crime and living environment. The IMD is expressed as a comparison to the rest of England, and also as a comparison to the rest of Horsham district. IMDs are subdivided into Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and based on a range of indicators which reveal if an LSOA suffers from “multiple” deprivation issues.
- 6.23. If an area has low overall deprivation, this does not suggest it has no deprivation issues but that broadly there is not a multiple range of deprivation issues. It is not a measure of wealth, but a measure of deprivation. An area which has low deprivation will not necessarily be a wealthy area, whilst conversely an area of higher deprivation will not necessarily be a poor area. The LSOAs are not of uniform size and they cover an area of population, not geographic size.
- 6.24. There were 32,482 LSOAs in England in 2010, with 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 being the least deprived. LSOAs have an approximate population of 1,500 people.
- 6.25. The South East of England contains the second lowest number of the most deprived LSOAs and the highest number of the least deprived LSOAs. West Sussex is one of the least deprived higher level Authorities, being ranked 132<sup>nd</sup> out of 152 upper tier Authorities. Horsham District is one of the least deprived districts in England, being the 24<sup>th</sup> least deprived Local Authority. It contains no LSOAs in the most deprived 30%. Conversely, it contains 44 that are in the least deprived 20%. Of this figure, 17 are in the least deprived 5%.
- 6.26. Shermanbury Parish is covered by a single LSOA, that also covers parts of Cowfold and West Grinstead parishes. Therefore the IMD data also relates to these parishes as well as Shermanbury. This is because the population of Shermanbury parish is too small to be covered by its own LSOA. The LSOA within which the parish falls has an overall ranking of 21,443, making it in the least deprived 35%. The IMD data for the parish relative to the district and England is shown on Figure 3.
- 6.27. The assessment of deprivation for each LSOA is comprised of individual rankings, which are weighted and combined to produce the overall result. Those relating to the LSOA of Shermanbury have the following ranking:
- Income - 28,242 (least deprived 15%);
  - Employment - 29,404 (least deprived 15%);
  - Health - 29,723 (least deprived 10%);
  - Education and Training - 26,436 (least deprived 20%);
  - Barriers to Housing/Services - 721 (most deprived 5%);
  - Crime - 25,829 (least deprived 25%);
  - Living environment - 10,823 (most deprived 35%);
  - Elderly deprivation - 29,239 (least deprived 10%);
  - Child deprivation - 27,421 (least deprived 20%).

- 6.28. The breakdown of the IMD data reveals that overall, the parish fares very well with regards to most measures of deprivation. There is however an acute deprivation issue regarding barriers to housing and services. This is likely to be driven by the rural nature of the parish and its limited number of houses and yet desirability as a location to live. There is also greater deprivation within

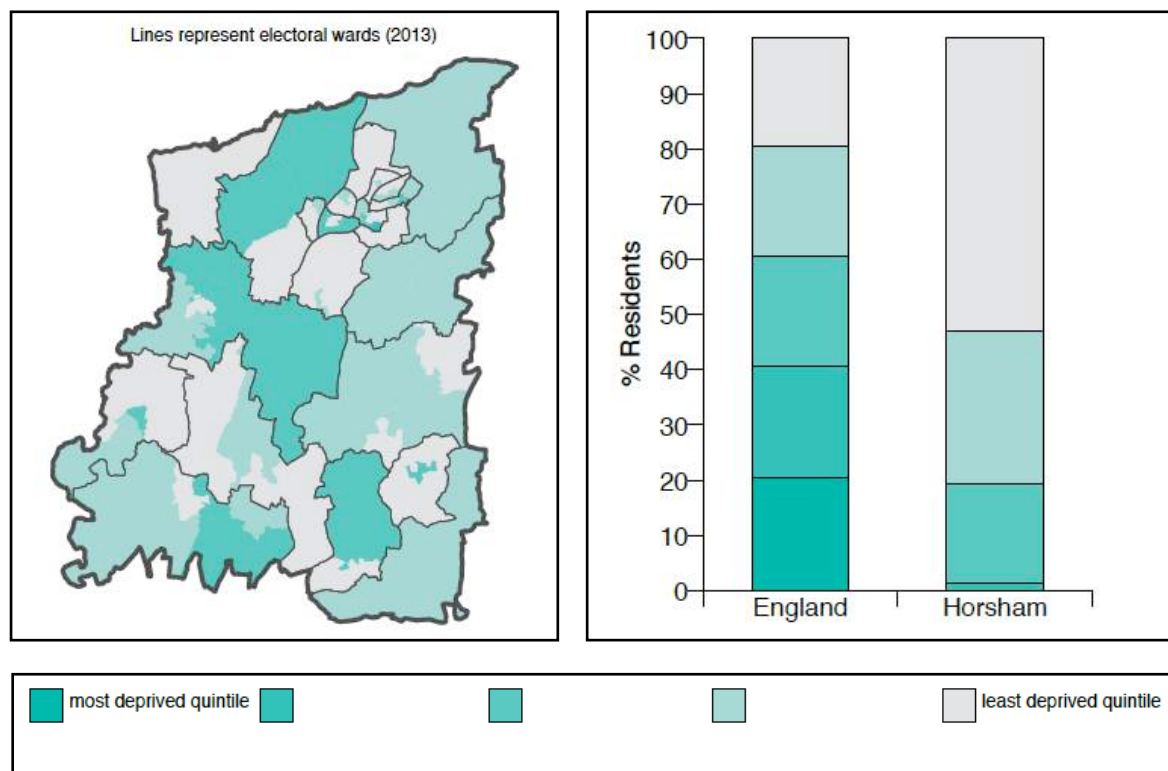


Figure 3 - IMD data

the category of “Living Environment”. This typically relates to quality of dwellings, lack of central heating, air quality and traffic accidents.

### Environment Characteristics - Biodiversity, Flora And Fauna

- 6.29. The parish supports a wide variety of plant and animal life and habitats include arable, woodland, hedgerows, grassland, as well as rivers and associated environments. Buildings within the parish are also capable of providing a home to the wide variety of wildlife.
- 6.30. There are no Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) within the parish.
- 6.31. There are three pockets of defined Ancient and semi-natural woodland within the parish. The first is located a short way to the west of White Field Shaw. The second is at Sheepfield Shaw and the third is Spinning Wood.

### Environmental Characteristics - Landscape, Soil And Geology

- 6.32. The District Council commissioned Landscape Character Assessment, was published in October 2003. This identified 32 separate landscape characters across the district, of which 3 cover the

parish of Shermanbury; J3 - Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands; O3 - Steyning and Henfield Brooks; and P2 - Upper Adur Valleys.

- 6.33. The Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands cover the northern and southern fringes of the parish. It is a gently undulating area of low ridges and valleys lying over the Weald clay with the southern edge of the Tunbridge Wells sands. Despite localised visual intrusion from pylons and some overdevelopment on the A281, the area generally has an undeveloped rural character. Overall, the landscape condition is considered to be in decline with a moderate sensitivity to change, reflecting the moderate to high inter-visibility of the area and moderate intrinsic landscape qualities. Key sensitivities were defined as large scale farm buildings, suburbanisation on main roads and introduction of telecommunication masts on the low ridges.
- 6.34. The Steyning and Henfield Brooks comprised the middle reaches of the River Adur and its alluvial flood plains, which are subject to seasonal flooding. It relates to the southwest corner of the parish. It is an alluvial flood plain landscape with mostly gentle Weald clay valley sides. The open flood plain is mainly pastoral, with cattle grazing but with some arable farmland at the edges. The small fields are divided by winding and straight ditches, and sometimes punctuated by stunted Hawthorn trees and bushes. The landscape can take on a strong seasonal character with winter bringing dramatic flooding and lingering mists. Small historic farmsteads are sometimes prominent on lower slopes and projecting spurs. Overall, the condition is declining due to loss of hedgerows on the valley sides and extension of arable farmland at the edge of the flood plain and visual intrusion from pylons. The overall sensitivity to change is high due to the openness of the area and its many intrinsic landscape qualities. Key sensitivities are built development on the valley floor, large scale and high density development on valley sides, cumulative impact of vertical structures, drainage of flood meadows for arable farmland, engineered flood defence structures and localised intrusion from modern farm buildings.
- 6.35. The Upper Adur Valleys cover the southern part of the parish between two parts of the Cowfold and Shermanbury Farmlands. It comprises the river/stream courses following meandering, locally straightened courses through narrow valleys with gentle sides. They have a generally open character with a few localised concentrations of woodland, including around Shermanbury. Only a few roads cross the area, resulting in a strongly rural character. Historic features include small drained pastures with a mix of older winding ditch boundaries and more recent straight ditches, historic farmsteads and valley side spurs overlooking the flood plain, a few historic brick and stone bridges, and historic tracks providing access onto the flood plain. Overall, the landscape condition is declining, mainly due to loss of hedgerows on the valley sides from intensive arable agriculture. The overall sensitivity to change is high, due to the mostly unspoilt rural character of the valleys and their relatively high inter-visibility.

### **Environmental Characteristics - Heritage Assets**

- 6.36. There are numerous Listed Buildings distributed throughout the parish. The most significant are the group of buildings at Ewhurst Manor, which include the Grade II listed Ewhurst Manor, the Grade I listed gateway and porters lodge to the northwest of the manor and the Scheduled



Ancient Monument of the moat surrounding the manor. Also of significant interest are 3 Listed Buildings, a short way to the southeast of this, comprising the Grade II\* listed Church of St Giles, the nearby Grade II listed Shermanbury Place and the associated Grade II cow shed, which is to the northeast of the main house. Elsewhere there are Listed Buildings on the A281 and toward the northeastern end of the parish, including the Royal Oak Inn on Wineham Lane (Grade II listed).

- 6.37. There are no Conservation Areas within the parish.

### **Environmental Characteristics - Air Quality & Climate**

- 6.38. Air quality within the parish is generally very good, reflecting its relatively low population and rural nature. There are no Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) within the parish. There are 2 known Air Quality Management Areas within the wider district, the first at the A272 High Street at Cowfold and the second at the A281 High Street/Manleys Hill in Storrington.
- 6.39. The climate of the parish which falls to the north of the South Downs is generally temperate. Average temperatures in January vary from an average low of 3 degrees Centigrade to an average high of 8 degrees, which increases to a peak in July and August, where the average low is 14 degrees and the average high is 21 degrees. Rainfall is relatively consistent throughout the year, with circa 10 average rain days per month. Peak rainfall is in October and November, at circa 50mm for the month, with a low in June of just under 20mm.

### **Environmental Characteristics - Water & Flooding**

- 6.40. The parish is bisected by the upper and lower reaches of the River Adur. It flows through the parish in a generally southwesterly direction. The river is immediately to the south of Wineham and Ewhurst Manor/Shermanbury Place. A tributary runs through the parish from the north in the parish of Cowfold, to join the main river a short way to the west of the A281. The river and its margins are defined within Flood Zone 3 and Flood Zone 2. This reflects the flat topography of the parish and its, in part, Weald clay geology.

### **Economic Characteristics - Employment**

- 6.41. The 2011 Census reveals that the number of residents of working age (16-74) was 412. Of this figure, 279 (67.7%) were economically active, with 133 (32.3%) economically inactive. Of the 279:
- 38 - employed part time,
  - 119 - employed full time,
  - 106 - self employed,
  - 9 - unemployed and
  - 7 - economically active full time students.
- 6.42. Those who were economically active indicated their jobs were as follows:

- Manager, Director, senior officials - 61
- Professional occupations - 53
- Associate professional and technical occupations - 49
- Admin and Secretarial occupations - 25
- Skilled traders - 42
- Caring, Leisure and Service - 16
- Sales and Customer Service - 12
- Process, Plant and Machine Operatives - 9
- Elementary occupations - 3

6.43. Of the 133 economically inactive:

- 80 - retired,
- 23 - looked after the family/home,
- 5 - sick/disabled,
- 12 - inactive “other”, and
- 13 - economically inactive full time students.

6.44. A total of 444 residents were aged 16 or over and indicated their qualifications were as follows:

- No qualifications - 71
- Qualification Level 1 (CSO/O Level/GCSE) - 55
- Qualification Level 2 (5 or more GCSEs/1 A Level) - 74
- Apprenticeship - 20
- Qualification Level 3 and 4 (2+ A Levels/Degree/Masters/Top NVQ Grade/ Top Diplomas/ BTEC National/Professional Qualifications) - 212
- Other qualifications - 12

6.45. The parish has no significant centres of employment.

6.46. It is believed the majority of economically active residents commute out of the parish to work, work from home, or have a land use based profession within the immediate locality. Such businesses include ‘The Raw Chocolate Company’, based at Blacklands Farm, and Agricultural Contractors based at Snakes Harbour Farm.

### **Economic Characteristics - Material Assets**

6.47. The parish is rural in character. There are relatively few community facilities within the parish. There is a parish Church (St Giles) and one public house (The Royal Oak), the latter located in Wineham, but there is no retail provision. The nearest is located to the west in Partridge Green, north in Cowfold or south in Henfield. Similarly, there are no primary or secondary school educational facilities within the parish.

6.48. The Parish hold an annual ‘Fun Day’ during the summer. The Friends of St Giles is a society with the purpose of supporting the Parish Church.

- 6.49. Early stakeholder engagement has revealed local residents experience poor quality broadband speed within the parish.

## **7. STAGE A3 - IDENTIFY SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS**

- 7.1. Following the identification of relevant plans, policies and programmes, and baseline information, the key sustainability issues for the parish can be identified. In producing these, regard has been had to the key sustainability issues identified by Horsham District Council in the preparation of their District Planning Framework, together with the feedback secured from early stakeholder engagement to the Neighbourhood Plan process.
- 7.2. Set out below is a summary of the key issues which must be considered in the preparation of the Neighbourhood Plan, together with a summary of the effects that may result without the Plan being prepared.

Challenges Facing Shermanbury Parish	Effects without the Neighbourhood Plan
Meeting the housing needs of the parish.	Reliance on district level policies may not strike the necessary balance between meeting the housing needs of the parish and respecting environmental constraints.
Meeting affordable housing needs within the parish.	Inability to make effective provision of appropriate levels and location of affordable housing.
Barriers to access community services and infrastructure.	Inability to ensure provision of an increase in community facilities and services.
Protecting rural character of the parish.	Reliance on higher tier policies may not provide adequate protection and control over future development.
Protection of character and purpose of watercourse and flood plains.	Reliance on district level policies may not provide adequate protection.
Protection of heritage assets and their settings.	Reliance on district level policies may not provide adequate detail on protecting heritage assets within the parish.
Ensuring highway safety and avoiding congestion.	Inability to control and focus development in most appropriate locations may exacerbate problems.
Improve access by non-car modes of transport, in particular walking and cycling.	Inability to deliver accessibility by non-car modes of transport, in particular in conjunction with development.
Improved telecommunications network.	Lack of delivery may prohibit economic prosperity within the parish.
Promote economic development, respecting the context of the countryside setting of the parish.	Inability to support and control levels of appropriate economic development.
Provide stronger community cohesion through enhanced facilities.	Inability to facilitate delivery of community facilities and infrastructure.

7.3. These issues can be summarised within a SWOT analysis of the parish, as detailed below.

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peaceful and quiet rural environment;</li> <li>• High quality countryside;</li> <li>• Low crime and fear of crime;</li> <li>• Little light, air or noise pollution;</li> <li>• Access to open countryside on footpaths;</li> <li>• Good biodiversity and flora and fauna;</li> <li>• Sense of community/neighbourliness;</li> <li>• Generally high quality living environment;</li> <li>• Generally highly skilled workforce;</li> <li>• Heritage assets, including Grade I Listed Building and Scheduled Ancient Monument;</li> <li>• No large scale housing estates of homogenous, character.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current lack of affordable housing;</li> <li>• High reliance on the private motor car and private transport;</li> <li>• Traffic congestion and highway safety problems;</li> <li>• Lack of accessibility to community services and facilities;</li> <li>• Lack of a focus to the centre of the community;</li> <li>• Lack of retail and community facilities.</li> </ul>

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect and enhance the countryside across the parish;</li> <li>• Maintain the good health of the majority of the parish;</li> <li>• Enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna;</li> <li>• Enhance and better maintain hedgerows;</li> <li>• Improve employment opportunities;</li> <li>• Improve tourism opportunities;</li> <li>• Protect and improve the high quality of life experienced by many residents;</li> <li>• Enhance access to the countryside for leisure purposes, in particular by foot;</li> <li>• Improve highway safety conditions;</li> <li>• Improve accessibility by non-car modes of transport;</li> <li>• Provide required housing, particularly affordable housing to meet parish needs;</li> <li>• Facilitate provision of community facilities;</li> <li>• Improve community cohesion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Large scale development which undermines rural character and setting of the parish;</li> <li>• Development harming the heritage assets of the parish;</li> <li>• Loss of hedgerows and agricultural field sizes which make up the distinctive rural character of the Low Weald;</li> <li>• Impact on watercourse and flood plains;</li> <li>• Increased pressure on existing services;</li> <li>• Lack of services;</li> <li>• Increasing difficulty of access to affordable housing;</li> <li>• Increased traffic and highway safety difficulties;</li> <li>• Poor communication infrastructure inhibiting economic growth;</li> <li>• Lack of opportunity for economic and tourism growth.</li> </ul>

## **8. STAGE A4 - DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK**

- 8.1. The Sustainability Appraisal will consider the effects of the Neighbourhood Plan against reasonable alternatives, using a series of objectives and indicators.
- 8.2. The Sustainability Appraisal will identify objectives that cover the 3 limbs of sustainability, i.e. environmental, social and economic. These will be capable of being measured against a set of indicators. Collectively, the sustainability objectives and the indicators are known as the Sustainability Framework. These will be used, to ensure that the policy options selected in the Neighbourhood Plan contribute to the overarching aim of sustainable development.
- 8.3. It is proposed that the performance of the policy options are measured against the objectives as follows:

Major positive/minor positive/neutral/minor negative/major negative/uncertain

- 8.4. The sustainability objectives have been informed by an appraisal of the identification of other relevant policies, Plans, programmes and environmental protection objectives, the collection of baseline information and the identification of sustainability issues and problems. The latter have in part, been established from the results of initial evidence gathering and stakeholder engagement and with regard to the Sustainability Framework of the emerging Horsham District Planning Framework.
- 8.5. Based on this, the sustainability objectives and indicators (Sustainability Framework) of the Wineham and Shermanbury Plan are proposed as follows:

### **Environmental - Objective 1 - Countryside**

- 8.6. To conserve and enhance the rural character of the parish.

#### **Indicators**

- Quantum of new buildings approved within the parish;
- Condition and extent of ancient and semi-natural woodland, hedgerows and Tree Preservation Orders.

### **Environmental - Objective 2 - Ecological**

- 8.7. To protect and enhance the biodiversity of the parish.

#### **Indicators**

- Condition and extent of designated ancient semi-natural woodland;
- Condition and extent of hedgerows;
- Sussex Wildlife Trust records;

### Environmental - Objective 3 - Heritage Assets

- 8.8. To protect and enhance the heritage assets of the parish.

#### Indicators

- Number and condition of Listed Buildings;
- Number and condition of Scheduled Ancient Monuments;
- Developments that impact on the setting of a Listed Building or Scheduled Ancient Monument.

### Environmental - Objective 4 - Water And Flooding

- 8.9. To ensure development does not take place in areas at risk of flooding or where it may cause flooding elsewhere.

#### Indicators

- Number of properties at risk of flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency.
- Number of applications approved within the Parish contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds.

### Environmental - Objective 5 - Climate Change

- 8.10. To reduce the parish's impact on climate change and prepare the community and environment for its impacts.

#### Indicators

- Number of properties within the Parish at risk of flooding, as defined by the Environment Agency;
- Number of green energy developments and installations in the parish;
- Number of developments built to exceed standard Building Regulations requirements.

### Environmental - Objective 6 - Transport

- 8.11. Improve highway safety.

#### Indicators

- Police accident data;
- Number of highway safety schemes delivered within the parish;

### Social - Objective 7 - Housing

- 8.12. To enable those with identified local housing needs to have the opportunity to live in an affordable home.

#### Indicators

- Number of new home completions;
- Number of affordable dwelling completions;
- Number registered on the Council's housing waiting list wishing to live in the Parish.

### **Social - Objective 8 - Crime**

- 8.13. To ensure residents live in a safe environment.

#### **Indicators**

- Overall crime rates;
- Number of domestic burglaries;
- Number of developments achieving “Secured by Design”.

### **Social - Objective 9 - Sustainable Travel Patterns**

- 8.14. To increase the opportunities for residents and visitors to travel by sustainable and non-car modes of transport.

#### **Indicators**

- Condition of parish footpath and cycleway network;
- Quantum of money spent in the parish on cycle, footway and public transport network;
- Number of new sustainable and public transport facilities provided in the parish, such as bus shelters, cycle lanes, pedestrian crossings, etc.
- Bus service provision.

### **Social - Objective 10 - Community Infrastructure**

- 8.15. To maintain and enhance the community infrastructure provision within the parish.

#### **Indicators**

- Extent and condition of community infrastructure facilities in the parish;
- Quantum of new community infrastructure delivered in the parish;
- Quantum of Section 106 monies secured to contribute to community infrastructure provision in the parish.

### **Economic - Objective 11 - Economy**

- 8.16. To maintain and enhance employment opportunity and provision within the parish.

#### **Indicators**

- Number of businesses within the parish;
- Levels of unemployment within the parish;
- Total amount of employment floor space created in the parish;
- Amount of employment floor space lost to other uses in the parish;
- Amount of floor space in the parish.

### **Economic - Objective 12 - Wealth**

- 8.17. To ensure high and stable levels of employment and address disparities in employment opportunities in the parish so residents can benefit from economic growth.



**Indicators**

- Indices of Multiple Deprivation;
- Employment levels;
- Unemployment.

**Economic - Objective 13 - Tourism**

8.18. To encourage the development of sustainable tourism within the parish.

**Indicators**

- Number of job opportunities in the tourism sector;
- Number of visitor stays overnight within the parish;
- New tourism development approved in the parish.

## APPENDIX A

### DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE SCOPING REPORT AND SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL OF THE WINEHAM AND SHERMANBURY NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

- EU Directive 2001 - Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1663 Environmental Protection, The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulation 2004.
- A Practical Guide to Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive - September 2005.
- Localism Act 2011.
- Neighbourhood Planning Regulations, Consultation - October 2011.
- A Plain English Guide to the Localism Act - November 2011.
- National Planning Policy Framework - March 2012.
- Statutory Instruments 2012 No.637, The Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations - 2012.
- National Planning Practice Guidance - April 2014.
- Shermanbury - Housing Needs Survey Report - 2014.
- Horsham District Council (HDC) Core Strategy - February 2007.
- HDC General Development Control Policies Development Plan Document - December 2007.
- HDC Housing Needs Survey - 2003.
- HDC Retail Health Check - February 2003.
- HDC Landscape Character Assessment - October 2003.
- HDC Urban Housing Potential 2004 - 2018 - February 2005.
- HDC PPG17 Assessment - May 2005.
- HDC Settlement Sustainability and Greenfield Site Allocation in the Horsham Local Development Framework Final Report - September 2005.
- HDC Assessment of Development Viability and Impact of Affordable Housing Policy - June 2005.
- HDC Defined Town and Village Centre Boundaries Background Document - September 2006.
- HDC Housing Needs Survey Update Final Report - November 2006.
- HDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report - June 2007.
- HDC Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment - November 2007.
- HDC Acting Together on Climate Change, A Strategy for the Horsham District - June 2009.
- HDC Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment/ Equalities Impact Assessment/Health Impact Assessment of the Core Strategy Review Consultation Document, Scoping Report - September 2009.
- HDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Final Report - Revised - April 2010.
- HDC Infrastructure Study - May 2010.
- HDC Retail Needs Study - June 2010.
- HDC Affordable Housing Viability Study Final Report - August 2010.
- HDC Locally-Generated Needs Study Update: Final Report - December 2011.
- HDC How Much Housing Does Horsham District need? Review of Evidence - May 2012.
- HDC Locally-Generated Needs Study: Census 2011 and South Downs National Park Update Final Report - September 2012.
- HDC Landscape Capacity Assessment - 2013
- HDC Economic Strategy 2013-2023 - November 2013.
- HDC Annual Monitoring Report April 2012 to March 2013 - December 2013.
- HDC Sports, Open Space & Recreation Assessment - February 2014.

- HDC A Timeline to Show How Alternative Sites Have Been Considered - February 2014.
- HDC Community Infrastructure Levy SHLAA & Affordable Housing Viability Assessment - March 2014
- HDC Green Infrastructure Strategy - April 2014.
- HDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment: Sequential Test - April 2014.
- HDC Habitats Regulation Assessment of the Horsham District Planning Framework - April 2014.
- HDC Transport and Development Study, Deliverable D5, Final Report - April 2014.
- HDC Landscape Capacity Assessment - April 2014.
- HDC Horsham District Planning Framework Proposed Submission - May 2014.
- HDC Horsham District Planning Framework Proposed Submission - May 2014.
- HDC Horsham District Planning Framework Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report of the Proposed Submission - May 2014.
- HDC Horsham District Planning Framework Sustainability Appraisal Environmental Report of the Proposed Submission, Technical Summary Report - May 2014.
- HDC - Transport and Development Study - May 2014.
- HDC Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment Review - July 2014.
- HDC Schedule of Proposed Modifications to Horsham District Framework Proposed Submission - July 2014.
- HDC Schedule of Proposed Minor Modifications to Horsham District Framework Proposed Submission - July 2014.
- Crawley, Horsham & Mid Sussex Employment Land Review Final Report - March 2006
- Northern West Sussex (NWS) Economic Appraisal Part 1. Employment Land Review - September 2009.
- NWS Employment Land Review Part 2. Final Report - October 2010.
- NWS Horsham Strategic Housing Market Assessment Update - October 2012.
- NWS Economic Growth Assessment, Horsham Emerging Findings Paper - December 2013.
- Gatwick Sub-region Joint Water Cycle Study Scoping Report - March 2010.
- Gatwick Sub-region Outline Water Cycle Study Final Report - January 2011
- Centre for Sustainable Energy West Sussex Sustainable Energy Study Final Report - October 2009.
- West Sussex County Council (WSCC) Strategic Waste Site Allocations Development Plan Document, Preferred Options - January 2007.
- WSCC Landscape Strategy & Vision - September 2010.
- WSCC Transport Plan 2011- 2016 - February 2011.
- WSCC Indices of Deprivation 2010 Results and Analysis Report - May 2011.
- WSCC Economic Growth in West Sussex an Economic Strategy for West Sussex 2012-2020 - August 2012.
- WSCC West Sussex Life 2012 - September 2012.
- WSCC Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review 2012 - October 2012.
- WSCC Waste Forecasts and Capacity Review, March 2013.
- WSCC Planning School Places - 2014.
- South East Water, Water Resources Management Plan, 2010-2035.
- Southern Water, Water Resources Plan - 2009.
- NHS Horsham District Health Profile 2014.
- NHS West Sussex Public Health Evidence Summary Data for PBC Leas, Horsham - April 2014.
- Indices Of Multiple Deprivation 2010.
- Census Data 2001.

- Census Data 2011.
- DEFRA Noise Maps.
- Multi-agency geographic information.
- English Heritage Map Data.
- EA Flood Map & Surface Water Flood Map Data.
- River Adur Catchment and Flood Management Plan 2009
- South East River Basin Management Plan 2009

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **Responses to Scoping Report Consultation**

**Subject:** 137191 & 137238 - Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan - Sustainability Appraisal - Scoping Report

**Date:** Wednesday, 17 December 2014 18:42:06 Greenwich Mean Time

**From:** Lister, John (NE) <John.Lister@naturalengland.org.uk>

**To:** dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com <dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com>

Dear Dale

Thank you for consulting Natural England on your Sustainability Appraisal - Scoping Report.

Although the parish has no designated habitats, it does benefit from ancient and BAP woodland, and the report notes features such as hedges, streams and ditches, which may be valuable for biodiversity. The plan appears to recognise these features and should seek to protect them and help to deliver the government's commitment to halting the decline in biodiversity.

In developing proposals, attention also needs to be given to the quality and quantity of water discharged to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream, and to the capacity of mains sewers.

Our limited data indicates that the agricultural land in the parish is mainly grade 3. Some may be the best and most versatile<sup>2</sup> (which include grade 3a land).

The development potential of sites which include: the best and most versatile agricultural land, habitats and wildlife corridors and stepping stones, or areas likely to be used by protected species; should be carefully considered. It may be inappropriate to use all or parts of such sites, unless there is no less valuable land suitable for the proposed development or the need for development outweighs the value of the site in terms of its biodiversity and/or its function as part of the habitat network.

On this basis, and given that the plans seems committed to respond to the local landscape context, the need for detailed SA (at least in respect of the natural environment) may be limited, particularly if the issues outlined above and in the Scoping Report, are reflected in the environmental objectives and indicators set out under para 8.5.

Due to the current pressure of consultations on land-use plans, I have not been able to spend the time I would have wished to review and comment on your scoping report. Nevertheless, I hope you find these comments helpful.

If there are issues I have not covered, please let me know and I will respond as quickly as possible. If discussion would be helpful, please give me a call.

If you wish to comment on the service provided by Natural England please use the appended form.

<<Natural England Consultation Feedback(v4)\_pub\_0001 (2).pdf>>

Yours sincerely

**John Lister**

Lead Adviser

Kent, West Sussex, East Sussex Team (Area 14)

Natural England

Mobile - 0790 060 8172

[www.naturalengland.org.uk](http://www.naturalengland.org.uk)

We are here to secure a healthy natural environment for people to enjoy, where wildlife is protected and England's

**Subject:** Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan

**Date:** Monday, 12 January 2015 12:36:52 Greenwich Mean Time

**From:** Byrne, Alan <Alan.Byrne@english-heritage.org.uk>

**To:** dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com <dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com>

Dear Mr Mayhew

Thank you for your email and I apologise that you have not received a response from English Heritage to the above before this one. We have checked our database and for some reason your notification was not registered; this is inexplicable given your original email was addressed to my and to the South East inboxes, but there may have been a miscommunication within our office.

Owing to the volume of work that is being generated by the introduction of the new neighbourhood planning arrangements and existing planning Strategic Environmental Assessment processes, we are finding it necessary to prioritise which consultations we are able to respond to. In general, respond to many such consultations by generic response because of pressure of workload and limitations on resources. We attempt to identify those areas or cases that will raise significant implications the national designated historic environment and heritage assets and to focus our limited capacity on those. Having reviewed the Scoping Report for the Shermanbury Plan, I do not believe that to be that case in this instance, but in our assessment Shermanbury has local historic environments of significance by virtue of the conservation areas and archaeological areas throughout the district, and Horsham council's in-house conservation advisers and the County archaeological service should be involved in discussion on the impacts of the plan's policies on these areas.

Although we have not been able to provide a substantial response at this stage, I must stress that this does not reflect our obligation to advise you on, and potentially object to, any specific development proposal which may subsequently arise from this or later versions of the document which is the subject of the consultation, and which may, despite the sustainability appraisal, have adverse effects on the historic environment.

Best regards,

Alan Byrne | Historic Environment Planning Adviser  
Direct Line: 01483 252075  
Facsimile: 01483 252001

English Heritage | South East  
Eastgate Court | 195-205 High Street  
Guildford | GU1 3EH

[www.english-heritage.org.uk](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk)

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**Subject:** FW: Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan

**Date:** Friday, 5 December 2014 15:48:09 Greenwich Mean Time

**From:** Bourke, Laura <Laura.Bourke@horsham.gov.uk>

**To:** Dale Mayhew <dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com>

**CC:** Emma Faith <Emma.Faith@horsham.gov.uk>

Dear Dale

Thank you for the Scoping Report.

We are pleased our previous comments have been taken on board and are supportive of the approach of the Report.

In summary with regards the Indicators it would be useful if the parishes could set out where the data used to monitor the indicators would be sourced as this will demonstrate feasibility of the indicators. It would also be useful to know in what instances the Parish could support the District Council when monitoring the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Development Plan

Below are detailed comments on each of the indicators;

- Environmental-Objective 1-Countryside: We recommend the Quantum of new buildings approved<sup>1</sup> is clearly defined.
- Environmental- Objective 2- Ecological: The indicator refers to <sup>3</sup>Condition and extent of designated semi natural<sup>2</sup>, in order to ensure this can be monitored we would like to ask where info will be sourced from. We would also recommend the <sup>3</sup>Sussex Wildlife Trust records<sup>2</sup> are more specific as the SWT holds a wealth of information and so it would be useful to define which records.
- Environmental- Objective 3- Heritage Assets: In order to ensure the indicator can be monitored it would be useful to know if this information is available at a parish level.
- Environmental-Objective 4- Water and Flooding: We recommend it is confirmed with the Environment Agency if the number of properties at risk of flooding is available at a parish level.
- Environmental -Objective 5- Climate Change. The first indicator is a repeat from Objective 4- we would recommend you consider if it is necessary to include this here again.
- Environmental Objective 6- Transport: In order to ensure the indicator can be monitored it would be useful to know if this information is available at a parish level.
  
- Social-Objective 7-Housing : In order to ensure the indicator can be monitored it would be useful to know if this information is available at a parish level.
- Social -Objective 8- Crime: : In order to ensure the indicator can be monitored it would be useful to know if this information is available at a parish level. With regard <sup>3</sup>Secure by Design<sup>2</sup> this may be something HDC could monitor but this needs to be investigated further.
- Social- Objective 9- Sustainable Travel Patterns. We recommendation consideration is given to who could monitor the condition of footpath/ cycle networks.
- Social- Objective 10: This indicator would need someone (potentially the Parish Council) to set up a register of community infrastructure facilities in the Parish. If so it is important to confirm the Parish is supportive of such an approach.
  
- Economic- Objective 11- Economy: We recommend it is investigated whether this info is available at Parish level.
- Economic- Objective 12: We recommend it is investigated whether this info is available at Parish level.
- Economic- Objective 13: We recommend further consideration is given to these indicators as it may be difficult to monitor for e.g. the number of visitor stages overnight in the parish.

On a minor note, para 7.3 refers to SWOT, we recommend this acronym is expanded.

Hope these comments are useful.

We looking forward to reviewing and commenting on the next stage.

Kind Regards

Laura

**Laura Bourke, Neighbourhood Planning Officer**

**Web:** [www.horsham.gov.uk](http://www.horsham.gov.uk)  
**Email:** [Laura.Bourke@horsham.gov.uk](mailto:Laura.Bourke@horsham.gov.uk)  
**Tel / Mob:** 01403 215129 |

Get into the festive spirit! Horsham's Carfax carol singing around the Christmas tree starts on 4 December and runs until 23 December.

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**From:** Dale Mayhew [mailto:[dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com](mailto:dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com)]  
**Sent:** 11 November 2014 15:48  
**To:** Bourke, Laura  
**Subject:** Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan

Dear Laura

Further to our recent exchange of emails, I have now finalised the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal that will accompany the Wineham and Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan.

I attach a letter confirming I have issued the report to the 3 statutory Consultation Bodies today. I have also attached a final version of the report and welcome any further comments you and your team may have at this stage.

Kind Regards

**Dale Mayhew**  
**BA(Hons) BTP MRTPI**  
e: [dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com](mailto:dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com)  
t: 01273 671174  
m: 07745 311541  
f: 01273 686953  
[www.dowsettmayhew.com](http://www.dowsettmayhew.com)

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**Subject:** RE: Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan

**Date:** Wednesday, 17 December 2014 14:05:11 Greenwich Mean Time

**From:** Hyland, Hannah <hannah.hyland@environment-agency.gov.uk>

**To:** Dale Mayhew <dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com>

Dear Dale

Apologies for the delay in responding to this consultation.

The Environment Agency is a statutory consultee for Strategic Environmental Assessments and provides advice to Local Planning Authorities on the scope and findings of the SEA. We recommend an objective is included to protect and enhance the environment. Indicators should relate to the environmental constraints in your local area. This may include flood risk, water quality, and biodiversity.

We also recommend your SEA takes account of relevant policies, plans and strategies including your local Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, flood risk strategies and the South East River Basin Management Plan.

We have prepared a Neighbourhood Plan checklist for those areas within Horsham District which will provide further information and help with regard to the issues we would wish to see considered in a Neighbourhood Plan.

Best regards,

Hannah

---

**From:** Dale Mayhew [mailto:dale.mayhew@dowsettmayhew.com]

**Sent:** 11 November 2014 15:45

**To:** PlanningSSD

**Subject:** Consultation on the Scoping Report of the Sustainability Appraisal of the Shermanbury Neighbourhood Plan

Dear Sirs

Please find attached correspondence sent on behalf of Shermanbury Parish Council in respect of the preparation of their Neighbourhood Plan.

The attached documents relate to the statutory consultation with the Environment Agency on the Scoping Report for the Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment) that will accompany the Neighbourhood Plan.

## Horsham District Neighbourhood Plan Checklist

**This checklist is for Neighbourhood Plans covering Horsham District. Due to the high volume of neighbourhood plans across the county we have had to focus our detailed engagement to those areas where the environmental risks are greatest.**

Together with Natural England, English Heritage and Forestry Commission we have published joint advice on neighbourhood planning which sets out sources of environmental information and ideas on incorporating the environment into plans. This is available at:

[http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/lit\\_6524\\_7da381.pdf](http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20140328084622/http://cdn.environment-agency.gov.uk/lit_6524_7da381.pdf)

The below checklist takes you through the issues we would consider in reviewing your Plan. We aim to reduce flood risk, while protecting and enhancing the water environment. We recommend completing this to check whether we are likely to have any concerns with your Neighbourhood Plan at later stages.

### Flood Risk

Your Neighbourhood Plan should conform to national and local policies on flood risk:

- National Planning Policy Framework – para.100  
‘Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.’
- Horsham District Planning Framework Preferred Strategy - Draft Policy 37  
‘development will...give priority to development sites with the lowest risk of flooding....only be acceptable in Flood Zones 2 and 3 following completion of a sequential test and exceptions test if necessary’

If your Neighbourhood Plan is proposing sites for development check whether there are any areas of Flood Zones 2 or 3 within the proposed site allocations.

How?	Input postcodes or place names at: <a href="http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=en&amp;topic=floodmap">http://maps.environment-agency.gov.uk/wiyby/wiybyController?x=357683.0&amp;y=355134.0&amp;scale=1&amp;layerGroups=default&amp;ep=map&amp;textonly=off&amp;lang=en&amp;topic=floodmap</a>
------	---

If there are no areas of Flood Zones 2 or 3:	<p>We are pleased to see that all development proposed through your Neighbourhood Plan has been directed to areas of lowest risk of flooding. This is consistent with the aims of national planning policy and the emerging policies in the Horsham District Planning Framework.</p> <p>If you are aware that any of the sites have previously suffered flooding or are at risk of other sources of flood risk such as surface water or groundwater flooding we recommend you seek the advice of West Sussex County Council and Horsham District Council.</p>
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If sites proposed include areas at risk of flooding:	<p>In accordance with national planning policy the Sequential Test should be undertaken to ensure development is directed to the areas of lowest flood risk. This should be informed by the Environment Agency's flood map for planning and Horsham District Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA). We recommend you contact Horsham District Council to discuss this requirement further.</p> <p>We would have concerns if development is allocated in this high risk flood zone without the Sequential Test being undertaken.</p> <p>It is important that your Plan also considers whether the flood risk issues associated with these sites can be safely managed to ensure development can come forward.</p>
Next steps	Please contact us (see details below) for further advice if any sites include areas of Flood Zone 3, which is defined as having a high probability of flooding, as we may have concerns with your Plan.

## Water Management

In February 2011, the Government signalled its belief that more locally focussed decision making and action should sit at the heart of improvements to the water environment. This is widely known as the catchment-based approach and has been adopted to deliver requirements under the Water Framework Directive. It seeks to:

- deliver positive and sustained outcomes for the water environment by promoting a better understanding of the environment at a local level; and
- to encourage local collaboration and more transparent decision-making when both planning and delivering activities to improve the water environment.

Neighbourhood Plans provide an opportunity to deliver multi-functional benefits through linking development with enhancements to the environment.

Horsham District Council lies within the South East River Basin Management Plan area. This area is subdivided into catchments. The two relevant catchments for your District are: Arun and Western Streams catchment and the Adur and Ouse catchment. A Catchment Partnership has been established for each of these to direct and coordinate relevant activities and projects within the catchment through the production of a Catchment Management Plan. The Catchment Partnerships are supported by a broad range of organisations and individuals representing a whole host of interests.

The following websites provides information that should be of use in developing your Neighbourhood Plan:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-management-plan>

<http://www.arunwesternstreams.org.uk>

<http://www.oart.org.uk>

<http://www.adurandousecatchment.org.uk/>

## Infrastructure Delivery

We would recommend that environmental infrastructure, including habitat enhancements, water storage areas, and green space is taken into account when looking to fund local infrastructure.

**For further information or advice please email us at [planningssd@environment-agency.gov.uk](mailto:planningssd@environment-agency.gov.uk)**

customer service line  
03708 506 506

incident hotline  
0800 80 70 60

floodline  
0345 988 1188  
0845 988 1188

[www.gov.uk/environment-agency](http://www.gov.uk/environment-agency)

## **APPENDIX 3**

### **WASP Policy Options Appraisals**

# POLICY APPRAISALS

Potential Policies	Objective 1: Conserve and Enhance Countryside	Objective 2: Protect and Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect and Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
Policy 1: Flood Risk	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	?✓	0	0	?✓	0	0	0
Policy 2: Protect and Enhance Biodiversity	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 3: Heritage Assets	✓	0	✓✓	0	?✓	0	0	?✓	0	0	0	0	✓
Policy 4: Location and Setting	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0
Policy 5: Design	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 6: Recreational Facilities	?✖	?✖	?✖	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	?✓
Aim 1: Footpath and Bridleway	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	?✓
Aim 2: Cemetery	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0
Aim 3: Utilities	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aim 4: Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	0	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0
Policy 7: Housing Numbers	✖	?✖	?✖	0	?✖	?✖	✓	0	?✓	0	✓	?✓	0
Policy 8: Affordable Housing	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 9: Density and Mix	✓	0	?✓	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 10: Change of Use	✓✓	0	?✓	0	?✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
Policy 11: Shermanbury Allocation	✖	✖	0	?✖	0	?✖	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
Policy 12: Wineham Allocation	?✖	?✖	✖	0	0	0	✓	0	✖	0	0	0	0
Policy 13: Small Business Development	?✖	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	?✓
Policy 14: Car Parking	?✖	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	?✖	✓	0	0	0
Aim 5: Accessibility	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	?✓	✓	0	0	0
Aim 6: Road Safety	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0
Aim 7: Road Safety and Traffic Calming	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✖	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✖	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✖✖	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.



Policy 1: Flood Risk Options	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect and Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	?✗	0	0	?✗	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	?✓	0	0	?✓	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy that does not support any development in areas of high flood risk and poor drainage.

Option B: To have a policy that does not support development in areas of high flood risk and poor drainage unless justified by the application of the sequential and exception test.

Option C: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Whilst all 3 options seek to protect development from increasing flood risk, Option A would not be in conformity with national planning policy and guidance which allows some development in areas of flood risk. Option C does not allow for a local perspective whilst Option B allows the Strategic Objectives of the WASP to be positively met.

**Preferred Policy Option B.**

Policy 2: Protect and Enhance Biodiversity Options	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to protect and enhance biodiversity.

Option B: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Both options would protect and enhance biodiversity however it is considered Option A has more sustainability benefits as it seeks to ensure locally distinct features are protected and enhanced whilst positively meeting the Strategic Objectives of the WASP.

**Preferred Policy Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy3: Heritage Assets Options	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓	0	?*	0	?*	0	0	?*	0	?*	?*	0	?✓
B	✓	0	✓✓	0	?✓	0	0	?✓	0	0	0	0	✓
C	✓	0	✓	0	?✓	0	0	?✓	0	0	0	0	?✓

Option A: To have a policy which prohibits development of heritage assets or development which affects them and their setting.

Option B : To have a policy which supports development of heritage assets and their setting providing the asset is protected.

Option C : To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** All Options have a similar aim to protect local heritage assets. However Option A would be overly restrictive and would limit the development of the heritage assets unnecessarily. Option B allows for the positive development of the asset and their setting and aims to meet the strategic objectives of the WASP. Option C would still afford protection but would be less targeted.

**Preferred Policy Option B.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?*	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
*	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
xx	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 4: Location and Setting	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0
B	✓	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to support development which protects the characteristics of the Parish.

Option B: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Whilst both options would afford protection to the rural setting of the Parish, Option B does not take into account the unique local characteristics of the area. Option A will ensure the WASP seeks to protect the locally distinctive characteristics of the Parish.

**Preferred Policy Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 5: Design	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to ensure design is in keeping with the prevailing character of the immediate surrounding area.

Option B : To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Both options would ensure design is given due consideration. However Option A seeks to ensure development is sympathetic and in keeping with the local area which will positively impact on sustainability objectives. Option B would not provide local context or local character and would fail to achieve as many sustainability objectives.

**Preferred Policy Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 6: Recreational Facilities	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	??	??	??	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	?✓
B	??	??	??	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to ensure development proposals provide high quality open space.

Option B: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Both options would positively seek the provision of public open space for the benefit of the Parish. This has clear social as well as potential environmental benefits. Option B provides little certainty of delivery. Option A would positively support proposals which seek to provide high quality open space which would benefit the Parish.

#### Preferred Policy Option A

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
??	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 1: Footpaths and Bridleways	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0	0	?✓
B	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim to encourage the maintenance and enhancement of bridleways and footpaths between Shermanbury and Wineham.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A would reflect one of the strategic objectives of the WASP and would provide a positive consideration framework for delivering a number of the sustainability objectives. Option B would rely on a higher level policy which would lack a focus, or acknowledge this as a key aim of the WASP.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 2: Cemetery	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0
B	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim to seek to maintain the cemetery and Parish owned chapel as a community asset.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A will ensure locally important assets are maintained while Option B would not ensure the ongoing maintenance of the cemetery and chapel.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?×	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
×	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
×	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.



Aim 3: Utilities	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim to encourage the provision of underground cabling.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A would enhance the visual amenity of the countryside Having no aim would not impact on sustainability objectives as positively.

#### Preferred Option A

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 4: Utilities	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	0	0	✓✓	✓✓	✓✓	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	✓	0

Option A: To have an aim to encourage Non Government Agency (NGA) network providers to provide improved broadband to all areas of the Parish.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A would seek to positively encourage the provision of improved broadband to all areas of the Parish. This has benefits for businesses and home working capability. This would be likely to have a positive impact on a number of sustainability objectives notably economic.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 7: Housing Numbers	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	✓	✓	0	0	0	✖✖	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	✖	?✖	?✖	0	?✖	?✖	✓	0	?✓	0	✓	?✓	0
C	✖✖	✖	?✖	0	?✖	?✖	✓✓	0	?✓	0	✓	?✓	0
D	✖✖	✖	?✖	0	?✖	?✖	✓✓	0	?✓	0	✓	?✓	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to allocate no housing in the Parish.

Option B: To have a policy which seeks to provide 20-29 homes.

Option C: To have a policy which seeks to provide 45-60 homes.

Option D: To have a policy which seeks to provide 74 homes.

**Appraisal:** Option A would have a very positive impact on the environmental objectives but does not deliver against requisite need as identified in the housing needs assessments. Option B would have some positive impact on environmental objectives and it also positively seeks to meet the housing needs of the Parish including affordable homes. Option C and B would have a more harmful impact on environmental objectives than A or B and would deliver more housing within the Parish than the Needs Assessments have identified is required. While this would help to contribute to the wider District housing need, this would be better focussed within and around the more sustainable settlements of the District.

**Preferred Option B.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✖	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✖	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✖✖	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 8: Affordable Housing	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to secure affordable housing for those with a local connection.

Option B: To not have a policy and to rely on the strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** All of the proposed Options would positively contribute towards the housing need and affordable homes requirements of the Parish. Option A would secure affordable housing for those with a specific local connection and positively meet the objectives of the WASP. Option B would positively contribute to the provision of affordable housing but would not ensure local people would secure affordable housing in the Parish.

**Preferred Policy Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?x	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
x	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
xx	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 9: Density and Mix	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	✓	0	?✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C	✓	0	?✓	0	0	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
D	?✓	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to ensure development provides an appropriate mix of new housing.

Option B: To have a policy which seeks to ensure development provides an appropriate density of new housing.

Option C: To have a policy which seeks to ensure development provides an appropriate mix and density of new housing.

Option D : To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A seeks to ensure an appropriate mix of new housing is provided which would meet the needs of current and future households. Option B primarily focus on providing an appropriate density to reflect the surrounding area. Option C will seek to provide both an appropriate mix and density of new housing which will positively impact on other sustainability requirements. Option D would not provide local context or character and would fail to achieve as many sustainability objectives.

#### Preferred Policy Option C

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 10: Change of Use, Conversion and Redevelopment	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✓✓	0	?✓	0	?✓	0	✓✓	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	✓	0	?✓	0	0	0	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to support the sensitive change of use and appropriate redevelopment of redundant buildings.

Option B: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and the strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A seeks to support the Government aspirations to encourage the sensitive change of use and redevelopment of redundant buildings. It also provides a positive framework for supporting this type of development in the Parish. Option B would not provide a local context and would fail to achieve as many sustainability objectives.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 11: Shermanbury	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	✖	✖	0	?✖	0	?✖	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0
B	✖	✖✖	0	?✖	0	✖	✓✓	0	✓	0	0	0	0
C	✖	✖	0	?✖	0	?✖	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which allocates development at Barmarks.

Option B: To have a policy which allocates development at Wagstaff.

Option C: To have a policy which allocates development at Fortgate and Wychwood.

**Appraisal:** Under policy options A-C the delivery of housing in Shermanbury is likely to have a negative impact on the sustainability objectives that seek to protect and preserve the countryside and rural setting of the Parish and its biodiversity. All options would be likely to have a comparable positive impact on the provision of affordable housing and in improving non car modes of transport. Option A provides would positively meet a number of the WASP's objectives while minimising the negative impact of development on a number of objectives. Option B would have a more negative impact on protecting and enhancing biodiversity and a harmful impact on the object seeking to improve highway safety. Option C delivers comparatively to Option A against all objectives. In sustainability terms the delivery of Option A and C are therefore very similar. Overall, it is considered Option A would be marginally more visually contained, in particular having regard to the public vantage point and is therefore preferable with respect to Objective 1.

**Preferred Policy Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✖	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✖	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✖✖	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 12: Wineham Allocation	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	❌❌	?❌	?❌	0	0	?❌	✓✓	0	❌	✓	0	0	0
B	?❌	?❌	❌	0	0	0	✓	0	❌	0	0	0	0
C	❌❌	❌	0	?❌	0	❌	✓✓	0	❌	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which allocates development at Wheatsheaf.

Option B: To have a policy which allocates development at Wyndham Pool.

Option C: To have a policy which allocates development at Springlands.

**Appraisal:** Under policy options A-C the delivery of housing in Wineham is likely to have a negative impact on the sustainability objectives that seek to protect and preserve the countryside and rural setting of the Parish and biodiversity. Options A and C would be likely to have a comparable positive impact on the provision of housing including potentially affordable housing. Given the rural nature of this part of the Parish and the lack of a range of non car modes of transport, all options would have a negative impact on seeking to improve non-car modes of transport. Option A is more visually prominent from public vantage points than B and C and is remote from the centre of Wineham. Option B is better related to other houses which front Frylands lane and is more visually contained and related to existing built form. Although development would not contribute towards the delivery of affordable houses this option would contribute to meeting general housing need within this part of the Parish. Option C is remote from other houses and is not well related to existing built form. It is also accessible only from Frylands Lane which is of narrow width and poor alignment.

**Preferred Policy Option B.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?❌	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
❌	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
❌❌	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.



Policy 13: Small Business Development	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	?✖	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	✓	✓	0
B	?✖	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	✓✓	✓✓	?✓
C	?✖	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	✓	✓	0

Option A: To have a policy which supports only rural land based employment activities in the countryside.

Option B: To have a policy which supports only rural land based employment activities and small scale business activities in the countryside.

Option C: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Both policy Options A and B would positively contribute to meeting the strategic objectives of the WASP. However Option A would seek to limit support for employment activities to land based uses while Option B would positively encourage both land based employment and small business activities. To rely solely on Option C to support the local rural economy would not positively meet the strategic objectives of the WASP.

**Preferred Policy Option B.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✖	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✖	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✖✖	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Policy 14: Car Parking	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	??	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	??	✓	0	0	0
B	??	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	?✓	0	?✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have a policy which seeks to ensure adequate parking is provided in association with new development.

Option B: To not have a policy and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A would support the provision of adequate parking. This would have a benefit in terms of safety and also improve accessibility. This option would achieve a number of sustainability objectives. Option B would not positively address parking issues and would be likely to result in a number of negative impacts on sustainability objectives.

#### Preferred Policy Option A

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
??	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✖	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✖✖	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 5: Accessibility	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	✓	0	✓	?✓	✓	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	?✓	0	?✓	?✗	?✓	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim which supports access roads which are of sufficient width to allow easy access and free passage of service and emergency vehicles if cars are parked at the kerb.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

**Appraisal:** Option A would support access roads with a sufficient width and would enhance community infrastructure. Option B would rely on a higher level policy which would lack a local focus, or acknowledge this as a key aim of the WASP.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 6: Road Safety	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓	✓	0	0	0	0
C	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim to support development which: does not adversely affect road safety; promotes safer and more sustainable journeys; and ensures sight lines for traffic access and egress are appropriate

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

Appraisal: Option A would reflect one of the strategic objectives of the WASP and would provide a positive consideration framework for delivering a number of sustainability objectives. Option B would rely on a higher level policy which would lack a local focus, or acknowledge this as a key aim of the WASP.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.

Aim 7: Road Safety & Traffic Calming	Objective 1: Conserve & Protect Countryside	Objective 2: Protect/ Enhance Biodiversity	Objective 3: Protect/ Enhance Heritage Assets	Objective 4: Flooding	Objective 5: Reduce Impact on Climate Change	Objective 6: Improve Highway Safety	Objective 7: Housing Need & Affordable Homes	Objective 8: Safe Environment.	Objective 9: Improve Non-Car Transport	Objective 10: Maintain/ Enhance Community Infrastructure	Objective 11: Maintain/ Enhance Economic Base	Objective 12: Stable Employment/ Reduce Disparities	Objective 13: Tourism
A	0	0	0	0	0	✓✓	0	✓	✓✓	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Option A: To have an aim to support development which seeks to reduce speed limits, investigate and install traffic calming measures and provide safe and well surfaced pedestrian routes.

Option B: To not have an aim and rely on the on the National Planning Policy Framework and strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan Document of the District.

Appraisal: Option A would reflect one of the strategic objectives of the WASP and would provide a positive consideration framework for delivering a number of sustainability objectives.

Option B would rely on a higher level policy which would lack a local focus, or acknowledge this as a key aim of the WASP.

**Preferred Option A.**

✓✓	significant positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
✓	positive impact on the sustainability objective.
?✓	possible positive or slight positive impact on the sustainability objectives.
0	No impact or neutral impact of sustainability objectives.
?✗	possible negative or slight negative impact on the sustainability objectives.
✗	negative impact on the sustainability objective.
✗✗	significant negative impact on the sustainability objectives.