



# **South Downs Proposed Submission Local Plan Regulation 19**

## **Integrated Impact Assessment**

### **NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

**February 2026**

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The South Downs Local Plan (2014-2033) was adopted in July 2019. The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) has made the decision to prepare a Proposed Submission Local Plan in line with Government policy and as an opportunity to deliver more through planning on its corporate priorities of addressing the **Climate Emergency, Nature Recovery and creating a National Park for All**.

### The National Park purposes are:

- 1) To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the area.
- 2) To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

The National Park Authority also has a duty, when carrying out the purposes, to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of the local communities within the National Park. In addition, Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 also requires all relevant authorities, including statutory undertakers and other public bodies, to seek to further these purposes. Where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the statutory purposes, the first purpose of the National Park will be given priority (known as the Sandford Principle).

- 1.2 Local Plans include strategic, development management and allocation policies. The [National Planning Policy Framework 2024 \(NPPF\)](#) provides the policy framework within which Local Plans are to be produced. The work on the Proposed Submission Local Plan is taking place at a time of much change with planning reforms.
- 1.3 The SDNPA is required to ensure that sustainable development is promoted throughout a Local Plan's preparation. To assist in this process, the SDNPA must prepare a report assessing the sustainability of plans through undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). However, as the SDNPA is also undertaking an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA), the purpose now will be to promote sustainable development, health and equality issues through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 1.4 Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only through the SEA is there a legal obligation to perform certain activities. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is required to be undertaken for plans, policies, and strategies by the Equality Act 2010. Although there is no statutory requirement to undertake Health Impact Assessment (HIA), it is considered to add value and depth to the assessment process.
- 1.5 A separate EqIA screening for each of the policies is undertaken and set out within the main IIA document. In terms of the HIA, a set of clear assessment criteria is implemented.
- 1.6 The IIA has challenged and tested previous iterations of the emerging Local Plan, and its findings and recommendations will aid and support the preparation of the Proposed Submission Local Plan so that a more robust final document is produced. It identifies the potentially negative and positive effects of the Proposed Submission Local Plan policies and provide an opportunity to mitigate potentially adverse effects and enhance positive effects to achieve economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- 1.7 The IIA does not include a Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA), but it will take account of the HRA findings. The HRA is a separate document and can be found [here](#).
- 1.8 A key element of the process is the appraisal of 'reasonable alternatives' for the Local Plan. The SEA Regulations are not prescriptive as to what constitutes a reasonable alternative. For the IIA, this involves assessing the performance of each option against the IIA framework. The appraisal is a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement, considering the information gathered in the IIA Scoping Report. The framework is set out in the Scoping Report, and the sustainability objectives are listed below.
- 1.9 There have been two versions of the Scoping Report. The first was developed in accordance with the government guidance for undertaking a SA in compliance with the SEA Directive but focussed solely on SEA and SA matters. The second version sets out the scope for the IIA.
- 1.10 The final version of the IIA Scoping Report is dated October 2024 and takes on board the comments from the 2023 and 2024 consultation exercises. **Appendix A** to the main IIA report sets out the key sustainability issues that emerged from the Scoping Report baseline analysis, together with characterisation of the future baseline based upon current evidence and trends.
- 1.11 The final [Scoping Report 2024](#) can be found on the SDNPA website.
- 1.12 Formal consultation of the Regulation 18 (Reg 18) version of the Local Plan and IIA closed in March 2025. Details can be found [here](#). Several comments and representation were submitted, and these have been taken on board within this revised Regulation 19 (Reg 19) version of the IIA.

## 2. The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

- 2.1 This section sets out the sustainability objectives (known as the IIA Framework).
- 2.2 The IIA Framework is a vital tool to enable the sustainability effects of SDNPA plans, policies, and programmes to be assessed.
- 2.3 The framework for assessing the Proposed Submission Local Plan policies (thematic and site) and growth options comprises the eleven sustainability objectives listed below.
- 2.4 As these have been subject to consultation and amendments as part of the Scoping Report process, they remain unchanged from the Reg 18 version.

Sustainability Objectives	
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.
6	Employment and Economy.
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination
8	Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.
10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.

### 3. Growth Scenarios for the Proposed Submission Local Plan

- 3.1 The IIA will need to consider several growth scenarios to be assessed against the sustainability objectives. Each of the quantum options will consider the level of housing and employment growth which would be provided in the National Park over the plan period. The quantum options are listed below (options 2 – 5). There are 2 further options at either end of the table, and these are also listed below. This gives us 6 options in total.

#### Growth Scenario Options

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
<b>Very Low:</b> below 234 dpa <sup>1</sup>	<b>Low:</b> 234 dpa	<b>Medium:</b> 323 dpa	<b>High:</b> 384 – 450 dpa	<b>High Growth:</b> 1,048 dpa	<b>Very High Growth:</b> above 1,048 dpa

- 3.2 The text and information (where relevant) is taken from the [HEDNA 2023](#) , the [HEDNA Addendum by Icenl 2025](#) and the [AECOM study 2025](#). Following the updated NPPF and PPG in December 2024, an Addendum was produced to the HEDNA in November 2025. This revisited the ‘Bottom Up’ method of establishing housing need in the light of new national policy and guidance, which allows National Parks to use an alternative approach to the Standard Method to establish housing need. Using demographic information, the Addendum produces a figure of 323 dpa.
- 3.3 The AECOM study (November 2025) provides an updated ‘Top Down’ figure using the December 2024 Standard Method. The study sets out scenario 1 which apportions the local authority calculation to parts of each authority area inside and outside of the SDNP based on its share of the dwelling stock. The results for scenario 1 were 1,048 per annum. The study sets out a second scenario which applies a customised affordability uplift for parts of the local authorities within and outside the SDNP. However, this approach includes several assumptions which made it less robust than scenario 1.
- 3.4 **Option 1 Very Low – below 234 dpa.** This option sets out the delivery of less than 234 dpa. The figure of 234 is the average annual change across the National Park. A figure below this would be unable to provide housing that at the least – maintains the current trend.
- 3.5 **Option 2 Low: 234 dpa.** The figure of 234 is the average annual change across the National Park and thus maintaining the current population trend (albeit this is declining). This option is therefore considered a reasonable one to include as it maintains the current population trend.
- 3.6 **Option 3 Medium: 323 dpa.** The provision of 323 dwellings per annum would support additional jobs across the National Park.
- 3.7 **Option 4 High: 384 – 450 dpa.** The estimates of housing need set against the job growth scenarios shows a range of need across the National Park of between 384 and 450 dwellings per annum.
- 3.8 **Option 5 High Growth: 1048 dpa.** The revised ‘top down’ housing need figure based on the December 2024 standard method which would be 1,048 per annum as set out in the AECOM July 2025 study.

<sup>1</sup> dpa – dwellings per annum

- 3.9 **Option 6 Very High Growth: 1048+ dpa.** This option takes the Local Plan beyond the AECOM study ‘top down’ standard method housing figure.
- 3.10 The HEDNA identifies a need for an additional 53,000 sqm of industrial space and 20,600 sqm of office space, totalling 73,600 sqm(rounded). Future supply already secured through existing allocations and extant permissions demonstrates an overall supply of 72,125 sqm – amounting to only a marginal deficit of 1,473 sqm. However, this supply mostly comprises industrial and mixed office and industrial with a net loss of 10,869 sqm solely office space. Around 62,000sqm of B2/B8 and E(g) space is proposed at Shoreham Cement Works
- 3.11 As part of this exercise, it is important to consider which of the options are unreasonable. This results in the unreasonable alternatives being removed from the appraisal process.
- 3.12 Option 1 and Option 6 are unreasonable options for the following reasons:  
*Option 1 Very Low – below 234 dpa* - the figure of 234 dpa is the average annual change across the National Park and thus maintaining the current population trend. An option of delivering less than 234dpa is considered unreasonable as it would not plan for or meet the current population trend across the National Park and would result in a continual decline across the Park.  
*Option 6 Very High Growth 1048 +dpa* - an option to consider delivering more than 1048dpa (i.e. going above the apportioned standard method figure) across the National Park was identified. This option is considered unreasonable because the figure represents a higher value than that attributed to the local authorities considered in the HEDNA and AECOM report and in the context of the landscape designation of a National Park and associated legislation, policy, and government guidance.
- 3.13 The following is a summary of each of the options and how they have been appraised:
- 3.14 **Option 2 - Low – 234 dpa** is appraised as having a negative impact on SO4 (climate change) and on SO5, 6, 7, 8 and SO10. The low number of houses developed per year is likely to have a detrimental impact on economic growth and will create limited opportunities for new facilities and open space. This growth option will struggle to deliver affordable housing which is a key issue for the National Park. It would have a neutral impact on SO1 – conserving and enhancing the landscape and SO3 (heritage). This option has uncertain impacts on SO2 (biodiversity), SO9 (Transport) and SO11 (character of settlements).
- 3.15 **Option 3 - Medium – 323 dpa** is appraised as having a positive impact on SO 10 (good quality home). This option has a positive impact on SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities) and SO8 (health). There are several uncertainties for this option. This include SO1, 2, 3, 4, ,9 and 11. In most of these cases, this is because it is unknown where housing development will be located. This means the impact of this option on the landscape, biodiversity, heritage, climate change, sustainable transport and design requires further details and information.
- 3.16 **Option 4 – High - 384 – 450 dpa.** This option scores negatively against SO1, SO4 and SO5. It has a positive impact on SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities), SO8 (health) and SO10 (housing) as this may result in support for a range of employment offers (such as tourism and retail), options for health and wellbeing and opportunities for a range of housing offers.
- 3.17 **Option 5 – High Growth 1048 dpa** has a positive impact on several SOs – including SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities), SO8 (health) and SO10 (housing) as this will result in support for a range of employment offers (such as tourism and retail), options for health and wellbeing and opportunities as well as a range of housing offers. There are several SOs that require further information. This includes SO2, 3, 9 and 11, but this is largely because the location of individual sites is unknown at this stage. This option has a negative impact on SO1 (landscape) and SO4 (climate change) and SO5 (resources).
- 3.18 At this strategic level of assessment, certain assumptions have been made. The IIA inevitably relies on an element of subjective judgement. The options appraised for different quanta of housing growth were not associated with any spatial pattern or location of development.
- 3.19 The higher housing options will conflict with several of the sustainability objectives due to the impact they could have on landscape, climate change and resources. The medium and high options are not in conflict with sustainability objective 10 – to provide a home – as they support the delivery of this objective and are likely to ensure all housing needs are provided.

3.20 In conclusion, there are several options which score as having a positive impact on 4 of the sustainability objectives. However, there are 2 options that score as having a negative impact on several sustainability objectives. These are the 2 higher growth options (options 4 and 5). The medium growth option (option 3) only scores as having one negative impact. On balance, this option (option 3 Medium Growth 323 dpa) is the most appropriate growth scenario. However, it must be remembered that there are several unknowns embedded within the options. These uncertainties must be considered, and this IIA provides further work on the spatial strategy and sites.

**4. Spatial Strategy for the Proposed Submission Local Plan**

- 4.1 A starting point for the Proposed Submission Local Plan is for the National Park Authority to consider, in high level terms, the overall spatial strategy options for the distribution of development, considering the current settlement pattern and the relationship of the National Park with surrounding areas.
- 4.2 Eight overall strategy options have been identified by the SDNPA, and each has been considered against the sustainability objectives in the IIA. These are non-site-specific options and are as follows:

**The Options**

1	<i>Primary Settlements</i> Delivery of homes across the National Park with concentrations of housing allocations in the five primary settlements (Lewes, Liss, Midhurst, Petersfield and Petworth). This option will also include development on brownfield sites and small sites which are in the primary settlements.
2	<i>Primary settlements &amp; sustainable transport</i> Housing allocations across the National Park are in the primary settlements (see option 1) plus in areas with established sustainable transport infrastructure, specifically well-established bus routes, rail, and cycle routes – which are sustainable for commuting. This option also includes development on brownfield sites and small sites either inside the main settlements or on sustainable transport routes.
3	<i>Brownfield land</i> Housing allocations delivered on brownfield sites <u>only</u> . These are sites outside of the primary settlements and not included in options 1 and 2.
4	<i>Small sites</i> Settlement enhancement sites (10 or less units) with a key focus on housing needs. These sites are <u>not</u> included in options 1 and 2 but are associated with settlements (they are not standalone small sites located away from settlements)
5	<i>Brownfield and Small sites</i> Brownfield sites and small sites developed for housing – dispersed across the National Park – a combination of options 3 and 4.
6	<i>Edge of the National Park</i> Housing to be allocated on gateway sites on edge of NP that provide benefits to the Park.
7	<i>New Settlement</i> Strategic growth is delivered as a new settlement (with circa 1,500 – 4,000 homes) with a small remainder delivered at small sites across the National Park.
8	<i>Towns &amp; Villages (broad areas) and River Corridors</i> Development delivered in towns and villages across the broad areas and river corridors of the National Park that can accommodate growth of a scale and nature appropriate to their character and function. <u>This is a combination of options 1, 2, 5 and 6.</u>

- 4.3 The South Downs Land Availability Assessment (LAA) is an essential part of the evidence base for the Proposed Submission Local Plan. The LAA identifies potential land and assesses the availability, suitability and achievability of identified sites. A copy of the report can be found [here](#).
- 4.4 The IIA Report presents the comparative effects of the eight options above, identifying where significant positive and negative effects have the potential to arise. The findings are appraised against the sustainability objectives.
- 4.5 The work on appraising different spatial options results in appropriate assessment of broad location and balance of development across the National Park, the management of the housing supply, the balance between employment and housing and the delivery of affordable housing.
- 4.6 However, none of the spatial strategy options are considered unreasonable at this stage in the appraisal process. The strategic spatial options are broad regarding the spatial distribution of development and do not allocate sites for development.
- 4.7 The IIA needs to outline the reasons the alternatives were selected, and identify, describe, and evaluate their likely significant effects on environmental, economic, and social factors using the evidence base (employing the same level of detail for each alternative option).
- 4.8 The appraisal is a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement considering the information gathered in the Scoping Report. The following is a summary of each of the options and how they have been appraised:
  - The first option (primary settlements) is appraised as having a positive impact on 7 of the sustainability objectives. It will have a positive impact on employment and economy, climate change, equal opportunity, and new housing.
  - Option 2 – primary settlement and transport links has a similar positive impact on the same SOs as Option 1. Option 2 has the added benefit of directing development to areas where there are suitable transport links as well as the primary settlements.
  - Option 3 (brownfield land) has a positive impact on landscape as it is assumed most of this land will be within areas where there is some previously developed and not within the wider

landscaped areas of the National Park. However, this option does relate to brownfield sites excluded from Options 1 and 2. Whilst exact locations are unknown – it is considered this option will have a positive impact on landscape.

- There are several uncertainties around Option 4 (small sites). This is mostly due to exact details of the sites being unknown and that, whilst these sites are associated with existing settlements, the impact is not certain.
- Option 5 is brownfield and small sites in combination. There are several uncertainties in terms of impact on the SOs. Where brownfield sites have been appraised as being positive against some of the SOs, this has not always been the same with Option 4 (small sites).
- Option 6 (edge of National Park) is only scored as having a positive impact against the housing SO. The other scores are either negative or uncertain.
- Option 7 (new settlement) has scored favourably against several SOs as it is considered new homes, facilities and open space will all be brought forward as a comprehensive scheme. However, this option will impact negatively on the landscape and the protection of resources and sustainable transport.
- Finally, Option 8 scores positively against 7 SOs, including new homes, sustainable transport, wellbeing, and landscape. This option is a combination of Options 1, 2, 5 and 6. Options 1 and 2 score positively against the SOs. Option 5 is a combination of 3 and 4. Option 6 is the ‘edge of the national park’ and in isolation/as a standalone option, this does score positively but is an important spatial consideration as part of Option 8.

4.9 The actual effects of the overall strategy options will depend upon the precise location and scale of development, the development capacity, the quality of design, and the delivery of supporting infrastructure. As such, this a high-level appraisal.

4.10 In conclusion – it should be noted that this is a high-level strategic appraisal and much of the detail on exact locations for development are not identified at this stage in the IIA. Option 8 is the preferred option but please note that this contains a combination of Options 1, 2, 5 and 6.

## 5. Sites

5.1 The South Downs National Park Authority has prepared a Land Availability Assessment (LAA) [published December 2025] which has assessed and considered sites for development as identified from the 2015/16 South Downs Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), 2022 Call for Sites, 2023 Call to Local Authorities, 2023 SDNPA Sites Search, 2025 Regulation 18 public consultation, and 2025 SDNPA Sites Search, along with any other sites promoted to the Authority outside of the above but between January 2017 and October 2025. Please note, the 2023 and 2025 SDNPA Sites Searches identified sites from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, planning applications and sites considered in the preparation of neighbourhood development plans.

5.2 The LAA has identified 799 sites for residential and/or economic / commercial development. This does not include sites where planning permission has been implemented. LAA Stage 1 provided an initial sieve of the identified sites based on site location, site size thresholds, and applicable national and local designations. LAA Stage 2 assessed and considered all sites that were not ‘excluded’ from the initial sieve at LAA Stage 1. These sites have been subject to detailed assessments against the assessment criteria in LAA Appendix A. This process has ensured only deliverable / developable sites have been considered further for potential allocation subject to further technical work.

5.3 Please note that the scoring for each of the sites and the in-combination scoring (Appendix B to the main IIA report) are based on how the site presents now. This means that the scoring will change once the IIA appraises the individual policies for each site as the policies will list several mitigation measures.

5.4 Please note that IIA Stages B and C are set out in a separate document – **Appendix B** to the main report.

5.5 Several observations and comments on the site allocation scores are set out below:

- Sites that were assessed (in Stage A) as being of high or moderately high in landscape sensitivity are generally appraised as having a negative impact on the first sustainability objective. This is how the site presents now (pre allocation/development). This does not mean that the site is not suitable for development. Sites that are located on brownfield land are typically scored as having a positive or neutral impact on landscape.
- In all cases, further information is required regarding the impacts and causes of climate change.
- Similarly, when appraising sites against the sustainability objective (character of neighbourhood/high quality design), many of the sites were scored as requiring further

information. The details of the design and layout of each of the developments are unknown at this stage.

- The appraisal against sustainability objective 9 (efficient transport network) relates to the availability of transport options other than private vehicle/car use. The score may reflect that some sites are located within settlements with no train line or an infrequent bus service, or the topography means certain members of the community will find it difficult to walk to services or to the centre of a settlement. This relates to the site as it is now. This does not mean the site cannot be allocated.
- Scores relating to objectives 7 and 8 are based on whether there are adequate employment, education and health facilities and opportunities within proximity to the site. If the site is rural and/or within/ near a settlement with limited choices, then the score will be negative.
- Sites located near, or abutting conservation areas and listed buildings (and any other heritage asset) will score negatively against objective 3. However, this does not mean that a site is not suitable for allocation/development.
- If a site includes the creation of new employment opportunities and/or it is within a settlement with several nearby employment areas – this will be scored positively.
- The appraisal of sites against objective 2 (biodiversity) relate to site assessment information and whether there are nature conservation designated areas that will be impacted by the development and/or any opportunities to contribute towards nature recovery.
- A small number of sites contain land that falls outside of the National Park. The appraisal of these sites is based on the nearby settlement (which might be located outside of the Park) and the availability of services/transport links etc. In some cases, detailed aspects of the local environment were not investigated for each site option.

5.6 The IIA input to the development of site allocation alternatives, commenced with a high-level assessment of all those sites considered suitable for development.

5.7 The LAA assessment outputs then fed into the National Park's list of sites to be allocated in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Sites that have not been brought forward for allocation within the Proposed Submission Local Plan are not considered reasonable alternatives. The LAA assessment has been rigorous with all sites visited and appraised in detail. Site policies have been appraised through the IIA. Appendix B of the main IIA report sets out the cumulative impacts of sites within each settlement (where relevant).

5.8 Several of the site allocation policies set out in the Proposed Submission Local Plan include those that are already in the adopted South Downs Local Plan but have not been implemented. However, in some instances further evidence work conducted to progress planning applications has established that the capacity of some of the sites needs to be adjusted or criteria has changed or been removed because they are not achievable.

5.9 The Proposed Submission Local Plan policies are appraised, and these are set out in detail in chapter 6 of the main IIA report.

## 6. Policies

6.1 This section of the IIA provides the sustainability appraisal results, including summary tables, and synergistic and cumulative effects for each of the policies (thematic and sites).

6.2 Each of the policies, as well as alternative options (where appropriate), have been assessed against the Sustainability Objectives in the IIA Framework.

6.3 The HIA process includes a 2 stage approach. The first stage is a screening which asks three questions about whether the policy will have a direct or indirect impact on, or affect an individual's ability to improve their own, health and wellbeing. If the answer is 'yes' to any of the three screening questions, then the second stage involving a detailed HIA has been carried out

6.4 EqIA is designed to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the drawing up of plans and policies, and that such plans or policies meet the requirements of equality legislation in the UK, most notably the Equality Act 2010. As with the HIA – the EqIA is two-stage process:

- Stage 1: Screening - this involves the assessment of impacts of the strategy/plan against the protected characteristics outlined above. If no negative effects are identified during screening, then no further assessment is required.
- Stage 2: Identify whether and to what extent there are any significant negative impacts on these groups arising from the plan and its policies and set out recommendations for mitigation.

6.5 Socio-economic equality (low-income groups) is an important addition to the protected characteristics. This is because the needs of this group are key to achieving inclusive growth.

- 6.6 For some policies, there are no reasonable alternatives that will be explored as there is little or no potential to meaningfully assess alternatives as having significant sustainability effects.

*Core Policies*

- 6.7 The following policies relate to the development strategy and include the following:

- Core Policy SDC1 Furthering National Park Purposes
- Core Policy SDC2 Development Strategy
- Core Policy SDC3 Regenerative Development and Ecosystems Services
- Core Policy SDC4 Major Development

These policies focus on where development should be located across the National Park and how to consider National Park purposes and “major development”. An assessment has been made of each policy against the position without the respective policy.

*Landscape and Heritage*

- 6.8 The following policies relate to landscape and heritage:

- SDL1 Landscape Character
- SDL2 Design
- SDL3 Safeguarding Views
- SDL4 Relative Tranquillity
- SDL5 Dark Night Skies
- SDL6 Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage
- SDL7 Listed Buildings
- SDL8 Conservation Areas
- SDL9 Archaeology

- 6.9 At this stage, an assessment has been made of each proposed policy against the position without the respective policy. This is considered appropriate as, in all cases, the policies relate specifically to the National Park, and the impact on landscape, design, heritage and tranquillity which are all key purposes of the National Park. In the absence of each policy, the position reverts to advice in national planning documents.

*Nature and Climate*

- 6.10 These policies group together the topics of nature recovery and climate change.

**SDN1 Nature Recovery**

Option SDN1a A new standalone policy to support Biodiversity Net Gain at 10% (matching national standard policy requirements)

Option SDN1b: A new standalone policy to support Biodiversity Net Gain at 20% (as written)

No Policy

**SDN2 Designated Sites Hierarchy**

A standalone policy on Designated sites (as written)

No SDN2 policy on designated sites hierarchy

**SDN3 Sussex Bats**

A standalone policy on Sussex Bats (as written).

No SDN3 on Sussex Bats

**SDN4 Arun Valley Functionally Linked Habitat**

A standalone policy on Arun Valley (as written)

No SDN4 on Arun Valley

**SDN5 Wealden Heaths**

A standalone policy on Wealden Heaths (as written)

No SDN5 on Wealden Heaths

**SDN6 Solent Coast Recreational Pressure**

A standalone policy on Solent Coast (as written)

No SDN6 on Solent Coast

**SDN7 Nutrient Neutrality**

A standalone policy on nutrient neutrality (as written)

No SDN7 on Nutrient Neutrality

**SDN8 Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Scrub**

A standalone policy on Trees, woodland, hedgerows and scrub (as written)

No SDN8 policy on Trees etc

**SDN9 Sustainable Construction**

A standalone policy on sustainable construction (as written)

No SDN9 policy on sustainable construction

**SDN10 Renewable Energy**

A standalone policy on renewable energy (as written)

No SDN10 policy on renewable energy

*Water and Pollution*

6.11 The following policies relate to climate change and renewable energy:

- SDW1 Protection of the Water Environment
- SDW2 Flood Risk Management
- SDW3 Sustainable Drainage
- SDW4 The Open Coast
- SDW5 Pollution and Air Quality
- SDW6 Contaminated Land

6.12 There are no identified reasonable alternatives in policy wording, so the IIA has assessed each proposed policy against not having the policy and, therefore, relying on national policies in the NPPF and other legislation.

*Housing*

6.13 These policies group together under the topic of housing.

**SDH1 Housing Supply**

SDH1 as written

No policy

**SDH2 Mix of Homes**

SDH2 as written

No policy

**SDH3 Accessible and Adaptable Homes**

A standalone policy on accessible homes as this refers to Building regulations (as written).

No policy

**SDH4 Specialist and Older Persons Accommodation**

Policy SDH4 as written

No policy

**SDH5 Affordable Homes**

Policy SDH5 as written

Option SDH5aa An option that does not include criteria that affordable housing units are integrated throughout the development – let the market or provider decide

No Policy

**SDH6 Rural Exception Sites**

Policy SD29 as written

No policy

**SDH7 Replacement and Subdivision of Dwellings**

Policy SDH7 as written

Option SDH7a An option that restriction on the size of extensions / replacement dwellings is applied to all dwellings (not just those under 120sqm GIA).

No policy

**SDH8 Householder Development**

SDH8 as written

No policy

**SDH9 New Rural Workers' Dwellings**

SDH9 as written

No policy

**SDH10 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people.**

SDH10 as written

No policy

*Economy*

6.14 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Economy. Matters relating to 'Economy – Retail and Tourism' are listed in the next section.

**SDE1 Employment**

Policy as written

Option SDE1a set different marketing limits – 18 months for all sites

No policy

**SDE2 Agricultural Development, Diversification and Conversion of Rural buildings**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDE3 Winemaking and Wine Tourism**

Policy as written

No policy

*Economy - Retail and Tourism*

6.15 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Economy - Retail and Tourism.

**SDE4 Hierarchy of Town and Village Centres**

Option SDE4 Policy as written

Option SDE4a No settlements are outlined in the policy/no hierarchy.

Option SDE4b More settlements are added to the list

No policy

**SDE5 Development in Town and Village Centres**

Option SDE5 Policy as written

Option SDE5a A policy with no reference to defined shopping frontages

No policy

**SDE6 Shops Outside Centres**

Option SDE6 – Policy as written

Option SDE6a – no defined net sales area

Option SDE6b – marketing campaign of 12 months

Option SDE6c – no definitions with the farm shop/nursery category (i.e. no reference to Surrey, Hampshire and Sussex/30 miles)

Option SDE6d - no impact assessment

No policy

**SDE7 Regenerative Tourism**

Option SDE7 policy as written

Option SDE7a – no contextual analysis required

No policy

**SDE8 Equestrian Development**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDE9 Shop Fronts and Advertisements**

Policy as written

No policy

*Green, Blue and Community Space*

6.16 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Green, Blue and Community Space.

**SDG1 Community Facilities**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDG2 Green and Blue Infrastructure**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDG3 Public Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDG4 Local Green Space**

Policy as written

No policy

*Infrastructure*

6.17 These policies focus on infrastructure. At this stage, an assessment has been made of each proposed policy against the position without the respective policy.

**SD11 Vision-led Transport Approach**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SD12 Active Travel Routes**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDI3 Highway and Public Realm Design**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDI4 Parking Provision**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDI5 Infrastructure**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDI6 Telecommunications Infrastructure**

Policy as written.

No policy

- 6.18 In terms of sites, all sites were appraised using the same methodology. Sites have been assessed through the LAA and those considered to be suitable, achievable and available for development are proposed to be allocated unless they are existing commitments or could be delivered through thematic policies. All other sites, having been assessed through the LAA are not considered reasonable alternatives as they have not achieved positive scores against a range of criteria. The details are set out in the LAA documents.
- 6.19 Several assumptions have been made in the scoring. These are: sites allocated for housing will score as having a positive impact on SO 10 (housing). Site allocation policies will score as having either a neutral or a positive impact on landscape (SO1). There will be several distinct measures brought forward for each site as part of a planning application that will draw out specific landscape impact matters. In other examples, where a site is scored neutral (0) –this is because other policies within the Local Plan address the issues. The site policies do not repeat other policy directions given within the Local Plan under separate policy numbers. The Plan is to be read as a whole and includes a complete suite of policies
- 6.20 The following site policies are appraised (ordered under each local authority area). There is also a list of the unimplemented allocations ordered under each County (West Sussex, East Sussex and Hampshire):

<p><b>Adur District</b> SDA58 Hoe Court, Lancing SDA72 Land off Steepdown Road, Sompting</p>	<p><b>Arun District</b> SDA49 Land south of Soldiers Field House, Findon SDA50 Land north of The Quadrangle, Findon SDA51 Land south of Findon (Wyatt’s Field), Findon</p>	<p><b>Chichester District</b> SDA18 Land adjacent to Grange Car Park, Midhurst SDA19 Land at Forest Road, Midhurst SDA20 Former Bus Depot, Midhurst SDA21 Land east of Pitsham Lane (Cocking parish) SDA22 Land adjacent Former Easebourne School, Easebourne SDA23 Midhurst Community Hospital and 1-2 Rotherfield Mews, Easebourne SDA24 Land west of Budgenor Lodge, Easebourne SDA25 Land south of Herbert Shiner School (includes Petworth NDP H7) SDA26 Land at Rotherbridge Lane, Petworth SDA27 Land north of Northend Close, Petworth SDA39 Land east of Coombe Crescent, Bury SDA46 Land at Hawksfold, Fernhurst SDA59 Land west of The Street, Lodsworth SDA60 Land at Fernhurst Road, Milland SDA61 Land at Rake Road, Milland SDA62 Land west of Valentines Lea, Northchapel SDA67 1-4 Parsonage Estate, Rogate SDA68 Clayton Court, Hill Brow, Rogate</p>
<p><b>East Hampshire District</b> SDA8 Land at and rear of Causeway House SDA9 Land south of The Causeway SDA10 Land at Penns Place SDA11 Land south of Paddock Way SDA12 Land at Drum Court SDA13 The Courtyard, Heath Road SDA14 Land at Festival Hall SDA15 Land at Windward, Reservoir Lane SDA28 Land at Farnham and Station Roads, Liss SDA29 Land at Copper Beeches, Silver Birch and Heathmount, Hill Brow, Liss SDA31 Land west of Liphook SDA32 Land at Westlands House, off Longmoor Road SDA38 Land south of Lovell Gardens, Binsted SDA71 Land off Merryfield Road, Sheet SDA78 Land north of Winchester Road, Stroud</p>	<p><b>Horsham District</b> SDA35 East Street Farm, Amberley SDA43 G&amp;T Land north of Kings Lane, Coldwaltham SDA77 Land at Horsham Road, Steyning</p>	<p><b>Lewes &amp; Eastbourne Districts</b> SDA4 County Hall, St Anne’s Crescent SDA5 East Sussex College, Mountfield Road SDA6 Springman House, 8 North Street SDA7 Land rear of White Hart, 55 High Street SDA44 Land at Beechwood Lane, Cooksbridge SDA56 Land at Beaumont, Wellgreen Lane, Kingston SDA57 Audibarn Farm, Ashcombe Lane, Kingston</p>

<p><b>Mid Sussex District Council</b> SDA54 Land east of Lodge Lane, Keymer SDA55 Land at Southdowns Farm, Keymer</p>	<p><b>Wealden District</b> SDA34 Alfriston Court, Alfriston</p>	<p><b>Winchester District</b> SDA65 Land at Old Green Farm, Owslebury SDA79 Land north of Dodds Lane, Swanmore SDA80 Land north of Hewlett Close, Twyford</p>
<p><b>Unimplemented sites (arranged via County)</b></p>		
<p><b>West Sussex</b> SDA16 Holmbush Caravan Park, Midhurst (previously SD79) SDA17 Land at the Fairway, Midhurst (previously SD80) SDA30 Shoreham Cement Works (previously SD56) SDA42 Land South of London Road, Coldwaltham (previously SD64) SDA47 Land at Elm Rise, Findon (previously SD69) SDA48 Soldiers Field House, Findon (previously SD70) SDA73 Land North of the Forge, South Harting (previously SD87) SDA74 Land at Loppers Ash, South Harting (previously SD86) SDA75 Land adjacent Stedham Sawmills, Stedham (previously SD88)</p>	<p><b>East Sussex</b> SDA1 North Street Quarter: Phoenix Area; Former Bus Station; and Eastgate Wharf (previously SD57) SDA2 Land at Old Malling Farm, Lewes (previously SD76) SDA3 Malling Brooks, Lewes (previously SD77) SDA33 Kings Ride, Alfriston (previously SD59) SDA64 Offham Barns, Offham (previously SD83)</p>	<p><b>Hampshire</b> SDA36 Land at Clements Close, Binsted (previously SD60) SDA37 New Barn Stables, The Street, Binsted (previously SD61) SDA40 Land South of the A272 at Hinton Marsh, Cheriton (previously SD63) SDA45 Park Lane, Droxford (previously SD65) SDA52 Land at Petersfield Road, Greatham (previously SD71) SDA53 Land at Itchen Abbas House, Itchen Abbas (previously SD73) SDA69 Land at Ketchers Field, Selborne (previously SD84) SDA70 Land at Pulens Lane, Sheet (previously SD85) SDA76 Land South of Church Road, Steep (previously SD89)</p>

- 6.21 In all cases, the site and thematic policies are to be read in the wider context of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. If individual policies do not specifically refer to a policy issue, then this may be referenced in other parts of the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 6.22 **Objective 1 To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.** Overall, the significant effects of the policies on this objective is positive.
- 6.23 **Objective 2 To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.** In general, the significant effects of the policies on the biodiversity objective are positive.
- 6.24 **Objective 3 Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.** Overall, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are positive.
- 6.25 **Objective 4 To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.** The significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of neutral and positive.
- 6.26 **Objective 5 Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.** Overall, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of positive and neutral.
- 6.27 **Objective 6 Employment and Economy.** As above, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of positive and neutral.
- 6.28 **Objective 7 Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination.** There are several negative impacts of the policies on this objective as this is often the nature of planning.
- 6.29 **Objective 8 Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.** The overall impact on this objective has largely been positive or neutral.
- 6.30 **Objective 9 Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.** The significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of neutral and positive.
- 6.31 **Objective 10 To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.** Largely, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are positive, especially where sites and development options include a wide range of housing needs and affordable housing.
- 6.32 **Objective 11 Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.** The significant effects of the policies on this objective are mostly positive impact, although there are some neutral scores.

- 6.33 The cumulative effects are those that result from the interaction of all policies and policy options, and with other plans, policies and programmes. The adverse impacts of some policies on a particular Sustainability Objective may be outweighed by the benefits of others.
- 6.34 The process of HIA has demonstrated that whilst there were specific health and wellbeing impacts recorded, these were largely positive impacts which could be amplified by other supporting policies in the Local Plan. Several recommendations were made, and these tended to focus on ensuring clear links and synergies were made throughout the local plan to ensure key health and wellbeing matters were addressed and highlighted.
- 6.35 The EqIA considered the implications of all policies on Protected Characteristics and low income groups. Many of the policies have direct or indirect impacts on equalities.
- 6.36 Several recommendations were made following the IIA assessment of the Reg 18 version of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Please refer to the main IIA report
- 6.37 Several recommendations were made following the IIA assessment of the Reg 19 version of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Please refer to the main IIA report.
- 6.38 It was not considered relevant and necessary to consult on the changes to the Local Plan between the Reg 18 version and the Reg 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan.

**7.Cumulative Effects and Mitigation Measures**

- 7.1 The cumulative assessment considers the total effects of the policies and site allocations in the Proposed Submission Local Plan taken on each of the IIA objectives. This section in the IIA report also summarises the range of mitigation measures proposed for each of the IIA objectives.

**8. Monitoring**

- 8.1 Monitoring is particularly useful in helping to answer the following questions:
  - Is the plan contributing to the achievement of desired IIA objectives?
  - Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
  - Are there any unforeseen adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action required?
- 8.2 Table below sets out the proposed monitoring framework.

	IIA objective	Proposed IIA Monitoring Indicators
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.	Number of planning permissions in the reporting year where officers recorded added value on design and landscape character.
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Number of planning permissions in the reporting year where officers recorded added value on nature recovery. HRA related indicator. Monitoring information required by Defra in line with the Biodiversity Duty Regulations.
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in the National Park.
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.	Number of renewable energy projects granted planning permission in the reporting year (excluding householder development)
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	Percentage of waterbodies within the National Park achieving “high” or “good” status. Percentage of planning permissions in the reporting year that meet policy SDN9 water use requirements of ≤ 90 litres/person/day. Number of permissions granted with lighting conditions attached.
6	Employment and Economy.	Total net and gross new employment floorspace completed. Total net and gross new employment floorspace extant permissions. Developments granted planning permission for agricultural developments in the reporting year. Conversions of agricultural buildings granted in the reporting year. Development granted permission for new and expanded facilities for viticulture and associated business. Number of permissions granted for visitor accommodation
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Number of planning permissions granted for educational facilities in the reporting year. Number of permanent Gypsy or Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots with extant permission. Five-year gypsy and traveller accommodation position
8	Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.	Number of permissions granted for community facilities
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.	Number of planning permissions where officers recorded added value on National Park for All.

10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.	Number of extant permissions for affordable homes. Number of affordable homes delivered in the reporting year Number of homes with extant permission. Number of homes delivered. Five-year housing land position.
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.	Number of schemes referred to the Design Review Panel.

**9. Conclusion**

- 9.1 This Report has been prepared by the South Downs National Park Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'). This statement outlines:
- how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Local Plan.
  - how the results of the IIA have been considered.
  - how the results of consultation have been considered.
  - reasons for choosing the Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan considering reasonable alternatives considered; and
  - measures that will be taken to monitor the effects of the Local Plan.
- 9.2 The Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan and IIA will be subject to a formal consultation.





# **South Downs Proposed Submission Local Plan**

## **Regulation 19**

### **Integrated Impact Assessment**

**February 2026**

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## 1. Introduction

### *Background*

- 1.1 The South Downs Local Plan (2014-2033) was adopted in July 2019. The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) has made the decision to prepare a Proposed Submission Local Plan in line with Government policy to review local plans every five years and as an opportunity to deliver more, through planning, on its corporate priorities of addressing the **Climate Emergency, Nature Recovery and creating a National Park for All**.
- 1.2 The Local Plan is a planning document that sets out the overall vision and objectives for the National Park and provides a spatial strategy and policies that will guide how these will be achieved. The overall aim of the Local Plan is to ensure that any new development will deliver sustainable development and help to achieve the National Park purposes (the statutory purposes and duty for national parks are specified in the National Parks and Access to Countryside Act 1949, as amended by the Environment Act 1995) as follows:

#### **The National Park purposes are:**

- 1) To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife, and cultural heritage of the area.
- 2) To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public.

The National Park Authority also has a duty, when carrying out the purposes, to seek to foster the economic and social well-being of the local communities within the National Park.

In addition, Section 11A of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, as amended by Section 245 of the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023 also requires all relevant authorities, including statutory undertakers and other public bodies, to seek to further these purposes. Where there is an irreconcilable conflict between the statutory purposes, the first purpose of the National Park will be given priority (known as the Sandford Principle).

- 1.3 Local Plans include strategic, development management and allocation policies. [National Planning Policy Framework 2024 \(NPPF\)](#) provides the policy framework within which Local Plans are to be produced. The work on the Proposed Submission Local Plan is taking place at a time of much change with planning reforms.

#### *Change in Government and the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act 2023.*

- 1.4 The Levelling-up and Regeneration Bill was given Royal Assent on Thursday 26 October 2023 and is now an Act of Parliament (law). The Act brings forward a range of changes to the planning system such as replacement of SA/SEA and EIA with a system of environmental outcomes reports and changes to the Development Plan regime. Section 245 of the Act is important for National Parks. It places a new duty which means that relevant bodies (including SDNPA, Planning Inspectorate, adjacent local authorities, and statutory undertakers) will need to 'seek to further' the purposes of National Parks. This came into force on 26th December 2023. Following the Levelling up and Regeneration Act, secondary legislation and guidance is expected.

- 1.5 As noted above - further details on Environmental Outcome Reports are awaited. A government consultation exercise in March 2023 (undertaken by the previous government) sought views on how this new framework could work as a replacement to the existing environmental assessment regimes that have been transposed into domestic law from the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Directive and the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. This will be kept under review through the Proposed Submission Local Plan process.

*The Sustainability Appraisal Process and Integrated Assessment Process*

- 1.6 The SDNPA is required to ensure that sustainable development is promoted throughout a plan's preparation. To assist in this process, the SDNPA must prepare a report assessing the sustainability of plans through undertaking a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) including a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). However, as the SDNPA is undertaking an Integrated Impact Assessment (IIA), the purpose now will be to promote sustainable development, health and equality issues through better integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. To be effective, the appraisal process must be fully integrated into the plan making process and applied at each stage of document production. It will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the plan during its implementation.
- 1.7 There are several reasons for undertaking an IIA during the development of local planning documents. It is usual practice to combine the processes of SEA and SA, as they share similarities. Whilst there are formalised approaches for both SA and SEA, only through the SEA is there a legal obligation to perform certain activities. An Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA) is required to be undertaken for plans, policies, and strategies by the Equality Act 2010. Although there is no statutory requirement to undertake Health Impact Assessment (HIA), it is considered to add value and depth to the assessment process.
- 1.8 A separate EqIA screening for each of the policies is undertaken and set out within the IIA document. In terms of the HIA, a set of clear assessment criteria is implemented. This will result in each policy being appraised against the criteria.
- 1.9 The IIA will aid the development of the new South Downs Local Plan by supporting plan preparation through challenging and testing iterations of the Local Plan, so that a more robust final document is produced. It will identify the potentially negative and positive effects of the policies proposed within the plan and provide an opportunity to mitigate potentially adverse effects and enhance positive effects to achieve economic, social, and environmental benefits. The IIA also allows stakeholders to make more informed comments and responses to the iteration of the new South Downs Local Plan during consultation and publication periods, because the IIA gives a picture of several significant effects. The development of the IIA is an iterative process through each stage of Plan making, with the IIA being refined and developed as more information is acquired and as the emerging Proposed Submission Local Plan evolves.
- 1.10 The IIA will consider the requirements and scope of:
- Sustainability Appraisal (SA) / Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA).
  - Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA).

- Health Impact Assessment (HIA).
- 1.11 The IIA will not include a Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA), but it will take account of the HRA findings. The HRA is a separate document and can be found [here](#).
- 1.12 To be effective, the appraisal process must be fully integrated into the plan making process and applied at each stage of document production. It will also be used to monitor the effectiveness of the plan during its implementation.
- 1.13 To undertake the IIA process the following five stages should be completed:
- Stage A - Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline, and deciding the scope.
  - Stage B - Developing and refining alternatives and assessing effects.
  - Stage C – Preparing the IIA report.
  - Stage D – Seeking representations on the IIA report; and
  - Stage E – Post adoption reporting and monitoring.
- 1.14 The process and tasks of the IIA (including the Scoping Report) are detailed below.
- Review plans, programmes and policies that are appropriate to the scope of a sustainability appraisal of the National Park Management Plan and Local Plan.
  - Compare compatibility of the objectives of appropriate plans, programmes, and policies.
  - Identify sustainability issues for the South Downs National Park.
  - Identify available and appropriate baseline data.
  - Identify gaps in baseline data with respect to the most important sustainability issues.
  - Identify sustainability objectives.
  - Identify key issues.
  - Appraise Local Plan thematic policies and site-specific allocations.
  - Record appraisal results and how they have or have not influenced policy and site allocations.
  - Establish a monitoring regime for the indicators identified and carry out monitoring.

*Reasonable Alternatives*

- 1.15 A key element of the SA process is the appraisal of ‘reasonable alternatives’ for the Local Plan. The SEA Regulations are not prescriptive as to what constitutes a reasonable alternative. Regulation 12 (2) of the SEA Regulations requires that:

**The report must identify, describe, and evaluate the likely significant effects on the environment of—**

**(a) implementing the plan or programme; and**

**(b) reasonable alternatives, taking into account the objectives and the geographical scope of the plan or programme.**

- 1.16 [The Government Guidance](#) on SA states that the appraisal needs to consider and compare all reasonable alternatives as the plan evolves, including the preferred approach, and assess these against the baseline environmental, economic, and social characteristics of the area and the likely situation if the plan were not to be adopted. In doing so it is important to:
- outline the reasons the alternatives were selected, and identify, describe, and evaluate their likely significant effects on environmental, economic, and social factors using the evidence base (employing the same level of detail for each alternative option).
  - as part of this, identify any likely significant adverse effects and measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and, as fully as possible, offset them.
  - provide conclusions on the reasons the rejected options are not being taken forward and the reasons for selecting the preferred approach considering the alternatives.
- 1.17 Any assumptions used in assessing the significance of the effects of the plan will need to be documented. Reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in the plan. They need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made.
- 1.18 The SEA Regulations require that an environmental report is published for consultation alongside the plan that ‘identifies, describes and evaluates’ the likely significant effects of implementing ‘the plan, and reasonable alternatives’.
- 1.19 The IIA of reasonable alternatives involves assessing the performance of each option against the IIA framework. The appraisal is a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement, considering the information gathered in the IIA Scoping Report. The framework is set out in the Scoping Report, and the sustainability objectives are listed in section 2 below.
- 1.20 The magnitude of the impact of the different options on each objective is defined as significant positive effect, some positive effect, neutral or no link, significant adverse effect, adverse and uncertain effects (see Table A).

**Table A – Assessment key**

Significant likely adverse effect	--	Option in conflict with the objective and unlikely to be acceptable.	Significant likely positive effect	++	Option would significantly help with achieving objective
Likely adverse effect	-	Option in conflict with the objective.	Likely positive effect	+	Option/policy/site would help with achieving objective
Neutral/no effect	0	Option would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective	Uncertain effects	?	More information needed

*The South Downs National Park and Local Plan*

- 1.21 The South Downs was established as a National Park in 2010 and was designated in recognition of its landscapes of exceptional beauty and importance. It contains over 1,600km<sup>2</sup> of England’s most iconic lowland landscapes stretching from Winchester in the west to Eastbourne in the east.
- 1.22 The South Downs National Park Authority (SDNPA) became the Local Planning Authority on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011. National Park Authorities are independent authorities operating within the local government framework.
- 1.23 The South Downs Local Plan covers the entire National Park and was adopted in July 2019. The adopted local plan can be read here: [South Downs Local Plan 2019](#).
- 1.24 The timeline for the Proposed Submission Local Plan is set out in the Local Development Scheme (10<sup>th</sup> edition), dated July 2025. Details are set out [here](#).

*The IIA Scoping Report*

- 1.25 There have been two versions of the Scoping Report. The first was developed in accordance with the government guidance for undertaking a SA in compliance with the SEA Directive but focussed solely on SEA and SA matters. The second version set out the scope for the IIA. In both cases, the Scoping Report sets out the context and objectives and established the baseline and scope for the SA/IIA. It identified some of the principal sustainability challenges and opportunities in the area which are relevant to the National Park and the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 1.26 The final version of the IIA Scoping Report is dated October 2024 and takes on board the comments from the 2023 and 2024 consultation exercise (see below). **Appendix A** sets out the key sustainability issues that emerged from the Scoping Report baseline analysis, together with characterisation of the future baseline based upon current evidence and trends.
- 1.27 It is a requirement that the Scoping Report is sent to the three statutory Consultation Bodies with environmental responsibilities. These are the Environment Agency, Historic England, and Natural England. Consultation took place in September - October 2023 and August – September 2024 and included the statutory agencies and all local authorities (District, Borough, County and Unitary). The consultation exercise also included the Public Health Authorities of the County and Unitary Councils. Feedback was also received from colleagues within the SDNPA.
- 1.28 The IIA Scoping Report sets out the following sections:

*Context Review and Baseline Data*

An important step when seeking to establish the appropriate scope of an IIA involves reviewing the sustainability context from key policies, plans and programmes. The Scoping Report also included a detailed baseline review which sets out the current and likely future situation in the plan area.

### *Sustainability Framework*

Drawing on the review of the sustainability context and baseline, the IIA Scoping Report identified a range of sustainability issues that should be a particular focus of the IIA, ensuring that it deals with the most important sustainability issues. These issues were then translated into an IIA 'framework' of objectives and appraisal questions. The Framework provides a benchmark against which the sustainability effects of the Local Plan and alternatives can be identified and evaluated based on a structured and consistent basis. The objectives and sub objectives and appraisal questions which comprise the Framework provide a methodological framework for the appraisal of likely significant effects on the baseline. Further details on the IIA Framework are set out in the next section.

- 1.29 The comments received were then used to further shape the Scoping Report in preparation for the IIA. Following the receipt of the consultation responses on the Scoping Report, the Report was updated and amended to include additions to the background evidence and improved wording to the objectives and sub objectives and questions.
- 1.30 Some of key issues raised during the first consultation exercise in 2023 include:
- A request from the Environment Agency to update references and documents within the report. Reference was also made to greater clarification around the topic of water (surface & ground water, flooding, climate change).
  - Matters relating to water were also raised by Horsham District Council.
  - Natural England referenced multifunctional green infrastructure and requested this was highlighted in the report and the sustainability objectives.
  - East Sussex County Council highways requested that information is inserted regarding electric cars.
  - East Sussex County Council Public Health teams submitted a wide range of comments relating to expanding the existing information to include more detail on health and wellbeing, a request that the full scope of health and wellbeing are adequately covered in the report and changes to the sustainability framework and objectives.
- 1.31 Several comments were received in September 2024 following the second consultation exercise. These included further responses from East Sussex Public Health team. This resulted in several new sub objectives and new questions. Comments from Southern Water, Arun District Council, Lewes District Council and Natural England resulted in additions to Appendix A of the Scoping Report.
- 1.32 The Scoping Report was amended and developed in response to all the comments received following both consultation exercises. A selection of the amendments include:
- Further reference documents and strategies have been added to Appendix A (of the Scoping Report) and within the main document.
  - The report was amended to create a new topic of Protecting and Sustainable use of Resources.

- Information was inserted into the report which explains that all objectives and sub objectives are inter-related.
- A sub-objective on multifunctional green and blue infrastructure was included.
- Soil, air, and minerals have been separated out to create a new sustainability objective.
- A title of one of the sections was amended to Community, Health & Wellbeing and further text was added to this section to take on board points from the SDNPA Health & Wellbeing Strategy.
- New sub objectives and further decision aiding questions were included.

1.33 The final [Scoping Report 2024](#) can be found on the SDNPA website.

*Representations made to the Regulation 18 IIA*

1.34 Formal consultation of the Regulation 18 (Reg 18) version of the Proposed Submission Local Plan and IIA closed in March 2025. Details can be found [here](#). The Reg 18 version of the IIA is also on the South Downs National Park Authority website. Please see link: [Reg 18 IIA](#).

1.35 Several comments and representation were submitted, and these have been taken on board within this revised Regulation 19 (Reg 19) version of the IIA. A high level summary of the comments received include:

- Feedback on the IIA scoring for several individual sites.
- Comments on the Growth Strategy and housing numbers set out in the IIA.
- Specific reference to Petersfield being an accessible town and therefore an important location for sustainable transport options.
- The sustainability objectives are wide ranging in some cases.
- Several comments refer to updating/adding to the Sustainability Objectives.
- The IIA should identify all positive measures the Proposed Submission Local Plan policies can make to health and wellbeing.
- Some of the documents are too technical and difficult to read.
- Some of the sites are within flood areas.

*Structure of this Report*

1.36 At the current stage of plan-making, the National Park Authority is publishing for comment the Proposed Submission Local Plan, under Regulation 19 of the Local Planning Regulations. This second version of the IIA Report is therefore produced with the intention of informing the preparation of this document and its publication, accompanying the plan when it is submitted for examination.

1.37 The Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan is accompanied by a significant number of evidence studies. Further reports and evidence studies were completed during 2025 and this version of the IIA includes the results and conclusions from these studies. It also

includes amendments made following the comments and representations from the Regulation 18 consultation process.

1.38 The IIA report is structured into the following Sections:

- Section 2 The IIA Framework
- Section 3 Growth Scenarios for the Proposed Submission Local Plan
- Section 4 Spatial Strategy for the Proposed Submission Local Plan
- Section 5 Sites
- Section 6 Policies (thematic and site)
- Section 7 Cumulative Effects and Mitigation Measures
- Section 8 Monitoring
- Section 9 Conclusion

## 2. The Integrated Impact Assessment Framework

- 2.1 This section will set out the sustainability objectives (known as the IIA Framework). It will take into account the sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report and the objectives set out in the SA to the South Downs Local Plan.
- 2.2 The SEA Directive also requires consideration of not only of the current state of the environment, but also ‘the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme’. This means that the IIA must consider the future baseline situation should the implementation of the policies within the Proposed Submission Local Plan not take place.
- 2.3 This section identifies some of the principal sustainability challenges and opportunities in the area which are relevant to the National Park and the Proposed Submission Local Plan.
- 2.4 The IIA Framework is a vital tool to enable the sustainability effects of SDNPA plans, policies, and programmes to be assessed.
- 2.5 The Framework for assessing the Proposed Submission Local Plan policies comprises the eleven sustainability objectives and decision-making criteria listed below.
- 2.6 The sustainability objectives represent a mix of national and local outcomes relevant to the National Park and are based on the objectives used previously to assess the 2019 Local Plan. They have been re-assessed considering the updated national policy context, baseline information and sustainability issues set out in the Scoping Report. Where necessary, they have been amended and re-ordered to create an up-to-date set of objectives to reflect changes over the last 5 years.
- 2.7 The decision aiding questions are helpful during the assessment and will provide more direction and focus to the specific issues for each sustainability issue. They are used to check if policies are addressing the sustainability objectives. The questions will explain the focus of each sustainability objective more precisely. It should be noted that the criteria/questions are not meant as an exhaustive list.
- 2.8 Please note that all sustainability objectives and sub objectives are inter-related and there are clear cross references and relationships between each and all of them. They cannot be assessed in isolation.
- 2.9 Section 17 of the [Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#) states that ‘*the responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action*’. The impact of the Proposed Submission Local Plan on the sustainability objectives varies. For some IIA objectives, the Proposed Submission Local Plan will be the most important instrument to achieve the targets; for other objectives, the Local Plan’s contribution is limited. A monitoring framework is included in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and a section on monitoring is included within the IIA. Indicators are included within the monitoring information. These will assist with measuring the impacts of each of the sustainability objectives.
- 2.10 The Sustainability Objectives (as set out in the Scoping Report) are set out below. As these have been subject to consultation and amendments as part of the scoping report process,

they remain unchanged from the Reg 18 version. The sub objectives alongside each of the objectives assist with breaking down the objective into smaller areas of focus.

**Table B Sustainability Objectives for the Proposed Submission Local Plan**

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.	1.1: Retain functionality and provide resilience to the landscape character in response to climate change.  1.2 Conserve and enhance the perceptual qualities of the South Downs National Park including the dark night sky reserve and the tranquil setting of the National Park.  1.3 Conserve and enhance views to and from and within the National Park.	Will it conserve and enhance the landscape character of the South Downs National Park?  Will it encourage appropriate management of designated landscapes?  Will it protect and retain trees, woodlands and hedgerows?  Will it conserve and enhance areas of tranquillity?  Will it allow naturally functioning/natural processes?  Does it consider views to and out of National Park, from close by and longer distance?

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
2	To conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	<p>2.1 Maintain a functioning ecological network and conserve, enhance, restore, expand and reconnect areas of priority habitat.</p> <p>2.2 New development should contribute to nature recovery through biodiversity net gain and other delivery mechanisms.</p>	<p>What level of BNG will be achieved?</p> <p>Will it provide opportunities to make bigger, better and more joined up nature sites?</p> <p>Will it avoid, mitigate and in the last resort compensate for identified adverse impacts to the interest features on sites designated for nature conservation?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance existing local sites of nature conservation importance or create new areas of nature conservation value?</p> <p>Will it protect ancient woodland and ancient and veteran trees?</p> <p>Will it allow biodiversity to adapt to the effects of climate change, including enhancement of ecological networks / corridors?</p> <p>Will it protect the range of biodiversity, including rare and vulnerable species where they occur?</p>
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	<p>3.1 To conserve the character of historic landscapes and the character of settlements and buildings and their setting.</p> <p>3.2 Improve access and understanding of local and cultural heritage.</p> <p>3.3 To enhance the distinctiveness and diversity of the local built environment and community spaces.</p>	<p>Will it protect, maintain and enhance listed buildings, conservation areas, archaeological sites, historic landscapes and the setting of these assets?</p> <p>Will it provide for increased access to and enjoyment of the historic environment?</p> <p>Will it encourage local cultural traditions?</p>

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.	<p>4.1: Minimise the risk of flooding to new development through application of the sequential and exception tests.</p> <p>4.2: Minimise water consumption and maximise grey water recycling to reduce pressure on local water supplies.</p> <p>4.3 Maximise the use of low carbon and renewable energy within new developments and proposals.</p> <p>4.4 To minimise the impacts of climate change on the National Park’s communities and habitats.</p> <p>4.5 To address food shortages and extreme weather conditions through mitigation and adaption measures such as sustainable design, providing shade, rainwater harvesting and reduced energy consumption, safeguarding soil health for food production and soil health for carbon sequestration.</p> <p>4.6 Maximise the use of nature-based solutions such as natural flood management.</p>	<p>Will it promote the value and benefits of natural resources and the use of sustainable materials?</p> <p>Will it encourage the use of energy efficiency and enable small-scale renewable energy schemes?</p> <p>Will it help in adapting to climate change?</p> <p>Will it reduce the risk from coastal, fluvial and surface water flooding?</p>
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	<p>5.1 Minimise water consumption and maximise grey water recycling to reduce pressure on local water supplies.</p> <p>5.2 To address food shortages through mitigation and adaption measures such as safeguarding soil health for food production and soil health for carbon sequestration.</p> <p>5.3 To reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quality and quantity.</p> <p>5.4 To ensure air quality continues to improve and noise and light pollution are reduced.</p>	<p>Will it encourage water conservation and the sustainable use of water?</p> <p>Will it protect the quality of air and water and reduce greenhouse gas emissions?</p> <p>Will it ensure the sustainable use of soils and safeguard the best and most versatile agricultural land?</p>

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
6	Employment and Economy.	<p>6.1 To encourage the provision of diverse employment opportunities within the tourism industry.</p> <p>6.2 To support local services and community facilities as part of the tourism offer.</p> <p>6.3 To further the understanding of the special qualities of the National Park by local people and visitors.</p> <p>6.4 To allow opportunities for all social groups to experience and enjoy the National Park, while ensuring that visitor pressure does not harm the sensitive habitats of the area.</p> <p>6.5: Encourage the development of appropriate infrastructure, especially high-speed broadband, throughout the area to support small businesses.</p> <p>6.6: Encourage local businesses and maintain a living cultural skills base that forms part of the cultural heritage of the area now and into the future.</p> <p>6.7: Promote and support key sectors of the South Downs economy namely farming, forestry and tourism.</p> <p>6.8 Promote agri-environmental and diversification schemes that focus on ecosystem services and enhancement of the local supply chain.</p>	<p>Will it further the understanding of the special qualities of the National Park by local people and visitors?</p> <p>Will it allow opportunities for all social groups to experience and enjoy the National Park, while ensuring that visitor pressure does not harm the sensitive habitats of the area?</p> <p>Will it encourage sustainable tourism?</p> <p>Will it help support business development in sustainable locations?</p> <p>Will it encourage provision of diverse employment opportunities?</p> <p>Will it help to ensure diverse and vibrant town/village centres?</p> <p>Will it strengthen the farming, forestry and woodland management economies while benefitting the landscape of the National Park?</p> <p>Will it enable farm diversification appropriate to the character of the area?</p>

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	<p>7.1 Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities/infrastructure for all.</p> <p>7.2 Ensure that the needs of different areas are equally addressed.</p> <p>7.3 Priority should be given to redressing the inequalities of access to green open space and to the natural environment.</p> <p>7.4 Provide a sustainable mix of housing that meets the needs of young and older people.</p>	<p>Will it foster good relations between different people?</p> <p>Ensure equality of opportunity and equal access to facilities/infrastructure for all?</p> <p>Ensure no discrimination based on ‘protected characteristics’, as defined in the Equality Act 2010?</p> <p>Ensure that the needs of different areas, are equally addressed?</p> <p>Encourage active and connected, strong and cohesive community?</p> <p>Promote frequent and accessible transport?</p> <p>Ensure housing needs are met, especially those for the elderly?</p>

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
8	<p>Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.</p>	<p>8.1 Optimise the benefits that the natural environment offers to contribute to the holistic health and well-being of local communities within and surrounding the National Park.</p> <p>8.2 Use environmental and building standards to ensure that places promote health and wellbeing.</p> <p>8.3 Improve the well-being of local communities by providing a safe environment through the design and layout of development.</p> <p>8.4 Achieve healthy living opportunities by supporting access to open spaces, public rights of way, walking and cycling opportunities and outdoor leisure activities.</p> <p>8.5 Support mixed communities where children can play freely, and social isolation is the exception.</p> <p>8.6 Encourage the establishment of appropriate services and facilities in development schemes, based upon local plan evidence.</p> <p>8.7 Support the health and wellbeing needs of an aging population through access to services and facilities and appropriate design.</p>	<p>Will it provide, help, create and sustain healthy and sustainable communities?</p> <p>Will it increase the opportunities to enjoy healthy and active lifestyles which increase physical activity and connectivity?</p> <p>Will it discourage crime?</p> <p>Will it support local services, community facilities and community enterprises for all of the population?</p> <p>Will it focus development in settlements with adequate infrastructure and access and where a range of services and employment reduce the need to travel by car?</p> <p>Will it help to maintain, connect, improve or increase green infrastructure for the benefit of all sections of the local communities?</p> <p>Will it improve safe access for all to the countryside and encourage walking, cycling and other healthy outdoor activities?</p> <p>Will it maintain and improve safe access to the countryside and to nature and encourage walking, cycling and other healthy outdoor activities?</p> <p>Will it support healthy eating and lifestyles through increasing food growing opportunities and access to healthy food choices?</p>

	Sustainability Objectives	Sub Objectives	Questions
9	<p>Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.</p>	<p>9.1: Provide sustainable access to services and safeguarding existing and proposed access routes.</p> <p>9.2: Work with partners to develop a high quality, safe access network and improved links between bus and trains and cycling opportunities.</p> <p>9.3: Minimising the impact of vehicle infrastructure on the landscape and communities.</p> <p>9.4: Providing electric charging points across the National Park.</p>	<p>Will it ensure transport infrastructure (roads/ rail/buses/ cycleways/footpaths) serves the needs of local businesses and communities?</p> <p>Will it locate development in areas with good access to the main road network with either existing or improved public transport and walking and cycling links??</p> <p>Will it improve the provision and use of sustainable transport?</p> <p>Will it enable increases in active travel – walking and cycling for all ages and abilities?</p> <p>Will it help reduce any environmental impacts of transport infrastructure, including impacts on the quality of life of residents and the character of settlements?</p>
10	<p>To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>10.1: Provide a sustainable mix of affordability, size and type of housing that is of good design and sustainable materials and provides for the needs of different groups in the community.</p> <p>10.2 Ensure that housing development makes good use of existing land and buildings.</p> <p>10.3 Ensures that development incorporates energy and sustainability measures</p>	<p>Will it support delivery of an appropriate level and mix of housing for local communities?</p> <p>Will it increase the amount of low cost or affordable housing for those in housing need?</p> <p>Will it support special accommodation needs, including those who are elderly or disabled, active commoners, gypsies, travelling show people and others?</p> <p>Will it ensure an appropriate level of utilities infrastructure, while limiting any adverse environmental impacts?</p>

	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Sub Objectives</b>	<b>Questions</b>
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.	<p>11.1 To promote landscape led design in development across the National Park.</p> <p>11.2 To promote high quality places, spaces and buildings.</p> <p>11.3 To make best and efficient use of previously developed land and existing buildings, implement sustainable design and construction practices.</p> <p>11.4 To promote multifunctional green and blue infrastructure</p>	<p>Will it maintain the local character and settlement pattern of villages and towns within the National Park?</p> <p>Will it enhance and contribute to local building traditions?</p> <p>Will it ensure high design standards?</p> <p>Will it create new opportunities for green infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it contribute to the creation of a sense of place, which is well-designed, safe, inclusive, accessible for all and reduces social isolation?</p> <p>Will it support the needs of vulnerable groups such as the creation of dementia friendly environments?</p>

### 3. Growth Scenarios for the Proposed Submission Local Plan

#### Introduction

3.1 A key element of the Proposed Submission Local Plan is to consider different approaches to delivering housing and employment in the National Park, including different growth scenarios. SDNPA has identified various options for its approach to the quantum of housing provision to be provided over the plan period and the overall spatial strategy. This paper sets out:

- An overview of housing **growth scenarios and a summary of the employment land review**.
- A summary of the **background evidence** which has informed the selection of the options.
- The **methodology** for assessing these options.
- **Defining unreasonable options**.
- The **appraisal of the reasonable alternatives**; and
- **Summary and conclusions**.

#### Growth Scenarios

3.2 The IIA considers several growth scenarios to be assessed against the sustainability objectives. Each of the quantum options will consider the level of housing and employment growth which would be provided in the National Park over the plan period. The quantum options 2-5 set out below are derived from the HEDNA 2023, the updated HEDNA 2025 and the AECOM Standard Method Apportionment 2025 study. There are 2 further options at either end of the table (option 1 and 6), and these are also listed below. This gives 6 options in total. However, two of these are unreasonable options – please see below (Table C).

**Table C – Growth Scenario Options**

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Option 5	Option 6
<b>Very Low:</b> below 234 dpa <sup>1</sup>	<b>Low:</b> 234 dpa	<b>Medium:</b> 323 dpa	<b>High:</b> 384 – 450 dpa	<b>High Growth:</b> 1,048 dpa	<b>Very High Growth:</b> above 1,048 dpa

3.3 The scenarios are explained below. The text and information (where relevant) is taken from the [HEDNA 2023](#), the [HEDNA Addendum by Icenl 2025](#) and the [AECOM study 2025](#). the key headlines are:

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<sup>1</sup> dpa – dwellings per annum

- As of 2021 the **population** of the South Downs National Park was 113,339, a growth of 0.9% since the 2011 Census. Since the 2011 Census the number of households has grown by 2.7% to 48,558.
- **Over 65's** account for 26.6% of the population, much higher than the region and country. The opposite is true for the working age population which is under-represented.
- The South Downs National Park is exceptional in that no population projection are published for it and it includes parts of **four Housing Market Areas** and parts of twelve district council areas.
- The new NPPF and PPG (published in December 2024) included an updated Standard Method for calculating housing need at the local authority level. The Standard Method is designed for local authorities, and its data inputs are available at the local authority level. Housing needs for the area are an important part of the evidence for the Local Plan. Most planning authorities must use the Government's 'Standard Method' for calculating these needs. However, these figures are based on council areas and do not align with National Park boundaries. Planning Practice Guidance allows National Parks to establish their housing needs using 'an alternative approach'. The SDNPA has been looking at two options for this approach.
- The HEDNA (2023) approached the assessment of housing need in the National Park in two ways – Top Down – using the previous Standard Method, it apportioned these figures to the National Park and constituent local authorities based on a pro-rata of population inside and outside the National Park in each local authority. This method produced a figure of 698 dpa for the National Park area. The Bottom Up - created a population and household projection specifically for the National Park using past trends and the most recent available data (Census 2021) and run this through the standard method using calculated affordability ratios for the National Park. This method produced a figure of 350 dpa.
- Following the updated NPPF and PPG in December 2024, an Addendum was produced to the HEDNA in November 2025. This revisited the 'Bottom Up' method of establishing housing need in the light of new national policy and guidance, which allows National Parks to use an alternative approach to the Standard Method to establish housing need. Using demographic information, the Addendum produces a figure of 323 dpa.
- The AECOM study (November 2025) provides an updated 'Top Down' figure using the December 2024 Standard Method. The study sets out scenario 1 which apportioned the local authority calculation to parts of each authority area inside and outside of the National Park based on its share of the dwelling stock. The results for scenario 1 were 1,048 per annum. The study sets out a second scenario which applies a customised affordability uplift for parts of the local authorities within and outside the SDNP. However, this approach includes several assumptions which made it less robust than scenario 1.

- Work was undertaken to see what level of housing would support more **positive population and economic** activity levels in the context of the National Park Authority’s statutory duty to foster the economic and social wellbeing of its communities. The HEDNA considers the **relationship between housing and economic** growth; seeking to understand what level of jobs might be supported by changes to the local labour supply (which will be influenced by population change). The delivery of 323 dwellings per annum would support 2,011 additional jobs across the National Park and exceed the amount needed to maintain the current proportion of economically active population.

**3.4 Option 1 Very Low – below 234 dpa**

This option sets out the delivery of less than 234 dpa. The figure of 234 is the average annual change across the National Park. A figure below this would be unable to provide housing that at the least – maintains the current trend.

**3.5 Option 2 Low: 234 dpa**

The figure of 234 is the average annual change across the National Park and thus maintaining the current population trend (albeit this is declining). This option is therefore considered a reasonable one to include as it maintains the current population trend.

**3.6 Option 3 Medium: 323 dpa**

The provision of 323 dwellings per annum would support additional jobs across the National Park.

**3.7 Option 4 High: 384 – 450 dpa**

The estimates of housing need set against the job growth scenarios shows a range of need across the National Park of between 384 and 450 dwellings per annum. This range is an economic led housing figure. The analysis looks at the labour-supply growth likely to be required to meet job growth forecasts and then convert this into an estimate of household growth and hence housing need.

**3.8 Option 5 High Growth: 1048 dpa**

The revised ‘top down’ housing need figure based on the December 2024 standard method which would be 1,048 per annum as set out in the AECOM July 2025 study.

**3.9 Option 6 Very High Growth: 1048+ dpa**

This option takes the Local Plan beyond the AECOM study ‘top down’ standard method housing figure.

*Employment Land Review*

- 3.10** The HEDNA identifies a need for an additional 53,000 sqm of industrial space and 20,600 sqm of office space, totalling 73,600 sqm(rounded). Future supply already secured through existing allocations and extant permissions demonstrates an overall supply of 72,125 sqm – amounting to only a marginal deficit of 1,473 sqm. However, this supply mostly comprises industrial and mixed office and industrial with a net loss of 10,869 sqm solely office space. This is largely due to the significant loss of office space at the former Syngenta site near

Fernhurst and significant gain in warehousing space at the former Apple Pie depot at Longmoor.

- 3.11 Around 62,000sqm of B2/B8 and E(g) space is proposed at Shoreham Cement Works
- 3.12 The following recommendations are made for the Proposed Submission Local Plan
- Policy SD35 (now policy SDE1 Employment) should continue to safeguard all existing and allocated employment uses where they are fit for purpose.
  - SDE1 should be amended to facilitate the change of use from industrial to office use to address the imbalance identified in the Employment Land Review.
  - The Land Availability Assessment should continue to find sites unsuitable for non-employment uses if they are in current active employment use.
  - The robustness of the future potential supply should continue to be monitored and updated as new information becomes available, and any deficits addressed by considering additional permissions particularly for office use.

#### *Background Evidence*

- 3.13 The Proposed Submission Local Plan must be consistent with the requirements of the [NPPF](#). Paragraph 62 states *‘To determine the minimum number of homes needed, strategic policies should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning practice guidance’*. The new Standard Method figures following the publication of the new NPPF and PPG in 2024 are substantially higher than under the previous approach for most authorities and for the SDNPA.
- 3.14 The scenarios were generated with the aim of testing different growth scenarios that emerged from the HEDNA 2023 and Addendum 2025 and the AECOM 2025 report which have been specifically commissioned to inform the Proposed Submission Local Plan. These can all be found [here](#).

#### *Methodology*

- 3.15 As part of this exercise, it is important to consider which of the options are unreasonable. This results in the unreasonable alternatives being removed from the appraisal process.
- 3.16 The SEA Regulations require that the alternatives, such as growth options, which are considered in a SA are ‘reasonable’. Therefore, alternatives that are ‘not reasonable’, do not need to be appraised.
- 3.17 Examples of unreasonable alternatives could include policy options that do not meet the objectives of the plan or national policy (e.g. the National Planning Policy Framework or policies specifically for National Parks) or site allocation options that are unsuitable, unavailable or undeliverable.
- 3.18 The Government [Circular](#) is a key document - English National Parks and the Broads UK Government Vision and Circular 2010. Paragraph 78 says: *‘The Government recognises that the Parks are not suitable locations for unrestricted housing and does not therefore provide general housing targets for them. The expectation is that new housing will be focused on meeting affordable housing requirements, supporting local employment opportunities and*

*key services.*' This is a key element in identifying that the following options are considered unreasonable.

3.19 Option 1 and Option 6 are unreasonable options for the following reasons:

*Option 1 Very Low – below 234 dpa*

The figure of 234 dpa is the average annual change across the National Park and thus maintaining the current population trend. An option of delivering less than 234dpa is considered unreasonable as it would not plan for or meet the current population trend across the National Park. This would result in a decline within the National Park, impacting on communities, economic growth and access to homes, including an adverse impact on the ability to deliver adequate levels of affordable housing.

The Vision for National Parks is for them to be thriving, living, working landscapes notable for their natural beauty and cultural heritage. They inspire visitors and local communities to live within environmental limits and to tackle climate change. An extremely low option would not enable the National Park to thrive and support those living and working within the area. Paragraph 76 of the Circular states that the lack of affordable housing in many rural areas, including in National Parks, has important implications for the sustainability of the Parks and their communities. This can have a detrimental effect on the local economy and undermine the social networks that are key components of sustainable rural communities.

*Option 6 Very High Growth – above 1048 dpa*

An option to consider delivering more than 1048dpa (i.e. going above the apportioned standard method figure) across the National Park was identified. This option is considered unreasonable because the figure represents a higher value than that attributed to the local authorities considered in the HEDNA and AECOM report and in the context of the landscape designation of a National Park and associated legislation, policy, and government guidance.

Paragraph 31 of the Circular states that major development in or adjacent to the boundary of a National Park can have a significant impact on the qualities for which they were designated. Government planning policy, in paragraph 190 of the NPPF states that major development should not take place within a National Park except in exceptional circumstances. Paragraph 189 of the [NPPF December 2024](#) states that great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and National Landscapes which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The conservation and enhancement of wildlife and cultural heritage are also important considerations in these areas and should be given great weight in National Parks and the Broads. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designed to avoid or minimise adverse impacts on the designated areas.

The [PPG Natural Environment](#) states that the National Planning Policy Framework makes clear that the scale and extent of development in these areas [National Parks] should be limited, in view of the importance of conserving and enhancing their landscapes and scenic beauty. Its policies for protecting these areas may mean that it is not possible to meet objectively assessed needs for development in full through the plan-making process, and they are unlikely to be suitable areas for accommodating unmet needs from adjoining (non-

designated) areas. Effective joint working between planning authorities covering designated and adjoining areas, through the preparation and maintenance of statements of common ground, is particularly important in helping to identify how housing and other needs can best be accommodated. All development in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Beauty will need to be located and designed in a way that reflects their status as landscapes of the highest quality. (Paragraph: 041 Reference ID: 8-041-20190721).

*Appraisal of the Reasonable Alternatives*

- 3.20 For the quantum of growth options, the appraisal of 4 options is presented. This ensures that all reasonable alternatives for the distribution of development in the National Park are assessed.
- 3.21 Table D sets out the appraisal of each of the 4 options against the sustainability objectives.

**Table D Summary of likely sustainability effects of the growth quantum options for the Proposed Submission Local Plan**

	<b>Sustainability Objectives (SO)</b>	<b>Option 2 Low – 234 dpa</b>	<b>Option 3 Medium – 323 dpa</b>	<b>Option 4 High – 384 – 450dpa</b>	<b>Option 5 High Growth: 1,048 dpa</b>
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs	0	?	-	-
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	?	?	?	?
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	?	?	?
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures	-	?	-	-
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	-	-	-	-
6	Employment and Economy.	-	+	+	+
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	-	+	+	+
8	Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.	-	+	+	+
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.	?	?	?	?
10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.	-	+	+	+
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs	?	?	?	?
	TOTAL positives	0	4	4	4
	TOTAL negatives	6	1	3	3

- 3.22 In terms of summarising the appraisals of each of the options against the sustainability objectives – the following comments are made:
- 3.23 Whilst the higher number of houses proposed each year could have a negative impact on conserving and enhancing the landscape character and conflict with this SO 1 (**to conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs**), the site assessment work and the individual site policies will ensure that this objective is considered in detail. Option 3 requires further information but options 4 and 5 will have a negative impact on this SO.
- 3.24 As BNG<sup>2</sup> is mandatory via the Environment Act 2021, so the options would all theoretically result in net gain. However, BNG is one aspect of biodiversity consideration and impacts to designated sites, protected species and overall ecology and habitat connectivity are matters which are outside the scope of the Statutory Biodiversity Metric which is required to be used by applicants in calculating a proposals biodiversity net gain. All options require information on sites and locations, mitigation measures and nature enhancement contributions before any impact on this SO can be assessed - (**SO2 -to conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery**). The specific location of new growth will influence the significance of effects, the amount of land take and human activity and the site policies will set out what is to be expected from each development.
- 3.25 It is likely that all options would result in some level of growth in settlements and these locations contain a concentration of the designated and undesignated heritage assets, including Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas. However, design, layout and location will need to be considered, and it is not necessarily a clear link between higher levels of development and negative impact on heritage assets. Apart from option 2, the other options will require further information. This refers to SO 3- (**conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage**).
- 3.26 Higher levels of growth may present opportunities for the delivery of infrastructure which supports renewable energy generation, particularly where larger sites come forward and funding can be gained. In addition, they may provide the scale of development at which renewable energy schemes are viable. However, this needs to be balanced with the impact of new housing, human behaviour and increase in traffic. The development of a higher amount of greenfield land is likely to increase the area of impermeable surfaces which may adversely impact flood risk in the National Park but matters relating to flooding and the impact will be considered in detail through studies supporting the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Therefore, the higher options (options 4 and 5) conflict with this SO (**to ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures**). Site details are unknown for option 3 and therefore more information is required. Option 2 is too low to effectively enable adaption measures to be delivered.
- 3.27 All options would have a conflict with SO5 - (**protection and sustainable use of resources**). As there is no specific spatial element included within the options, this means that the impact on air quality is likely to be negative at this stage. Matters relating to contaminated

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<sup>2</sup> BNG – biodiversity net gain

land and noise pollution are not known at this stage and are therefore considered to have a negative impact on this SO.

- 3.28 Options 3, 4 and 5 may result in greater support for local employment facilities (shops/farm shops/food & drink for example). These options are considered to have a positive impact on this SO (**economy and employment**) provided there is little detrimental impact on the landscape quality of the National Park for which much of the local employment supports and is underpinned by. Option 2 may not support employment growth and lead to out commuting. In addition, options 3, 4 and 5 may have a positive impact on equalities SO 7 (**promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination**) - providing more job and housing opportunities to allow for all sections of society to access these offers. The lowest option (option 2) is unlikely to deliver a great change and support for promoting opportunity.
- 3.29 For this SO 8 (**contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities**), positive effects of the medium and high options (3, 4 and 5) are brought about where improvements are made to access especially for certain groups such as older people and people with disabilities. It is acknowledged that the high growth option (option 5) may result in added strain on services across the National Park. Delivering varying levels of growth in the National Park is not expected to impact on the fear of crime, however, matters regarding safety for vulnerable groups should be considered, especially through design and layout. Some level of growth may result in improvements/creation of open space and access to these and the countryside. It is considered that option 2 is unlikely to deliver the change required to have a positive impact on this SO.
- 3.30 For this SO (**create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car**), the impacts of delivering a specific level of new growth in the National Park and the consequent need to encourage active travel and reduce congestion will depend largely on the location of new development in relation to sustainable transport links, services and facilities. Higher growth options (option 4 and 5) may result in greater journeys but in turn may generate funds to improve sustainable travel. For all options – there is uncertainty and the need for more information.
- 3.31 For this SO 10 (**to ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.**), all the options provide for housing across the Park. The medium and high options (options 3, 4 and 5) would provide for a greater number and could address the needs of certain groups within the National Park and provide affordable housing. The lowest growth option (option 2) will be uncertain in terms of addressing the wider needs of the community, including providing affordable homes and is scored as a negative impact.
- 3.32 All the options may conflict with SO 11 (**value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods, and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the**

**highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs)** but at this stage, details of the design and layout matters will be relevant to all options, and this needs further details to assess the impact of each option on this SO. Therefore, each option is scored as requiring further information.

- 3.33 The following is a summary of each of the options and how they have been appraised:
- 3.34 Option 2 - Low – 234 dpa is appraised as having a negative impact on SO4 (climate change) and on SO5, 6, 7, 8 and SO10. The low number of houses developed per year is likely to have a detrimental impact on economic growth and will create limited opportunities for new facilities and open space. This growth option will struggle to deliver affordable housing which is a key issue for the National Park. It would have a neutral impact on SO1 – conserving and enhancing the landscape and SO3 (heritage). This option has uncertain impacts on SO2 (biodiversity), SO9 (Transport) and SO11 (character of settlements).
- 3.35 Option 3 - Medium – 323 dpa is appraised as having a positive impact on SO 10 (good quality home). This option has a positive impact on SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities) and SO8 (health). There are several uncertainties for this option. This include SO1, 2, 3, 4, ,9 and 11. In most of these cases, this is because it is unknown where housing development will be located. This means the impact of this option on the landscape, biodiversity, heritage, climate change, sustainable transport and design requires further details and information.
- 3.36 Option 4 – High - 384 – 450 dpa. This option scores negatively against SO1, SO4 and SO5. It has a positive impact on SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities), SO8 (health) and SO10 (housing) as this may result in support for a range of employment offers (such as tourism and retail), options for health and wellbeing and opportunities for a range of housing offers.
- 3.37 Option 5 – High Growth 1048 dpa has a positive impact on several SOs – including SO6 (employment), SO7 (equalities), SO8 (health) and SO10 (housing) as this will result in support for a range of employment offers (such as tourism and retail), options for health and wellbeing and opportunities as well as a range of housing offers. There are several SOs that require further information. This includes SO2, 3, 9 and 11, but this is largely because the location of individual sites is unknown at this stage. This option has a negative impact on SO1 (landscape) and SO4 (climate change) and SO5 (resources).

#### *Summary and Conclusion*

- 3.38 Housing need is just the starting point for considering the appropriate housing provision figure for the National Park. How many homes are planned for in the Proposed Submission Local Plan also needs to take account of the statutory purposes of the National Park, primary of which is to conserve and enhance its natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage.
- 3.39 At this strategic level of assessment, certain assumptions have been made. The IIA inevitably relies on an element of subjective judgement. The options appraised for different quanta of housing growth were not associated with any spatial pattern or location of development. It was therefore difficult to appraise these figures against the sustainability objectives as the spatial implications of each were unknown. As such, whilst the IIA generally assesses each option individually, the assessments of these options are necessarily high level and focused on drawing out comparisons between the options.

- 3.40 Options 4 and 5 will conflict with several of the sustainability objectives due to the impact they could have on landscape, climate change and resources. However, some of the impacts will be mitigated through the site policies and the consideration of where development will take place. Options 3, 4 and 5 are not in conflict with sustainability objective 10 – to provide a home – as they support the delivery of this objective and are likely to ensure all housing needs are provided.
- 3.41 Option 2 (234 dpa) has few positive benefits. However – as the exact locations of housing sites is unknown, it is not clear what impact this option has on sustainability objectives 2, 9 and 11. This option conflicts with the sustainability issue of supporting employment, opportunity and health & wellbeing. It is unlikely to deliver the quantum of housing to address all needs across the National Park and is therefore in conflict with sustainability objective 10.
- 3.42 The medium growth option (Option 3) will have varying impacts on the sustainability objectives. The impact on landscape and biodiversity will depend on spatial location but it should be possible to ensure housing is delivered in locations where there is no conflict with these issues. It is not clear what the impact will be on transport, but it will enable the delivery of providing new homes within the National Park. This option will also have a positive impact on employment, equality of opportunity and health and wellbeing.
- 3.43 In conclusion, there are several options which score as having a positive impact on 4 of the sustainability objectives. However, there are 2 options that score as having a negative impact on several sustainability objectives. These are the 2 higher growth options (options 4 and 5). The medium growth option (option 3) only scores as having one negative impact. On balance, this option (option 3 Medium Growth 323 dpa) is the most appropriate growth scenario. However, it must be remembered that there are several unknowns embedded within the options. These uncertainties must be considered, and this IIA provides further work on the spatial strategy and sites.

**4. Spatial Strategy for the Proposed Submission Local Plan**

*Introduction*

- 4.1 A starting point for the Proposed Submission Local Plan is for the SDNPA to consider, in high level terms, the overall spatial strategy options for the distribution of development, considering the current settlement pattern and the relationship of the National Park with surrounding areas.
- 4.2 Paragraph 3.117 onwards in the adopted Local Plan sets out the level and distribution of housing growth. For each of the adopted LP growth scenarios, two high-level development strategies were initially considered: dispersed development (where development would be spread across a wide range of settlements), and a concentrated strategy (where housing growth would be restricted to the five key settlements of Lewes, Liss, Midhurst, Petersfield and Petworth).
- 4.3 Some growth scenarios were, at an early stage, considered not to be reasonable alternatives. Of the remaining options tested through the SA [to the adopted LP], it was determined that a ‘dispersed medium’ development strategy would do most to promote the vitality of a wide range of settlements in the National Park and support the rural economy, whilst protecting and enhancing the special qualities of the National Park.
- 4.4 This paper sets out:
  - An overview of **spatial strategy options for the Proposed Submission Local Plan.**
  - A summary of the background evidence which has informed the selection of the options.
  - The **methodology** for assessing these options.
  - The **appraisal of the options**; and
  - **Summary and conclusions.**

*The Options*

- 4.5 Eight overall strategy options have been identified by the SDNPA, and each has been considered against the sustainability objectives in the IIA. These are non-site-specific options and are as follows:

**Table E The Options**

1	<p><i>Primary Settlements</i></p> <p>Delivery of homes across the National Park with concentrations of housing allocations in the five primary settlements (Lewes, Liss, Midhurst, Petersfield and Petworth). This option will also include development on brownfield sites and small sites which are in the primary settlements.</p>
2	<p><i>Primary settlements &amp; sustainable transport</i></p> <p>Housing allocations across the National Park are in the primary settlements (see option 1) plus in areas with established sustainable transport infrastructure, specifically well-established bus routes,</p>

	rail, and cycle routes – which are sustainable for commuting. This option also includes development on brownfield sites and small sites either inside the main settlements or on sustainable transport routes.
3	<i>Brownfield land</i> Housing allocations delivered on brownfield sites <u>only</u> . These are sites outside of the primary settlements and not included in options 1 and 2.
4	<i>Small sites</i> Settlement enhancement sites (10 or less units) with a key focus on housing needs. These sites are <u>not</u> included in options 1 and 2 but are associated with settlements (they are not standalone small sites located away from settlements)
5	<i>Brownfield and Small sites</i> Brownfield sites and small sites developed for housing – dispersed across the National Park – a combination of options 3 and 4.
6	<i>Edge of the National Park</i> Housing to be allocated on gateway sites on the edge of the National Park that provide benefits to the Park.
7	<i>New Settlement</i> Strategic growth is delivered as a new settlement (with circa 1,500 – 4,000 homes) <sup>3</sup> with a small remainder delivered at small sites across the National Park.
8	<i>Towns &amp; villages (broad areas) and river corridors</i> Development delivered in towns and villages across the broad areas and river corridors of the National Park that can accommodate growth of a scale and nature appropriate to their character and function. <u>This is a combination of options 1, 2, 5 and 6.</u>

4.6 In considering the overall spatial strategy for the Proposed Submission Local Plan, there is the option that a combination of more than one spatial strategy option is taken forward. However, each spatial strategy option has been appraised on its own merits, against each sustainability objective. This is noted above where some of the options are combinations.

4.7 The appraisal work presented below considers both the principle of focusing growth in accordance with each option.

#### *Background Evidence*

4.8 The adopted [Local Plan](#) considers the Development Strategy for the National Park in Strategic Policy SD25. The purpose of Policy SD25 is to identify towns and villages across the

<sup>3</sup> The range has been identified following a consideration of new settlement schemes including - proposal for 'Patching Garden Village' was for 1,200-1,500 homes. In 2017 the government announced its support for 14 new 'garden villages' – new communities of 1,500-10,000. Salt Cross Garden Village in South Oxfordshire is around 2,500 houses. Mayfields in Mid Sussex/Horsham is estimated to be 7,000 homes. Developments nearing the minimum size for a new settlement to be sustainable (around 4,500 homes) are likely to provide new services and facilities.

broad areas and river corridors of the National Park that can accommodate growth of a scale and nature appropriate to their character and function.

- 4.9 The South Downs Land Availability Assessment (LAA) is an essential part of the evidence base for the Proposed Submission Local Plan. The LAA identifies potential land and assesses the availability, suitability and achievability of potential sites. A copy of the report can be found [here](#). The LAA considers the availability of sites for new homes, including, 100% affordable housing sites, specialised care (C2) for example for older persons and self and custom build homes. It does not consider permanent and transit accommodation for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople – this is set out in evidence located [here](#). Land for economic development is considered in the [Employment Land Review](#). Renewable energy sites are considered in the [Renewable Energy Study](#). The National Park Authority is required to have a clear understanding of the land available in the area through the preparation of a LAA to identify available, achievable and deliverable sites over the Plan period.
- 4.10 The aim of the LAA is to identify available land that is the most suitable and deliverable for development. This evidence will help identify what sites are theoretically available to provide opportunities for development. Together with information on past planning permissions and completions (as reported annually in the Authority Monitoring Report), the LAA provides evidence about the land supply for meeting the objectives of the Authority and contributing towards the needs of local communities. This evidence will underpin the policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and allow the SDNPA to plan proactively to meet the appropriate level of development within the National Park. It will help to identify locations for development to be considered for allocation in the Proposed Submission Local Plan and neighbourhood development plans.
- 4.11 Other background studies can be found on the [SDNPA website](#).

#### *Methodology*

- 4.12 A key element of the Proposed Submission Local Plan's development process to date has been to consider different approaches to delivering housing in the South Downs National Park. This has been considered in the context of enabling the National Park Authority to meet the statutory purposes of the National Park whilst also fostering the economic and social needs of its communities.
- 4.13 The IIA Report presents the comparative effects of the eight options above, identifying where significant positive and negative effects have the potential to arise. The findings are appraised against the sustainability objectives.
- 4.14 The work on appraising different spatial options results in appropriate assessment of broad location and balance of development across the National Park, the management of the housing supply, the balance between employment and housing and the delivery of affordable housing. Therefore, this work needs to be considered in association with the growth scenarios.
- 4.15 However, none of the spatial strategy options are considered unreasonable at this stage in the appraisal process. The strategic spatial options are broad regarding the distribution of

development and do not allocate sites for development. As such, this assessment has sought to flag where these options have potential to result in significant effects, but the actual effects will depend on the exact location, layout, and design of developments. The preferred option may take elements from a number of these strategic spatial options. Therefore, it is considered that all options are reasonable.

- 4.16 Government advice states that reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options considered by the plan-maker in developing the policies in the plan. They need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made.
- 4.17 The IIA needs to outline the reasons the alternatives were selected, and identify, describe, and evaluate their likely significant effects on environmental, economic, and social factors using the evidence base (employing the same level of detail for each alternative option). As part of this work, the IIA needs to identify any likely significant adverse effects and provide conclusions on the reasons the rejected options are not being taken forward and the reasons for selecting the preferred approach considering the alternatives.
- 4.18 The appraisal is a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement considering the information gathered in the Scoping Report. The IIA framework is set out in the Scoping Report, and the sustainability objectives are listed earlier in this report.
- 4.19 The magnitude of the impact of the different options on each objective is defined as significant positive effect, some positive effect, neutral or no link, significant adverse effect, adverse and uncertain effects (see Table F).

**Table F – Assessment key**

Significant likely adverse effect	--	Option would conflict with the objective and unlikely to be acceptable.	Significant likely positive effect	++	Option would significantly help with achieving objective
Likely adverse effect	-	Option would conflict with the objective.	Likely positive effect	+	Option/policy/site would help with achieving objective
Neutral/no effect	0	Option would neither help nor hinder the achievement of the objective	Uncertain effects	?	More information needed

**Appraisal of the Options**

- 4.20 Table G sets out the appraisal of each of the 8 options against the sustainability objectives. It is important to remember that exact locations for each of these options have not been set. This is of relevance to option 7 – new settlement. The location for this is not identified but it is assumed that it will be self-contained and will require the development of new facilities and transport systems. In addition, option 6 – development on the edge of the National Park might relate to locations near to existing settlements where some co-sharing of facilities is experienced, or it may be in more rural locations where limited existing facilities exist. The exact locations are not identified.

**Table G Summary of likely sustainability effects of the spatial strategy options for the Proposed Submission Local Plan**

	<b>Sustainability Objectives (SO)</b>	1 - Primary Settlements	2 - Primary settlements & sustainable transport	3 - Brownfield land outside settlements	4 – Small Sites near settlements	5 - Brownfield and Small sites	6 - Edge of the National Park	7 - New Settlement	8 - Towns & Villages (broad areas) and River Corridors
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.	0	?	+	?	?	-	-	+
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	-	-	?	-	?	?	?	?
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.	+	+	-	-	-	?	+	+
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	?
6	Employment and Economy	+	+	+	+	+	?	?	+
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination.	+	+	?	0	?	?	+	+
8	Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities	+	+	?	?	?	?	+	+
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car	+	+	+	?	?	?	-	+

	<b>Sustainability Objectives (SO)</b>	1 - Primary Settlements	2 - Primary settlements & sustainable transport	3 - Brownfield land outside settlements	4 – Small Sites near settlements	5 - Brownfield and Small sites	6 - Edge of the National Park	7 - New Settlement	8 - Towns & Villages (broad areas) and River Corridors
10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.	+	+	+	?	?	+	+	+
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
	<b>TOTAL positives</b>	7	7	5	1	1	1	4	7
	<b>TOTAL negatives</b>	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	0

- 4.21 Only 2 of the options (3 and 8) are considered to have a positive impact on this sustainability objective 1 - **to conserve and enhance the National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs**. Developing brownfield land is assumed to be primarily within urban areas and therefore could have a positive impact on conserving the landscape character. Options 2, 4 and 5 would require further details on the exact location of development. Options 6 and 7 would have a negative impact on this sustainability objective. Option 1 would have a neutral impact as these settlements are located within the National Park, but the exact details of sites and locations would mean that some could have a negative or positive impact on the landscape. This has been appraised as neutral.
- 4.22 The effects of development in relation biodiversity in the National Park will depend in part on the design, specific location of development and as well as the sensitivities of nearby biodiversity designations and other undesignated habitat areas. This is currently unknown and therefore all impacts recorded in relation to this SO (**to conserve and enhance the region's biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery**) are uncertain. There is a possibility that delivering development in brownfield sites will have less of an impact on biodiversity, but this is not a certain assumption and brownfield land may have valuable biodiversity on site. It is likely a new village will have a negative impact on this SO but as there are no details on location, this remains uncertain.
- 4.23 As above, the effects of development in relation to heritage assets and their settings will depend in part on the design and specific location of development which may allow for mitigation and enhancement to be incorporated. These factors are currently unknown. Several settlements (both smaller ones and the primary towns) will contain listed buildings and/or a Conservation Area (CA) and therefore development could impact on these assets. A new village will probably not contain an historic core, but its location may negatively impact on the historic environment. It is appraised that the first 2 options have a negative impact on this SO (**conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage**) as it is likely all the main settlements will include historic centres and a range of heritage assets. Concentrating development across small sites (option 4) may lead to limited opportunities to enhance any heritage assets. This will have a negative impact.
- 4.24 For this SO (**to ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures**), all new development is likely to result in some level of carbon emissions, for example, as construction occurs, and as new homes and businesses require heat and electricity. Carbon emissions in the built environment can be reduced through energy efficient design and construction, and the inclusion of low energy and renewable energy sources to supply heat and power. There is potential for larger sites to deliver more carbon change adaption and mitigation, and these schemes will contribute towards the National Park's carbon neutral target. It is possible that some of these schemes will be delivered within larger settlements where co-existing opportunities such as using public transport can be achieved. Development of brownfield sites may result in increased and abnormal costs which may result in some of the energy efficiency designs are compromised and will have some degree of embodied carbon to consider which may compromise the ability to achieve net zero.

Therefore, options 1, 2 7 and 8 are appraised as having a positive impact on this SO. Options 3, 4 and 5 will have a negative impact and more information is required for option 6 (edge of National Park).

- 4.25 Locating development within and around the primary settlements and/or on brownfield land is likely to be positive in regards this SO (**protection and sustainable use of resources**) especially regarding protecting soils. Depending on location, development in these locations could mean a worsening of air quality, but on balance, it is considered they will have a positive impact. Brownfield land may include contaminated land but through development, this should involve a clean-up programme. A new village is likely to be located on greenfield and is therefore considered to have a negative impact on this SO. For the remaining options (4, 5 6 and 8), further details are needed.
- 4.26 For SO6 - **economy and employment** - concentrating homes and jobs at the larger settlements of the National Park could help strengthen the local economy through increasing its workforce and attracting investment to town centre locations. This approach would help to secure the vitality and viability of the more important town centre locations in the National Park. Spatial strategy options 2, 3, 4, and 8 could help to contribute to the local economy at the more rural locations in the National Park thereby supporting the diversification of the rural economy. The delivery of a new village (option 6) could present an opportunity to build new business units but as the location is unknown at this stage – it is unclear if the location is sustainable for employers and employees. There is uncertainty centred on the option (option 7) to build on the edge of the National Park as locations are not clear at this stage. Both options will require further information.
- 4.27 For this SO - **promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination** – options that provide a wide range of opportunities for all sections of society score positively. This includes spatial strategy options 1, 2, 7 and 8. Whilst the exact location is not known at this stage – it is likely a new settlement could provide a range of jobs, learning and support services. Existing settlements may also provide a range of services and providers. Having transport links will also enable communities to access a range of services.
- 4.28 For SO8 - **contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities** - focussing development within existing larger settlements and primary towns has the potential to enable residents and workers to access existing health care facilities, and other existing facilities such as sports centres and open spaces which could promote the uptake of physical activities. However, the negative impact is that existing facilities may become over stretched. In addition, this option doesn't help provide facilities in smaller, rural areas where there may be a lack of provision. In all options, access to the countryside should be available but if development is not located near public transport nodes, then those without cars/private transport means may struggle. The level of growth provided at a new village could potentially provide critical mass to support the delivery of new healthcare provisions and areas of open space to the benefit of public health in the area. For the other options, there is uncertainty due to a lack

of details plus allocating small sites, especially in rural areas, may mean there is a lack of suitable provision locally and residents will need to travel.

- 4.29 Directing development to the larger settlements which have a range of existing employment opportunities, education/healthcare facilities and amenities present. This is likely to reduce the need to travel further afield using private vehicle trips. There is a positive impact on SO9 **(create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car)** for the first 2 options as these relate to the larger settlements (whilst Midhurst and Petworth are not on a railway line – there are buses which serve the town). Option 3 (brownfield land) and the final option (towns & villages/ river corridors) also have a positive impact on this SO. Directing growth to smaller settlements may result in out commuting. For several options, the details are unclear as the exact locations are not finalised. Not all small sites will be in small settlements, but they will be linked to existing settlement – however there is uncertainty around options 3-6. A new settlement (option 7) may have bus and cycle links but unlikely to have a new train station. It is considered this will have a negative impact.
- 4.30 For this SO **(to ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability)**, all the options will enable new housing to come forward. However, as there will be different development capacities for all the options, small sites alone are likely to deliver a small number of housing and affordable housing. Brownfield sites with abnormal development costs may not deliver the required affordable housing element but on balance is considered to have a positive impact on this SO. There are likely to be long lead in times and potentially long build out times for homes provided in a new settlement which are starting from nothing.
- 4.31 As with other SO, the details of design, scale, layout, and location are unknown at this stage. The impact of each option on this SO **(value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods, and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs)** will be based on the detail. Locating development in the primary settlements – where there is a wide range of designs and scales/layouts within each urban area may mean that new development will value and protect any prevailing character more readily. However, this cannot be certain without further details.
- 4.32 The following is a summary of each of the options and how they have been appraised:
- The first option (primary settlements) is appraised as having a positive impact on 7 of the sustainability objectives. It will have a positive impact on employment and economy, climate change, equal opportunity, and new housing. The primary settlements will contain brownfield and small sites.
  - Option 2 – primary settlement and transport links has a similar positive impact on the as Option 1. This option has the added benefit of directing development to areas where there are suitable transport links as well as the primary settlements.

- Option 3 (brownfield land) has a positive impact on landscape as it is assumed most of this land will be within areas where there is some previously developed and not within the wider landscaped areas of the National Park. However, this option does relate to brownfield sites excluded from options 1 and 2. Whilst exact locations are unknown – it is considered this option will have a positive impact on landscape. This option has a positive impact on 5 SOs.
- There are several uncertainties around Option 4 (small sites). This is mostly due to exact details of the sites being unknown and that whilst these sites are associated with existing settlements – the impact is not certain. It is assumed that the settlement will contain heritage assets that may be negatively impacted by new development especially if they are small ‘infill’ type developments.
- Option 5 is brownfield and small sites in combination. There are several uncertainties in terms of impact on the SO. Where brownfield sites have been appraised as being positive against some of the SOs, this has not always been the same with Option 4 (small sites).
- Option 6 (edge of National Park) is scored as having a positive impact against the housing SO. The other scores are either negative or uncertain. Again, this is a high and strategic appraisal exercise, and the exact sites are unknown.
- Option 7 (new settlement) has scored favourably against several SOs as it is considered new homes, facilities and open space will be brought forward as a comprehensive scheme. However, this option will impact negatively on the landscape and the protection of resources and sustainable transport.
- Finally, Option 8 scores positively against 7 SOs, including new homes, sustainable transport, wellbeing, and landscape. This option is a combination of options 1, 2, 5 and 6. Option 5 is a combination of 3 and 4. Option 6 is the ‘edge of the National Park’ and in isolation/as a standalone option, this does score positively but is an important spatial consideration as part of Option 8.

### *Summary and Conclusions*

- 4.33 The actual effects of the overall strategy options will depend upon the precise location and scale of development, the development capacity, the quality of design and the delivery of supporting infrastructure. As such, this a high-level appraisal. Further details on the appraisal of settlements and individual site policies are outlined in this document.
- 4.34 Notwithstanding this matter, the summary of effects indicates that Option 1 (Primary Settlements) and Option 2 (primary settlements & sustainable transport) and Option 8 (towns & villages (broad areas) and river corridors) perform well. Option 3 (brownfield land outside primary settlements) also scores positively. Options 1 and 2 have a positive impact on protecting resources, sustainable transport and providing houses including affordable homes. They also have a positive impact on supporting the economy and employment. Depending on the exact location of the development, these options may have a negative impact on heritage assets and landscape, amongst other SO’s. Option 8 has a positive impact

on landscape as development is likely to be directed away from areas of high landscape sensitivity.

- 4.35 Options 6 (edge of the National Park) and 7 (new settlement) have limited positive impact on the SO's (especially option 6 as a stand-alone option). Option 7 has a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of the population as it may result in the creation of new facilities as well as enable people to access open space and countryside beyond the settlement. This also positively impacts on equal opportunities and equalities.
- 4.36 In conclusion – it should be noted that this is a high-level strategic appraisal and much of the detail on exact locations for development are not identified at this stage in the IIA. This is considered, and the appraisal of sites and settlements (and site policies) are outlined in this IIA. Option 8 is the preferred option but please note that this contains a combination of options 1, 2, 5 and 6. These are primary settlements (option 1), primary settlements with transport links (option 2), small sites and brownfield sites (option 5) and edge of National Park sites (option 6).

## 5. Sites

### *Introduction*

- 5.1 The South Downs National Park Authority has prepared a Land Availability Assessment (LAA) [published December 2025] which has assessed and considered sites for development as identified from the 2015/16 South Downs Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), 2022 Call for Sites, 2023 Call to Local Authorities, 2023 SDNPA Sites Search, 2025 Regulation 18 public consultation, and 2025 SDNPA Sites Search, along with any other sites promoted to the Authority outside of the above but between January 2017 and October 2025. Please note, the 2023 and 2025 SDNPA Sites Searches identified sites from a variety of sources including, but not limited to, planning applications and sites considered in the preparation of neighbourhood development plans.
- 5.2 A short introduction to the LAA is set out earlier in this report and as a reminder, the information can be found [here](#).
- 5.3 This section sets out the following:
- A summary of the **background evidence** and **supporting information** regarding sites.
  - The proposed **methodology** for assessing sites.
  - Assumptions and Limitations
  - Site allocation alternatives

### *Background Evidence*

- 5.4 The NPPF (Dec 2024) states that local plans and spatial development strategies are examined to assess whether they have been prepared in accordance with legal and procedural requirements, and whether they are sound. One of the tests of soundness is for Local Plans to be positively prepared – providing a strategy which, as a minimum, seeks to meet the area’s objectively assessed needs.
- 5.5 Paragraph 72 states that strategic policy-making authorities should have a clear understanding of the land available in their area through the preparation of a strategic housing land availability assessment. From this, planning policies should identify a sufficient supply and mix of sites, considering their availability, suitability, and likely economic viability.
- 5.6 One of the first areas of background evidence considered for the Proposed Submission Local Plan was work undertaken for the currently adopted Local Plan and how this and the accompanying SA considered the number of housing sites. The Issues and Options SA document for the adopted SDLP, published in 2014 for consultation, set out several options relating to sites.
- 5.7 The Submission version SA (2018) for the adopted Local Plan referred to settlements but not individual sites (in terms of using the SA as a sifting exercise for sites). The SA did appraise all sites that were included in policies (i.e. the allocated sites). In terms of appraising a lengthy list of sites, the adopted Local Plan was supported by several background evidence documents. This included a Settlement Facilities Assessment 2015, Development Strategy background paper 2017, a Sites and Settlement paper 2017 and Sites and Settlements Route Map for Housing allocations 2018.

- 5.8 As part of the evidence base to support the Proposed Submission Local Plan, a site selection paper has been prepared which explains the rationale for why the 54 new allocation sites were selected from the palette of ‘has potential’ sites in the LAA, and why other sites in this category are not proposed for allocation. This can be found [here](#).
- 5.9 A Settlement Facilities Assessment has been produced. This compiles evidence about the facilities within settlements based on officer research and input from Town and Parish Councils. This information will be used to inform the development strategy and allocations, including requirements for new facilities to be provided with new development. It can be found [here](#).
- 5.10 A short report by Mark Fessey from AECOM<sup>4</sup> considers site options in the SA process. His report states that whilst individual site options generate a high degree of interest, they are not reasonable alternatives (RA) in the context of most local plans. However, consideration is usually given to the merits of site options as part of the process of defining RA growth scenarios. This work can be quite light touch. Fessey sets out a process for defining RA growth scenarios via consideration of site options. He sets out the following steps in the process:
- Site options – the task is to gather and sift the ‘building blocks’ of growth scenarios. There is no pressure to undertake dedicated work as part of the SA process, and a key priority is avoiding duplication of effort, given there will also be non-SA workstreams looking at site options. However, it can be appropriate to undertake targeted appraisal of competing strategic site options.
  - Sub-area scenarios – the aim here is to consider site options individually and in-combination by sub-area (e.g. settlement) to arrive at a series of alternative site packages that can then be progressed to the next stage, where they are combined to form growth scenarios for the plan area. Conclusions on sites can then be drawn based on performance relative to other sites within the sub-area, regardless of performance against sites elsewhere.

*The proposed methodology for assessing sites in the IIA*

- 5.11 The 2025 LAA has identified 799 sites for residential and/or economic / commercial development. This does not include sites where planning permission has been implemented. Stage 1 of the LAA provided an initial sieve of the identified sites based on site location, site size thresholds, and applicable national and local designations. Stage 2 assessed and considered all sites that were not “excluded” from the initial sieve at Stage 1. These sites have been subject to detailed assessments against the assessment criteria. This process has ensured only deliverable / developable sites have been considered further for potential allocation - subject to further technical work.
- 5.12 The LAA specifically considers sites with potential for development. It does not allocate sites for development. The findings of the LAA have the significant limitation of focusing on each site or location in isolation.

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<sup>4</sup> [https://www.linkedin.com/posts/mark-fessey-34867328\\_site-options-in-sa-activity-7133744581921140736-roMC](https://www.linkedin.com/posts/mark-fessey-34867328_site-options-in-sa-activity-7133744581921140736-roMC)

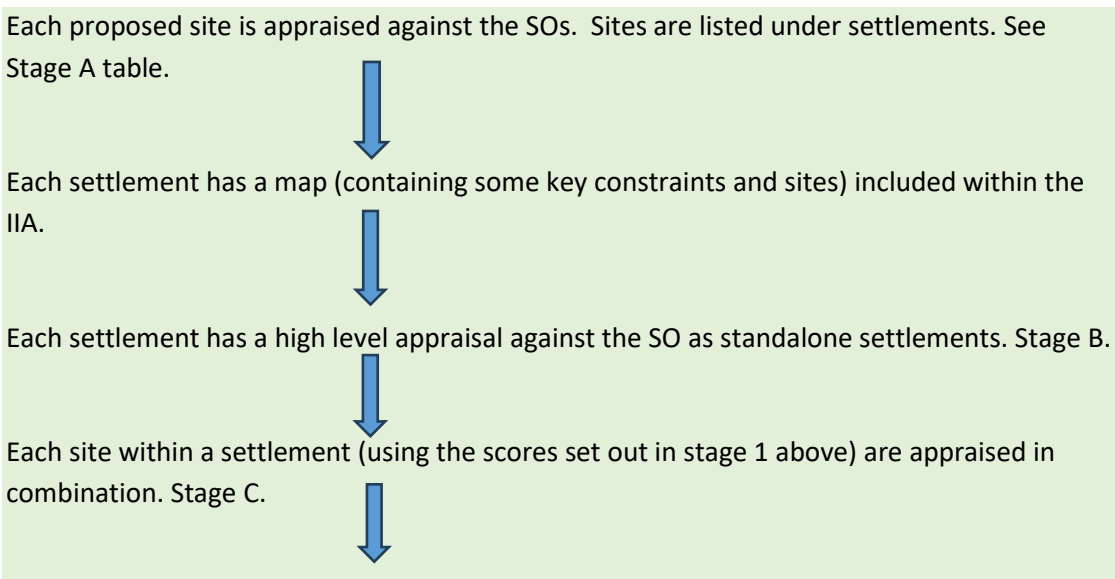
- 5.13 It is important to note that the IIA is not a decision-making document, rather it informs decisions. Therefore, there is a site selection process outside of the IIA. In the context of the SDNP, the geography is an important consideration.
- 5.14 The decision to include a site for allocation is based on professional judgement, relevant and evidential technical studies and by consultation responses as part of an iterative process. All the allocated sites identified for possible allocation are subject to IIA assessment.
- 5.15 The IIA methodology is as follows:
- Stage A -For the sites – each proposed site will be appraised against the sustainability objectives. This is set out in Table H, and the sites will be listed under the relevant settlement where they are located. The Table will contain the scores. Commentary will explain the reasons for the scores. The commentary also sets out several made assumptions.
  - Stage B -For each of the settlements (where there are proposed new allocations) a map with key constraints will be included in the IIA. Key constraints (where they are present) include conservation areas, flood zones, protected areas and settlement boundaries. Site boundaries of Neighbourhood Plan allocations (if there are any) and existing implemented and carried forward adopted Local Plan sites will also be shown. Each settlement will be appraised against the SOs. This exercise will be a high-level snapshot of each settlement. It will not be a deep, technical appraisal but will provide a general score against the objectives and will assist in understanding the various sustainability issues for each settlement. Each one will be appraised as a standalone settlement. Where there is only one site, this will still be appraised and considered against the key constraints. The settlement will also be appraised. A comment on the general assumptions made for each settlement is also included. This is set out in **Appendix B**.
  - Stage C -using the site scores from the first stage – then each site located within a settlement will be appraised in combination. This is set out in **Appendix B**.
  - A simple table illustration is as follows:

	<b>Settlement name</b>
	<b>Settlement map (showing sites) and key constraints (listed above)</b>
Site 1	Results of stage A appraisal against SO
Site 2	As Above (if more than one site) <sup>5</sup>
Site 3	As Above (if more than one site)
Stage B	High level snapshot of the overall settlement

<sup>5</sup> Please note – this is for Proposed Submission Local Plan sites only and not any NDP or adopted Local Plan allocations which are shown on the maps. These sites will have been appraised during the NDP /LP process.

Stage C In combination	Appraisal of all sites and impact of in combination/if all sites were brought forward. This includes NDP sites. Where there is only one site (allocated in the LP), then an 'in combination' appraisal is not needed. If there is a standalone gypsy and traveller site - this is not appraised in stage C. Any standalone sites not within a settlement are not included. An example being Hill Brow.
Final stage in IIA	Allocated sites (and policy text) are appraised in the IIA

- 5.16 In conclusion – from the stages above, the IIA will summarise which sites (as standalone) score positively against the SOs (this will be taken from stage A), which settlements (stage B -as standalone) score positively and whether the site scores change when considered in combination on a settlement-by-settlement basis (stage C). As previously referred to, there will be an outline of the assumptions and observations made. The size/development capacity of individual site options was not considered in assigning the likely significance of the effects. All the individual site options were appraised on a 'policy-off' basis. This is to say, the appraisal has been undertaken based on the principle of development for the specified use within a defined site boundary and without considering opportunities to mitigate potential negative effects. This provides a more consistent basis for assessment than reliance on indicative site masterplans or offers of infrastructure provision that some site promoters may have made.
- 5.17 Please note that the scoring for each of the sites and the in-combination scoring (Appendix B) are based on how the site presents now. The scoring is likely to/has changed later in this document where the IIA appraises the individual policies for each site as the policies will list several mitigation measures.
- 5.18 Please note that Stages B and C are set out in a separate document – **Appendix B.**
- 5.19 Please see box below. This gives a flow diagram to the process and methodology.



Final list of allocated sites (and policy text) are appraised again in the IIA.

### *Stage A – Assessment of sites*

- 5.20 The table (Table H) below shows the scoring and appraisal of each proposed allocation site against the sustainability objectives. This does not include sites that are within the adopted Local Plan that have not yet been built and are therefore, carried forward to the Proposed Submission Local Plan. This appraisal is based on how the site presents now, based on information available at the time of writing, and does not include any mitigation or details set out within the draft policy.
- 5.21 Information about the scoring and how these have been undertaken are set out in the commentary after the table. The same colours and symbols for the scores are the same as those used earlier in this document.

### *Assumptions and Limitations*

- 5.22 Several observations and comments on the site allocation scores are set out below:
- Sites that were assessed (in Stage A) as being of high or moderately high in landscape sensitivity are generally appraised as having a negative impact on the first sustainability objective. These assessments were carried out in accordance with the LAA methodology. This is how the site presents now (pre allocation/development). This does not mean that the site is not suitable for development. The individual site policies will provide mitigation criteria to be addressed. Sites that are located on brownfield land are typically scored as having a positive or neutral impact on landscape.
  - In all cases, further information is required regarding the impacts and causes of climate change. This is because the details of how development can address climate change is within the details of the design and exact layout of each scheme.
  - Similarly, when appraising sites against the sustainability objective (character of neighbourhood/high quality design), many of the sites were scored as requiring further information. The details of the design and layout of each of the developments are unknown at this stage. In the cases where sites have been scored as having a negative impact on design – this is often where the allocations are close to buildings or areas of character. This does not mean the sites are not suitable for allocation/development. The individual site policies will set out mitigation measures.
  - The appraisal against sustainability objective 9 (efficient transport network) relates to the availability of transport options other than private vehicle/car use. The score may reflect that some sites are located within settlements with no train line or an infrequent bus service, or the topography means certain members of the community will find it difficult to walk to services or to the centre of a settlement. The appraisal also relates to whether there is adequate walking and cycling provision to local services, especially relating to rural roads with no pavements and adequate pedestrian routes to bus stops and other facilities. This relates to the site as it is now. This does not mean the site cannot be allocated.

- Scores relating to objectives 7 and 8 are based on whether there are adequate employment, education and health facilities and opportunities within proximity to the site. If the site is rural and/or within/ near a settlement with limited choices, then the score will be negative. Many sites have ease of access to open space and the countryside and therefore will score positively against objective 8.
- Sites located near, or abutting conservation areas and listed buildings (and any other heritage asset) will score negatively against objective 3. However, this does not mean that a site is not suitable for allocation/development. This appraisal relates to how a site presents now. The individual site policies will contain mitigation measures, and these policies will be appraised.
- If a site includes the creation of new employment opportunities and/or it is within a settlement with several nearby employment areas – this will be scored positively. In many cases, the impact is neutral. Any loss of employment floor space (even if this relates to a hotel that is currently closed), means the site is scored negatively. Sites (even though they don't generally have housing on them now) are appraised positively against objective 10.
- The appraisal of sites against objective 2 (biodiversity) relate to site assessment information and whether there are nature conservation designated areas that will be impacted by the development and/or any opportunities to contribute towards nature recovery. This will be based on how the site presents now. Individual site policies will set out mitigation measures, and these will be appraised. Those with limited number of designations within or in proximity will be appraised as positive.
- A small number of sites contain land that falls outside of the National Park. The appraisal of these sites is based on the nearby settlement (which might be located outside of the Park) and the availability of services/transport links etc. In some cases, detailed aspects of the local environment were not investigated for each site option. For example, in relation to potential effects of the site options on biodiversity assets, the assessment was based on proximity to designated biodiversity sites, protected habitats and water courses. Issues such as potential impacts on non-designated environmental receptors would be considered further as part of the planning application stage for sites allocated in the plan.

#### *Site Allocation Alternatives*

- 5.23 The IIA input to the development of site allocation alternatives, commenced with a high-level assessment of all those sites considered suitable for development. The Land Availability Assessment (December 2025) assessed and considered 799 sites for development as identified from the 2015/16 South Downs Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), 2022 Call for Sites, 2023 Call to Local Authorities, 2023 SDNPA Sites Search, 2025 Regulation 18 public consultation, and 2025 SDNPA Sites Search, along with any other sites promoted to the Authority outside of the above but between January 2017 and October 2025.
- 5.24 The assessment process began with a list of 799 sites to conduct the initial site / broad location survey which is an assessment of sites and locations to determine which are suitable to move to the next stage of assessment. This was stage 1. A more detailed assessment

(stage 2) was then completed. This is set out in the Land Availability Assessment Report 2025.

- 5.25 Stage 2 included consideration as to whether the site was suitable, achievable and available. Please see 2025 LAA.
- 5.26 The LAA assessment outputs have fed into the National Park's list of sites to be allocated in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. Sites that have not been brought forward for allocation within the Proposed Submission Local Plan are not considered reasonable alternatives. The assessment has been rigorous with all sites visited and appraised in detail. Site policies have been appraised through this IIA. Appendix B sets out the cumulative impacts of sites within each settlement. This also includes brief information on which sites within the settlement were appraised in the LAA and considered not to be reasonable alternatives.

**Table H Stage A – Assessment of Sites<sup>6</sup>**

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
<b>Local Authority/ Settlement &amp; Site Name</b>	<b>Policy name and address</b>											
<b>Adur District Council</b>												
Lancing	SDA58 Hoe Court	-	+	0	?	-	0	0	+	+	+	0
Sompting	SDA72 Land off Steepdown Road	-	+	-	?	+	0	-	?	-	+	-
<b>Arun District Council</b>												
Findon	SDA50 Land north of The Quadrangle, Findon	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	+	?	++	0
Findon	SDA49 Land south of Soldiers Field House	0	0	-	?	+	0	?	+	-	+	-

<sup>6</sup> An abridged version of each of the Sustainability Objectives is used in the table

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
Findon	SDA51 Land South of Findon (Wyatt's Field)	-	+	-	?	?	0	-	?	-	+	-
Chichester District Council												
Bury	SDA39 Land East of Coombe Crescent	-	-	-	?	-	0	--	+	-	++	?
Easebourne	SDA22 Land adjacent former Easebourne School	-	-	-	?	-	0	-	-	-	+	?
	SDA24 Land west of Budgenor Lodge	-	-	-	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	-

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA23 Midhurst Community Hospital and 1-2 Rotherfield Mews	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	++	?
Fernhurst	SDA46 Land at Hawksfold	-	-	-	?	-	0	?	+	?	+	?
Lodsworth	SDA59 Land West of The Street	-	-	?	?	-	0	-	?	?	+	?
Midhurst	SDA21 Land east of Pitsham Lane	-	-	?	?	-	0	+	+	?	++	?
	SDA18 Land adjacent to The Grange Car Park	--	-	-	?	-	?	+	+	+	+	?
	SDA20 Former Bus Depot, Pitsham Lane	+	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	?

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA19 Land at Forest Road	+	-	+	?	-	?	+	+	-	+	?
Milland	SDA61 Land at Rake Road	-	-	+	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	?
	SDA60 Land at Fernhurst Road	-	-	+	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	?
Northchapel	SDA62 Land west of Valentines Lea	-	-	-	?	-	0	?	+	-	+	?
Petworth	SDA26 1/2 - Land at Rotherbridge Lane	-	-	0	?	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
	SDA26 2/2 - Land at Rotherbridge Lane	-	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	-

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA27 Land north of Northend Close	0	-	0	?	-	?	+	+	-	+	+
	SDA25 Land south of Herbert Shiner School	-	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	?
Rogate	SDA67 1-4 Parsonage Estate, Rogate	-	0	0	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
	SDA68 Clayton Court, Rogate Road, Hill Brow	+	-	+	?	+	-	?	?	-	+	0
East Hampshire DC												
Binsted	SDA38 Land south of Lovell Gardens	-	-	0	?	?	0	-	+	?	+	?

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
Liphook	SDA32 Land at Westlands, off Longmoor Road	-	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	?
	SDA31 Land west of Liphook / Land at Westlands Park	--	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	++	?
Liss	SDA28 Land at Farnham & Station Roads	--	-	-	?	-	0	+	+	+	++	?
	SDA29 Land at Copper Beeches, Silver Birch and Heathmount, Hill Brow	-	-	-	?	0	0	-	+	?	+	?
Petersfield	SDA11 Land south of Paddock Way	-	-	0	?	-	+	+	-	+	++	?

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA12 Land at Drum Court, The Spain	0	?	-	?	0	-	+	+	+	++	?
	SDA14 Land at Festival Hall	0	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	++	?
	SDA13 The Courtyard, Heath Road	0	?	-	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	?
	SDA15 Windward, Reservoir Lane	-	+	0	?	+	0	-	+	-	+	?
	SDA10 Land at Penns Place	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	++	?
	SDA9 Land South of the Causeway	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	+	?

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA8 Land at and the rear of Causeway House	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	+	?
Sheet	SDA71 Land off Merryfield Road, Sheet	0	-	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	?
Stroud	SDA78 Land north of Winchester Road	--	-	0	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	0
Horsham District Council												
Amberley	SDA35 East Street Farm	-	-	-	?	0	+	-	+	?	++	?
Coldwaltham	SDA43 Land north of Kings Lane	-	-	-	?	0	0	-	+	-	0	+
Steyning	SDA77 Land at Horsham Road	-	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
Lewes & Eastbourne Councils												
Cooksbridge	SDA44 Land at Beechwood Lane	0	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	++	?
Kingston near Lewes	SDA57 Audiburn Farm, Ashcombe Lane	-	+	0	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
	SDA56 Land at Holdings Farm, Wellgreen Lane, Kingston	-	+	-	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
Lewes	SDA5 East Sussex College, Mountfield Road	0	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	++	?

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
	SDA7 Land to the rear of the White Hart, 55 High Street	-	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	?
	SDA6 Springman House and Ambulance Station, 8 North Street	-	?	-	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	?
	SDA4 County Hall, St Anne's Crescent	-	-	-	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	?
<b>Mid Sussex District Council</b>												
Keymer/ Hassocks	SDA54 Land east of Lodge Lane	-	+	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	-
	SDA55 Land at Southdowns Farm	-	+	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	-

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Local Authority/ Settlement & Site Name	Policy name and address											
Wealden District Council												
Alfriston	SDA34 Alfriston Court	--	+	-	?	0	+	-	+	-	+	?
Winchester City Council												
Owlesbury	SDA65 Land at Old Green Farm	0	-	0	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	?
Swanmore	SDA79 Land north of Dodds Lane	-	-	0	?	0	0	-	+	+	+	?
Twyford	SDA80 Land north of Hewlett Close	0	-	0	?	-	0	0	-	-	+	?

*Strategic Sites and Unimplemented allocations*

5.27 Several of the site allocation policies as set out in the Proposed Submission Local Plan include those that are already in the adopted South Downs Local Plan but have not been implemented. They have been through an examination process and found to be sound. There would need to be a significant change in circumstances since the examination in 2018 to justify removing them from the Plan. However, in some instances further evidence work conducted to progress planning applications has established that the capacity of some of the sites needs to be adjusted or criteria has changed or been removed because they are not achievable. These changes are reflected in the site policies.

5.28 The following adopted Local Plan sites are carried forward:

- Shoreham Cement Works
- North Street Quarter, Former Bus Station and Adjacent Eastgate Area, Lewes
- Kings Ride, Alfriston
- Land at Clements Close, Binsted
- New Barn Stables, The Street, Binsted
- Land South of the A272: at Hinton Marsh, Cheriton
- Land South of London Road, Coldwaltham
- Land at Park Lane, Droxford
- Land at Elm Rise, Findon
- Soldiers Field House, Findon
- Land at Petersfield Road, Greatham
- Land at Itchen Abbas House, Itchen Abbas
- Land at Old Malling Farm, Lewes
- Malling Brooks, Lewes
- Holmbush Caravan Park, Midhurst
- Land at the Fairway, Midhurst
- Offham Barns, Offham
- Land at Ketchers Field, Selborne
- Land at Pulens Lane, Sheet
- Land at Loppers Ash, South Harting
- Land North of the Forge, South Harting
- Stedham Sawmill, Stedham

- Land South of Church Road, Steep

5.29 The Proposed Submission Local Plan policies for these sites are appraised, and these are set out in chapter 6 of this report.

*Conclusion and Summary on Sites and Settlement Appraisal*

5.30 This IIA report has appraised sites that are considered appropriate to take forward into the Proposed Submission Local Plan. These sites were identified through the Land Availability Assessment 2025. They have been tested through this IIA and other evidence studies. There are 23 adopted Local Plan sites carried over into the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

5.31 The ‘in combination’ assessments (set out in Appendix B) include sites that are allocated in the relevant Neighbourhood Plan (the South Downs Local Plan sits alongside 45 made Neighbourhood Development Plans, many of which also allocate sites) and in the adopted Local Plan. This assessment work looked at the cumulative impact of all sites coming forward on a settlement by settlement basis. Appendix B also provides information on sites (in the form of a list) that were also considered within that settlement but were not appropriate for allocation.

5.32 The cumulative assessments set out in Appendix B considers the sites and the settlement (as a standalone location). The site policies set out the mitigation measures and address the key impacts. These will ensure negative impacts are mitigated and positive impacts are harnessed and/or improved.

5.33 Please note that some settlements (Liphook, for example) sit outside of the National Park. Proposed allocation of development sites will fall to the relevant Local Authority Local Plan (for example - sites within Liphook will be contained within East Hampshire District Council’s Local Plan). The IIA (in Appendix B) has not assessed the cumulative impacts of sites allocated outside of the National Park as the neighbouring local plans are still emerging and are currently at earlier stages than the Submission Proposed Local Plan. Therefore, there is still some uncertainty as to what sites may come forward in these settlements. In addition, Appendix B does not appraise standalone sites that are not located within settlements. It also does not appraise adopted Local Plan sites that are brought forward and are located in settlements where there are no new allocated sites within the Proposed Submission Local Plan.

## 6. Policies

### *Introduction*

- 6.1 This section provides the sustainability appraisal results, including summary tables, synergistic and cumulative effects for each of the policies.
- 6.2 Each of the policies, as well as alternative options (where appropriate), have been assessed against the SA Objectives in the Framework. The Tables below have been ordered so that similar topics/policies are grouped together.
- 6.3 Integral to the IIA report is the process of assessing proposed policies against a set of health and wellbeing criteria. The integration has identified where there are health and wellbeing issues, which have then been explored through a distinct set of Health Impact Assessment (HIA) criteria.
- 6.4 This process has involved developing a clear assessment matrix for the HIA to test proposed policies in the Local Plan.
- 6.5 The summary tables for HIA are provided after each of the policies and these indicate where there is or is not a need to address health and wellbeing benefits further within the policy.
- 6.6 The HIA matrix is in addition to appraising the policies against the sustainability objective which includes objective 8:

*Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.*

- 6.7 The HIA process includes a 2 stage approach. The first is a screening which asks the following of each main topic:
- Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?
  - Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?
  - Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?
- 6.8 If the answer is yes to any of the above questions, then a detailed HIA is undertaken for each policy. This focusses on the following questions:
- What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing? (e.g. ill health, social exclusion, isolation, non-participation, safety).
  - What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing? (e.g. housing, transport, child development, education, employment opportunities, green space/nature, accessibility, air/noise/light quality and climate change adaption).
  - What are the opportunities for self-improvement? (e.g. active, healthy food, access to services, employment etc).
  - Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups? (older people, young people, those on low income, disabled etc)

- How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?
  - Any recommendation to amend the policy.
- 6.9 The purpose of conducting an Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) is to inform the development of each policy. The purpose is also to understand how policies can be strengthened so that they maximise the positive impacts of promoting equality and inclusion and, where the need arises, to remove or mitigate potential negative and discriminatory impacts of various proposals on specific groups<sup>7</sup>
- 6.10 The EqIA is designed to ensure that discrimination does not occur in the drawing up of plans and policies, and that such plans or policies meet the requirements of equality legislation in the UK, most notably the Equality Act 2010. It is being used as part of the IIA to add value and depth to the assessment process.
- 6.11 To understand which groups of people (or individuals), may suffer discrimination, the Equality Act sets out a series of ‘protected characteristics’:
- age
  - disability
  - gender reassignment
  - marriage and civil partnership
  - pregnancy and maternity
  - race
  - religion or belief
  - sex, and
  - sexual orientation
- 6.12 As with the HIA – the EqIA is two-stage process:
- Stage 1: Screening - this involves the assessment of impacts of the strategy/plan against the protected characteristics outlined above. If no negative effects are identified during screening no further assessment is required.
  - Stage 2: Identify whether and to what extent there are any significant negative impacts on these groups arising from the plan and its policies and set out recommendations for mitigation.
- 6.13 The EqIA assessment is in addition to appraising the policies against the sustainability objective which includes objective 7:
- Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination.*
- 6.14 Socio-economic equality (low-income groups) is an important addition to the protected characteristic listed above. This is because the needs of this group is key to achieving inclusive growth.

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<sup>7</sup> Beyond Box-Ticking A short guide to meaningfully assessing Local Plan policy impacts on equality and inclusion TCPA

- 6.15 The assessment has been undertaken considering the categories of protected characteristics and highlighting potential impacts. It is important to note that identity and personal characteristics are multifaceted, and many people are part of multiple equality groups that may be at greater risk of disadvantage and social exclusion. Within the protected characteristic groups there are many sub-groups.

*Reasonable Alternatives*

- 6.16 For some policies, there are no reasonable alternatives (RA) that will be explored as there is little or no potential to meaningfully assess alternatives as having significant sustainability effects. This conclusion will have been made having considered, on balance, the potential RAs and their differential impacts. The details of any policy RA are set out in the tables below.

*Core Policies*

- 6.17 The following policies relate to development strategy and include the following:
- Core Policy SDC1 Furthering National Park Purposes
  - Core Policy SDC2 Development Strategy
  - Core Policy SDC3 Regenerative Development and Ecosystems Services
  - Core Policy SDC4 Major Development
- 6.18 These policies focus on where development should be concentrated across the National Park and major development. An assessment has been made of the policy against the position without a policy. This is considered appropriate as these policies relate specifically to the National Park and the key considerations for development.
- 6.19 The following tables provide a summary of the sustainability appraisal of the policy options as well as a HIA and a EqIA of the proposed policies.

**Table I (i) Policy Options for Core Policies**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>SDC1</b>	<b>No SDC1</b>	<b>SDC2</b>	<b>No SDC2</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>No SDC3</b>	<b>SDC4</b>	<b>No SDC4</b>
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	-	+	-	0	-	+	-
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	?	+	?	+	?	?	-
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Employment and Economy.	+	-	+	0	0	0	+	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	0	0	+	?	+	?	+	?
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Efficient transport network	0	0	+	?	+	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	?	+	-	+	0	+	-
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table I (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long-term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDC1	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, links with policies on development strategy, nature recovery, cultural heritage and landscape protection, design and economy.	The long-term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, cultural, beauty, biodiversity and heritage and ensuring development fits in with the local context. Longer term it will help to direct development and make clear where development is acceptable. It is positively written and supports sustainable development in accordance with the National Park purposes.
No SDC1	Negative impact.	-	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the special qualities of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure sustainable development is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. This has a negative impact as Policy SDC1 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDC2	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, links with policies on housing and employment development, landscape impact, and design as well as development in the countryside	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, cultural, beauty, recreation, health & wellbeing, community facilities and heritage impacts and ensuring development fits in with the local context and accommodates the health and sustainable needs of the community. The potential for significant adverse impact on the National Park policy includes the will include the impact of cumulative development. Longer term it will help to direct development and make clear where development is acceptable. or in open countryside in principle. It considers development of brownfield land. This will also impact on settlements, flood areas, dark skies and climate change
No SDC2	Negative impact	-	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the special qualities of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure sustainable development is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. However, matters such as health & wellbeing may not be adequately addressed. This has a negative impact as Policy SDC2 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long-term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDC3	Positive impacts.	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, links with policies on ecology, biodiversity, green & blue infrastructure, landscape impact, and design	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, cultural, climate change, beauty, recreation and health & wellbeing and ensuring development fits in with the local context and accommodates the health and sustainable needs of the community. This policy seeks to move beyond sustainable development, which in essence means a 'neutral' impact on the environment, towards regenerative development, which is a net positive impact on the natural environment. Regenerative development recognises our role as part of nature and replenishes and aligns with the needs and characteristics of thriving ecosystems and a thriving society. The potential for significant adverse impact on the National Park is addressed within the policy. It requires proposals to set out the positive impact on the environment, including how the proposal impacts both positively and negatively on ecosystem services.
No SDC3	Negative impact	-	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF (and other related documents) and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the environment and special qualities of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure sustainable development (net neutral development, as explained in the policy) is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. This has a negative impact as Policy SDC3 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDC4	Positive impacts.	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, links with policies on housing and employment development, landscape impact, and design.	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, cultural, beauty, biodiversity, recreation, health & wellbeing, community infrastructure, local economy and heritage. Longer term it will help to direct development and make clear where major development is acceptable. The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, cultural, beauty, recreation, health & wellbeing and heritage and ensuring development fits in with the local context and accommodates the health and sustainable needs of the community. The policy includes the consideration of the impact of cumulative development.
No SDC4	Negative impact.	-	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the special qualities of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure sustainable development is delivered and

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long-term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					and guidance on National Parks	guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. However, matters such as health & wellbeing may not be adequately addressed. This has a negative impact as Policy SDC4 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.

**Table I (iii) HIA Framework for Core policies**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDC1</b>	<b>SDC2</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>SDC4</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health, and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic, and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual’s ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDC1</b>	<b>SDC2</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>SDC4</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy supports sustainable development which should, in turn, benefit all members of the community.	The policy will support development taking place within existing settlements, making use of brownfield land and efficient use of land. This will directly benefit the offer within settlements and ensure new facilities are locally accessible for everyone. This should be of direct benefit.	This policy supports a regenerative development approach which can contribute to addressing the interconnected challenges facing society, from climate change to social challenges of health and wellbeing, the economy and affordability. Development proposals will be permitted where they demonstrate use of regenerative design principles to sustain, and restore and enhance ecosystems and ecosystem services and have an overall positive impact on biodiversity, and human health, and the environment	The policy should ensure that major developments consider healthy and sustainable principles for existing communities and future users of the development.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Sustainable development will support the purposes of the National Park and have positive benefits in support of the landscape, beauty, nature and cultural heritage thus creating	Through protecting the landscape, beauty and heritage of the National Park and supports community development – there are a wide range of indirect benefits.	The purpose of this policy is to embed a holistic and regenerative approach to development for the benefit of nature, climate, people and place. This will have a wide range of indirect benefits on residents,	Resisting major developments that will have a detrimental impact on the National Park will ensure a quality of life for residents and visitors. .

	healthy places for people to live, work and visit.		visitors and employment within the Park.	
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Create positive environments (whether inside, outside, or both) where communities can be active physically and mentally.	Support the creation of positive environments (whether inside, outside, or both) where communities can be active physically and mentally	-	Create positive environments (whether inside, outside, or both) where communities can be active physically and mentally.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should positively affect all members of the community. Details of exact developments are not highlighted but this overall sustainable strategy will oversee and guide detailed policies within the Local Plan.	Positively impact on all community members and vulnerable groups included. Details of exact developments are not highlighted but this overall development strategy will support settlements being the primary focus for development.	Positively impact on all community members and vulnerable groups included.	Positively impact on all community members and vulnerable groups included.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	This overall sustainable strategy will oversee and guide detailed policies within the Local Plan. Positive impacts will be harnessed within other policies within the Plan.	Other supportive policies should reduce any negative impact on amenity and ensure sustainable development and a focus on where development should go across the Park.	Other supportive policies should reduce any negative impact on amenity, landscape, wildlife, recreation and accessibility. and development. However, this policy seeks to move beyond sustainable development, which in essence means a 'neutral' impact on the environment, towards regenerative development, which is a net positive impact on the natural environment.	Other supportive policies should reduce any negative impact on amenity, landscape, wildlife, recreation and accessibility. and development.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No changes	No changes	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA, it was It is recommended that proposals for major development submit a EqIA as well as a HIA. Please

				refer to page 252 of this document for responses.
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**Table I (iv) EqIA Framework for Core Policies**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDC1</b>	<b>SDC2</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>SDC4</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDC1</b>	<b>SDC2</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>SDC4</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The direct impacts will be positive as the policy focusses on sustainable development. It seeks to further the National Park purposes which include to conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area; and to promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public. The intention that all Protected Characteristics will directly benefit from the policy.	The direct impacts will be positive as the policy focusses on sustainable locations for development.	The direct impacts will be positive as the policy focusses on regenerative development and design. The intention that all Protected Characteristics will directly benefit from the policy.	There may be some direct impacts from limiting major development within the National Park such as new build and services. This may impact the protected characteristics
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts may result in some groups not able to easily access the National Park or have the accessibility, time, cost of visiting and/or enjoying it. This will impact on all the protected characteristics but especially those with disabilities, the young and old, low income groups and race.	Indirect impacts may result in some groups not being able to easily access services if settlements are small, isolated with limited public transport options. This will impact on all the protected characteristics but especially those with disabilities, the young and old, low income groups and race.	The purpose of this policy is to embed a holistic and regenerative approach to development for the benefit of nature, climate, people and place. This will have a wide range of indirect benefits on residents, visitors and employment within the Park.	Existing facilities, services and provision may not be adequate for any of the protected characteristics. The limit of major development opportunities could impact on providing new/updated facilities
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	This policy sets out the key principles of sustainable development across the National Park. This is a positive policy with no intended negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics.	This policy sets out the key principles of the development strategy across the National Park. This is a positive policy with no intended negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics. It is expected that the overall strategy will improve the socio-	The policy states that development proposals must be supported by a statement that sets out how the development proposal has used regenerative design principles, and achieves an overall positive impact on the	Information submitted with major development applications could set out how identified impacts are recognised and mitigated/improved. Planning officer reports can also cover these issues.

		economic standing of the local community. Through allocating sites in accordance with this policy, the location of development should not discriminate against those who are unable to travel (especially via private transport means). This includes the young, elderly, those with disabilities.	environment, including how the proposal impacts both positively and negatively on ecosystem services.	
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA, it was recommended that proposals for major development submit a EqlA as well as a HIA. Please refer to page 250 of this document for responses.

*Landscape and Heritage*

6.20 The following policies relate to landscape and heritage:

- SDL1 Landscape Character
- SDL2 Design
- SDL3 Safeguarding Views
- SDL4 Relative Tranquillity
- SDL5 Dark Night Skies
- SDL6 Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage
- SDL7 Listed Buildings
- SDL8 Conservation Areas
- SDL9 Archaeology

6.21 At this stage, an assessment has been made of the proposed policy against the position without a policy. This is considered appropriate as in all cases as the policies relate specifically to the South Downs and the impact on landscape, design, heritage and tranquillity – key purposes of the National Park. In the absence of a policy, then the position reverts to advice in national planning documents.

**Table J (i) Policy Options for Landscape and Heritage**

SA Objective	SDL1	No SDL1	SDL2	No SDL2	SDL3	No SDL3	SDL4	No SDL4	SDL5	No SDL5	SDL6	No SDL6	SDL7	No SDL7	SDL8	No SDL8	SDL9	No SDL9
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Employment and Economy	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+
Efficient transport network	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table J (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDL1	Positive impact.	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with policies on nature recovery, design, dark skies, heritage and recreation/walking/open space.	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape, culture, settlements, d heritage and ensuring development proposals preserve and enhance the landscape character of the National Park. Longer term it will guide development, new planting and restoration. It is positively written and supports landscape character enhancement, and the cumulative impacts of development will be considered in the context of this policy.
No SDL1	Neutral impact.	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the special landscape qualities of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that landscape protection is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. This neutral impact considers the requirements set out in national policies relating to landscape, biodiversity and listed buildings/heritage asset however, policy SDL1 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL2	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with policies on nature recovery, landscape, dark skies, heritage and recreation/walking/open space.	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to design, landscape, culture, beauty, biodiversity, safety and heritage and ensuring development proposals are landscape led designs with standards for housing proposals. Longer term, it will guide development and design. It is positively written and supports high quality design, and the cumulative impacts of development will be considered in the context of this policy.
No SDL2	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on a landscape led approach to design across the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that landscape protection is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. This neutral impact considers the requirements

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						set out in national policies relating to landscape, biodiversity and listed buildings/heritage asset however, policy SDL2 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL3	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with policies on, landscape protection.	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to landscape protection and safeguarding views. Development proposals will be permitted provided they conserve and enhance sequential views, and do not result in adverse cumulative impacts within views.
No SDL3	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy, there may be some long term impacts on the views from and within the National Park. This may have a negative impact on tourism and the number of visitors to the Park. Although NPPF policies should ensure that some landscape protection is delivered – this may not focus on safeguarding views. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL3 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL4	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, policies on dark skies, landscape protection, walking and recreation and development.	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to conserving and enhancing relative tranquillity and the associated impacts on the landscape, dark skies, beauty and biodiversity of the National Park. This may have a negative impact on new housing (and development) as the focus will be on enhancing tranquillity and development is the antithesis of tranquillity. Development, light pollution, traffic and urbanisation will have a cumulative impact on tranquillity.
No SDL4	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy, there may be some long term impacts on tranquillity and tranquil areas within the National Park. This may have a negative impact on health and enjoyment of the National Park and on the beauty of the location. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL4 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL5	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, policies on tranquillity, landscape	The long term impacts of this policy are in relation to conserving and enhancing the intrinsic quality of dark night skies and the associated impacts on the landscape, tranquillity,

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					protection, development and health.	beauty and biodiversity of the National Park. This may have a negative impact on transport networks and travel in general where lights might be needed for safety. Development, light pollution and urbanisation will have a cumulative impact on tranquillity.
No SDL5	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy, there may be some long term impacts on dark skies and the growth in light pollution across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL5 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL6	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, there are links to other heritage policies such as listed buildings and conservation areas as well as policies on design and tourism.	The policy states that development proposals will only be permitted where they conserve and enhance the historic environment and cultural heritage, including through the safeguarding of heritage assets and their setting. Cumulative impacts of development which harms a heritage asset, and the setting will be considered as part of the policy. It requires applicants to submit a heritage impact statement. The policy provides guidance on conflicts with other local plan policies and how these will be managed. The policy also refers to accessibility and climate change.
No SDL6	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the historic environment and cultural heritage of the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that heritage protection is delivered and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL6 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL7	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, there are links to other heritage policies such as historic environment and cultural heritage and conservation areas as	Cumulative impacts of development which harms a listed building, and the setting will be considered as part of the policy. This has a positive long term impact on several objectives, and there are synergies with policies on heritage assets, built environment and design.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					well as policies on design and tourism.	
No SDL7	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on listed buildings in the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that proposals for listed building is undertaken in accordance with national policy. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL7 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL8	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, there are links to other heritage policies such as historic environment and cultural heritage and listed buildings as well as policies on design and tourism	Cumulative impacts of development which harms a conservation area will be considered as part of the policy. This has a positive long term impact on several objectives, and there are synergies with policies on heritage assets, built environment and design.
No SDL8	Neutral impact	0	--	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on conservation areas in the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that proposals for listed building is undertaken in accordance with national policy. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL8 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDL9	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, there are links to other heritage policies such as historic environment and cultural heritage and listed buildings and conservation areas as well as policies on design and tourism	Cumulative impacts of development which harms an archaeological asset will be considered as part of the policy. This has a positive long term impact on several objectives, and there are synergies with policies on heritage assets, built environment and design

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
No SDL9	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on archaeology in the National Park, although NPPF policies should ensure that proposals for areas of archaeology is undertaken in accordance with national policy. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is local distinctiveness for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDL9 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.

**Table J (iii) HIA Framework for Landscape and Heritage**

HIA Screening	SDL1	SDL2	SDL3	SDL4	SDL5	SDL6	SDL7	SDL8	SDL9
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Full HIA Assessment	SDL1	SDL2	SDL3	SDL4	SDL5	SDL6	SDL7	SDL8	SDL9
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Protection and enhancement of the National Park landscape character is important for overall health and wellbeing, protecting the open countryside and areas of beauty is important to the local community and visitors to the National Park. Conserving and enhancing settlements, settlement pattern and blue/green corridors will have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.	The policy refers to housing space standards and outdoor amenity space which will have direct benefits for health and wellbeing. The policy also refers to daylight and sun light provision in development which will support health and wellbeing. The policy also refers to active travel and safety, ventilation and shade.	N/A	Protection of the rural, beauty of the landscape and areas of tranquillity is important for overall health and wellbeing. This is important for residents and visitors.	Protection of the rural and beauty of the landscape through dark skies and dark sky core is important for overall health and wellbeing. This is important for residents and visitors.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	This policy will enable people to access green space of high landscape value, to harness recreational benefits, tranquillity and importance of landscape character, especially within the National Park.	Ensures quality of the built environment which has positive effects on people's lives, how they use and appreciate space.	This policy will enable people to access green space of high landscape value, to harness recreational benefits, and enjoy views from and within the National Park.	Helps protect against amenity impacts and noise, busy areas. This assists with health and wellbeing, especially mental health and the feeling of being in the landscape as opposed to the urban environments.	Helps protect against amenity impacts and light pollution. This assist with health and wellbeing, especially mental health.	Ensures quality of the built environment, especially heritage and cultural assets – these have positive effects on people's lives, how they use and appreciate space and historic areas.	Ensures quality of the built environment, especially listed buildings – these have positive effects on people's lives, how they use and appreciate space and historic buildings	Ensures quality of the built environment, especially conservation areas – these have positive effects on people's lives, how they use and appreciate space and historic areas of conservation. This also includes trees and green areas within conservation areas.	Ensures archaeological assets are protected from harm and these will have a positive effect on people's lives, how they use and appreciate their environment and learn about their area.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Ability to lead an active lifestyle and recreation in the landscape settings of the National Park	Ability to lead an active lifestyle and recreation in the landscape settings of the National Park	Ability to lead an active lifestyle and recreation in the landscape settings of the National Park	Walks and recreation in areas of tranquillity and limited noise, traffic and other sounds will encourage an active lifestyle.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is clear about supporting development proposals that conserve and enhance the landscape character of the National Park and positively recommends how planting can achieve positive landscape results and opportunities for restoration.	The policy sets out several requirements for a landscape led approach to design which will mitigate for the impact of design on the landscape, character and cultural heritage of the National Park. Positive impacts will be brought forward through this policy and a	Positive impacts of this policy focus on protecting and safeguarding views within the National Park and ensuring the views benefit tourism areas and visible locations from public areas.	This is a positive policy that focuses on areas of tranquillity and requires development to take these into account. The cumulative impact of development on areas of tranquillity as defined by the policy will be addressed and negative impacts	This is a positive policy that focuses on dark skies and requires development to take these into account. The cumulative impact of development on dark skies as defined by the policy will be addressed and negative impacts taken into consideration	Policies within the Local Plan including this policy and others relating to listed buildings, conservation areas and design will ensure assets are conserved and enhanced in line with policy considerations. This will benefit the wider community and	Policies within the Local Plan including this policy and others relating to historic environment, conservation areas and design will ensure assets are conserved and enhanced in line with policy considerations. This will benefit the wider community and	Policies within the Local Plan including this policy and others relating to historic environment, listed buildings and design will ensure assets are conserved and enhanced in line with policy considerations. This will benefit the wider community and	Policies within the Local Plan including this policy and others relating to historic environment, listed buildings and design will ensure archaeological assets are protected and preserved in line with policy considerations. This will benefit

	Explanation of landscape impacts are set out in the supporting text. .	suite of other LP policies on landscape character, heritage and construction.		taken into consideration.		the built environment. The positive benefits of greater accessibility to the built heritage for wellness and enjoyment will be harnessed.	the built environment. The positive benefits of greater accessibility to the built heritage for wellness and enjoyment will be harnessed.	the built environment. There are positive community impacts of preserving heritage assets and historic environment. This is especially important as it includes open space and trees.	the wider community.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	In the Reg 18 IIA - Recommendation that landscape assessment is submitted with major planning applications. This has been taken on board at Reg 19 within the supporting text. Please see page 252 of this document for responses.	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

**Table J (iv) EqIA Framework for Landscape and Heritage Policies**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDL1</b>	<b>SDL2</b>	<b>SDL3</b>	<b>SDL4</b>	<b>SDL5</b>	<b>SDL6</b>	<b>SDL7</b>	<b>SDL8</b>	<b>SDL9</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDL1</b>	<b>SDL2</b>	<b>SDL3</b>	<b>SDL4</b>	<b>SDL5</b>	<b>SDL6</b>	<b>SDL7</b>	<b>SDL8</b>	<b>SDL9</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively. However, it will directly impact older people and those on lower incomes who may be affected by the living standards set out in the policy and the conditions relating to day light and sun light. It might also impact on those lower incomes who may experience limited amenity space. The policy may also impact on those with disabilities due to active travel sections within the policy and positive requirements for accessibility and safety. Matters relating to safety will have a positive impact on all protected characteristics.	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The direct impacts of the dark skies policy are focussed on gender, disabilities and age. There may be impacts on other protected characteristics. The impact could result in certain groups not feeling safe in areas that are dark. This may curtail activities especially if outside during the darker hours in a day.	There may be direct impacts for those with disabilities as historic buildings are not always suitable for disabled access, but the policy does refer to accessibility.	There will be direct impacts for those with disabilities as listed buildings may not be suitable for disabled access	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics

What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative indirect discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there are no indirect positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative indirect discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative indirect discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The indirect impacts are the same as the direct. Some groups may perceive that dark areas are unsafe and therefore will consider not taking part in activities outside daylight hours. This could have the impact of perceived danger.	There may be some indirect impacts on those with low income or older persons who may not be able to find suitable housing in historic buildings.	There may be some indirect impacts on those with low income or older persons who may not be able to find suitable housing in listed buildings. The upkeep of listed buildings may be onerous for some of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	N/A	The policy is positively written and is intended to improve the design, amenities, safety and living space of all the community.	N/A	N/A	The policy places most policy requirements on the dark skies and dark sky core. Therefore, direct and indirect impacts are not felt across the entire National Park.	The Local Plan has a policy relating to accessible homes. Accessibility is referred to in this policy.	The Local Plan has a policy relating to heritage assets.	N/A	N/A
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA - reference to access and historic buildings should be included in the policy. Reg 19 - this has now been taken into account. Please see page 252 of this document for responses.	In the Reg 18 IIA - Reference to access and listed buildings should be included in the policy. Please see page 252 of this document for responses	No change	No change

*Nature and Climate*

6.22 These policies group together the topics of nature recovery and climate change. The following RA or standalone considerations are appraised. In many cases there is a ‘no’ policy alternative. This is because the policy is very specific to the National Park. Having a no policy and relying on national guidance is not considered to be an appropriate or reasonable alternative.

**SDN1 Nature Recovery**

Option SDN1a A new standalone policy to support Biodiversity Net Gain at 10% (matching national standard policy requirements)

Option SDN1b: A new standalone policy to support Biodiversity Net Gain at 20% (as written)

No Policy

**SDN2 Designated Sites Hierarchy**

A standalone policy on Designated sites (as written)

No SDN2 policy on designated sites hierarchy

**SDN3 Sussex Bats**

A standalone policy on Sussex Bats (as written).

No SDN3 on Sussex Bats

**SDN4 Arun Valley Functionally Linked Habitat**

A standalone policy on Arun Valley (as written)

No SDN4 on Arun Valley

**SDN5 Wealden Heaths**

A standalone policy on Wealden Heaths (as written)

No SDN5 on Wealden Heaths

**SDN6 Solent Coast Recreational Pressure**

A standalone policy on Solent Coast (as written)

No SDN6 on Solent Coast

**SDN7 Nutrient Neutrality**

A standalone policy on nutrient neutrality (as written)

No SDN7 on Nutrient Neutrality

**SDN8 Trees, Woodland, Hedgerows and Scrub**

A standalone policy on Trees, woodland, hedgerows and scrub (as written)

No SDN8 policy on Trees etc

**SDN9 Sustainable Construction**

A standalone policy on sustainable construction (as written)

No SDN9 policy on sustainable construction

**SDN10 Renewable Energy**

A standalone policy on renewable energy (as written)

No SDN10 policy on renewable energy

**Table K (i) Policy Options for Nature and Climate**

SA Objective	SDN1a	SDN1b	No SDN1	SDN2	No SDN2	SDN3	No SDN3	SDN4	No SDN4	SDN5	No SDN5	SDN6	No SDN6	SDN7	No SDN7	SDN8	No SDN8	SDN9	No SDN9	SDN10	No SDN10
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	++	+	+	0	+	0	+	-
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	?	?	?	?
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++	0	++	-
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	++	-
Employment and Economy.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	?	?	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	++	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Efficient transport network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0

SA Objective	SDN1a	SDN1b	No SDN1	SDN2	No SDN2	SDN3	No SDN3	SDN4	No SDN4	SDN5	No SDN5	SDN6	No SDN6	SDN7	No SDN7	SDN8	No SDN8	SDN9	No SDN9	SDN10	No SDN10
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	0	+	?
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	?	0	?	0	?	0	+	0	+	0	+	?
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	8	10	9	7	5	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6	10	7	1	9	10	10	5

**Table K (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDN1a</b>	Positive impacts (8 positive scores)	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas and development strategy/housing policies.	This policy will have maximum impacts against each positive objective. Whilst this is the national policy position, the push to have a higher percentage of BNG could better respond to the climate emergency and reflect the need for greater biodiversity improvements.
<b>SDN1b</b>	Positive impact (10 positive scores).	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas and development strategy/housing policies. Policies for development will be directed by nature recovery/protected area policies.	This policy places emphasis on ensuring that a suitable level of biodiversity net gain is delivered to maximise, based on overall viability the positive long term impacts of development. This will ensure that true biodiversity gains can be made, and a step change can be delivered to meet the ambitions of the Local Plan.
<b>No SDN1</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies and legislation (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to set a positive strategy for nature recovery across the National Park. Conserving and enhancing wildlife is integral to the first purpose of the National Park, and biodiversity and geodiversity of the National Park is a fundamental part of its landscape. Nature recovery also has a vital role in addressing climate change. It is therefore important that the integrity of the natural function of these features is conserved and enhanced. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impact on nature recovery and BNG. Policy SDN1 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDN2</b>	Positive impact.	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas and development strategy/housing policies. Policies for development will be	This policy has a clearly defined remit and hierarchy of protected areas. These are clearly shown on a proposals map. Cumulative development that has a negative impact on biodiversity and the protected areas will not be supported via this policy. It is specific to certain locations/protected area. The policy requires that assessment reports are submitted with any

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					directed by nature recovery/protected areas policies.	proposals – the type of assessment depends on the hierarchy and the level of designation.
No SDN2	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Irreplaceable habitats are defined in the National Planning Policy Framework. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impact on these sites, although national policies such as the NPPF may ensure there is protection of the designated sites and guidance on National Parks will need to be followed. Policy SDN2 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDN3	Positive impact.	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies for sustainable development, protected areas and nature recovery, landscape and lighting	This policy has a clearly defined remit and the areas it is focussed on will be illustrated on a proposals map. The approach to conservation mitigation, enhancement and habitat creation measures, including the scale of the buffer to safeguard against disturbance, will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis, informed by best practice, guidance and bat activity survey work. Cumulative development that has a negative impact on biodiversity. It is specific to a certain location and the presence of Sussex Bats and refers to linked habitats. The policy requires that appropriate surveys are submitted with any proposals.
No SDN3	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF), legislation and guidance on National Parks.	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife (including protected species) and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impacts, although national legislation and policies such as the NPPF are relevant. Policy SDN3 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDN4	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on sustainable development, use of resources, biodiversity and landscape.	The Arun Valley SPA is designated for its wintering population of Bewick's swan. Bewick's swans frequently feed on suitable farmland up to 5km from the designated site and therefore suitable fields within 5km of the SPA could constitute important supporting habitat if they support a large enough percentage of the SPA population on a regular basis. It is important that sites

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						suitable for overwintering Bewick's swans are not avoidably lost. The purpose of this policy is to set specific requirements relating to The Arun Valley Special Protection Area (SPA) as recommended by the Habitats Regulations Assessment that accompanies the South Downs Local Plan to ensure that development proposals will not have an adverse effect on the integrity of this habitat site. The cumulative impact of development could have an adverse impact on this habitat site and Bewick's swans.
<b>No SDN4</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF), legislation and guidance on National Parks	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife (including protected species) and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impacts, although national legislation and policies such as the NPPF are relevant. Policy SDN4 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDN5</b>	Positive Impact	<b>+</b>	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas, open space and recreation and development strategy/housing policies.	The Wealden Heaths complex of international sites comprises the Thursley, Hankley and Frensham Commons (Wealden Heaths Phase I) Special Protection Area (SPA), Wealden Heaths Phase II SPA, Woolmer Forest Special Area of Conservation (SAC), Shortheath Common SAC, and Thursley & Ockley Bogs Ramsar. There are a range of potential cumulative impacts arising from urbanisation and recreation pressures from increases in residential development in the area. It is necessary for adverse impacts on the integrity of the designated sites arising from net increases in residential development to be avoided and suitability mitigated.
<b>No SDN5</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF), legislation and guidance on National Parks	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife (including protected species) and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impacts, although national legislation and policies such as the NPPF are relevant. Policy SDN5 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDN6</b>	Positive Impact	<b>+</b>	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas,	The Solent Coast Special Protection Areas (SPAs) comprise Chichester & Langstone Harbours SPA, Portsmouth Harbour SPA and Solent & Southampton Water SPA. These SPAs are

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					open space and recreation and development strategy/housing policies	designated for their bird species. These protected bird species are vulnerable to disturbance from recreation activity (such as dog walking). Development proposals resulting in a net increase in residential units, will be permitted where 'in combination' effects of recreation on the Solent Coastal SPAs are satisfactorily mitigate. Some types of development (such as care homes, student accommodation) may also need to address recreational disturbance both alone and in-combination and this development will be assessed on a case-by-case basis
No SDN6	Neutral impact	0	No impact	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF), legislation and guidance on National Parks	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife (including protected species) and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impacts, although national legislation and policies such as the NPPF are relevant. Policy SDN6 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
SDN7	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with nature recovery and policies for protected areas, open space and recreation and development strategy/housing policies and employment/tourism policies	Residential development, including new homes and other uses that provide overnight accommodation, can potentially have an adverse impact because of the wastewater they generate. As shown on the Policies Map, three river catchments are affected in the South Downs National Park: the Test & Itchen Catchment, the East Hampshire Catchment and the Western Streams Catchment. Mitigation through nutrient neutrality is where developers offset calculated increase in nutrient load from their developments by providing or contributing to measures that reduced nutrients going into watercourses in other areas, typically by reducing chemical inputs on farmland by changing the management and/or use of that land and can include suitable Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) on site.
No SDN7	Neutral impact	0	No impact	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	The National Park benefits from a large number of sites designated for the wildlife (including protected species) and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. Without a specific policy, there may be some significant impacts, although national legislation and policies such as the NPPF are relevant. Policy SDN7 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDN8</b>	Positive impacts	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on climate change, landscape, heritage, biodiversity, design and development	The purpose of this policy is to ensure the management, including conservation and enhancement, of existing trees, woodlands, hedgerows, and, where it is consistent with and makes a positive contribution to landscape and biodiversity, scrub. It also seeks to ensure that opportunities for restoration and establishment of new trees, woodland, hedgerow and scrub is realised to support nature recovery and local character.
<b>No SDN8</b>	Neutral impacts	0	No impact	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	The South Downs is the most wooded national park in England and Wales. The trees and woodland are significant features of the landscape (including townscape) of the National Park, with a high proportion of ancient and veteran trees. Trees and woodland are a significant asset for ecosystem services and for adaptation to climate change, for example, trees can moderate summer temperatures and when planted in well-chosen locations can stabilise slopes and reduce the impacts of flooding. Without this policy, there could be significant impacts on the trees, woodlands and other wooded areas and reliance would be on national policies and legislation. Policy SDN8 is focused on the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDN9</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with renewable energy policies as well as landscape, dark skies, housing and employment development.	The policy sets out a raft of standards and requirements to achieve net zero operational carbon. This impacts on a wide range of development types. The policy is specific and there may be some cumulative impacts, but it is standalone policy with a distinct set of requirements. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all new development contributes to the achievement of net zero carbon, minimises environmental impacts, and supports the transition to a sustainable built environment.
<b>No SDN9</b>	Neutral impact	0	No impact	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies and legislation (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	Within the National Park, the built environment is a major source of carbon emissions, and residents' carbon footprint significantly exceeds the national average. In response, this policy sets ambitious requirements to reduce the impact of new development while also promoting opportunities to enhance the performance of the existing building stock. Without this policy, there could be limited use of sustainable construction

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						methods, water use and energy consumption across the National Park. Policy SDN9 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDN10</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on climate change, landscape, heritage and development.	The policy sets out details about renewable energy schemes and proposals and where they might be located. The policy is specific and there may be some cumulative impacts, but it is standalone policy with a focussed set of proposals and location requirements.
<b>No SDN10</b>	Neutral impact	0	No impact	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies and legislation (including the NPPF) and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of the policy is to support the development of renewable energy schemes that are appropriate in scale and design, contribute to the National Park's ambition of achieving net zero carbon by 2040, and deliver tangible benefits for local communities and businesses. At the same time, proposals must conserve and enhance the special qualities of the South Downs National Park. Without the policy, locations proposed for renewable energy would not come forward/be supported and the National Park's ambition would not materialise or be delivered. Policy SDN10 is focussed on the South Downs National Park.

**Table K (iii) HIA Framework for Nature and Climate policies**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDN1</b>	<b>SDN2</b>	<b>SDN3</b>	<b>SDN4</b>	<b>SDN5</b>	<b>SDN6</b>	<b>SDN7</b>	<b>SDN8</b>	<b>SDN9</b>	<b>SDN10</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDC3</b>	<b>SDN2</b>	<b>SDN3</b>	<b>SDN4</b>	<b>SDN5</b>	<b>SDN6</b>	<b>SDN7</b>	<b>SDN8</b>	<b>SDN9</b>	<b>SDN10</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy will directly impact the health and wellbeing positively through the requirement to ensure there is a positive impact on the environment including water, soils, active travel	The policy will directly impact on designated protected areas and improvement in nature recovery and biodiversity across the National Park and within new development. This will result in open space and protected areas that will contribute and enhance the beauty and quality of the National Park.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The policy seeks to protect the designated area and to ensure the policy area (Solent SPA) is prevented from the damaging effects of urbanisation and recreation. This means the biodiversity and quality of this area is protected for the future and for the enjoyment of the community.	The policy seeks to protect the designated area and to prevent discharges into the SPAs, SACs and Ramsar sites of the Solent and River Itchen. The policy states this is likely to happen due to overnight accommodation . This will have a direct impact on tourism and locations where the community may travel to for holiday/open space/health benefits and recreation.	The policy will directly impact the health and wellbeing positively through the requirement retain and enhance wooded areas within the National Park. This will have a direct benefit on all members of the community through their appreciation and enjoyment of areas containing trees both retained and new.	No direct impacts	No direct impacts. .

What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Indirect benefits include action on flooding, improved environment, pollution and other health benefits.	The indirect benefits of creating and maintaining protected areas which support the purposes of the National Park – its beauty, landscape and biodiversity	The indirect benefits include protecting and assessing impacts on Sussex Bats SAC. These will have indirect benefits of creating and maintaining protected areas which support the purposes of the National Park – its beauty, landscape and biodiversity.	The indirect impacts may include protecting and assessing impacts on the Arun Valley SPA and Berwick’s swans. These will have indirect benefits of creating and maintaining protected areas which support the purposes of the National Park – its beauty, landscape and biodiversity.	Indirect impacts may be the limitations on recreational use of the protected landscape. However, indirect impacts also mean that protecting the Wealden Heaths complex of international sites will be of a wider benefit to the health and wellbeing of those within and visiting the National Park.	Indirect impacts may be the limitations on recreational use of the protected landscape. However, indirect impacts also mean that protecting the Solent Coast SPA will be of a wider benefit to the health and wellbeing of those within and visiting the National Park.	Indirect impacts may be on tourism businesses and local employment/ economy.	Indirect benefits include overall benefits of biodiversity, improved design and places, improved development proposals and improved environment, pollution and other health benefits	Better standard housing, climate change adaptation and quality of development. This will positively indirectly impact on the health and wellbeing of the local community.	Better quality of life and options for renewable energy for all types of buildings. Positive impact on climate change, energy bills and consumption and self-sufficiency.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The policy refers to active travel, the blue and green environments and creates and supports opportunities for the community to live, work and travel actively.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ability to understand more about the protected space and how recreational pressure can damage the fragile landscape.	Ability to understand more about the protected space and how recreational pressure can damage the fragile landscape.	Ability to travel and stay in part of the National Park and experience nature in local settings.	N/A	N/A	The policy will create opportunities and provide benefits in harnessing renewable energy and making lifestyle choices based on this.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy will benefit all members of the community including low income groups who may work locally or on the land.	The policy will benefit all members of the community	The policy will benefit all members of the community	. The policy will benefit all members of the community	The policy will benefit all members of the community.	The policy will benefit all members of the community	The policy may affect business owners of tourism accommodation and members of the gypsy and traveller community.	The policy will benefit all members of the community including low income groups who may work locally or on the land.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy	All members of the community will benefit from this policy
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will	Positive impacts will improve through the	Positive impacts will be assessed through the	Positive impacts will be harnessed	Positive impacts will be harnessed	The policy is clear about how residential	The policy is clear about how residential	The policy is clear about how certain	The policy is detailed with expected	The policy is detailed with expected	The policy is detailed about where, and type

<p>positive impacts be improved?</p>	<p>co-existence of supportive policies. Negative impacts will be considered in detail as part of development proposals. These will need to submit a statement with the application.</p>	<p>requirements of the policy – for example HRA and EIAs need to accompany development proposals.</p>	<p>through a suite of nature recovery and protected area policies (to include this policy) and the requirement to submit appropriate surveys with development proposals.</p>	<p>through a suite of nature recovery and protected area policies (to include this policy) and the requirement to submit appropriate surveys with development proposals.</p>	<p>development and recreational pressure will impact on the protected area. It sets out the need for Assessments and mitigation measures. The policy addresses the negative impacts and is supported by other nature recovery/ protected area policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>development and recreational pressure will impact on the protected area. It sets out the need for Assessments and mitigation measures. The policy addresses the negative impacts and is supported by other nature recovery/ protected area policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>overnight accommodation /dwelling facilities can create discharge into protected areas. It sets out the need for a nutrient budget and mitigation measures. The policy addresses the negative impacts and is supported by other nature recovery/ protected area policies in the Local Plan.</p>	<p>standards to address the loss and retention of trees, woodlands, hedges and scrub. All development proposals are required to demonstrate adequate protection zones and buffers around hedgerows, woodland and trees. Development is expected to, in the first instance, avoid any negative effects on ancient woodland or veteran trees.</p>	<p>standards to address climate change and encourage reduced energy use leading to the achievement of net zero operational carbon. The negative impacts could be felt within the industry seeking to build employment, residential and other use developments. However, the policy sets out clearly the expected standards.</p>	<p>of renewable energy will be supported. How to address negative impacts (on the landscape/ heritage/ beauty) of the National Park are set out in the policy criteria. This policy is supported and complimented by other ones in the Local Plan so that positive impacts are embedded within the planning and development system.</p>
<p>Any recommendation to amend the policy?</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>

**Table K (iv) EqIA Framework for Nature and Climate Policies**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDN1</b>	<b>SDN2</b>	<b>SDN3</b>	<b>SDN4</b>	<b>SDN5</b>	<b>SDN6</b>	<b>SDN7</b>	<b>SDN8</b>	<b>SDN9</b>	<b>SDN10</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDN1</b>	<b>SDN2</b>	<b>SDN3</b>	<b>SDN4</b>	<b>SDN5</b>	<b>SDN6</b>	<b>SDN7</b>	<b>SDN8</b>	<b>SDN9</b>	<b>SDN10</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The direct impacts may be on certain socio economic groups such as low income residents and visitors who may work on the land or are unable to take part in active travel or live near areas of high pollution. The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics.	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts may focus on positive improvements to the local environment.	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	There are no elements of positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	Indirect impacts may include positive improvements to the local environment and new developments. However, it is important to	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics

								remember that trees (whilst of great benefit) can create unsafe or add to the perception of unsafe public places. .		
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	Members of the community (i.e. disabled people who could struggle with active travel) may benefit from improvements to the environment and health benefits such as pollution and flooding. This policy will enable the improvements to take place. The policy also supports local employment which will benefit all members of society including income groups	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Matters relating to safety in public places will be addressed through reading the local plan as a whole. It is important that matters relating to safety and dark skies are adequately considered in terms of public and personal safety.	N/A	N/A
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change.	No change	No change	No change	No change.	No change	No change	No change	No change

*Water and Pollution*

6.23 The following policies relate to climate change and renewable energy:

- SDW1 Protection of the Water Environment
- SDW2 Flood Risk Management
- SDW3 Sustainable Drainage
- SDW4 The Open Coast
- SDW5 Pollution and Air Quality
- SDW6 Contaminated Land

6.24 There are no identified reasonable alternatives in policy wording, so the IIA has assessed the proposed policy against not having a local policy and therefore relying on national policies in the NPPF and other legislation. This is considered appropriate as in all cases as the policies relate specifically to matters relating to water and pollution specifically affecting the South Downs National Park.

**Table L (i) Policy Options for Water and Pollution**

SA Objective	SDW1	No SDW1	SDW2	No SDW2	SDW3	No SDW3	SDW4	No SDW4	SDW5	No SDW5	SDW6	No SDW6
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	+
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	-	+	?
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	+	?
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	++	0
Employment and Economy.	0	0	?	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	-	+	-
Efficient transport network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	?	0	+	?	0	0	+	0	+	?
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table L (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDW1	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, policies on climate change, landscape, heritage, right of way, nature recovery and development.	This policy applies to any development proposals which may impact groundwater features or surface water features, including coastal waters. The landscape-led approach means good contextual design that conserves and enhances the landscape. The purpose of this policy is to protect and enhance groundwater and surface water features; ensuring that the proposed development, either individually or cumulatively does not cause the quality of groundwater and surface water assets to deteriorate, and takes opportunities to enhance, regenerate or restore these assets by taking a catchment-based and landscape-led approach. Development proposals affecting the water environment are clearly set out in the policy. This is topic specific policy information that deals with the water environment and does not deal with cumulative impact as the primary impact is addressed within the policy.
No SDW1	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on supporting the water environment in the National Park, although NPPF policies and planning legislation should ensure that some of these matters will be addressed. This is not a sustainable or practical option, even though there are some positive impacts as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDW1 focusses on South Downs National Park.
SDW2	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, policies on climate change, landscape, heritage, water environment and nature recovery and development	The Authority will seek to manage flood risk through avoidance wherever possible. The Authority will work with others to implement relevant flood and coastal protection strategies and plans. The policy is detailed about flood risk management but refers to a number of corporate priorities and management plans. It is clear about flood protection, management and adaption. It does not refer to cumulative impacts but matters relating to flood risk management are set out in national policy and include the submission of an FRA for each proposal.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
No SDW2	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on for flood risk management in the National Park, although NPPF policies and planning legislation should ensure that some of these matters will be addressed. This is not a sustainable or practical option, even though there are some positive impacts, as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDW2 focusses on South Downs National Park.
SDW3	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, synergies with policies on flood risk, water environment and development.	The purpose of this policy is to reduce vulnerability to surface water flooding through appropriate management and ensuring there is no net increase in surface water run-off from new development utilising characteristic, nature-based solutions that support natural processes. The policy is detailed about sustainable drainage. It is clear about sustainable drainage, management and adaption. It has clear guidance on where and when sustainable drainage will be acceptable.
No SDW3	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on for Sustainable Drainage in the National Park, although NPPF policies and planning legislation should ensure that some of these matters will be addressed. This is not a sustainable or practical option, even though there are some positive impacts, as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is not highlighted within the national documents. Policy SDW3 focusses on South Downs National Park.
SDW4	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on climate change, landscape, biodiversity built environment, heritage and flooding.	The policy focuses on the Sussex Heritage Coast area and the undeveloped coastal zone of the National Park and clearly sets when development will be permitted. Whilst cumulative impact will be considered – this policy does reflect on each development proposal and the specifics of each scheme and location.
No SDW4	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in	The purpose of this policy is to protect the undeveloped nature, landscape character, biodiversity and heritage of the National Park coastline both within and outside the Sussex

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Heritage Coast and ensure the vulnerability of new development to coastal change is avoided, minimised and managed appropriately. Without this policy, there will be no specific focus on the vulnerability of the heritage coast within the National Park. Policy SDW4 focusses on South Downs National Park.
SDW5	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with policies on contamination, climate change, dark skies and tranquillity and built environment/transport	The policy specifically refers to pollution and air quality and refers to cumulative impacts and states that development proposals will be permitted if levels of air, noise, vibration, light, water, odour or other pollutants do not have a significant negative effect on people and the natural environment now or in the foreseeable future, considering cumulative impacts and any mitigation.
No SDW5	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF, other legislation and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to set out how the National Park will be protected from air, noise, vibration, light, water, odour or other pollution arising from developments, and how enhancements will be supported. The policy requires evidence to be submitted with planning applications to establish the impacts of development and the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation. Without this policy, there will be no specific focus on pollution and air quality across the National Park. Policy SDW5 focusses on South Downs National Park.
SDW6	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with policies on pollution and built environment.	The policy is clear about ensuring development proposals provide the necessary evidence regarding contaminated land.
No SDW6	Neutral impact	0	-		N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to prevent unacceptable risk to human health or the environment by controlling the development of sites affected by or potentially causing land contamination. Without this policy, there will be no specific focus on contamination across the National Park. Policy SDW6 focusses on South Downs National Park.

**Table L (iii) HIA Framework for Water and Pollution**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDW1</b>	<b>SDW2</b>	<b>SDW3</b>	<b>SDW4</b>	<b>SDW5</b>	<b>SDW6</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDW1</b>	<b>SDW2</b>	<b>SDW3</b>	<b>SDW4</b>	<b>SDW5</b>	<b>SDW6</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	No direct impacts	Positive policy on providing safety and protection of life from flooding.	No direct impacts	This is a positive policy which will have direct impacts on health and wellbeing through protecting the coastal areas within the National Park. It refers to risk to life and property and the character of the coast.	Positive policy on avoiding ill health through air pollution and other forms of pollution	Positive policy on making sure unacceptable risks from contamination are removed.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Protection of the water environment and considering water quality and water course will have a positive indirect benefit on the community so they can enjoy the existing water course in the National Park and benefit from the water quality and landscape character of walking and accessing the water resource.	Protection of property, positive mental health and ability to manage flooding in key areas will positively impact on health and wellbeing.	Protection and enhancement of property, positive mental health and ability to manage surface water and drainage in key areas will positively impact on health and wellbeing.	Opportunities to enjoy the character, heritage, and biodiversity of the coast.	Opportunities for education and access to open space and nature without the impacts of pollution. Opportunities to have a greater understanding of activities that limit pollution.	Focus on contaminated land and addressing the needs to investigate land contaminants will indirectly ensure areas are clear from possible health risks especially for residential/open space/recreation development.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Opportunities to change behaviours, lead healthier lifestyles for the environment	N/A	N/A	N/A	Opportunities to change behaviours, lead healthier lifestyles for the environment.	N/A
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	All members of the community will benefit from this policy	Impacts all groups of society, especially those in vulnerable areas	Impacts all groups of society, especially those in vulnerable areas	All members of the community will benefit from this policy	All members of the community will benefit from this policy.	All members of the community will benefit from this policy

<p>How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?</p>	<p>The policy has many benefits as outlined in the policy. There could be biodiversity net gains achieved alongside infrastructure delivered. There are specifics set out in the policy which is proactively write and will enable water environmental protection to take place across the National Park.</p>	<p>Supporting infrastructure will be required in areas vulnerable to flood risk. The policy sets out what is expected for development proposals and draws on national guidance as well as focusing on the key issues for the National Park.</p>	<p>Impacts on designated areas will be safeguarded through other supporting policies in the Local Plan. The policy is positively written with the recommendation that sustainable drainage is used for above ground multifunctional surface water management.</p>	<p>The policy is positively worded and states clearly how the coastal areas within the National Park will be protected.</p>	<p>The policy is positively worded and states clearly how development can cause pollution, leading to an impact on health. The negative impacts of pollution will be addressed through the policy with the added layer of referring to AQMA. The policy will be supported by others within the Local Plan that seeks to encourage non-polluting behaviours such as climate change, sustainable development, renewable energy and sustainable transport options.</p>	<p>The policy is positively worded and states clearly how contaminated land will be considered as part of development proposals.</p>
<p>Any recommendation to amend the policy</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>

**Table L (iv) EqIA Framework for Water and Pollution**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDW1</b>	<b>SDW2</b>	<b>SDW3</b>	<b>SDW4</b>	<b>SDW5</b>	<b>SDW6</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDW1</b>	<b>SDW2</b>	<b>SDW3</b>	<b>SDW4</b>	<b>SDW5</b>	<b>SDW6</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	Access to the coast and the ability to enjoy this part of the national park may be restricted for those with mobility challenges but the policy focusses on protecting the coast and this will have a positive impact on all members of society.	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics	The policy is written positively and there is no positive or negative discrimination of any of the protected characteristics
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

*Housing*

6.25 These policies group together under the topic of housing. The following RA or standalone considerations are appraised:

**SDH1 Housing Supply**

SDH1 as written

No policy

**SDH2 Mix of Homes**

SDH2 as written

No policy

**SDH3 Accessible and Adaptable Homes**

A standalone policy on accessible homes as this refers to Building Regulations (as written).

No policy

**SDH4 Specialist and Older Persons Accommodation**

Policy SDH4 as written

No policy

**SDH5 Affordable Homes**

Policy SDH5 as written

Option SDH5a An option that does not include criteria that affordable housing units are integrated throughout the development – let the market or provider decide

No Policy

**SDH6 Rural Exception Sites**

Policy SDH6 as written

No policy

**SDH7 Replacement and Subdivision of Dwellings**

Policy SDH7 as written

Option SDH7a An option that sets out a restriction on the size of extensions / replacement dwellings is applied to all dwellings (not just those under 120sqm GIA).

No policy

**SDH8 Householder Development**

SDH8 as written

No policy

**SDH9 New Rural Workers' Dwellings**

SDH9 as written

No policy

**SDH10 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people.**

SDH10 as written

No policy

**Table M (i) Policy Options for Housing**

SA Objective	SDH1	No SDH1	SDH2	No SDH2	SDH3	No SDH3	SDH4	No SDH4	SDH5	SDH5a	No SDH5	SDH6	No SDH6	SDH7	SDH7a	No SDH7	SDH8	No SDH8	SDH9	No SDH9	SDH10	No SDH10	
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	+	0	0	-	?	?	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Employment and Economy.	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	+	-	+	+	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	-	++	-	++	-	+	-	++	?	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	?	+	-	+	-	-
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	0	+	0	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	0	-	+	?	+	0	+	+	0
Efficient transport network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SA Objective	SDH1	No SDH1	SDH2	No SDH2	SDH3	No SDH3	SDH4	No SDH4	SDH5	SDH5a	No SDH5	SDH6	No SDH6	SDH7	SDH7a	No SDH7	SDH8	No SDH8	SDH9	No SDH9	SDH10	No SDH10
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	-	+	-	++	-	+	-	++	+	-	++	-	++	-	-	++	0	+	0	+	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	0	++	-	+	0	+	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table M (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDH1</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with other policies on housing, landscape, sustainable development.	This policy accords with the spatial allocation of housing developments and work undertaken following the call for sites and evidence based studies such as the HEDNA. Cumulative impact of housing coming forward has been appraised in this IIA on a settlement by settlement basis (See Appendix B).
<b>No SDH1</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to identify the housing requirement for this Local Plan and how it will be met. This figure will be used to calculate the five-year housing land supply. Without this policy, there will be no clear housing requirement for housing across the National Park and no ability to manage or secure a range of housing options to meet local needs.
<b>SDH2</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, other local plan policies on housing, accessible housing, affordable housing and landscape.	The policy is clear about the housing mix and is based on the results of the recent HEDNA. It includes details on the impact on the purposes of the National Park and robust evidence.
<b>No SDH2</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on supporting a housing mix that represents the needs across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is based on the HEDNA evidence.
<b>SDH3</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with other housing and design policies and equal opportunities/health and wellbeing policies.	This policy refers to compliance with building regulations and the percentage of wheelchair adaptable homes in market and affordable housing schemes (over 20 units). The purpose of policy SDH3 is to ensure new housing within the National Park is accessible, adaptable and inclusive, meeting the needs of an ageing population and residents with mobility or care needs
<b>No SDH3</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of policy SDH3 is to ensure new housing within the National Park is accessible, adaptable and inclusive, meeting the needs of an ageing population and residents with mobility or care needs. Without this policy, there would be

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						none or limited means to ensure specialists housing would come forward for those that need it.
<b>SDH4</b>	Positive impact		Permanent	Long term	Yes, with other housing and design policies and equal opportunities/health and wellbeing policies	The purpose of this policy is to make provision for a mix of specialist and older persons' accommodation to meet the needs arising in the National Park. The National Park has a significant and growing older population: 26.5% of residents are aged 65+, compared to 18% nationally. The policy is clear about providing specialist and older persons' accommodation and sets out specific locations where this type of housing can be provided.
<b>No SDH4</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of policy SHH4 is to make provision for a mix of specialist and older persons' accommodation to meet the needs arising in the National Park. The National Park has a significant and growing older population: 26.5% of residents are aged 65+, compared to 18% nationally. Without this policy, there would be none or limited means to ensure specialists housing would come forward for those that need it.
<b>SDH5</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other housing policies on affordable and accessible housing	This is a positive about providing affordable housing across the National Park and the standards/requirements have been set out in accordance with the background evidence such as the HEDNA and viability work.
<b>SDH5a</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, other housing policies on affordable and accessible housing but has weak synergies as this option is at odds with the Local Plan priorities	This policy option would have negative/requires further information impacts on several sustainability objectives – especially relating to equalities, health and affordable homes. The policy states that development proposals will be permitted provided that affordable housing units are integrated throughout the development, are indistinguishable in design and materials from the market housing on the site. Removing this requirement would have an impact on the health and well-being of members of the local community. ..
<b>No SDH5</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of Policy SDH5 is to maximise the delivery of affordable homes across the National Park as part of market-led housing schemes. Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on providing affordable housing that represents the needs across the National Park. This is not a

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						sustainable or practical option. The impact of not providing these would result in a housing market across the National Park which is unattainable to large numbers in society
<b>SDH6</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other policies on affordable housing and accessible housing, sustainable development and landscape/design	This is a positive about supporting rural exception and rural estates development.
<b>No SDH6</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on supporting rural exception sites across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is a protected area of high landscape value and rural in character across a wide area. Due to the National Park status and the character of the area – the local plan needs to be clear about rural housing and the location of such development.
<b>SDH7</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other policies on housing and design, and parking.	This policy has a positive impact in retaining smaller houses across the SDNPA to ensure a range of properties are available for the community.
<b>SDH7a</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, other policies on housing and design, and parking.	This policy is considered to have a negative impact on several of the sustainability objectives. Through restricting the size of extensions / replacement dwellings to all dwellings instead of smaller dwellings, this limits the range of dwellings across the National Park. It may have an impact on housing availability and economic prosperity across the National Park. .
<b>No SDH7</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purposes of policy SDH7is to facilitate replacement and sub-division of homes and householder development. Without this policy, there would be no protection against the loss of small dwelling across the Park which serve a purpose and address a local need and will be retained for those requiring smaller houses.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDH8</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, other policies on housing, design, and parking.	The policy refers to criteria regarding extensions to existing houses and the considerations of each application. The policy does not specifically refer to cumulative impacts of various extensions and householder proposals especially if some of the extensions have been allowed via permitted development.
<b>No SDH8</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without this policy, there would be guidance on householder development to the detriment of the local area and character and amenities of neighbouring properties.
<b>SDH9</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, policies on housing need, affordable housing, rural exception policies and those regarding landscape, employment and design.	The policy requires that certain criteria is met before proposals for rural workers' housing are considered acceptable. This will manage the cumulative impact on the National Park.
<b>No SDH9</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on supporting rural workers' housing across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park which is a protected area of high landscape value and rural in character across a wide area. Due to the National Park status, the rural nature of the National Park and employment within rural sectors, the local plan needs to be clear about rural workers' housing.
<b>SDH10</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, but this is a specific policy relating to a certain requirement. There are synergies with policies on landscape, parking and amenity space.	The policy does refer to sites in the policies map and to unidentified sites. It refers to how these will be considered.
<b>No SDH10</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on providing sites for gypsies, travellers and show people across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park. The policy also considers locations within the Park.

**Table M (iii) HIA Framework for Housing**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDH1</b>	<b>SDH2</b>	<b>SDH3</b>	<b>SDH4</b>	<b>SDH5</b>	<b>SDH6</b>	<b>SDH7</b>	<b>SDH8</b>	<b>SDH9</b>	<b>SDH10</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDH1</b>	<b>SDH2</b>	<b>SDH3</b>	<b>SDH4</b>	<b>SDH28</b>	<b>SDH6</b>	<b>SDH7</b>	<b>SDH8</b>	<b>SDH9</b>	<b>SDH10</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Direct impact includes meeting housing needs which will encourage improved health and wellbeing for all community	The policy helps meet housing needs, and brings forward a mix of housing which will ensure good health and wellbeing for all community	Accessible and adaptable housing will have a positive direct impact on health and wellbeing, particularly mental and physical health.	Direct impact includes meeting housing needs which will encourage improved health and wellbeing for those requiring specialist accommodation.	This policy allows members of society to access the housing market, overall positive impact on wellbeing and health.	The policy allows housing sites to come forward in rural areas which in turn, helps ensure good health and wellbeing for all community	N/A	Maintaining a range of house across the National Park that will be suitable for households of different sizes, including the retention of smaller houses will have a positive indirect impact on health and wellbeing. The need to extend housing to accommodate growth will also have a positive impact on wellbeing and may allow residents to remain within	New housing for rural workers will have a direct positive impact on health and wellbeing. However, the criteria must be addressed.	New provision for the travelling community has direct positive impacts on health and wellbeing, inclusion and participation in society.

								their existing communities.		
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Housing in locations across the National Park will assist with health and wellbeing due to new houses and amenity space,	Through ensuring needs are met throughout the local community – this will assist in maintaining health and wellbeing.	Encourages the ability to live in your home for a lifetime, adapt it to changing needs. Allows working from home if you cannot get to a place of employment and to lead an active life	The policy supports a particular type of accommodation and specific locations are outlined in the policy. In addition, the location for such development is supported in sustainable locations.	Opportunities to live in mixed communities and ultimately own your own house or start on the housing ladder which has indirect benefits for health and mental wellbeing.	Living in a rural area, especially if there is a local connection and where the type of housing responds to local needs will help with mental and physical wellbeing.	Maintaining a range of house sizes across the National Park that will be suitable for households of different sizes, including the retention of smaller houses will have a positive indirect impact on health and wellbeing.	N/A	The need for housing and the requirements outlined in the policy may have indirect impacts on mental wellbeing and health generally. There may be indirect benefits for rural workers to be near their land based enterprise.	The policy will indirectly help with avoiding isolation, integration into society, education and employment opportunities and considers amenity space.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	New homes will bring forward the ability to feel part of a community and hopefully access to local services.	The policy will create a mix of a different groups of people with all members of society feeling they are part of a community.	Ability to be independent and live life how you wish and feel positive about health and wellbeing	Ability to feel part of community, access to services and medical facilities if needed.	Ability to own part or all the house and be able to afford a house in the National Park (with possible local connections), better opportunity to access services and facilities	Ability to feel part of community, access to services and employment, inclusive society	-	N/A	N/A	Ability to be physically active and access services/ employment/ schools.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	A positive policy for all in society	A positive policy for all in society, affordable housing beneficial for those who cannot afford access to market housing and a mix of housing sizes to help all members of the community to move up and	A positive policy for all in society, will directly impact those with needs for adaptation (wheelchair users, those with mobility issues even if temporary, possibly older people, families with children)	This policy will support those who are older and in need of specialist accommodation.	A positive policy for all in society, affordable housing beneficial for those who cannot afford access to market housing and/or first time buyers. Could benefit those with a local connection.	A positive policy for all in society, affordable housing beneficial for those who cannot afford access to market housing especially in rural areas and to meet need.	A positive policy for all in society, especially those who need and would like smaller properties within the Park.	A positive policy for all in society, especially those who would like to remain in their community.	A policy for all in society, especially rural workers.	Specific policy for the traveller community to assist in meeting their needs

		down the housing ladder.								
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	Other housing and environmental policies in the Local Plan will safeguard against negative impact of new houses. Positive impacts will also be addressed through other housing policies.	Other housing and environmental policies will safeguard against negative impacts. The policy sets out how impacts of housing can be assessed.	There should be no negative impacts of this policy and the issue of practicality of delivery is outlined in the policy.	The policy is clear about where and when specialist accommodation will be supported.	The policy sets out a raft of measures that will address financial implications and loopholes (such as splitting up development sites). This will ensure negative impacts are considered.	The policy is clear about where and when rural exception housing will be applicable. This needs to be clear so that housing in part of the National Park that would not normally be supported – can be provided the criteria in the policy is met.	Impacts are set out in the policy where a definition of a smaller property is detailed. This will ensure there is clarity regarding the percentage that a house can be extended should it fall in the 'small house' definition. The policy is to be read together with the rest of the Local Plan.	The policy refers to criteria regarding extensions to existing houses and the considerations of each application. The policy does not specifically refer to cumulative impacts of various extensions and householder proposals especially if some of the extensions have been allowed via permitted development however, there are a number of criteria within the policy that will determine amenity space and other standards that are important to wellbeing.	The cumulative impact of rural workers' dwellings being developed across the National Park will be addressed via the specific criteria within the policy and will be considered on a case by case basis.	The policy does refer the requirements of unidentified sites and how these will be considered.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	No change	No change.	In the Reg 18 IIA - No change to policy but viability work will enable consideration on percentage of accessible homes. Tightening of the wording around	No change	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA - Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies/tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses.	In the Reg 18 IIA- Recommend there is cross referencing with other policies relating to accessible and adaptation housing. Please see page 252 for responses.	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies/tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses.	In the Reg 18 IIA Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies/tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses.

			'not practical' needs to be included. Please see page 252 for responses							
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**Table M (iv) EqIA Framework for Housing**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDH1</b>	<b>SDH2</b>	<b>SDH3</b>	<b>SDH4</b>	<b>SDH5</b>	<b>SDH6</b>	<b>SDH7</b>	<b>SDH8</b>	<b>SDH9</b>	<b>SDH10</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDH1</b>	<b>SDH2</b>	<b>SDH3a</b>	<b>SDH4</b>	<b>SDH5</b>	<b>SDH6</b>	<b>SDH7</b>	<b>SDH8</b>	<b>SDH9</b>	<b>SDH10</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	N/A	The policy will impact on all the Protected Characteristics. The proposed mix will include housing for those on low incomes, older and younger people, those with families and those that are looking to downsize or upsize within the housing market.	The policy will directly impact those requiring accessible housing either now or in the future. This includes those with mobility issues and older/families/young people.	The policy will impact on all the Protected Characteristics but especially those that require older person's accommodation and/or specialist housing.	The policy will impact on all the Protected Characteristics. The policy refers to affordable housing which includes retirement and specialist care housing. Older and younger people, those with families and on low income will benefit from the policy.	The policy will impact on all the Protected Characteristics. The policy refers to affordable housing as rural exception sites. This could impact on a wide range of people including older people, young people with a local connection and those with families and on low income who will benefit from the policy.	The policy will impact on all the Protected Characteristics. The policy refers to extending and replacing dwellings. Maintaining a stock of smaller houses across the National Park will benefit a wide range of people.	N/A	N/A	Gypsies and the travelling community are a Protected Characteristic. This policy will directly impact on them due to the focus of the policy and the consideration of sites.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The housing supply may be in locations where people who are on low incomes, disabled, older or younger cannot access – possibly due	N/A	The accessible housing supply may be in locations where people who are disabled, older cannot access –due to lack of transport,	N/A	N/A.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The policy may indirectly impact on low income groups if there are employed within land based enterprises.	The policy will also indirectly impact on the group as it details matters such as amenity space, parking areas and links to existing

	to cost of housing, lack of transport, limited employment		limited employment or topography, lack of services such as medical facilities							communities and infrastructure.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	Further policies in the local plan relating to type and mix of housing will address the impacts.	The policy caters for a wide range of housing needs. This will be supported by other policies in the Local Plan.	Further policies in the local plan relating to type and mix of housing will address the impacts. The policy should be read with the whole Local Plan.	The policy should be read with the whole Local Plan.	The policy caters for a wide range of affordable housing needs. This will be supported by other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy refers to rural exception sites and affordable housing. This will be supported by other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy should be read with the whole Local Plan.	N/A	The cumulative impact of rural workers' dwellings being developed across the National Park will be addressed via the specific criteria within the policy and will be considered on a case by case basis.	The policy refers to the requirements of unidentified sites and how these will be considered.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change – although considerations of locations may be required – see site policies.	No change – although considerations of locations may be required – see site policies	No change	In the Reg 18 IIA Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies/tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses	In the Reg 18 IIA Recommend there is cross referencing with other policies relating to accessible and adaptation housing. Please see page 252 for responses	N/A	In the Reg 18 - Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies /tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses	In the Reg 18 Recommend there is a cross reference to dark skies/ tranquillity and pollution policies. Please see page 252 for responses

*Economy*

6.26 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Economy. Matters relating to Economy – retail and tourism are listed in the next section. The following RA or standalone considerations are appraised:

**SDE1 Employment**

Policy as written

Option SDE1a set different marketing limits – 18 months for all sites

No policy

**SDE2 Agricultural Development, Diversification and Conversion of Rural buildings**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDE3 Winemaking and Wine Tourism**

Policy as written

No policy

**Table 0 (i) Policy Options for Economy**

SA Objective	SDE1	SDE1a	No SDE1	SDE2	No SDE2	SDE3	No SDE3
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	0	+	0	+	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	0	+	0	+	?
Employment and Economy.	+	-	-	+	0	+	-
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	0	0	-	0	0	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	-	0	0	+	0
Efficient transport network	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 0 (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDE1	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other employment policies, design, transport, and tourism.	It is specific and relevant to the National Park as it focusses on the key sectors, rural businesses, local employment and sustainable business. The cumulative impacts are not outlined as each proposal will be considered on its own merits and site specific criteria will be adhered to.
SDE1a	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long-term	Yes, other employment policies, design, transport, and tourism.	The policy option is positively written with clear information about employment land provision. The policy option sets out the criteria for protecting employment land but sets. different marketing limits – 18 months for all sites. This is onerous and whilst the loss of employment land is regrettable – there is no need to prolong a marketing campaign beyond 12 months. .
No SDE1	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to support the provision and enhancement of employment floorspace and to safeguard existing employment space from alternative uses. This is to support sustainable communities where working age people can be economically active and can work close to where they live. A prosperous local economy contributes to improving mental health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities for the population. Without this policy, the promotion of the local economy and employment opportunities would have a negative impact on the local community.
SDE2	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other employment policies, transport, landscape and housing needs	The policy refers to development proposals on a case by case basis and sets out the requirements in terms of access, impact on the landscape, character, design, biodiversity and cultural heritage.
No SDE2	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on agricultural diversification. Whilst there are some positive impacts from not having a policy, this is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park.
SDE3	Positive Impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other employment and agricultural policies,	The policy is positively written and supports wine making and wine tourism within the National Park. It sets out a range of

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					landscape, access and design policies	requirements including the impact on access, landscape, character and cultural heritage.
No SDE3	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to guide the careful design, planning, and management of land on which grapes are grown (viticulture), wine is made (wineries), and associated activities take place (wine tourism and other activities). Without a policy, the positive benefits of this section of the economy would not be embraced and detrimental impacts would not be addressed or mitigated.

**Table 0 (iii) HIA Framework for Economy**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDE1</b>	<b>SDE2</b>	<b>SDE3</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDE1</b>	<b>SDE2</b>	<b>SDE3</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Allows and supports the local economy which will provide and retain local employment opportunities. This has a direct positive impact on mental health and wellbeing	This policy safeguards employment opportunities and proactively sets out provision for new employment development. This will have a direct impact on mental health and wellbeing.	The policy allows and supports the growth of viticulture which will offer a range of employment opportunities. These will have direct benefits for the local economy and the local community
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The indirect benefits will include retaining and providing employment opportunities cross the National Park which has a positive impact on health. The indirect benefits can include being part of an organisation, learning new skills, earning finance, meeting fellow colleagues. These can have a positive impact on health and wellbeing.	The indirect benefits relate to greater employment opportunities and ensure vitality of farming and agricultural business and possible conversion to residential for those in need of housing.	The indirect benefits can include being part of an organisation, learning new skills, earning finance, meeting fellow colleagues. These can have a positive impact on health and wellbeing. The viticulture growth could have an indirect benefit on the growth of tourism and locations to visit and enjoy.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Supporting employment /learning goals and accessing services.	Supporting employment /learning goals and accessing services.	Access to a wider range of local employment opportunities.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	Will impact all of community.	Will impact all community members but especially people of the working age and in farming/agricultural industries.	Will impact all community members
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy will ensure that impacts on key sectors, rural economy and brownfield land are managed. Impacts on use of resources and supporting renewable energy could be included. The policy will ensure there are employment opportunities in a variety of difference business classes across the National Park and	Potential impacts on the on amenity, landscape character will be considered through the policy	This is a positive policy that supports the group of viticulture whilst providing guidance on any impacts.

Any recommendation to amend the policy	In the Reg 18 IIA - Impacts on use of resources and supporting renewable energy to be included or links to relevant policies as these will have an indirect benefit on health and wellbeing. Please see page 252 for responses.	No change	No change
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**Table 0 (iv) EqIA Framework for Economy**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDE1</b>	<b>SDE2</b>	<b>SDE3</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDE1</b>	<b>SDE2</b>	<b>SDE3</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	N/A	N/A	N/A
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy will have an indirect impact on all members of the community but particularly on low income groups, disabled people who may struggle to find employment or access services/transport, members of society who do not speak English as their first language. This list is not exhaustive.	Will impact all community members indirectly but especially people of the working age and in farming/agricultural industries are looking for employment and/or housing.	Will impact all community members indirectly
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is positively written and strongly encourages local employment and supply chains and supports employment in rural and settlement areas.	The policy is positively written.	The policy is positively written.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change

*Economy - Retail and Tourism*

6.27 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Economy - Retail and Tourism. The following RA or standalone considerations are appraised:

**SDE4 Hierarchy of Town and Village Centres**

Option SDE4 Policy as written

Option SDE4a No settlements are outlined in the policy/no hierarchy.

Option SDE4b More settlements are added to the list

No policy

**SDE5 Development in Town and Village Centres**

Option SDE5 Policy as written

Option SDE5a A policy with no reference to defined shopping frontages

No policy

**SDE6 Shops Outside Centres**

Option SDE6 – Policy as written

Option SDE6a – no defined net sales area

Option SDE6b – marketing campaign of 12 months

Option SDE6c – no definitions with the farm shop/nursery category (i.e. no reference to Surrey, Hampshire and Sussex/30 miles)

Option SDE6d - no impact assessment

No policy

**SDE7 Regenerative Tourism**

Option SDE7 policy as written

Option SDE7a – no contextual analysis required

No policy

**SDE8 Equestrian Development**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDE9 Shop Fronts and Advertisements**

Policy as written

No policy

**Table P (i) Policy Options for Economy - Retail and Tourism**

SA Objective	SDE4	SDE4a	SDE4b	No SDE4	SDE5	SDE5a	No SDE5	SDE6	SDE6a	SDE6b	SDE6c	SDE6d	No SDE6	SDE7	SDE7a	No SDE7	SDE8	No SDE8	SDE9	No SDE9
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	0	0	+	+	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	+	?	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	-	0	+	-	0	+	0	+	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?	+	0	0	+	0	+	0
Employment and Economy.	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	++	+	-	-	-	-	+	0	-	+	+	+	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	0	0	?	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0

SA Objective	SDE4	SDE4a	SDE4b	No SDE4	SDE5	SDE5a	No SDE5	SDE6	SDE6a	SDE6b	SDE6c	SDE6d	No SDE6	SDE7	SDE7a	No SDE7	SDE8	No SDE8	SDE9	No SDE9
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	0	0	?	+	0	-	+	0	0	0	0	-	+	0	-	+	0	0	0
Efficient transport network	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	+	0	0	+	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	0	?	+	-	-	+	0	0	0	-	-	+	-	-	+	0	++	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>

**Table P (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDE4	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	Yes, with other retail policies, sustainable development, heritage and transport policies	There is a clear distinction between the town and village centres which then compliments other policies in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. The policy refers to development being acceptable in the listed settlements and this has a positive impact on other policy matters such as heritage, transport, access to services.
SDE4a	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long Term	Limited synergies with other policies – possibly retail and shop policies	Due to the size and number of settlements within the National Park, a policy with settlements and the hierarchy removed so there is no clear distinction between the different towns and villages would mean the policy is not sound and cannot be clearly delivered. The sheer raft of different places of varying sizes and function leads to it being necessary to include a hierarchy.
SDE4b	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long Term	Limited synergies with other policies – possibly retail and shop policies	Due to the size and number of settlements within the National Park, a policy with many settlements included means there could be no clear distinction between the different towns and villages with possible impacts on heritage, transport and access to services. The sheer raft of different places of varying sizes and function leads to it being necessary to include a clear hierarchy which outlines the main towns and villages within the Park rather than a long list of everywhere regardless of the function/accessibility/strength of the main towns and villages. Unless all and every place is listed, there would need to be some way of limiting the list to the key areas which is how SDE4 is written.
No SDE4	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to support town and village centres by encouraging new retail and other uses appropriate to those locations and safeguarding those that already exist. It also allows for some retail development in the countryside where this is justified by being closely related to the local agricultural and horticultural economy. The four towns and Liss have all identified town or village

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						centres which are reflected in the Policies Map. The four towns have all identified primary shopping frontages and Lewes, Petersfield and Midhurst also have secondary shopping frontages. Without the policy, the key town centre won't be protected.
SDE5	Positive Impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with other retail policies, sustainable development, tourism and heritage and transport policies	This is a positively written policy that seeks to focus development in the town and village centres thus supporting local businesses, transport links, access to services and community facilities. It also supports the evening economy and tourism.
SDE5a	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other retail and shopping policies, sustainable development and landscape.	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on the local economy and design/character of settlements. Through having a policy that does not define the loss of ground floor units within defined shopping frontages – would undermine the function of the town and villages cross the National Park with wider impacts on equalities, health and the economy.
No SDE5	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to support town and village centres by encouraging new retail and other uses appropriate to those locations and safeguarding those that already exist. It also allows for some retail development in the countryside where this is justified by being closely related to the local agricultural and horticultural economy. Without the policy, there would be no policy guidance for town and village centres.
SDE6	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, other retail and shopping policies, sustainable development and economy.	The policy is positively written and supports the local economy, retail provision for local communities and any impact of retail development outside of the town and larger village boundaries. The policy considers garden centres and the impact on the Park and local economy.
SDE6a	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, retail and employment policies,	The policy, whilst it may have a positive impact on the economy, does not adequately address the need for community retail units for the benefit of local communities and may result in larger shops that will have a negative

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						impact on town/larger village centres/transport and traffic/ character of settlements and the wider landscape. n.
SDE6b	Neutral impacts	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, retail and employment policies.	This policy would have a negative impact on the economy due to the reduced marketing time required to illustrate the loss of ground floor units from retail is justified. Whilst this policy relates to outside of centres, this will have an impact on local communities who rely on retail uses outside of centres.
SDE6c	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies in employment and economy, transport and sustainable development	This policy would have a negative impact on the local economy and employment, transport (due to the increase in food miles) and climate change (also due to the increase in food miles and limited support for local producers). The policy could result in the expansion or creation of new garden centres/nurseries that will have a detrimental impact on the towns/centres within the National Park thus creating traffic generation with limited positive impact on the local economy.
SDE6d	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on employment, retail and design/character	This option considers omitting the criteria that requires for an impact assessment for development outside the centres. This would have a negative impact on the character of the settlements as well as an impact on the local economy and there would be no means of assessing this or understanding how the impact would affect local communities.
No SDE6	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of this policy is to support town and village centres by encouraging new retail and other uses appropriate to those locations and safeguarding those that already exist. It also allows for some retail development in the countryside where this is justified by being closely related to the local agricultural and horticultural economy. Without the policy, there would be no policy guidance for shops outside centres.
SDE7	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on employment, landscape and heritage	The policy states that proposals which would result in the whole or partial loss of existing visitor accommodation, visitor attractions and/or recreation facilities will not be permitted unless there is evidence that the current use is

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						financially unviable and a robust marketing campaign of at least 12 months or that it harms the special qualities of the National Park. The policy will ensure that there is robust consideration before a site can change the use or be developed for a different use and it has a positive impact on heritage, landscape, biodiversity and character of settlements.
SDE7a	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on tourism, employment, landscape and design.	This option would result in no contextual analysis being submitted for development proposals for new visitor accommodation, attractions and/or facilities. Therefore, the impact on design, layout and location are not readily considered with possible detractor from the appearance, character, heritage, tranquillity, and setting of the landscape. This would result in possible negative impacts on the National Park and limited ability to ensure developments are considered acceptable within this protected landscape.
No SDE7	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The National Park and surrounding areas are major resources for tourism, recreation and learning. The visitor economy provides opportunities to promote the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park, as per the statutory purpose 2 of National Parks. However, such development has the potential to impact on the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the area and conflict with statutory purpose 1. This policy seeks to reduce this conflict and support the concept of regenerative tourism. This would not be supported if there was no specific policy.
SDE8	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on heritage, design and character/design	The policy is positively written and acknowledges the number of horses and equestrian activities can change the landscape and character of the National Park. This policy provides guidance on the impact
No SDE8	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on equestrian development. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park. The National Park has established equestrian

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						businesses and a cultural history of equestrian activities. The number of horses, and the way in which horses are both used and cared for, has the potential to change the use and character of landscape.
<b>SDE9</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on heritage, design and lighting	This is positively written and supports shop front and advertisements that respect the local character, street scene and heritage assets as well as managing light pollution and use of appropriate materials.
<b>No SDE9</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on adverts. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park.

**Table P (iii) HIA Framework for Economy - Retail and Tourism**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDE4</b>	<b>SDE5</b>	<b>SDE6</b>	<b>SDE7</b>	<b>SDE8</b>	<b>SDE9</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDE4</b>	<b>SDE5</b>	<b>SDE6</b>	<b>SDE7</b>	<b>SDE8</b>	<b>SDE9</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Direct benefits of creating and supporting tourism facilities which will benefit all visitors and local communities regarding employment, experiences, outdoor recreation and enjoyment	N/A	N/A
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	This policy ensures the vitality of the listed village and town centres which in turn will help improve the range of services and retail offer and access for those with limited means of transport.	This policy ensures the vitality of the town and village centres which in turn will help improve the retail offer and range of services and access for those with limited means of transport. This will also retain uses on the ground floor which will support the local economy. The policy also supports public realm improvements and community led developments	The policy supports the development of small convenience stores and farm shops/garden centres. These are all important for the health and wellbeing of the community who feel able to access retail near where they live – often using local stores without a car or transport. This creates community cohesion for many. Farm shops will support local produce and supply chains.	The indirect benefits include ability to access green space, provide education and employment associated with tourism. appreciating their centre and living/working/visiting attractive settlements.	There are some indirect impacts such as location of equestrian businesses, but these will have minimal influence on health and wellbeing. The positive impact of working on equestrian farms and riding horses will be important for many people	This policy supports new and changed shop front that respect the design and character of the local area. This will have an indirect impact on maintaining the character of an area which will lead to the local community
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Opportunities for a wider range of town centre services and facilities. These will compliment retail offers.	Opportunities for a wider range of town centre services and facilities. These will compliment retail offers.	N/A	Ability to be physically active, and to be at one with nature and experience new activities.	Ability to be physically active, recreation and activity benefits. Self-improvement from being with animals and outdoors.	N/A

Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	Will impact all of community, ensuring sustainable access to services and facilities	Will impact all of community, ensuring sustainable access to services and facilities	This will impact all members of the community.	Will impact a wide range of both the local community and visitors.	Mainly impact certain groups of society who undertake equestrian activities	This will impact all members of the community
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	Increased employment levels locally and will assist with supporting transport options.	Increased employment levels locally and support for the local economy and public realm improvements/community developments.	Cumulative impacts will be considered through the retail impact assessments.	Impacts on amenity and landscape character will be minimised through the policy and loss of tourism facilities are considered in the policy.	Impacts on amenity and landscape character will be minimised through the policy.	Impacts on light pollution, heritage and design are minimised through the policy.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

**Table P (iv) EqIA Framework for Economy - Retail and Tourism**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDE4</b>	<b>SDE5</b>	<b>SDE6</b>	<b>SDE7</b>	<b>SDE8</b>	<b>SDE9</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDE4</b>	<b>SDE5</b>	<b>SDE6</b>	<b>SDE7</b>	<b>SDE8</b>	<b>SDE9</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy will indirectly impact on all members of the community but will especially assist those with access to town centres and people seeking retail or town centre employment.	The policy will indirectly impact on all members of the community but will especially assist those with access to town centres and people seeking retail or town centre employment.	The policy will indirectly impact on all members of the community but will especially assist those who can access local shops without the need for a private car and could walk or cycle to the shops.	The policy will indirectly impact on all members of the community and visitors. However, matters relating to access within facilities is not highlighted. Accessibility in terms of being able to reach the facilities (transport/walking/sustainable forms) is included within the policy.	-	The policy will indirectly impact on all members of the community and visitors.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is positively written. However, there may be a need to acknowledge that smaller settlements do offer services vital for some people.	The policy is positively written.	The policy is positively written.	Impacts on amenity and landscape character will be minimised through the policy and loss of tourism facilities are considered in the policy but accessibility into and within facilities is not clear.		The policy is positively written
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	In Reg 18 IIA -No change but supporting text to refer to maintaining retail/facilities in smaller settlements where possible. Please see page 252 for responses	No change	No change	In Reg 18 IIA - Reference to improving accessible to and within tourism facilities should be added. Please see page 252 for comments		No change

*Green, Blue and Community Space*

6.28 These policies are grouped together under the topic of Green, Blue and Community Space. The following RA or standalone considerations are appraised:

**SDG1 Community Facilities**

Policy as written

Option SDG1a set different marketing limits – 18 months

No policy

**SDG2 Green and Blue Infrastructure**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDG3 Public Open Space, Sports and Recreational Facilities**

Policy as written

No policy

**SDG4 Local Green Space**

Policy as written

No policy

**Table Q (i) Policy Options for Green, Blue and Community Space**

SA Objective	SDG1	SDG1a	No SDG1	SDG2	No SDG2	SDG3	No SDG3	SDG4	No SDG4
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	0	0	0	+	?	+	+	+	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	0	0	+	0	0	-	+	0
Employment and Economy.	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	0	-	+	-	+	0	+	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	0	-	+	-	+	+	+	0
Efficient transport network	0	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>

**Table Q (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDG1</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on landscape, infrastructure, design and open space.	The policy is positively written and supports the retention and enhancement of community buildings. The policy has should be read in association with policies on design, impact on landscape, sustainable transport links and accessibility to and within the building. This policy also has a positive impact on employment and town/village centres.
<b>SDG1a</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on landscape, infrastructure, design and open space.	The policy is positively written with clear information about community facilities. The policy option sets out the criteria for protecting community but sets. different marketing limits – 18 months. This is likely to have a detrimental impact on community facilities and their future or alternative use.
<b>No SDG1</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks .	The purpose of policy SDG1 is to support new, and protect existing, community facilities that serve local communities in and around the National Park. Community facilities are at the heart of local communities and a facility in one community may also serve surrounding communities (inside and/or outside the National Park) in rural areas. The loss of a community facility is very difficult to replace. There would be no policy guidance on the loss or development of new community facilities.
<b>SDG2</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on landscape, nature recovery, transport, public realm, tourism, climate change, sustainable development, flooding and open space	The policy is positively written and supports a range of green and blue infrastructure as well as managing proposals that will harm. Development proposals that will harm the green and blue infrastructure network will not be permitted unless, where it is demonstrated that harm cannot be avoided, satisfactory measures are incorporated that sufficiently mitigate or offset any negative effects.
<b>No SDG2</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks.	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on providing blue and green infrastructure within developments and conserving, connecting, creating, enhancing, and/or restoring green and blue infrastructure assets, corridors, links and the overall network across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
						standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park.
<b>SDG3</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with policies on landscape, public realm, housing and sustainable development and open space	The policy will have a positive impact on housing development and open space and will provide high quality, relevant and accessible public open space. This will be in accordance with the National Park's open space study.
<b>No SDG3</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on providing open space within developments and protecting facilities across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park and housing developments.
<b>SDG4</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, with open space, green infrastructure, landscape and heritage	This policy is positively written and supports the identification of local green spaces which are listed and will be shown on the proposals map.
<b>No SDG4</b>	Neutral impacts	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on providing local green space across the National Park. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is specific list of sites set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park.

**Table Q (iii) HIA Framework for Green, Blue and Community Space**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDG1</b>	<b>SDG2</b>	<b>SDG3</b>	<b>SDG4</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDG1</b>	<b>SDG2</b>	<b>SDG3</b>	<b>SDG4</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Positive impacts from the policy include retaining and supporting new community facilities that relate to social inclusion, ability to access facilities and services.	The policy supports and promotes areas of blue and green open space and infrastructure, which helps positive more mental health and physical activity	The direct benefits are central to this policy as it provides opportunities for education and access to public open space and nature and sports facilities. a	The direct benefits are central to this policy as it provides opportunities for the creation and retention of local green space (LGS). This will be of benefit to local communities even if there is no public access.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Providing a community service that can help with day to day life – health and wellbeing.	As above – improvement and better access to green and blue infrastructure has a health benefit.	The indirect benefits are as above. The open space will be public and therefore available for all sections of the community. This will lead to indirect benefits to health and wellbeing.	Even if the LGS is not public – it will provide a green space within a settlement that can be enjoyed by the local community.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	Ability to access services, employment and education and enjoy social interaction, learn a new skill, be part of the local community.	The policy allows the ability to be physically active and access green space, also to learn about the local natural environment	Opportunities to change behaviours in relation to recreational activities	There may be options for LGS to be publicly accessible which would mean they are facilities for exercise and outdoor wellbeing.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	This will benefit all those in the local community provided the facilities are within easily accessible locations for all users In addition (whilst outside the scope of the policy), times and days of operation will be important for some groups as well as matters regarding safety and security.	This will benefit all those in the local community. However, not all areas of green and blue open space may be accessible to the public. The policy makes specific reference to accessible, inclusive and safe space.	This will benefit all those in the local community. The policy makes specific reference to accessible, inclusive and safe space.	This will benefit all members of the community

<p>How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?</p>	<p>The policy sets out guidance regarding the loss of community facilities.</p>	<p>Matters relating to accessibility and inclusivity are included within the policy.</p>	<p>The policy is positively written. Matters relating to accessibility and inclusivity are included within the policy</p>	<p>The policy is positively written and should be read in the context of the whole Local Plan</p>
<p>Any recommendation to amend the policy</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>In the Reg 18 IIA - Include blue infrastructure in the policy. Please see page 252 for responses.</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>

**Table Q (iv) EqIA Framework for Green, Blue and Community Space**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDG1</b>	<b>SDG2</b>	<b>SDG3</b>	<b>SDG4</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDG1</b>	<b>SDG2</b>	<b>SDG3</b>	<b>SDG4</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy will have a direct impact on those with mobility issues. This in terms of facilities being within an easily accessible location and access to and within the building. Matters relating to safety and security will be important for all protected characteristics. The policy refers to inclusivity and therefore it is expected there will be positive direct impacts from it.	The policy will have a direct impact on those with mobility issues. However, accessibility has been referenced within the policy and regard is to be had to linking the infrastructure with active travel routes.	The policy will have a direct impact on those with mobility issues. However, accessibility has been referenced within the policy. In addition, inclusive and safety are also referenced. These are important direct impacts on the protected characteristics. In addition, any signage will need to ensure all members of society can access the information.	N/A
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy may indirectly impact those that are unable to access the facilities using public transport but reference is made to facilities being well located to the community it serves. It may also have an indirect impact on those on low incomes, but this will be on a case by case basis depending on the location of the facility. This may also impact on those who are older if they are unable to access the community facilities. This could be due to times and days of the week or relate to matters of safety.	The policy will indirectly impact those that are unable to access the infrastructure due to mobility issues. There may be safety concerns. Reference to information that help understand the National Park will need to ensure that protected characteristics are considered (for example race, age and learning disabilities).	The policy will indirectly impact those that are unable to access the facilities using public transport and possibly those on low incomes, but this will be on a case by case basis depending on the location of the facility.	N/A
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy refers to the loss of community facilities and how this will be managed. It also refers to accessibility	Matters relating to access, inclusivity and safety are referred to within the policy. This should be read	The policy does refer to facilities being safe and accessible to all members of the community.	N/A

	and inclusivity. Matters relating to lighting and parking are addressed within the local plan	in conjunction with the Local Plan as a whole.		
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	In Reg 18 IIA - comments. Recommend that the policy refers to gender neutral/accessibility within and to the building and sustainable transport. Please see page 252 for responses.	No change	In Reg 18 IIA - comments Recommend that the policy refers to accessibility within and to the building and sustainable transport. Please see page 252 for responses.	No change

*Infrastructure*

6.29 These policies focus on infrastructure. At this stage, an assessment has been made of the proposed policy against the position without a policy. This is considered appropriate as in all cases as the policies are focussed on the National Park.

**SDT1 Vision-led Transport Approach**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDT2 Active Travel Routes**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDT3 Highway and Public Realm Design**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDT4 Parking Provision**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDT5 Infrastructure**

Policy as written.

No policy

**SDT6 Telecommunications Infrastructure**

Policy as written.

No policy

**Table R (i) Policy Options for Infrastructure**

SA Objective	SDT1	No SDT1	SDT2	No SDT2	SDT3	No SDT3	SDT4	No SDT4	SDT5	No SDT5	SDT6	No SDT6
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0	+	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	?	+	?	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	?	+	?	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	-	0	0	+	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	-	+	-	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	0	0	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	+	0
<b>FINAL SCORE WITH HIGHEST NUMBER</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table R (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDT1</b>	Positive impacts	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, transport and sustainable development policies, design, and biodiversity.	The policy is positively written and supports transport development and infrastructure. However, there are limited synergies with dark skies, light pollution, and climate change and these matters could be included or links provided to other policies.
<b>No SDT1</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of policy SDT1 is to set out the vision-led transport approach, which seeks to locate and design development that minimises the need and distance to travel, maximises the potential for active travel; and facilitates access to public transport through the provision and safeguarding of infrastructure. Without this policy, matters relating to vision led transport would not be supported.
<b>SDT2</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, open space, transport, green infrastructure, biodiversity, and landscape	The policy is positively written and conserves and enhances active travel routes. It includes several disused railway lines.
<b>No SDT2</b>	Neutral impact	0	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of policy SDT2 is to safeguard, conserve, enhance, and expand the extensive network of active travel routes which run across and beyond the National Park. Without this policy, positive impacts would not be harnessed and there would no policy management of negative impacts.
<b>SDT3</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	Yes, design, transport, healthy living, landscape, heritage, and sustainable development policies	The policy is positively written and supports the public realm and public art proposals. This policy provides guidance on the impact.

<b>No SDT3</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on public realm, highway design, and public art. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park. The policy specifically refers to the character and landscape of the National Park.
<b>SDT4</b>	Positive impact	<b>+</b>	Permanent	Long term	Yes, links with transport, development and sustainable transport, landscape, retail, employment, housing and tourism.	The policy is positively written and supports public and parking provision.
<b>No SDT4</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	The purpose of policy SDT4 is to set out the approach to the provision of parking spaces, cycle parking and associated EV charging infrastructure. There would be no guidance without this policy.
<b>SDT5</b>	Positive impact	<b>+</b>	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on telecommunications, public realm, landscape and heritage.	The policy is positively written and supports infrastructure proposals. This policy provides guidance on the impact.
<b>No SDT5</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on infrastructure proposals. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park. The policy specifically refers to the character and landscape of the National Park.
<b>SDT6</b>	Positive impact	<b>+</b>	Permanent	Long term	Yes, policies on infrastructure, landscape and ecology, new homes and employment/community development.	The policy is positively written and supports telecommunication proposals. This policy provides guidance on the impact.
<b>No SDT6</b>	Neutral impact	<b>0</b>	-	-	N/A, would have to rely on national policies in	Without the policy there may be some long term impacts on telecommunications. This is not a sustainable or practical option as there

					the NPPF and guidance on National Parks	is a requirement and standard set out in the policy specifically for the South Downs National Park. The policy specifically refers to the character and landscape of the National Park.
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**Table R (iii) HIA Framework for Infrastructure**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDT1</b>	<b>SDT2</b>	<b>SDT3</b>	<b>SDT4</b>	<b>SDT5</b>	<b>SDT6</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual’s ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDT1</b>	<b>SDT2</b>	<b>SDT3</b>	<b>SDT4</b>	<b>SDT5</b>	<b>SDT6</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The direct benefits include better facilities for sustainable transport options which includes cycling, walking and public transport. These are good for health, well-being, and inclusion	The direct benefits include and support for non-motorised access to a range of walkways and routes which are positive for health and wellbeing.	The policy is positive about increasing mobility and creating inclusive places which will be of direct impact on the health and wellbeing of people. It encourages safe pedestrian activity and safe sustainable forms of transport, ability to be physically active in attractive locations.	The ability to park (whether a motorised vehicle or not) will have a positive impact on mental health. In addition, parking provision near settlements or community centres will encourage people to visit the Park and the settlements within.	N/A	The policy supports better access to services, employment and education and this will have a direct benefit on health and wellbeing.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Opportunities for sustainable modes of transport to be accommodated near to settlements that will allow access to education, employment, leisure. In addition, safety and accessibility are referenced within the policy.	Better opportunities for sustainable modes of transport that can be near settlements. These can be of indirect benefit and provide quiet, open space routes to enjoy	The policy promotes better design, and public art which will have a positive impact on places and spaces. This will have an indirect impact on wellbeing and quality of life.	The indirect impact is for a range of parking options at home, employment and tourism with encouragement to use sustainable transport options or electric vehicles. A reduction in noise and air pollution will have an indirect impact.	This is a positive policy the delivery of or improved infrastructure. It allows residents to live well locally and have access to education and, facilities.	Indirect impacts include ability to access internet and other forms of telecommunications for day to day needs and avoids isolation. This is positive for mental health and for education and employment opportunities for residents.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The policy allows people to be physically active and/or use public transport to services, work and education et	Ability to be physically active, walk to services, work and education.	-	The policy encourages shift in personal choice of mode to sustainable transport options or electric vehicles	Allows the community to participate in physical activities and access services.	Better access to services, employment and education.

<p>Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?</p>	<p>Will impact all groups of society equally. It may mean those who cannot drive or afford to drive – are able to use other transport means. The policy also refers to accessibility, safety and reliable information.</p>	<p>This will benefit all those in the local community but it refers to safety, inclusivity, appropriate signage and wayfinding directions and accessibility. .</p>	<p>Will impact all groups of society equally however, it will have a positive impact on those with limited mobility, learning difficulties and improve safety for all.</p>	<p>Will benefit all groups of the community. However, matters regarding safety may affect some vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Positive policy for all the community, will enable the provision of infrastructure to meet the needs of all.</p>	<p>Improved digital connectivity will be positive for all community groups, but there may be still members of community who are unable to access digital services and information. However, it is important to remember that digital connectivity is not the solution to all society interactions. The local plan supports face to face interactions and the benefits of the outdoors and beautiful places.</p>
<p>How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?</p>	<p>The policy is positively written and should be read in the context of the whole Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is positively written and should be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.</p>	<p>Strong design creates improved places and distinct environments, and this policy supports such proposals. Any negative impacts on the environment will be mitigated through this and other policies in the plan.</p>	<p>The policy includes details on design, use of SUDS and location as well as accessibility and electric cars and bikes. The policy is positively written and should be read in the context of the whole Local Plan</p>	<p>Any negative impacts on the environment will be mitigated through this and other policies in the plan.</p>	<p>The policy is to be read in association with other policies and the Local Plan as a whole.</p>
<p>Any recommendation to amend the policy</p>	<p>The Reg 18 IIA - The policy could include links to dark skies, light pollution, and climate change. Please see page 252 for responses.</p>	<p>The Reg 18IIA - The policy could be enhanced by including key routeways and long distance walks such as the South Downs Way. Please see page 252 for responses</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>The Reg 18 IIA - The policy could include links with dark skies, light pollution, and climate change please see page 252 for responses.</p>	<p>No change</p>	<p>No change</p>

**Table R (iv) EqIA Framework for Infrastructure**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDT1</b>	<b>SDT2</b>	<b>SDT3</b>	<b>SDT4</b>	<b>SDT5</b>	<b>SDT6</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDT1</b>	<b>SDT2</b>	<b>SDT3</b>	<b>SDT4</b>	<b>SDT5</b>	<b>SDT6</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy will have a direct impact on those with mobility issues. However, accessibility and safety have been referenced within the policy. These are important direct impacts on the protected characteristics. In addition, any signage will need to ensure all members of society can access the information.	The policy will have a direct impact on those with mobility issues. However, accessibility has been referenced within the policy. In addition, inclusive and safety are also referenced. These are important direct impacts on the protected characteristics. In addition, any signage will need to ensure all members of society can access the information.	The policy will impact all groups of society equally however, it will have a positive impact on those with limited mobility, learning difficulties and improve safety for all.	The policy will impact those with disabilities (blue badge holders) and those with limited mobility. However, accessibility has been referenced within the policy. In addition, any signage will need to ensure all members of society can access the information.	N/A	The policy supports better access to services, employment and education and this will have a direct benefit on health and wellbeing
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The policy will indirectly impact those that are unable to access the facilities using public transport and possibly those on low incomes as well as members of the community who have difficulty reading and retaining information.	The policy will indirectly impact those that are unable to access the facilities using public transport and possibly those on low incomes, but this will be on a case by case basis depending on the location of travel route and the surface treatment/links to settlements. .	The policy indirectly impacts on all groups but is especially positive for those with mobility issues. The policy supports accessible public realm and highway design.	There may be an impact on those who cannot or afford to drive (young, older people, low incomes, disabled). The focus is on parking, but the policy does refer to parking being near to a settlement where other forms of transport is available.	The policy indirectly impacts on all groups.	Improved connectivity could lead to isolation for those that have mobility problems as face to face interactions may be difficult. In addition, those that cannot afford to be connected or find the digital world fast paced (for instance older people) may also be isolated from the digital world around them. b
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy does refer to accessibility and safety. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan as a whole.	The policy does refer to accessibility and safety. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan as a whole.	The policy is positively written.	Matters relating to pollution can be addressed through encouraging and supporting the use of electric cars and	The policy is positively written.	The Local Plan provides support for face to face interactions and activities through positive policies that

				cycles. In addition, the policy encourages parking to be within the settlements. This should be read in conjunction with the Local Plan as a whole.		promote the outdoors, tourism and nature based activities.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

*Sites and Unimplemented Allocations*

- 6.30 This section considers all policies for allocation within the Proposed Submission Local Plan. There are no reasonable alternatives as all the sites have been assessed through the LAA process. All sites were appraised using the same methodology and therefore these are the most appropriate for allocation. Sites have been assessed through the LAA and those considered to be suitable, achievable and available for residential development are proposed to be allocated unless they are existing commitments or could be delivered through thematic policies. All other sites, having been assessed through the LAA are not considered reasonable alternatives as they are not suitable, available or achievable and have not achieved positive scores against a range of criteria. The details are set out in the LAA documents.
- 6.31 The sites (as they stand now before allocation/development) have been appraised in chapter 5 of this IIA. This section now appraises the site policies for those allocated within the Proposed Submission Local Plan together with existing unimplemented allocations (brought forward from the adopted Local Plan).
- 6.32 Several assumptions have been made in the scoring. These are: sites allocated for housing will score as having a positive impact on SO 10 (housing). Site allocation policies will score as having either a neutral or a positive impact on landscape (SO1). This is because the sites have been assessed as being reasonable and policies will include reference/mitigation measures or other criteria relating to landscape. There will be several distinct measures brought forward for each site as part of a planning application that will draw out specific landscape impact matters. For this exercise, the IIA has taken the landscape study and the site allocation policy criteria into account. In other examples, where a site is scored neutral (0) –this is because other policies within the Local Plan address the issues. The site policies do not repeat other policy directions given within the Local Plan under separate policy numbers. The Plan is to be read as a whole and includes a complete suite of policies.
- 6.33 The following policies are appraised (ordered under each local authority area). After these tables, will be a list of the unimplemented allocations ordered under each County (West Sussex, East Sussex and Hampshire):

**Adur District (Table S) 2 sites**

SDA58 Hoe Court, Lancing

SDA72 Land off Steepdown Road, Sompting

**Arun District (Table T) 3 sites**

SDA49 Land south of Soldiers Field House, Findon

SDA50 Land north of The Quadrangle, Findon

SDA51 Land south of Findon (Wyatt’s Field), Findon

**Chichester District (Table U) 18 sites**

SDA18 Land adjacent to Grange Car Park, Midhurst

SDA19 Land at Forest Road, Midhurst

SDA20 Former Bus Depot, Midhurst

SDA21 Land east of Pitsham Lane (Cocking parish)

SDA22 Land adjacent Former Easebourne School, Easebourne

SDA23 Midhurst Community Hospital and 1-2 Rotherfield Mews, Easebourne

SDA24 Land west of Budgenor Lodge, Easebourne  
 SDA25 Land south of Herbert Shiner School (includes Petworth NDP H7)  
 SDA26 Land at Rotherbridge Lane, Petworth  
 SDA27 Land north of Northend Close, Petworth  
 SDA39 Land east of Coombe Crescent, Bury  
 SDA46 Land at Hawksfold, Fernhurst  
 SDA59 Land west of The Street, Lodsworth  
 SDA60 Land at Fernhurst Road, Milland  
 SDA61 Land at Rake Road, Milland  
 SDA62 Land west of Valentines Lea, Northchapel  
 SDA67 1-4 Parsonage Estate, Rogate  
 SDA68 Clayton Court, Hill Brow, Rogate

**East Hampshire District (Table V) 15 sites**

SDA8 Land at and rear of Causeway House  
 SDA9 Land south of The Causeway  
 SDA10 Land at Penns Place  
 SDA11 Land south of Paddock Way  
 SDA12 Land at Drum Court  
 SDA13 The Courtyard, Heath Road  
 SDA14 Land at Festival Hall  
 SDA15 Land at Windward, Reservoir Lane  
 SDA28 Land at Farnham and Station Roads, Liss  
 SDA29 Land at Copper Beeches, Silver Birch and Heathmount, Hill Brow  
 SDA31 Land west of Liphook  
 SDA32 Land at Westlands House, off Longmoor Road  
 SDA38 Land south of Lovell Gardens, Binsted  
 SDA71 Land off Merryfield Road, Sheet  
 SDA78 Land north of Winchester Road, Stroud

**Horsham District (Table W) 3 sites**

SDA35 East Street Farm, Amberley  
 SDA43 G&T Land north of Kings Lane, Coldwaltham  
 SDA77 Land at Horsham Road, Steyning

**Lewes & Eastbourne Districts (Table X) 7 sites**

SDA4 County Hall, St Anne's Crescent  
 SDA5 East Sussex College, Mountfield Road  
 SDA6 Springman House, 8 North Street  
 SDA7 Land rear of White Hart, 55 High Street  
 SDA44 Land at Beechwood Lane, Cooksbridge  
 SDA56 Land at Land at Holdings Farm, Wellgreen Lane, Kingston near Lewes  
 SDA57 Audibarn Farm, Ashcombe Lane, Kingston near Lewes

**Mid Sussex District Council (Table Y) 2 sites**

SDA54 Land east of Lodge Lane, Keymer  
 SDA55 Land at Southdowns Farm, Keymer

**Wealden District (Table Z) 1 site**

SDA34 Alfriston Court, Alfriston

**Winchester District (Table AA) 3 sites**

SDA65 Land at Old Green Farm, Owslebury  
 SDA79 Land north of Dodds Lane, Swanmore

SDA80 Land north of Hewlett Close, Twyford

Unimplemented sites

**West Sussex (Table BB) 9 sites**

SDA16 Holmbush Caravan Park, Midhurst (previously SD79)

SDA17 Land at the Fairway, Midhurst (previously SD80)

SDA30 Shoreham Cement Works (previously SD56)

SDA42 Land South of London Road, Coldwaltham (previously SD64)

SDA47 Land at Elm Rise, Findon (previously SD69)

SDA48 Soldiers Field House, Findon (previously SD70)

SDA73 Land North of the Forge, South Harting (previously SD87)

SDA74 Land at Loppers Ash, South Harting (previously SD86)

SDA75 Land adjacent Stedham Sawmills, Stedham (previously SD88)

**East Sussex (Table CC) 5 sites**

SDA1 North Street Quarter: Phoenix Area; Former Bus Station; and Eastgate Wharf (previously SD57)

SDA2 Land at Old Malling Farm, Lewes (previously SD76)

SDA3 Malling Brooks, Lewes (previously SD77)

SDA33 Kings Ride, Alfriston (previously SD59)

SDA64 Offham Barns, Offham (previously SD83)

**Hampshire (Table DD) 9 sites**

SDA36 Land at Clements Close, Binsted (previously SD60)

SDA37 New Barn Stables, The Street, Binsted (previously SD61)

SDA40 Land South of the A272 at Hinton Marsh, Cheriton (previously SD63)

SDA45 Park Lane, Droxford (previously SD65)

SDA52 Land at Petersfield Road, Greatham (previously SD71)

SDA53 Land at Itchen Abbas House, Itchen Abbas (previously SD73)

SDA69 Land at Ketchers Field, Selborne (previously SD84)

SDA70 Land at Pulens Lane, Sheet (previously SD85)

SDA76 Land South of Church Road, Steep (previously SD89)

**Table S (i) Policy Options for Adur District allocations**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>SDA58</b>	<b>SDA72</b>
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	?
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	+
Employment and Economy.	+	+
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table S (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDA58	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for housing (Class C3) 50 Homes, or Residential Institution (Class C2) 60 Bed Care Home plus 18 (Class C3) Homes
SDA72	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 30 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table S (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Adur District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA58</b>	<b>SDA72</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA58</b>	<b>SDA72</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development will create new housing which includes open space and access to the open countryside. It might also include a residential care home as an alternative scheme.	The development will create new housing which includes open space and access to the open countryside.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to improve pedestrian access linking to the public rights of way and A27 as well as retaining trees and master planning the site so it can be developed in phases.	The policy will respect the local heritage assets, and which will seek to retain vegetation.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The site is located near to Lancing Leisure Centre and riding stables.	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy includes a care home as an alternative development proposal. The policy also includes improvements to pedestrian access so this will be of benefit for those that walk or cycle. In addition, there bus stops on the A27. It also includes a criteria about acoustic designs which may impact some groups.	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to the local topography and the development of any two storey buildings. In addition, those on low incomes or without a car/unable to drive may be impacted.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The impact on heritage assets is set out in the policy and improved access/pedestrian links.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The impact on heritage assets is set out in the policy. Improved access to bus stops is included within the policy
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None

**Table S (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Adur District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA58</b>	<b>SDA72</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA58</b>	<b>SDA72</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The development will provide new housing and/or a care home. This will benefit those that require a care home facility. The site is quite isolated although the policy does refer to improved access. This will benefit those that are mobile. However, for those that can't or are unable to drive then the site is quite isolated although there are buses along the A27. It isn't near to Lancing centre. There is a primary school in North Lancing.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing, and it may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the location of the site is to the north of the A27 and topography will mean some of those with limited mobility may find difficulty. The development will improve pedestrian access.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. It may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the location of the site is to the north of the A27 and topography will mean some of those with limited mobility may find difficulty. The development will improve access to bus stops.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The policy refers to a landscape led masterplan where certain details will be outlined	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The policy refers to a landscape led masterplan where certain details will be outlined.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None

**Table T (i) Policy Options for Arun District allocations**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>SDA49</b>	<b>SDA50</b>	<b>SDA51</b>
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	+	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	?	+	+
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table T (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA49</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, heritage, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 8 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA50</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 20 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA51</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, heritage, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 20 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table T (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Arun District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA49</b>	<b>SDA50</b>	<b>SDA51</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA49</b>	<b>SDA50</b>	<b>SDA51</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development will create new housing which includes pedestrian access through the site. It will also retain and enhance vegetation around the site.	The development will create new housing which includes pedestrian access through the site.	The development will create new housing within a well-designed and master planned scheme with open space and connections to the wider countryside.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development refers to traffic calming measures. It also seeks to protect the conservation area and promotes high quality design.	The development will include acoustic measures that will assist with noise from the A24 and adjacent employment. It also includes contributions towards a safe crossing over the A24. It also refers to traffic calming measures.	The development includes contributions towards a safe crossing over the A24. It also refers to traffic calming measures. It also seeks to protect the conservation area and promotes high quality design.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The development may result in better access to Findon and any local facilities	The development may result in better access to Findon and any local facilities.	The development may result in better access to Findon and any local facilities
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to the development of any two storey buildings. In addition, those on low incomes or without a car/unable to drive may be impacted as there is no rail station in Findon.	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to the development of any two storey buildings. In addition, those on low incomes or without a car/unable to drive may be impacted as there is no rail station in Findon. However, improved access to bus stops/the centre of Findon will be positive.	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to the development of any two storey buildings. In addition, those on low incomes or without a car/unable to drive may be impacted as there is no rail station in Findon. However, improved access to bus stops/the centre of Findon/garden centre will be positive.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. Improved access within the site and across the A24 plus acoustic measures are included within the policy	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. Improved access within the site and across the A24 are included within the policy
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None

**Table T (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Arun District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA49</b>	<b>SDA50</b>	<b>SDA51</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA49</b>	<b>SDA50</b>	<b>SDA51</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The development may impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility	The development may impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility.	The development may impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	-	The development may also impact on those with sensitive hearing/hearing difficulties/those with other breathing and other health difficulties.	-
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	none

**Table U (i) Policy Options for Chichester District allocations**

SA Objective	SDA18	SDA19	SDA20	SDA21	SDA22	SDA23	SDA24	SDA25	SDA26	SDA27	SDA39	SDA46	SDA59	SDA60	SDA61	SDA62	SDA67	SDA68
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	+	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	?
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	0	?	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Efficient transport network	+	0	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	?	0	0	+	?	0

SA Objective	SDA18	SDA19	SDA20	SDA21	SDA22	SDA23	SDA24	SDA25	SDA26	SDA27	SDA39	SDA46	SDA59	SDA60	SDA61	SDA62	SDA67	SDA68
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	9	7	6	7	8	9	5	8	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	6	6	5

**Table U (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA18</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, heritage, design, open space, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 10 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA19</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 5 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA20</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 6 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA21</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 50 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA22</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, heritage, open space, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA23</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, flooding, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should	This is a positively written policy for 66 bed care home. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					be considered in the context of site policies	
<b>SDA24</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 30 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA25</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 175 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA26</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 7 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA27</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, employment, noise pollution, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 18 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA39</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, flooding, public footpaths, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 15 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA41</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, heritage, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should	This is a positively written policy for 25 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					be considered in the context of site policies	
<b>SDA46</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, biodiversity, flooding, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 7 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA59</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA60</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, biodiversity, flooding, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 13 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA61</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long Term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, biodiversity, flooding, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 8 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA62</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, biodiversity, open space, flooding, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 25 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA67</b>	Neutral Impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, health and	This is a positively written policy for 12 houses. The cumulative impact of sites

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA68</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, transport, heritage, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 16 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B. It is noted that parts of this site and Hill Brow are within several local authority areas.

**Table U (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Chichester District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA18</b>	<b>SDA19</b>	<b>SDA20</b>	<b>SDA21</b>	<b>SDA22</b>	<b>SDA23</b>	<b>SDA24</b>	<b>SDA25</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA18</b>	<b>SDA19</b>	<b>SDA20</b>	<b>SDA21</b>	<b>SDA22</b>	<b>SDA23</b>	<b>SDA24</b>	<b>SDA25</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths. This will support access to areas of employment, leisure centre and the town centre.	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths. This will support access to areas of employment, countryside and the town centre. .	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths. This will support access to areas of employment, countryside and the town centre.	The development will include pedestrian links and access to open space. This will allow residents and visitors to access open fields and open space.	The development will include pedestrian links onto Easebourne Street. This will enable residents to access the facilities in the town centre.	The development will create a new care bed scheme which will benefit the residents and will be located near to a medical centre with access via footpath to the centre of Midhurst.	The development will include pedestrian and footpath links to open countryside.	The development will include pedestrian and cycle links and access to open space. This will allow residents and visitors to access the town centre and open fields.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development will result in new homes. It also seeks to retain vegetation around the site which will be of visual benefit to residents. It also seeks to encourage a range of	The development will result in new homes.	The development will result in new homes. It also seeks to retain vegetation around the site which will be of visual benefit to residents.	The policy creates a positive design and layout, and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs. It also refers to	The policy creates a positive design and layout, and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs. The policy also	The policy creates a positive development that will have indirect benefits such as respecting the conservation area, providing parking and maintaining the tree belt. It also seeks to	There will be some benefits from a well-designed development with traffic calming and improved pedestrian access.	The policy creates a positive design and layout, and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs.

	housing types and retain the heritage character of the surrounding area as well as supporting acoustic design solutions			addressing concerns over contaminated land and movement of vehicles.	creates a positive impact on the local heritage. It also seeks to retain vegetation.	develop the site for care home facilities.		
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The site is located close to an existing leisure centre.	-	-	-	-	It will enable residents to access any medical facilities and assistance.	-	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the scheme but the policy does refer to maisonettes and flats. It may impact those with health conditions due to the town centre location (noise).	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the scheme. In addition, whilst there are footpaths, the site is located some distance from a centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the scheme. In addition, whilst there are footpaths, the site is located some distance from a centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey buildings. Whilst the policy refers to access to bus stops, the site is located some distance from the town centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport.	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey buildings.	Those with limited mobility and/or are elderly may be impacted but it is assumed this will be a positive impact.	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the scheme. In addition, whilst there are footpaths, the site is located some distance from a centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport	The development will impact on all groups but in particular it will impact on those using the local school (children and parents). Due to the topography, it may impact on those with limited mobility. This might also be the case for any two storey buildings.

<p>How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The policy does include improvements to access to bus services.</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. It also sets out improvements to the access to Easebourne Street and allowing people to walk into town.</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>	<p>The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan</p>
<p>Any recommendation to amend the policy</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>None</p>

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA26</b>	<b>SDA27</b>	<b>SDA39</b>	<b>SDA46</b>	<b>SDA59</b>	<b>SDA60</b>	<b>SDA61</b>	<b>SDA62</b>	<b>SDA67</b>	<b>SDA68</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA26</b>	<b>SDA27</b>	<b>SDA39</b>	<b>SDA46</b>	<b>SDA59</b>	<b>SDA60</b>	<b>SDA61</b>	<b>SDA62</b>	<b>SDA67</b>	<b>SDA68</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The development will include pedestrian links to the open countryside and a pavement link to the town centre. It also seeks to improve the disused/	The development will include pedestrian links to the open countryside and to the town centre. It will be located in close proximity to employment and a business park. It will seek to maintain vegetation belts, thus providing a positive environment.	The development will include pedestrian and footpath links to open countryside and the local settlement. This will allow residents and visitors to access the historic core, the river areas and open fields.	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths and the open countryside and create new housing	The development will include pedestrian links to the open countryside.	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths and the open countryside	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths and the open countryside	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths, the main road and the open countryside and create new housing. It also seeks to improve existing open space.	The development will include pedestrian access within the estate and retain local trees. The village has access to open countryside surrounding it.	The development will include pedestrian links to existing footpaths and the open countryside.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	previous railway line route as a NMU link.	There may be some indirect effects of noise	The policy creates a positive design and	There will be some benefits from a well-designed	The policy creates a positive design and	There will be some benefits from a well-designed	There will be some benefits from a well-designed	There will be some benefits from a well-designed	The policy creates a positive design and	The policy creates a positive design and

		pollution from the employment site, but the policy seeks to address this in terms of an acoustic design. i	layout and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs.	development improved pedestrian access. The scheme will also include safeguarding and enhancing existing vegetation bed.	layout, and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs. It also seeks to retain the trees and the existing farmstead.	development improved pedestrian access. The scheme will also include safeguarding and enhancing existing vegetation bed.	development improved pedestrian access. The scheme will also include safeguarding and enhancing existing vegetation bed.	development improved pedestrian access. The scheme will also include safeguarding and enhancing existing vegetation and address matters relating to flooding.	layout, and this will have an indirect benefit to those living in the area. It also seeks to develop the site for a range of housing to meet needs. It also seeks to retain the trees especially those that are protected. It also will have regard to local heritage assets.	layout and re-uses a building of local heritage importance.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The policy creates a positive layout with impacts on the landscape to be considered.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	-	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to the local topography and the development of any two	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the scheme. In addition, whilst there	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the development There is a bus	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey buildings. In addition, The Street is a single track	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the development. In addition,	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the development In addition,	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the development The site is	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey buildings although several units on the	Those with limited mobility may be impacted due to any two storey elements of the development. In addition,

		storey buildings. There may be some impacts from neighbouring employment uses in terms of noise and pollution. This may impact those with health issues.	are footpaths, the site and Bury is located some distance from a centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport	route within the village and several local shops but crossing the A286 could be difficult. There is a pedestrian crossing. However, Fernhurst is quite isolated from larger towns.	road with no pavements so this will impact all ages but especially families with younger children and the elderly.	there appears to be limited public transport in Milland, and the site is located some distance from large village/town centre - this could impact those with health or mobility constraints. Milland has few services locally though it does have a playing field and pavilion.	there appears to be limited public transport in Milland, and the site is located some distance from large village/town centre - this could impact those with health or mobility constraints. Milland has few services locally though it does have a playing field and pavilion.	quite isolated as the village contains a limited range of facilities.	existing development are single storey. There may be an impact on those with limited mobility due to the topography plus with limited community facilities locally, those without a car may be isolated.	whilst there are bus stops outside of the site, it is located some distance from a centre and those with health or mobility problems, may find it difficult to access services via public transport.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	Due to the topography, it may impact on those with limited mobility. This might also be the case for any two storey buildings	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy	Potential negative impact on Mile House is outlined within the policy. The	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	No.

	policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan									
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**Table U (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Chichester District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA18</b>	<b>SDA19</b>	<b>SDA20</b>	<b>SDA21</b>	<b>SDA22</b>	<b>SDA23</b>	<b>SDA24</b>	<b>SDA25</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA18</b>	<b>SDA19</b>	<b>SDA20</b>	<b>SDA21</b>	<b>SDA22</b>	<b>SDA23</b>	<b>SDA24</b>	<b>SDA25</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The development will impact on those with low income. It may impact on those that rely on private transport due to the town centre location although the policy refers to loss of parking. It may impact on those with health conditions due to the town centre location (noise	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus may not be able to walk or use public transport to access local community facilities.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus may not be able to walk or use public transport to access local community facilities.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility.	The development will have a positive impact on gender, age and mobility/disability/health conditions. It will create a care bed facilities and will allow for access to the town centre and parking	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus may not be able to walk or use public transport to access local community facilities.	The development will impact on those of primary school age, those with low income and those with limited mobility
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing but it should indirectly benefit those that can access town centre facilities and the leisure centre.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community facilities by walking, cycling or public transport	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the site is quite a reasonable distance from the centre of Midhurst.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. It may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the site is some distance from the centre of Midhurst. It may also impact on those with health conditions due to the contaminated land unknown status.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. It may impact on safety if access to the town centre is unlit.	The indirect impacts will be health and wellbeing.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the site is quite isolated and also safety.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. In addition, indirect impacts on safety (which may affect gender/ethnic groups and others

How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The policy does refer to access to bus stops and it does refer to a landscape master plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. The policy does refer to improved accessibility to the town via a link to Easebourne Street.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA26</b>	<b>SDA27</b>	<b>SDA39</b>	<b>SDA46</b>	<b>SDA59</b>	<b>SDA60</b>	<b>SDA61</b>	<b>SDA62</b>	<b>SDA67</b>	<b>SDA68</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA26</b>	<b>SDA27</b>	<b>SDA39</b>	<b>SDA46</b>	<b>SDA59</b>	<b>SDA60</b>	<b>SDA61</b>	<b>SDA62</b>	<b>SDA67</b>	<b>SDA68</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities or travel to a larger town. However, there are local shops and a primary school	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities. The Street is a single track lane with no pavement. i	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities or travel to a larger town	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities or travel to a larger town.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities or travel to a larger town. There should be an element of affordable housing. However, there appears to be no public transport or a local school.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities.	The development will impact on those with low income and those with limited mobility. It will also impact on those who cannot drive and thus unable to access local community facilities. Access to Liss station is via a hill so would be unsuitable for many to walk or cycle.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. It may also	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. It may impact	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing. It may impact on those that cannot access community	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing although this detail is unknown. There is a	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the style/type of housing and the conversion of the existing buildings. It

		impact on those with health conditions	facilities as the site is quite isolated and also safety due to the rural nature of the site.	facilities as the site is quite isolated. It may also impact on safety as the nearby roads are rural without pavements and street lighting.	on safety as walking or cycling on The Street, which is unlit and with no pavement could be considered a safety hazard.	facilities as the site is quite isolated. It may also impact on safety as the village is rural with few street lights and pavements	facilities as the site is quite isolated. It may also impact on safety as the village is rural with few street lights and pavements.	facilities as the village is quite isolated. It may also impact on safety as the nearby roads are rural without pavements and street lighting	local primary school but crossing the A272 can be difficult in order to reach the local shop (located to the north of the A272) and bus stops.	may impact on those that cannot access community facilities as the site is quite isolated
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. Matters relating to pavements within the development are addressed within the policy. However, the status of The Street is outside the site boundary.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan. Matters relating to pedestrian access within the development are addressed within the policy.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table V (i) Policy Options for East Hampshire allocations**

SA Objective	SDA8	SDA9	SDA10	SDA11	SDA12	SDA13	SDA14	SDA15	SDA28	SDA29	SDA31	SDA32	SDA38	SDA71	SDA78
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	++	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+	0	0	+	+	+	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0	+	0	+	+	0	0	+	+	0	?	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	+	+	?	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	?	+	+	+	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

SA Objective	SDA8	SDA9	SDA10	SDA11	SDA12	SDA13	SDA14	SDA15	SDA28	SDA29	SDA31	SDA32	SDA38	SDA71	SDA78
their need. New affordable homes.															
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	0	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table V (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

<b>Policy Options</b>	<b>Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?</b>	<b>What is the likely impact?</b>	<b>Temporary or permanent impact?</b>	<b>Is this a short term or long term impact?</b>	<b>Are there synergies between other policies?</b>	<b>Commentary and cumulative impacts</b>
<b>SDA8</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, design & layout, heritage, transport, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 40 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA9</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, open space, design & layout, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 30 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA10</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, sports and leisure, flooding, design and layout, active travel, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 35 Homes and enhancements to existing sports pitches and supporting public realm infrastructure plus retention of sports and leisure uses
<b>SDA11</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, open space, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for Housing (Class C3) or Residential Institution (Class C2)
<b>SDA12</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, design & layout, transport, heritage, employment sites, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 21 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDA13	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, heritage, design & layout, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for Housing (Class C3) – 8 Homes and Commercial (160 sqm Class E). The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
SDA14	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, heritage, design and layout, active travel, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 20 Homes, commercial development (Class E) 160sqm and Public Car and Cycle Parking. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
SDA15	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, design & layout, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 5 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
SDA28	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for Housing (Class C3) 60 Homes and Residential Institution (Class C2) 60 bed care home. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
SDA29	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 25 homes or care provision and office workspace. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
SDA31	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, housing development, design and layout, active travel, open space, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list)	This is a positively written policy for 380 homes, 65-bed care home, traveller pitches – 14 pitches, Class E, community and health uses, Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG), public open space,

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					should be considered in the context of site policies	sports pitches, and ancillary public car parking for above uses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA32</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, trees, access, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 8 Homes. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA38</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 12 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA71</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 8 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA78</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 15 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table V (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in East Hampshire District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA8</b>	<b>SDA9</b>	<b>SDA10</b>	<b>SDA11</b>	<b>SDA12</b>	<b>SDA13</b>	<b>SDA14</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA8</b>	<b>SDA9</b>	<b>SDA10</b>	<b>SDA11</b>	<b>SDA12</b>	<b>SDA13</b>	<b>SDA14</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide new housing in a location that has access to the countryside and can be within walking or cycling distance to the station and Petersfield (for those who can do this). There is a superstore and doctors surgery within the locality of the site.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in a location that has access to the countryside and can be within cycling distance to the station and Petersfield (for those who can do this). There is a superstore and doctors surgery within the locality of the site.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in a location that has access to the countryside and provide facilities so that people can walk or cycle or use public transport to the town centre. It also includes facilities for sports and open space.	The policy seeks to provide new housing and a care home in a location that has access to the countryside and can be within walking or cycling distance to the station and Petersfield (for those who can do this). There is a local hospital, dentists and doctors	The policy seeks to provide new housing in very central location within the town centre and within walking or cycling distance to the station (for those who can do this). It is also within walking distance of open space.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in very central location within the town centre and within walking or cycling distance to the station (for those who can do this). It is also within walking distance of open space/The Heath pond.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in very central location within the town centre and within walking or cycling distance to the station (for those who can do this). It is also within walking distance of open space/The Heath pond
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about	The policy is positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees, flooding and access, open space and acoustic	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about	The policy is positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees, flooding and access, open space and acoustic	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about

	heritage, design and layout and retaining trees, flooding and access.	protection from the A3 noise.	flood alleviation, design and layout and outdoor, community and sports space. It also refers to contaminated land, flooding, lighting and trees.	protection from the A3 noise.	heritage, design and layout and retaining trees, flooding and access, and acoustic protection from the town centre uses.	heritage, design and layout and outdoor space. It also refers to acoustic protection from the town centre uses and contaminated land studies.	heritage, design and layout and outdoor space. It also refers to acoustic protection from the town centre uses and contaminated land studies
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The site is within Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital leisure centres and doctors.	The site is within reach of Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital and doctors.	The proposals include improving the sports, outdoor and community space and provides links to Petersfield which as doctors and a local hospital.	The site is close to open space and within reach of Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital and doctors.	The site is within Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital (adjacent to the site), leisure centres and doctors.	The site is within reach of Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital and doctors and the open air swimming pool.	The site is within reach of Petersfield where there are schools, a local hospital and doctors and the open air swimming pool.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within the town centre and therefore is accessible for many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within reach of Petersfield town centre and doctors.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There are links to the town centre and therefore is accessible for many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It does include a care home and there are several community facilities in Petersfield	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within the town centre and therefore is accessible for many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within the town centre and therefore is accessible for many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within the town centre and therefore is accessible for many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and	The policy is be read together and

	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	in context with other policies in the Local Plan	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA15</b>	<b>SDA29</b>	<b>SDA28</b>	<b>SDA31</b>	<b>SDA32</b>	<b>SDA38</b>	<b>SDA71</b>	<b>SDA78</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA15</b>	<b>SDA29</b>	<b>SDA28</b>	<b>SDA31</b>	<b>SDA32</b>	<b>SDA38</b>	<b>SDA71</b>	<b>SDA78</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy seeks to provide new housing in a location that has access to the countryside	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. It also could deliver several care homes which would directly benefit health and wellbeing.	The policy seeks to provide new housing and a care home in a location that has access to the countryside and can be within walking or cycling distance to the station and Liss (for those who are able to do this). There are also a dentist and doctors in Liss.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in a location that has access to open space, the town centre and sports facilities and greenspaces.	The policy seeks to provide new housing in a central location near the town centre and within walking or cycling distance to the station (for those who can do this). It is also within walking distance of open countryside.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers	The policy is positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees, flooding and access.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being

	able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees	through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees and open space/garden area.		able to live in new housing. It will also provide for a wide range of other benefits such as active travel, open space, sports pitches, biodiversity and a well-designed layout.	through being able to live in new housing. It is positive about access and tree belts.	able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees	able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about biodiversity and retaining trees. In addition, the site is near to Petersfield which has a range of community and commercial opportunities.	able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about biodiversity, design and layout and retaining trees
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	-	The provision of car homes would provide an opportunity for self-improvement through care, companionship, medical assistance and health eating.	The site is close to a recreation field and pavilion and within reasonable distance of a dentist and doctors.	The proposals includes new open space and sports pitches and active travel proposals improving the sports, outdoor and community space and provides links to Liphook.	The site is within reach of Liphook where there are schools, and doctors	-	-	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. However, the site is some distance from Petersfield and local facilities	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. However, there are some but limited facilities in the Hill Brow/Rake area	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It does include a care home and there is a doctors surgery within Liss.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. The town centre is accessible with a range of community facilities	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. It is within the town centre and therefore is accessible for	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. However, there are some but limited facilities in Binsted so the development	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability.

	are limited so the development may impact those that aren't able to drive. It is also accessed via a narrow lane with no pavements and limited street lighting.	so the development may impact those that aren't able to drive. It is also accessed from a busy road and therefore safety will need to be considered.		including a train station. The policy also includes the provision of open space, medical facilities and a care home plus traveller pitches.	many (including older people and families) with a range of community facilities including a train station	may impact those that aren't able to drive.		
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table V (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in East Hampshire District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA8</b>	<b>SDA9</b>	<b>SDA10</b>	<b>SDA11</b>	<b>SDA12</b>	<b>SDA13</b>	<b>SDA14</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA8</b>	<b>SDA9</b>	<b>SDA10</b>	<b>SDA11</b>	<b>SDA12</b>	<b>SDA13</b>	<b>SDA14</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools, leisure centre and swimming pool. These should benefit everyone. The policy seeks to improve a range of facilities including public transport, active travel options and sports/open space. i	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools, leisure centre and swimming pool.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. There are some employment opportunities in Petersfield as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools, leisure centre and swimming pool.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. There are also leisure centres. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. There are also leisure centres. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting.	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. There are also leisure centres.	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women

How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA15</b>	<b>SDA28</b>	<b>SDA29</b>	<b>SDA32</b>	<b>SDA38</b>	<b>SDA71</b>	<b>SDA78</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA15</b>	<b>SDA28</b>	<b>SDA29</b>	<b>SDA32</b>	<b>SDA38</b>	<b>SDA71</b>	<b>SDA78</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. The site is some distance from Petersfield town centre and access is via a narrow lane with no pavement. There are no local bus service along this road.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There are some employment opportunities in Liss as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There may be impact on those with mobility conditions as Hill Brow/Rake has few services. There appears to be no bus stops in the vicinity of the site and no safe crossing to the other side of London Road plus no footpaths. In addition, the nearest train station in Liss is near close for those that are walking, and the topography will have an impact on many including elderly/young and those with mobility issues. s	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. There are some employment opportunities in Liphook as well as a railway station, doctors and dentists and schools, There are pavements along Longmoor Road for safety.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses. There may be impact on those with mobility conditions as Binsted has few services and whilst there is a bus service – not everyone can use this. In addition, there are few streetlights and so there could be safety concerns	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing and the numbers of affordable houses.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There are limited options for work, education and community facilities near the site. In additions there may be some noise from the railway line and	There is a local primary school in Liss, and an indirect impact could be access to local education	There is a local primary school, and an indirect impact could be access to local education	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads with pavements and lighting. However, Longmoor	There is a local primary school, and an indirect impact could be access to local education.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown.

	A3. This would have an indirect impact on gender, age and mobility.			Road is busy and there are few pedestrian crossing points.			
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	Matters relating to noise from the A3 and railway line to be considered. Also contaminated land survey. Refer to page 250.	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table W (i) Policy Options for Horsham District allocations**

<b>SA Objective</b>	<b>SDA35</b>	<b>SDA43</b>	<b>SDA77</b>
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	0	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	?	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	+
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	0	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	+	+
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	?	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table W (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA35</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 20 houses, village hall and public open space / flood mitigation. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA43</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together	This is a positively written policy for 2 pitches
<b>SDA77</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together. All policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 60 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table W (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Horsham District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA35</b>	<b>SDA43</b>	<b>SDA77</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	No	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA35</b>	<b>SDA43</b>	<b>SDA77</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy also refers to public open space and improved access especially to the local school. The policy also proposes a new village hall.	The policy will create new pitches in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy also refers to public open space. Directly opposite the site is a leisure centre and the policy seeks to improve the pedestrian crossing links across Horsham Road. The site is also within walking distance of the town centre
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about heritage and flood mitigation.	There is a focus on parking, access and drainage.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees, heritage and traffic calming.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	-	The G&T pitches will allow this section of the community to settle and live, thus having an impact on their health and self-improvement	The site is within walking distance of a leisure centre, medical centre and dentists.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy includes improved access and pedestrian routes, including to the local school. It also includes open space and a village hall. These will benefit a number of families and those participating in community events.	This will impact gypsies and travellers, families and those within this particular community.	The development may impact on families and older people due to the traffic on the Horsham Road, but the policy does seek to improve the crossing opportunities to reach schools and facilities.

How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None

**Table W (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Horsham District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA35</b>	<b>SDA43</b>	<b>SDA77</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA35</b>	<b>SDA43</b>	<b>SDA77</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. However, there will be benefits for families as the policy includes improvements to access the primary school. There will also be a new village hall, and this will impact those of all ages.	This will have a direct impact on gypsies and travellers, families and extended families within this community.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. The site is close to a leisure centre and therefore all ages and abilities should be able to access this facility.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown. The site also includes a well-designed scheme and flood mitigation as well as open space.	N/A	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None

**Table X (i) Policy Options for Lewes & Eastbourne allocations**

SA Objective	SDA4	SDA5	SDA6	SDA7	SDA44	SDA56	SDA57
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+	+	+	+	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	+	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	0	+	+	0	+
Employment and Economy.	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	+	+	+	?	0	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table X (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA4</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for up to 248 Homes, Commercial (Class E) - up to 3,500 sqm and Community Uses.
<b>SDA5</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, transport, flooding biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 200 homes. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA6</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, open space, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 13 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA7</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, transport, heritage, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 5 homes. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA44</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, open space, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 30 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA56</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport,	This is a positively written policy for 6 houses. The cumulative impact of sites

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA57</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 5 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table X (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Lewes & Eastbourne Districts**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA4</b>	<b>SDA5</b>	<b>SDA6</b>	<b>SDA7</b>	<b>SDA44</b>	<b>SDA56</b>	<b>SDA57</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA4</b>	<b>SDA5</b>	<b>SDA6</b>	<b>SDA7</b>	<b>SDA44</b>	<b>SDA56</b>	<b>SDA57</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site is located within Lewes town centre and is accessible to a range of retail, commercial and leisure facilities and a train station. The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise	The site is located within Lewes town centre and is accessible to a range of retail, commercial and leisure facilities and a train station. The policy seeks to bring forward a masterplan and transport plan for this sustainably located site. The site is near a range of sporting facilities, and this will have a direct impact on people being able to walk, cycle and exercise.	The site is located within Lewes town centre and is accessible to a range of retail, commercial and leisure facilities and a train station. The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise	The site is located within Lewes town centre and is accessible to a range of retail, commercial and leisure facilities and a train station. The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk, cycle and exercise.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy also refers to public open space. However, the site is in Cooksbridge which is quite isolated from larger towns. There is a railway station and a school but crossing the A275 may be difficult. The proposal does include a community shop.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy also refers to public open space.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and improved connectivity which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. It also refers to public open space
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy refers to a design led masterplan and refers to heritage and archaeological matters, connecting	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy refers to heritage and archaeological matters, connecting footpaths and parking. It includes	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy refers to heritage and archaeological matters, connecting footpaths and parking.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy refers to heritage and archaeological matters, connecting footpaths. It includes acoustic	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and improving access and pedestrian links.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and traffic calming.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about improving a stream and traffic calming.

	footpaths and cycle routes and flood mitigation measures and tree belts.	flood mitigation measures and acoustic requirements. It is also located in the town centre near schools and medical facilities.		requirements. It is also located in the town centre near schools and medical facilities			
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The location is close to leisure centres, employment and education centres and medical facilities.	The location is close to leisure centres, employment and education centres and medical facilities and leisure centre.	The location is close to leisure centres, employment and education centres and medical facilities	-	-	-	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The local topography may impact on those with disabilities and the young/elderly.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The policy also refers to acoustic measures relating the noise from the railway and A27.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The local topography may impact on those with disabilities and the young/elderly	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The policy also refers to acoustic measures relating the noise from the town centre location.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The policy also refers to acoustic measures relating the noise from the railway line. The inclusion of a local shop, open space and access to the train station will impact some groups.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	As the site is within the town centre – is there a need for an acoustic assessment? Refer to section 6.	None	None	None	None

**Table X (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Lewes & Eastbourne Districts**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA4</b>	<b>SDA5</b>	<b>SDA6</b>	<b>SDA7</b>	<b>SDA44</b>	<b>SDA56</b>	<b>SDA57</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA4</b>	<b>SDA5</b>	<b>SDA6</b>	<b>SDA7</b>	<b>SDA44</b>	<b>SDA56</b>	<b>SDA57</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. However, the site is within the town centre, and this offers a range of leisure, educational, retail, community and employment options. It is suitable for walking and cycling and there are buses/a train station. The proposal also includes community space.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. However, the site is within the town centre, and this offers a range of leisure, educational, retail, community and employment options. It is suitable for walking and cycling and there are buses/a train station	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. However, the site is within the town centre, and this offers a range of leisure, educational, retail, community and employment options. It is suitable for walking and cycling and there are buses/a train station.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. However, the site is within the town centre, and this offers a range of leisure, educational, retail, community and employment options. It is suitable for walking and cycling and there are buses/a train station	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. The site and settlement are quite isolated but there is a train station, some local commercial uses, a primary school and buses. This would impact on those who have disabilities, the young and elderly. Beechwood Lane is narrow with no street lighting.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads	There are a range of schools within the town as well as community facilities, and roads	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing. The site	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although

	with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing	with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing. Also those that are affected by noise (although the policy does make reference to addressing this).	with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing and topography	with pavements and lighting. This will impact on those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing. Also those that are affected by noise (although the policy does make reference to addressing this).	is quite isolated with no local medical centres.	this detail is unknown.	this detail is unknown.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change	No change

**Table Y (i) Policy Options for Mid Sussex allocations**

SA Objective	SDA54	SDA55
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	0	?
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	0
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>

**Table Y (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA54</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, transport, flooding biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 30 homes. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA55</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, transport, flooding biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies. There are links to policies on housing, tress, access and transport and biodiversity.	This is a positively written policy for 10 homes (C3) and allotments (sui generis/agricultural. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table Y (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Mid Sussex District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA54</b>	<b>SDA55</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA54</b>	<b>SDA55</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and links to the public footpath which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. There is a train station in Hassocks and several other facilities such as shops, library and open space/park. There is also a primary school, secondary school and local park. .	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access and links to the public footpath which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. However, the site is to the south of the centre of Hassocks and quite isolated from the railway station although there is a local primary school, secondary school and sports centre. Crossing Lodge Lane to reach the pavements may be difficult.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and improving access and pedestrian links and local flooding.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and improving access and pedestrian links. There are some matters highlighted in the recent planning application that may have a positive but indirect impact – such as TPO trees, archaeological survey and landscape impact.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	There is a sports centre and local park	There is a sports centre and local park. The policy also includes the provision of allotments
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes. The site is within walking distance of a number of facilities.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited ability. There should be several affordable homes that will benefit those on low incomes.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	Matters referring to the adjacent CA – to be included in the policy	Recommendation that some planning issues that were raised in the previous application be included such as - TPO trees, archaeological survey and landscape impact.

**Table Y (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Mid Sussex District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA54</b>	<b>SDA55</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA54</b>	<b>SDA55</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. There is a train station, some local commercial uses, a primary school and secondary school and buses. This would impact on those who have disabilities, the young and elderly. Lodge Lane can be busy with traffic but there is a pavements on same side as the site	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. The site is quite isolated from the centre of town but not significantly. There is a train station, some local commercial uses, a primary school and secondary school and buses. This would impact on those who have disabilities, the young and elderly. Lodge Lane can be busy with traffic and has a pavement on one side so crossing the road is needed to reach the pavement.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There is a local primary and secondary school within the town as well as community facilities. The location of the site may impact those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing	There is a local primary school within the town as well as community facilities. The location of the site may impact those with mobility conditions and families, the elderly and pregnant women (as well as others). Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Pla	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Pla
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None

**Table Z (i) Policy Options for Wealden District allocations**

SA Objective	SDA34
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+
Employment and Economy.	+
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+
Efficient transport network	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>9</b>

**Table Z (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDA34	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 20 bed care home extension. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table Z (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Wealden District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA34</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA34</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy relates to a care home extension where residents will have access to support, companionship, healthy eating and medical advice.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new car home facilities which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers. The policy is also positive about biodiversity, heritage, design and layout.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The policy relates to a care home extension where residents will have access to support, companionship, healthy eating and medical advice.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups especially those who are elderly /those that need support.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None

**Table Z (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Wealden District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA34</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA34</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities and/or elderly who require care and support.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There are some limited facilities in Alfriston with no train station. The site is located near the centre but accessibility may be difficult for some groups of people. In addition, the topography may mean that those with disabilities/mobility conditions and the elderly/young may find walking to the centre difficult.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change

**Table AA (i) Policy Options for Winchester allocations**

SA Objective	SDA65	SDA79	SDA80
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	0
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	0	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	+
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	?	?	0
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	++
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	0
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table AA (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA65</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 7 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA79</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 15 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA80</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to heritage, access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 15 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table AA (iii) HIA Framework for Sites in Winchester District**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA65</b>	<b>SDA79</b>	<b>SDA80</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	No	Yes	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA65</b>	<b>SDA79</b>	<b>SDA80</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. It also includes open space provision.	The policy seeks to provide for pedestrian access which will have a direct benefit on people being able to walk and exercise. The policy also refers to access to a play area.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and heritage matters.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees, access and biodiversity.	The site allocation policy seeks to provide new housing which will have an indirect benefit for occupiers through being able to live in new housing. The policy is also positive about retaining trees and traffic calming. It also refers to reducing potential noise impact from a nearby business park.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	-	There is a sports centre and local park.	-
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited mobility. Whites Hill is a narrow road with no pavement, and the settlement has limited facilities	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited Mobility. Dodd Lane does have a pavement for part of the road length.	The policy should be of benefit to all groups however, two storey houses may impact on those with limited mobility.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None

**Table AA (iv) EqIA Framework for sites in Winchester District**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA65</b>	<b>SDA79</b>	<b>SDA80</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA65</b>	<b>SDA79</b>	<b>SDA80</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing. Whites Hill is a narrow lane with no pavement or streetlights. This will have a direct impact on those who fear safety and all vulnerable users. There are limited facilities in the settlement.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing.	There may be direct impacts on those with disabilities if two storey houses are built. There may be impact on low income groups depending on the cost of the housing.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown. There is a local primary school and a bus service but many of the local roads have no pavements	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown. There is a local primary and secondary school and a bus service but no railway station or areas of commercial industry.	Indirect impacts on age is a possibility due to the stye/type of housing although this detail is unknown.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan	The policy is be read together and in context with other policies in the Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	No change	No change	No change

**UNIMPLEMENTED SITES**

**Table BB (i) Policy Options for West Sussex Unimplemented sites**

SA Objective	SDA16	SDA17	SDA30	SDA42	SDA47	SDA48	SDA73	SDA74	SDA75
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	+	+	0	0	0	+	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0	+
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	+	+	0	?	?	?	?	+
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	0	+	+	+	0	0	0	+
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table BB (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA16</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, design health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 50 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA17</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, parking, cultural heritage, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA30</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, biodiversity, sustainable and active travel, open space, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 400 homes (C3); 32,000 sqm offices (E(g)); 30,000 sqm industrial / warehousing (B2/B8); and 4,000 sqm retail, community space and other neighbourhood facilities (E(a-f) and F
<b>SDA42</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, parking, open space, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 28 homes (C3) and 280sqm shop (Class E(a). The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA47</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 16 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA48</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, design health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 12 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA73</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, heritage biodiversity, design, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 5 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA74</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanente	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, employment biodiversity, design, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 7 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA75</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 16 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table BB (iii) HIA Framework for West Sussex Unimplemented Sites**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA16</b>	<b>SDA17</b>	<b>SDA30</b>	<b>SDA42</b>	<b>SDA47</b>	<b>SDA48</b>	<b>SDA74</b>	<b>SDA73</b>	<b>SDA75</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA16</b>	<b>SDA17</b>	<b>SDA30</b>	<b>SDA42</b>	<b>SDA47</b>	<b>SDA48</b>	<b>SDA74</b>	<b>SDA73</b>	<b>SDA75</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside. The site is also near to leisure facilities and the town centre.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside. The site is also near to leisure facilities and the town centre.	The policy will create new housing, offices, community space in a location where there is access to the open countryside and the River Adur as well as access to transport links	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create open space and have access to the open countryside. It also allocates new houses.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside. It is also close to an employment location t
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	There is a focus on flooding and biodiversity	There is a focus on retaining trees and cultural heritage assets.	There is a focus on flooding, regeneration, a range of new floorspace and biodiversity.	There is a focus on flooding, and biodiversity. There is a local primary school but access to this is difficult. There is possible noise from the A29 and	It also focussing on flood risk and biodiversity and these will have an indirect benefit.	There is a focus on flood/ground water and biodiversity	There is a focus on landscape, natural environment and parking.	There is a focus on flooding, biodiversity and heritage	There is a focus on run off and drainage and biodiversity and links to the primary school. There is possible noise impacts from the A272 and

				odour from treatment works .					nearby employment uses.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The site is close to leisure centres.	The site is close to leisure centres.	The site is close to an existing bridleway that can be used for exercise.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	The village has a sports field.
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site is isolated from main towns and large villages but there are existing transport links.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. There are limited facilities in Coldwaltham , and the primary school is across the A29 and some distance away (to walk).	There may be impacts on those with mobility conditions if there are 2 storey houses plus the topography of the site.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities in proximity.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities in proximity.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities in proximity.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan.	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan.	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan.	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table BB (iv) EqIA Framework for West Sussex Unimplemented Sites**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA16</b>	<b>SDA17</b>	<b>SDA30</b>	<b>SDA42</b>	<b>SDA47</b>	<b>SDA48</b>	<b>SDA73</b>	<b>SDA74</b>	<b>SDA75</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA16</b>	<b>SDA17</b>	<b>SDA30</b>	<b>SDA42</b>	<b>SDA47</b>	<b>SDA48</b>	<b>SDA73</b>	<b>SDA74</b>	<b>SDA75</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income.	Those with mobility conditions may be affected.	Those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income. There are proposed commercial and community facilities which will have a direct impact on all ages and employment needs.	Those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income. Those with health conditions may be affected by noise and odour. There is a local primary school so younger children and families can access this.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income	The site is quite isolated/there limited facilities in South Harting. This would impact those reliant on public transport. There is a local primary school so younger children and families can access this.	The site is quite isolated/there limited facilities in South Harting. This would impact those reliant on public transport. There is a local primary school so younger children and families can access this.	There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income. The site is quite isolated/there limited facilities in Stedham. This would impact those reliant on public transport. There is a local primary school so younger children and families can access this.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Whilst the site is within Midhurst, it is not within walking distance for some people especially	Whilst the site is within Midhurst, it is not within walking distance for some people especially	The site is located between Shoreham by Sea (railway station) and Upper Beeding/	The site is located within Coldwaltham where there are few facilities. There is a bus route along	The topography of the site and access to the centre of Findon may indirectly impact on	Those with mobility conditions may find the topography difficult to overcome to access Findon	The roads to the village centre are narrow although they do mostly have pavements. There are no	The roads to the village centre are narrow although they do mostly have pavements. There are no	The roads to the village centre appear to be narrow and without pavements or streetlights. This will have

	those of young/old age and with mobility conditions.	those of young/old age and with mobility conditions.	Steyning. There are active travel routes that can be used. Schools are in these towns. The Downslink bridleway is unlit and there may be some concerns regarding safety. d	the A29 but those without a car or unable to drive my find the location has an indirect impact on them accessing facilities in larger towns	some including those with mobility issues, with young children/ elderly people.	village centre In addition, some nearby roads have no pavements, and the area is unlit – this will indirectly impact those with safety concerns	streetlights. This will have an indirect on several people but especially older/younger people and those that are affected by safety concern	streetlights. This will have an indirect on several people but especially older/younger people and those that are affected by safety concern	an indirect on several people but especially older/younger people and those that are affected by safety concern
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan	policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table CC (i) Policy Options for East Sussex Unimplemented sites**

SA Objective	SDA1	SDA2	SDA3	SDA33	SDA64
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	+	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	+	+	0	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	+	0	+	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	+	+	+	0	+
Employment and Economy.	+	0	+	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	+	?	+	?	+
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+
Efficient transport network	+	+	+	+	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	+	0	+	0
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	+	+	0	+	+
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

**Table CC (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA1</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, heritage, transport, employment biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	<p>This is a positively written policy for:</p> <p>Area A: 685 homes (C3); 3,500 sqm of business, employment and flexible workspace, medical and health services, leisure uses, retail and restaurants (sub classes may be controlled through condition); a hotel (C1); and retail, community space and other neighbourhood facilities (E(a-f) and F).</p> <p>Area B: 35 homes (C3) and 210 sqm of commercial (E).</p> <p>Area C: 50 homes (C3) and 400 sqm of commercial (E(a) and (b))</p> <p>The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.</p>
<b>SDA2</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	<p>This is a positively written policy for 226 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.</p>
<b>SDA3</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, transport, employment biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	<p>This is a positively written policy for 7,040 sqm of employment uses (E(g), B2 and/or B8)</p>

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
<b>SDA33</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 7 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.
<b>SDA64</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, design, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 4 gypsy & traveller pitches

**Table CC (iii) HIA Framework for East Sussex Unimplemented Sites**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA1</b>	<b>SDA2</b>	<b>SDA3</b>	<b>SDA33</b>	<b>SDA64</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA1</b>	<b>SDA2</b>	<b>SDA3</b>	<b>SDA33</b>	<b>SDA64</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy will create new housing, offices, community space in a location where there is access to the open countryside and the centre of Lewes. It will create new active travel links and support new leisure and medical uses. The policy requires that a HIA is completed.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside. Whilst not central, it is located in Lewes where there are a range of facilities and community assets including schools and sports centre	The policy creates new employment space and jobs created will have a direct impact on the wellbeing of local people.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create new pitches in a location where there is access to the open countryside.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	There is a focus on flooding, regeneration, a range of new floorspace and biodiversity, community and medical uses and a range of transport options.	There is a focus on flooding, biodiversity, trees and parking. There is also a reference to a masterplan and GI strategy, lighting, heritage and views	There is a focus on flooding, landscape, ecology and a footpath.	There is a focus on parking, south downs way and biodiversity.	There is a focus on parking, access and drainage.
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	The policy includes leisure and medical facilities.	N/A	The policy will enable employment opportunities which could assist with self-improvement. i	The G&T pitches will allow this section of the community to settle and live, thus having an impact on	The G&T pitches will allow this section of the community to settle and live, thus having an impact on

				their health and self-improvement	their health and self-improvement
Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. There should be a number of affordable houses for those on low incomes.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site isn't located right beside the town centre and therefore may be a distance for those with mobility constraints	Certain groups who are unable to work may be impacted by the policy.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. Alfriston has some facilities but it is limited.	This will impact gypsies and travellers, families and those within this particular community.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None	None	None

**Table CC (iv) EqIA Framework for East Sussex Unimplemented Sites**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA1</b>	<b>SDA2</b>	<b>SDA3</b>	<b>SDA33</b>	<b>SDA64</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA1</b>	<b>SDA2</b>	<b>SDA3</b>	<b>SDA33</b>	<b>SDA64</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income. There are proposed commercial and community facilities which will have a direct impact on all ages and employment needs. The policy also outlines leisure and medical facilities which should have a positive impact on all protected characteristics.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. There should be an allocation of affordable housing so this will have an impact on those of low income. This would impact those reliant on public transport. There are facilities within Lewes such as schools and commercial premises.	Through the creation of new jobs, protected characteristics are covered by legislation. This would have a direct impact on those of working age that can access employment.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. This would impact those reliant on public transport. There are few facilities in Alfriston although there is a primary school. The topography may mean some people will find walking difficult. .	This will have a direct impact on gypsies and travellers, families and extended families within this community.
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	The location of the site which is close to Lewes town centre will have an indirect impact on families with school aged children as well as those wishing to use the train station and other employment opportunities, higher education and a wide range of community opportunities.	There is a bus/public transport options and the site is located close to Lewes but not directly within the town. There may be indirect impacts on a number of people due to the reliance on the private car	Younger and older people may be indirectly impacted by the policy as they are not part of the economically active population. Those with disabilities may be affected. This would include those who are unable to work. The location is central to Lewes so travelling to the employment site	Due to limited facilities in Alfriston, several of the protected characteristics may be impacted. In addition, with limited street lighting – those with safety concerns may be impacted.	N/A

			should be suitable by all modes of transport including walking and cycling.		
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None

**Table DD (i) Policy Options for Hampshire Unimplemented sites**

SA Objective	SDA36	SDA37	SDA40	SDA45	SDA52	SDA53	SDA69	SDA70	SDA76
National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage	0	0	0	+	+	0	0	0	0
Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	0	0	+	+	+	0	+	+	+
Employment and Economy.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	?	+	?	+	?	?	?	0	?
Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	+	+	+	+	+	0	0	+	0
Efficient transport network	0	0	+	0	+	0	+	+	0
Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	+	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.	0	0	+	+	+	+	+	+	0
<b>SCORING</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table DD (ii) Summary of SA Impacts**

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
SDA36	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 10 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
SDA37	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, parking and health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies	This is a positively written policy for 1 gypsy & traveller pitch
SDA40	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, open space, landscape, flooding, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 14 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
SDA45	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, heritage, biodiversity, parking and health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
SDA52	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, heritage, open space, landscape, flooding, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 37 homes (C3) and 280 sqm shop (E(a)). The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
SDA53	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, biodiversity, parking	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites

Policy Options	Does this have a significant effect on the SA objective(s), whether positive, neutral or negative?	What is the likely impact?	Temporary or permanent impact?	Is this a short term or long term impact?	Are there synergies between other policies?	Commentary and cumulative impacts
					and health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA69</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, flooding, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 6 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA70</b>	Positive impact	+	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, open space, landscape, flooding, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 19 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B
<b>SDA76</b>	Neutral impact	0	Permanent	Long term	The whole Local Plan is to be read together and all policies relating to access, landscape, transport, biodiversity, health and equalities (not an exhaustive list) should be considered in the context of site policies.	This is a positively written policy for 9 houses. The cumulative impact of sites within each settlement (where relevant) are outlined in Appendix B.

**Table DD (iii) HIA Framework for Hampshire Unimplemented Sites**

<b>HIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA36</b>	<b>SDA37</b>	<b>SDA40</b>	<b>SDA45</b>	<b>SDA52</b>	<b>SDA53</b>	<b>SDA69</b>	<b>SDA70</b>	<b>SDA76</b>
Will the policy have a direct impact on health, mental health and wellbeing?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy have an impact on social, economic and environmental living conditions that would indirectly affect health?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Will the policy affect an individual's ability to improve their own health and wellbeing?	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
<b>Full HIA Assessment</b>	<b>SDA36</b>	<b>SDA37</b>	<b>SDA40</b>	<b>SDA45</b>	<b>SDA52</b>	<b>SDA53</b>	<b>SDA69</b>	<b>SDA70</b>	<b>SDA76</b>
What are the direct impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create a new pitch in a location where there is access to the open countryside and create a pitch that are usable and of a high standard.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside and open space.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside. The site is also located near to the recreation ground and the centre of the village.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside and open space.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside and open space. The site is also close to Petersfield with a range of transport options, facilities and employment.	The policy will create new housing in a location where there is access to the open countryside and public open space.
What are the indirect impacts on health, mental health and wellbeing?	The policy refers to ecology and biodiversity, parking and footpaths.	There is a focus on parking, access and drainage.	The policy refers to ecology, flooding, trees, and open space.	The policy refers to ecology, design, heritage, parking and trees.	The policy refers to ecology, flooding, biodiversity, parking and footpaths	The policy refers to ecology, design, landscape, parking and trees.	The policy refers to ecology, flooding, active travel and biodiversity, parking and footpaths	The policy refers to ecology, flooding, trees, landscape and active travel.	The policy refers to parking, landscape and trees
What are the opportunities for self-improvement?	N/A	The G&T pitch will allow this section of the community to settle and live, thus having an impact on their health and self-improvement	N/A	The site is close to the recreation ground and medical centre and village hall.	N/A	N/A	N/A	The site is close to a number of leisure opportunities within Petersfield.	N/A

Who will it effect? Will there be impacts on certain vulnerable groups?	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities in close proximity.	This will impact gypsies and travellers, families and those within this particular community.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities although there is a primary school, albeit this isn't within close proximity and requires crossing the A272.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The topography may also impact on some of those with mobility conditions or the elderly.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities although there is a primary school and village hall. The road through Greatham is busy.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities although there is a primary school.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities and the primary school is located at the other end of the village. The road through Selborne is busy.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions.	If there are 2 storey housing, then there could be an impact on those with mobility conditions. The site and village is quite isolated with limited facilities in close proximity.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan	The policy is to be read in association with other policies within the local plan
Any recommendation to amend the policy	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

**Table DD (iv) EqIA Framework for Hampshire Unimplemented Sites**

<b>EqIA Screening</b>	<b>SDA36</b>	<b>SDA37</b>	<b>SDA40</b>	<b>SDA45</b>	<b>SDA52</b>	<b>SDA53</b>	<b>SDA69</b>	<b>SDA70</b>	<b>SDA76</b>
Will it impact on the Protected Characteristics including certain social economic groups (i.e. low income groups)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<b>Full EqIA Impacts</b>	<b>SDA36</b>	<b>SDA37</b>	<b>SDA40</b>	<b>SDA45</b>	<b>SDA52</b>	<b>SDA53</b>	<b>SDA69</b>	<b>SDA70</b>	<b>SDA76</b>
What are the direct impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are quite isolated. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young)	This will have a direct impact on gypsies and travellers, families and extended families within this community.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are not close to a large town/village. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young). In addition, crossing the A272 could be difficult for some people including the elderly, disabled and young.	The site is close to the centre of the village. It is adjacent to the primary school and is within walking distance of bus stops, village hall and the recreation ground. There should be some positive benefits for a number of people including families, older people, and those with mobility constraints.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are not close to a large town/village. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young)	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are not close to a large town/village. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young). There is a bus route along the main road to the south of the site.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are quite isolated. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young)	Those with mobility conditions may be affected but the site is close to Petersfield which offers a range of transport options, leisure, commercial and community facilities. This would benefit a number of the protected characteristics. There is also a local primary school.	Further information is required but those with mobility conditions may be affected. The site and village are quite isolated. This would impact those reliant on public transport (elderly and young)
What are the indirect impacts on Protected Characteristics?	Due to limited facilities in Binsted, several of the protected	N/A	Due to limited facilities in Cheriton, several of the protected	The local topography may have an indirect impact and whilst	Due to limited facilities in Greatham, several of the protected	Due to limited facilities in Itchen Abbas, several of the protected	Due to limited facilities in Selborne, several of the protected	N/A	Due to limited facilities in Steep, several of the protected

	characteristics may be impacted. In addition, with limited street lighting – those with safety concerns may be impacted		characteristic may be indirectly impacted. The primary school is not in close proximity and is across the A272. Traffic noise and air pollution may impact on some people. There is also limited street lighting within the site vicinity.	there are some local facilities, there are few commercial facilities and travelling to arras of work or secondary school is needed for some people. village	characteristics may be impacted. In addition, with limited street lighting – those with safety concerns may be impacted. There is a primary school. The road through the village is busy with traffic. r	characteristic may be indirectly impacted. There is a local primary school within walking distance.	characteristics may be impacted. In addition, with limited street lighting – those with safety concerns may be impacted. The primary school is located some distance from the site.		characteristics may be impacted. In addition, with limited street lighting – those with safety concerns may be impacted.
How will negative impacts be mitigated? How will positive impacts be improved?	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.	The policy is to be read in the context of the whole Local Plan.
Any recommendation to amend the policy?	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None

*Conclusion and Summary for Thematic Policies and Site Policies*

6.34 A summary of the significant social, environmental and economic effects of the Proposed Submission Local Plan policies is presented below by each individual Sustainability Objective. In all cases, the site and thematic policies are to be read in the wider context of the Local Plan and even if individual policies do not specifically refer to a policy issue, this may be referenced in other parts of the Local Plan.

**Objective 1 To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.**

6.35 Overall, the significant effects of the site policies on this objective is neutral. There are some examples where the effects are positive. The National Park is of high landscape value and both site and thematic policies are focussed on conserving and protecting the landscape. Policies concentrate on ensuring the landscape value is not compromised. For some sites, details regarding how a development will impact on the landscape will be outlined within any planning application/landscape and visual impact assessment. Thematic policy options that include having ‘no policy’ will need to refer national planning policies and these seek to protect landscape in areas such as National Parks.

**Objective 2 To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.**

6.36 In general, the significant effects of the policies on the biodiversity objective are positive. This relates to the thematic policies as well as the site policies. There are clear opportunities for biodiversity net gain within the development sites.

**Objective 3 Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.**

6.37 Overall, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are positive. Proposed heritage thematic policies are identified as having positive impacts on townscape and the built environment. There are several policies that have a neutral impact on this objective. This tends to be where heritage or the historic environment is not specifically referenced within the policy. However, the general presumption towards conserving and protecting heritage and cultural heritage is an important thread throughout the Local Plan.

**Objective 4 To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.**

6.38 The significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of neutral and positive. In the cases of site policies – for some sites there is a requirement for further information (which may be detailed within a planning application).

**Objective 5 Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.**

6.39 Overall, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are a mix of positive and neutral. Thematic policies relating to sports and recreation facilities may require the use of water. Policies relating to parking may result in higher levels of pollution. However, where matters relating to flooding, contamination and air/noise pollution are relevant, these are usually addressed within the site policies.

**Objective 6 Employment and Economy.**

6.40 As above, the significant effects of the thematic policies on this objective are a mix of positive and neutral. There are some examples where there is a negative impact on this objective. These are small in quantity and relate to where employment and the economy may be affected by the sustainable use of resources. There is a normal conflict between planning policies and sustainability objectives, but this impact will have minimal effect on the delivery of policies.

**Objective 7 Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination.**

6.41 There are several negative impacts of the thematic policies on this objective. Accessibility to listed buildings and historic environments will often be compromised. Policies on affordable homes do take equality of opportunity into account. Several site policies will require further information which will be delivered as part of a planning application. Where sites are located near or within towns which contain community, educational, medical and commercial opportunities – these are scored positively.

**Objective 8 Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.**

6.42 The overall impact on this objective has largely been positive or neutral. Whilst many thematic policies do not specifically refer to health and wellbeing, policies have supported or enabled healthy activities through access to open space, access to services, homes and employment opportunities. The HIA framework for each of the policies (including sites) provides more detailed assessment information. Where sites are located close to and/or have improved access to open space or the countryside – these have generally scored positively.

**Objective 9 Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.**

6.43 The significant effects of the thematic and site policies on this objective are a mix of neutral and positive. Where there are improvements to footpaths, access and better facilities for pedestrians – the site policies have scored positively. There may also be proposed improvements to active travel options (this includes a range of issues such as walking and wheeling).

**Objective 10 To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.**

6.44 Largely, the significant effects of the policies on this objective are positive, especially where sites and development options include a wide range of housing needs and affordable housing.

**Objective 11 Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.**

6.45 The significant effects of the policies on this objective are mostly positive impact, although there are some neutral scores. Most of the policies are overtly committed to protecting and enhancing the character of settlements and rural areas across the National park. None of the policies conflict with this objective. Where site policies include elements of design, layout, heights, location of development and densities – these have scored positively against this SO.

*Cumulative and Synergistic Effects*

6.46 The cumulative effects are those that result from the interaction of all policies and policy options, and with other plans, policies and programmes. The adverse impacts of some policies on a particular SO may be outweighed by the benefits of others. As illustrated above, whilst overall effects on an objective may be positive and beneficial, there may still be discrete negative effects from individual policies.

6.47 The policies in the entirety of the Local Plan address most SOs in a positive manner and contribute to the achievement of them. Cumulative impacts were assessed for each policy and ‘in combination’ impacts considered for the sites in a settlement by settlement basis.

6.48 However, there are two Objectives in particular that could suffer from cumulative, potentially adverse effects from the implementation of the Local Plan. The first is Objective 4 - to ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures. In many cases, more information is needed and this may come forward during the planning application process. The second one is Objective 5 Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources. This objective should be a golden thread running through the Local Plan to ensure resources are protected and their use is sustainable.

6.49 Synergistic effects can be described as those that are greater than the sum of the individual effects. They are identified in the summary of policy options as part of the sustainability appraisal process.

6.50 There are several examples of positive synergistic effects in the Proposed Submission Local Plan. This includes:

- Protecting and enhancing the historic environment and cultural heritage of the South Downs National Park. A consequence of this is promoting tourism to the area, which could benefit the local economy. Employment opportunities generated by the tourist economy could assist with health and well-being.
- Promoting sustainable forms of transport will assist with several associated beneficial policies such as reducing air pollution, improve the health and well-being of residents and visitors, support the creation of green infrastructure and sustainable development and protect and enhance the landscape.
- Conserve and enhance the landscape character of the National Park is a thread that runs through the Local Plan due to the exceptional beauty and importance of the

landscape. The policies within the Local Plan are key to ensuring the character is conserved and protected. This has a positive synergistic impact on the whole Plan and is central to all decisions and allocations of development.

*Summary of health and equalities impact*

- 6.51 The SDNPA has fully integrated the important process of assessing proposed policies against a set of health and wellbeing and equalities criteria. The integration is mutually beneficial as the IIA process has identified where there are health and equalities impacts and this has then established if the impacts are direct or indirect and if they have any wider strategic impacts on health and wellbeing.
- 6.52 The process of HIA has demonstrated that whilst there were specific health and wellbeing impacts recorded, these were largely positive impacts which could be amplified by other supporting policies in the Local Plan. Several recommendations were made, and these tend to focus on ensuring clear links and synergies were made throughout the Local Plan to ensure key health and wellbeing matters were addressed and highlighted. An example of this includes policies on tranquillity and dark skies. These may mean that health and wellbeing and safety in exercising and outdoor activities are confined to the hours of day light.
- 6.53 The EqIA considered the implications of all policies on Protected Characteristics and low income groups. There are several recommendations set out under each of the policies. These have focussed on ensuring policies are correctly cross referenced to others in the Local Plan. Key areas to be considered include accessibility to community buildings and transport options. Accessibility to historic and listed buildings is also important. Many of the policies have direct or indirect impacts on equalities.

*Recommendations set out in the Regulation 18 IIA*

- 6.54 Several recommendations were made following the IIA assessment of the Reg 18 version of the Proposed Local Plan. These are set out below with an update on how they were addressed in Reg 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan. It was not considered relevant and necessary to consult on the changes to the Local Plan between the Reg 18 version and the Reg 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan. The information below refers to the Reg 18 version of the policy numbers and titles.

- **Core Policy: SD3 Major Development**

- 6.55 Recommendation: Proposals for major development should submit a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) and an Equalities Impact Assessment (EqIA).

6.56 Response: This recommendation has been added to the policy and will also be taken on board at the planning application stage by Development Management (DM) officers.

- **Strategic Policy SD4: Landscape Character**

- 6.57 Recommendation: Planning applications for major development to submit a landscape and visual impact assessment (LVIA).

6.58 Response: Updated supporting text to read - 'Proposals should be accompanied by a Landscape Appraisal, which should be proportionate to the size and likely impacts of the

scheme. Landscape Appraisals should be carried out in accordance with the Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and successor documents. For major development, or if the proposals require a full Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) then a Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) undertaken by a Chartered Landscape Architect will be required’.

- **Strategic Policy SD12: Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage**
- **Development Management Policy SD13: Listed Buildings**

6.59 Recommendation: Both policies should refer to accessibility to the building and/or historic environment and within the building (if appropriate).

6.60 Response: The following has been added to SD12. This has not been added to SD13 and SD12 is the overarching historic environment policy that applies to all heritage assets - *Proposals that improve accessibility to heritage assets will be supported where these are appropriate and sensitively designed.*

- **Strategic Policy NEW1: Accessible Homes**

6.61 Recommendation: Viability work will enable consideration on percentage of accessible homes. Recommendation that there is tightening of the wording around ‘not to be practical’ and this to be included in the policy or reasoned justification. Consideration given to location of accessible housing.

6.62 Response: These matters have been taken on board in the policy/supporting text.

- **Strategic Policy SD29: Rural Exception Sites**

6.63 Recommendation: There needs to be a clear cross reference between this policy and policies on dark skies and tranquillity and pollution.

6.64 Response: The plan should be read as a whole and policies relating to dark skies, tranquillity, and pollution will naturally be considered.

- **Development Management Policy SD30: Replacement & Subdivision of Dwellings**

6.65 Recommendation: Recommend there is cross referencing with other policies relating to accessible and adaptation housing.

6.66 Response: These cross-references have been made in the proposed supporting text

- **Development Management Policy SD32: Rural Workers’ Dwellings**
- **Strategic Policy SD33: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show people**

6.67 Recommendation: There needs to be a clear cross reference between the above policies and those relating to dark skies and tranquillity and pollution.

6.68 Response: Cross references made in supporting text, not appropriate to repeat within the policy itself.

- **Strategic Policy SD34: Sustaining the Local Economy**

6.69 Recommendation: It is recommended that the policy refers to impacts on the use of resources and supporting renewable energy. These matters could be included in the reasoned justification and/or links provided.

6.70 Response: Included reference to the green economy in supporting text.

- **Strategic Policy SD36: Town and Village Centres**

6.71 Recommendation: No change recommended to the policy but consider that a reference should be included to support local retail/facilities in smaller settlements where possible.

6.72 Response: This is covered by SDE5(4) (policy in Reg 19 Local Plan - Development in Town and Village Centres).

- **Strategic Policy SD23: Regenerative Tourism**

6.73 Recommendation: A recommendation that reference should be included regarding accessibility to and within tourism facilities.

6.74 Response: Proposed criteria 2) supports alterations or extensions to existing accommodation, attractions and/or facilities which enhance – amongst other things – accessibility and criterion 3b in relation to accessibility for new visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities.

- **Strategic Policy SD45: Green Infrastructure**

6.75 Recommendation: Recommendation that the policy include blue infrastructure.

6.76 Response: This has been actioned in proposed policy title, proposed policy wording and proposed supporting text.

- **Strategic Policy SD20: Walking/Wheeling, Cycling and Equestrian Routes**

6.77 Recommendation: Recommendation that the policy could be enhanced by including key routeways and long distance walks such as the South Downs Way.

6.78 Response: This has not been actioned. Several responses at the Reg 18 stage requested specific routes to be named (either existing or aspired). However, to action these requests would risk missing out other routes. The proposed supporting text currently states: “It is not practical to list all existing – and all aspired, planned, and/or new – active travel routes across and close to the National Park. Instead, this strategic policy supports the conservation, enhancement and delivery of new, reinstated, restored, and improved active travel routes across and beyond the National Park which are evidenced in local strategies”. The proposed supporting text currently also explains what “active travel routes” are.

- **Strategic Policy SD19: Transport and Accessibility**

6.79 Recommendation: Recommendation to improve synergies between the policy and those focussed on dark skies, light pollution, and climate change.

6.80 Response: Added to supporting text

- **Development Management Policy SD43: New and Existing Community Facilities**

6.81 Recommendation: The policy has limited focus on design, impact on landscape, sustainable transport links and accessibility within the building and gender neutral facilities. Does this

include sports pavilions and other community buildings? This could be outlined in the supporting text. Recommend the policy refers to gender neutral/accessibility within and to the building and sustainable transport.

6.82 Response: The proposed supporting text includes cross-references to design, landscape and transport policies (including active travel and parking); proposed criteria 1) supports enhancements to existing community facilities; proposed criteria 2d) includes the word “accessible”; and proposed supporting text currently supports proposals with gender-neutral facilities. A list of community facilities is in the proposed supporting text but “sports pitches, pavilions and leisure centres” has now been removed as any potential losses would be considered under SD46. That said, the supporting text to SD46 is likely to include a clarification that the loss of pavilions and other ancillary buildings that host community events will also need to be considered under Policy SD43.

- **Development Management Policy SD22: Parking Provision**

6.83 Recommendation: Recommend there are improved synergies between the policy and those focussed on dark skies, light pollution, and climate change.

6.84 Response: Added to supporting text.

- **Development Management Policy SD46: Provision and Protection of Public Open Space, Sport and Recreational Facilities and Burial Grounds/Cemeteries**

6.85 Recommendation: There are some synergies, but many other links are missing such as use of resources, water management, design, heritage, light pollution, renewable energy and transport links. These are considered important for sustainability. Recommendation that the policy refers to accessibility within and to the building and sustainable transport.

6.86 Response: These have been noted in the proposed supporting text.

*Recommendations set out in the Regulation 19 IIA*

6.87 Several recommendations were made following the IIA assessment of the Reg 19 version of the Proposed Submission Local Plan. These are set out below with an update on any changes made. The policy numbers and titles refer to those set out in the Reg 19 version of the Local Plan.

- **Policy SDA68 - Clayton Court, Rogate Road, Hill Brow, Rogate.**

6.88 Recommendation: That matters relating to accessibility (in terms of distance and topography constraints to local settlement/train station) be addressed within the supporting text.

6.89 Response: Due to the location of the site which is an established site with existing buildings – the proximity of it to the village of Liss or Rogate and a train station is a distracting factor with no mitigation. No change to the Policy and/or supporting text.

- **Policy SDA15 - Land at Windward, Reservoir Lane, Petersfield.**

6.90 Recommendation: Matters relating to noise from the A3 and railway line to be considered and the requirement for a contaminated land survey.

6.91 Response: Both issues have been addressed in the policy wording.

- **Policy SDA6 - Springman House, 8 North Street, Lewes.**

6.92 Recommendation: As the site is within the town centre – there is a requirement for an acoustic assessment

6.93 Response: The policy wording has been amended to require acoustic assessment.

## **7.Cumulative Effects and Mitigation Measures**

- 7.1 The cumulative effects assessment considers the total effects of the policies and site allocations in the Proposed Submission Local Plan document taking on board each of the Sustainability Objectives. This section also summarises the range of mitigation measures proposed for each of the Objectives. Please refer to Table EE below.

**Table EE Cumulative Effects and Mitigation Measures**

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.	The South Downs was designated as a National Park in recognition of its exceptional natural beauty. As a landscape of national importance, close to significant centres of population, it provides opportunities for people to learn about and appreciate its special qualities. Development within the National Park should therefore be ‘landscape-led’, that is- it should be strongly informed by understanding the essential character of a site and its context, and create development which speaks of its location, responds to local character, and fits well into its environment. The Local Plan seeks to address development needs in a way that supports the National Park’s statutory purposes and duties. The Local Plan carefully considers the location of new development, so it does not negatively impact on the character of settlements and the landscape. However, it seeks to disperse growth across the National Park, focusing on settlements which enable occupiers to access day-to-day services and facilities, but also allowing more limited growth outside of these settlements to support more rural communities and economies.	There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan. This includes Core Policy SDC4: Major Development where development will be refused except in exceptional circumstances, and where it can be demonstrated they are in the public interest and any detrimental effect on the environment, the landscape and recreational opportunities, and the extent to which that could be moderated. Core Policy SDC2: Development Strategy states that the development strategy is for a level of growth led by landscape capacity, dispersed across the National Park, focusing on settlements which enable occupiers to access day-to-day services and facilities. The level of growth must be of a scale and nature appropriate to the character and function of the settlement in its landscape context.  On a site by site basis – several site policies include a requirement for a landscape and design led masterplan to be submitted with applications. This will allow for the detailed consideration about any impacts on landscape.
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Development may have some detrimental effects in terms of designated biodiversity and geodiversity sites and wider ecological networks in the National Park. Where development occurs on greenfield sites it is likely that some presently undisturbed habitats may be lost or experience fragmentation or pressures from new human activities in the area. It is, however, recognised that brownfield sites can still contain valuable biodiversity. Through the LAA work, sites have been assessed and appraised according to the biodiversity and	There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan. This includes Strategic Core Policy SDC1: Furthering National Park Purposes and Strategic Policy SDG2: Green and Blue Infrastructure (which seeks to conserve, connect, create, enhance, and/or restore green and blue infrastructure assets, corridors, links and the overall network; and provide new, and/or improve existing, green and blue infrastructure assets, corridors and links which are integrated into a landscape-led design that supports and meets the needs of communities,

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
		<p>ecological value. The Local Plan includes policies against which development proposals will be decided upon and are likely to help mitigate adverse effects. In addition, some of the finer details on cumulative impacts and mitigation measures will be understood more when planning applications are submitted. A separate HRA has been completed for the Local Plan.</p> <p>The National Park benefits from many sites designated for the wildlife and biodiversity value and irreplaceable habitats. In addition to the range of nature conservation designations and irreplaceable habitats, there are other areas of the National Park which are not subject to statutory nature conservation designation or legal protection, but which form an important element of the collective nature conservation resource. These include wildlife rich, priority habitats, non-statutory designations and areas of opportunity for nature such as areas identified in Local Nature Recovery Strategies, the Brighton and Lewes Downs Biosphere Reserve and the South Downs Way Ahead Nature Improvement Area. Strategies in areas adjacent to the National Park that support landscape scale connectivity are also relevant, such as the Chichester Wildlife Corridors. Features, like rivers, mature trees and hedgerows, extend across designated and non-designated areas and are also important in providing corridors or stepping stones for species and to allow species to adapt to climate change. The maintenance and enhancement of these networks will be encouraged. Brownfield land can also be of important ecological value. These undesignated biodiversity assets are important components of Green Infrastructure.</p>	<p>wildlife and habitats). The central policy is Strategic Policy SDN2: Designated Sites Hierarchy. The purpose of this policy is to set out the hierarchy of designated sites and how these will be appropriately assessed and protected. In addition to the requirements set out in this policy, the requirements of SDN1 Nature Recovery are also relevant and should be read together. Policies SDN3-7 set out specific requirements for development in relation to certain international nature conservation designations.</p> <p>On a site by site basis – several site policies include a requirement nature recovery measures and ecological surveys with mitigation measures to be submitted with applications. Areas with high connectivity and/or high potential for priority habitat restoration or creation will be given due weight in the planning process.</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
3	<p>Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Delivering development in line with the spatial strategy could adversely affect heritage assets and their settings. While several of the site allocations are at brownfield sites where redevelopment may provide opportunities for improvements to the built environment, the focus of some of the growth is at more developed locations where adverse effects on the setting of heritage assets. This is inevitably due to the wide range and number of historic assets within and across the National Park. However, through the work of the LAA, cumulative impacts on heritage are considered.</p> <p>Listed buildings and structures within the National Park form an important part of the historic character, sense of place, and wider cultural heritage of the National Park. It is necessary to consider the character and significance of listed structures in a holistic manner; this includes the relationship with and contribution to the landscape, townscape and local distinctiveness context of the listed structure, setting, as well as both internal and external features of the listed structure as relevant. The protection and enhancement of all aspects of significance should be considered, and great weight will be given to their preservation, and where appropriate their restoration to optimal condition.</p> <p>In instances where harm of significance is unavoidable and outweighed by public benefits, the record of lost or altered fabric or features should be deposited at the relevant County Record Office to facilitate access by the public. The Authority will seek solutions for assets at risk of loss or harm through decay, neglect or other threats</p>	<p>There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan. In terms of policy SDL6 - Historic Environment and Cultural Heritage – the purpose of this policy is to set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment and cultural heritage of the National Park for the 21st century including the safeguarding of heritage assets. The National Park has a rich and varied historic environment and cultural heritage. It is important that proposals are based on a meaningful understanding of the historic context and landscape (including townscape) character of the area. All planning applications that affect or have the potential to affect heritage assets and their setting, including sites with archaeological potential, must be supported by a Heritage Impact Statement (HIS). The level of detail should be proportionate to the significance of the heritage asset and the impact of the development and sufficient to understand the impact of the proposal on the asset. The information should enable the local planning authority to assess the impact of the proposal on the heritage asset’s significance.</p> <p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDL7: Listed Buildings is to set out more detailed criteria for development proposals affecting listed buildings.</p> <p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDL8: Conservation Areas is to set out more detailed criteria for development proposals within or affecting conservation areas. Information required to support a planning application should be proportionate to the nature of the development proposal and likely impact to be sufficient for the case officer to understand the impact of the</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
		<p>Archaeological sites are part of the cultural heritage of the National Park, and are finite, irreplaceable and fragile resources which are vulnerable to damage, either from specific works or from gradual degradation over time.</p> <p>The most significant known archaeological heritage assets are usually designated as scheduled monuments and are of national or international importance. It should be noted that development which affects a scheduled monument and its setting will require permission from the Secretary of State. In addition, there are many other archaeological sites which may not have significance equivalent to scheduled monuments, but which still form a valuable part of the National Park’s historic environment and cultural heritage. There may also be archaeological sites of which nothing is presently known, which may be revealed during development works.</p>	<p>proposals on the conservation area. Matters relating to archaeology are set out in Strategic Policy SDL9. The purpose of this policy is to set out more detailed criteria for development proposals affecting heritage assets with archaeological interest.</p> <p>Archaeological sites are part of the cultural heritage of the National Park, and are finite, irreplaceable and fragile resources which are vulnerable to damage, either from specific works or from gradual degradation over time.</p>
4	<p>To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.</p>	<p>Within the National Park, the built environment is a major source of carbon emissions, and residents’ carbon footprint significantly exceeds the national average. The Local Plan includes several policies that seek to address climate change in the National Park. Policy requires that developments should demonstrate that lower carbon solutions have been considered to reduce and minimisation energy consumption. This seeks to minimise the cumulative impact of development and public usage of new facilities. Space heating is commonly the largest source of emissions in buildings. The passive house approach - using high levels of insulation, airtightness, and careful control of thermal bridges - can cut these emissions significantly. The South Downs lies within an area of ‘serious water stress’, where high levels of river extraction have</p>	<p>New development should be net zero carbon for all operational energy. This is achieved where the renewable energy generated on the plot matches the predicted energy use by the building (the EUI). In most cases this will be achieved by photovoltaic (PV) panels mounted on the roof of the building, associated storage buildings or even ground mounted. Other forms of renewable energy may also be appropriate. To maximise opportunities for solar collection, scheme design should take account of building and roof orientation (south-facing being the most efficient orientation with east and west-facing aspects still feasible) as well as avoiding overshadowing of potential solar collection locations, wherever possible.</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
		<p>significant impacts on natural systems and the biodiversity they support.</p>	<p>Opportunities for on-site renewable energy generation should be maximised as far as possible. Site layout should avoid the areas at risk of surface water flooding. Mitigation measures are set out in Strategic Policy SDN9: Sustainable Construction. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that all new development contributes to the achievement of net zero carbon, minimises environmental impacts, and supports the transition to a sustainable built environment.</p> <p>Within the National Park, the built environment is a major source of carbon emissions, and residents’ carbon footprint significantly exceeds the national average. In response, this policy sets ambitious requirements to reduce the impact of new development while also promoting opportunities to enhance the performance of the existing building stock. The purpose of Strategic Policy SDN10: Renewable Energy is to support the development of renewable energy schemes that are appropriate in scale and design, contribute to the National Park’s ambition of achieving net zero carbon by 2040, and deliver tangible benefits for local communities and businesses. At the same time, proposals must conserve and enhance the special qualities of the South Downs National Park. Renewable energy proposals must be appropriate in location, scale, and design. Developments should be proportionate to the surrounding landscape and should not exceed the visual prominence of existing built or natural features. While some change to the landscape is anticipated, this will be balanced against the imperative to reduce carbon emissions.</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
			<p>Proposals should be of a scale that meets the needs of local communities or businesses, including those adjacent to the National Park, provided they do not result in significant adverse impacts on the Park’s special qualities. Assessments must consider effects on visual amenity, landscape character, noise, biodiversity, heritage assets, land use, rights of way, and transport.</p> <p>Mitigation measures (set out in the site policies) should ensure that there is no increase in risk from surface water, and where possible reducing the existing risk. Areas of tree cover should be retained / provided.</p>
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	<p>As development occurs over the plan period, greenfield land take will be required and there is potential for development to result in loss of access to mineral resources, including the impact on agricultural land, matters relating to flooding. Development of brownfield land may require the clean-up of contaminated land. These matters will be dealt with on a site by site basis so that cumulative impacts are minimised. A Strategic Flood Risk Assessment has been completed. The design process should consider water use management. Given the water stress currently experienced across the National Park, there is a need to consider limiting the pressures on this resource. There are also AQMAs adjacent to the National Park, for instance at Storrington and Hassocks, which could be affected by development within the National Park.</p>	<p>There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan. For example - Strategic Policy SDW5 Pollution and Air Quality. The purpose of this policy is to set out how the National Park will be protected from air, noise, vibration, light, water, odour or other pollution arising from developments, and how enhancements will be supported.</p> <p>Evidence will need to be submitted with planning applications to establish the impacts of development and the effectiveness of any proposed mitigation. National policy is clear that planning should not attempt to control processes or emissions where these are subject to separate pollution control regimes (such as Environmental Health licensing). Planning decisions should assume that these regimes will operate effectively.</p> <p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDW6 Contaminated Land is to prevent unacceptable risk to human health or the environment</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
			<p>by controlling the development of sites affected by or potentially causing land contamination.</p> <p>Sources of contamination can be static or mobile (for example, old petrol stations or landfills sites where contamination might move in the soil or seep into adjacent watercourses).</p>
6	Employment and Economy.	<p>The Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment identifies a need for 5.9 hectares of office space and 13.2 hectares of industrial/warehousing space between 2022 and 2042. The Employment Land Review demonstrates that the overall need can be met through existing commitments (extant planning permissions). However, there is an imbalance between the provision for offices and industrial/warehousing due to a very large development for warehousing at Longmoor Camp near Liphook, and the loss of significant office space at Syngenta near Fernhurst. Additional employment land is also proposed at Shoreham Cement Works to provide flexibility of supply and an appropriate mix of uses on the site. The key business sectors linked to the National Park include the green economy, tourism and land-based sectors.</p>	<p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDE1 Economic Development is to support the provision and enhancement of employment floorspace and to safeguard existing employment space from alternative uses. This is to support sustainable communities where working age people can be economically active and can work close to where they live. A prosperous local economy contributes to improving mental health and wellbeing and reducing health inequalities for the population</p> <p>The Local Plan includes several policies relating to the key business sectors within the National Park. These policies guide the careful design, planning, and management of land and include Strategic Policy SDE2: Agricultural Development, Diversification and Conversion of Rural buildings, Strategic Policy SDE3: Winemaking and Wine Tourism, Strategic Policy SDE7: Regenerative Tourism and Strategic Policy SDE8: Equestrian Development.</p> <p>Applications for agricultural development should be accompanied by a holistic plan demonstrating how the development proposals, in combination with any other existing or future projects on the holding, will meet the requirements of this policy. This can take the form of a Whole Estate Plan, a diversification plan or similar strategy for the whole holding</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
			<p>and should be proportionate to the scale of the proposals. Benefits to the National Park and restrictions on occupation will be secured via conditions and/or legal agreements.</p> <p>Viticulture development related to the growing of vines is agriculture and will be considered under this policy. However, development required for winemaking and wine tourism also needs to accord with SDE3. Redundant farm buildings are often favoured habitats for bats and barn owls, so the requirements of the biodiversity policies and protected species legislation will be key to the acceptability of their re-use. Appropriate species surveys will be expected to accompany any application.</p>
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	<p>There are wide ranging matters within this sustainability objective, and cumulative impacts of development could mean that certain sections of the community are excluded for equality of opportunity. Evidence from the HEDNA shows that people aged over 65 make up 26.5% of the National Park population, significantly higher than regional and national averages. There is also a projected 20% increase in the 65+ population by 2033, accounting for most of the area’s population growth. As the population of older persons increases, so do health needs, with an expected 25% rise in mobility problems. The HEDNA also highlights a specific need for wheelchair-accessible homes in the National Park. It estimates up to 750 dwellings should meet Building Regulations Part M4(3) standard by 2033. Evidence from local housing registers also demonstrates a clear need for wheelchair accessible homes in the affordable housing sector. The HEDNA 2023 and 2025 update demonstrate strong</p>	<p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDH3: Accessible &amp; Adaptable Homes is to ensure new housing within the National Park is accessible, adaptable and inclusive, meeting the needs of an ageing population and residents with mobility or care needs. By requiring compliance with advanced Building Regulations accessibility standards, encouraging features such as wet rooms, and securing a proportion of wheelchair-adaptable dwellings in larger developments, the policy aims to promote independence, improve quality of life, and foster community well-being. The external environment of a development should be designed to be fully accessible and inclusive. Principal entrances must be reached via step-free routes, with external paths constructed in slip-resistant materials and gradients kept to a minimum. Where wheelchair adaptable homes are provided, appropriate accessible parking bays should also be included.</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
		<p>evidence of need for affordable rented homes, and in particular social rented housing. Since the first South Downs Local Plan, house values and market rents have continued to rise whilst household incomes remain modest.</p>	<p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDH4: Specialist and Older Persons' Accommodation is to make provision for a mix of specialist and older persons' accommodation to meet the needs arising in the National Park.</p> <p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDH10: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople is to set out how the Authority will seek to meet the needs of the gypsy, traveller and travelling showpeople communities.</p>
8	<p>Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.</p>	<p>The level of growth set out in the Local Plan could put pressure on existing healthcare facilities. However, by directing much of the growth to the key settlements, the number of residents who lack good access to healthcare facilities could be limited as far as possible. In addition, cumulative impact is minimised through providing open space and/or access to open space and public footpaths. Green and blue infrastructure is multifunctional and integral to a landscape-led approach to development. It is important that it is considered and integrated at the earliest stage of concept and design to realise maximum benefits for communities, wildlife and habitats. This will improve recreational opportunities and water quality, support nature recovery and human health and wellbeing. As part of the above, consideration should be given to the safety and security of human users, especially more vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>The Local Plan includes several policies which are likely to directly support improvements in public health. These include policies on support for the design of new development to minimise the need for car travel. Many of the site policies include the creation of green and blue infrastructure and incorporate walking and cycling through permeable designs, which is likely to further support active travel as well as providing residents with safe areas for recreation. In addition, many sites policies include improved or new access links to the open countryside and public footpaths. If space permits a fitness trail or outdoor gym facilities could be provided as part of the open space proposals. In addition, facilities within open space and public parks that benefit females are to be supported.</p> <p>The purpose of Strategic Policy SDG2: Green and Blue Infrastructure is to promote the provision of new – and protect and enhance existing - green and blue infrastructure assets, corridors, and links, while protecting the integrity of the wider, functioning and living network which extends across and beyond the boundaries of the National Park. The provision and</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
			enhancement of green and blue infrastructure can contribute to national, regional, and local targets to improve air quality, biodiversity, climate and nature amongst other aspirations.
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.	The number of homes to be delivered in the National Park over the plan period could contribute to increased air pollutants and greenhouse gas emissions in the plan area. Emissions are likely from car travel and as homes and businesses are occupied and require power and heat. The potential to reduce travel by private vehicle is likely to be highest where development is delivered at locations which have good access to existing and planned for services and facilities and public transport links. Other measures to address cumulative impact include providing active travel opportunities within developments such as cycle and footpath links.	<p>There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan. Strategic Policy SDT1: Vision-led Transport Approach sets out a vision-led transport approach, which seeks to locate and design development that: minimises the need and distance to travel, for instance by locating people close to amenities, services and sources of employment and education; maximises the potential for active travel by providing safe routes for walkers, wheelers, cyclists and equestrians; and facilitates access to public transport through the provision and safeguarding of infrastructure.</p> <p>Strategic Policy SDT2: Active Travel Routes - the active travel network is used for commuting, leisure and recreational purposes. In doing so, it facilitates access and movement across and to the National Park, encourages physical activity (improving health and wellbeing), and reduces vehicular traffic (reducing associated emissions).</p>
10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise	Evidence from the Housing and Economic Development Needs Assessment (HEDNA, 2023) highlights demographic trends within the South Downs National Park, including an ageing population and a shift towards smaller household sizes. The projected growth in older households is expected to drive demand for smaller, more manageable homes that support downsizing, as well as specialist accommodation. The HEDNA 2023 and 2025 update demonstrate strong evidence of need for affordable rented homes, and in particular social rented	There are several mitigation measures within the Local Plan The purpose of Strategic Policy SDH5: Affordable Homes is to maximise the delivery of affordable homes across the National Park as part of market-led housing schemes. All development falling within Use Class C3 is subject to Policy SDH5, including and retirement or extra-care accommodation within in this use class.

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
	the scope for environmental sustainability.	housing. Since the first South Downs Local Plan, house values and market rents have continued to rise whilst household incomes remain modest.	The purpose of Strategic Policy SDH1: Housing Supply is to identify the housing requirement for this Local Plan and how it will be met. This figure, annualised at 351 dwellings per year, will be used to calculate the five-year housing land supply. A trajectory is included below and will be updated in the Authority Monitoring Report every year. The policy also safeguards existing dwellings, reflecting their important social function and the limitations on the supply of new dwellings due to their impacts on the statutory purposes of the National Park.
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.	<p>The Authority will seek the highest quality design for development proposals in line with the first purpose of the National Park. This includes truly outstanding or innovative design and contemporary design which reinforce local distinctiveness, taking reference and visual cues from the landscape and local settlement identity and character. The Authority will encourage the use of locally sourced materials to support local character and distinctiveness, and to reduce the cost both financially and environmentally of transporting materials long distances.</p> <p>Layout and arrangement of development where there are adjoining buildings can contribute to local distinctiveness and sense of place, particularly views of landmark buildings. Where development is located at the edge of settlements, proposals should take opportunities to enhance the settlement edge.</p>	<p>Development proposals should be informed by contextual analysis of the landscape (including townscape) character. This contextual analysis should consider landscape elements and features and their function, as relevant, such as topography, heritage, water, biodiversity and other ecosystem services, key routes and street patterns, landmarks, views and vistas, the scale, proportion, pattern and vernacular architecture and materials. The surrounding mix of uses should also inform proposals.</p> <p>Design should consider proximity of noise sources, use of renewable energy to minimise air quality effects and sensitive lighting schemes to minimise lighting effects to nearby residents. Supporting information accompanying planning applications should be proportionate to sensitivity of the location and the scale of what is being proposed. Proposals should be informed by the Design Guide SPD and local evidence such as Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Statements. It will need to demonstrate how the design has been informed through an analysis of the opportunities and</p>

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Cumulative effects</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
			<p>constraints of the site, its context, and how it responds positively to these.</p> <p>Some schemes may be asked to go through the National Park Authority’s Design Review Panel Process. Depending on the scale of development, a comprehensive masterplan outlining the principles for a site should address all these elements and any other site-specific issues, to achieve an exemplary design. Key policies in the Local Plan include Strategic Policy SDL2: Regenerative Design,</p>

## 8. Monitoring

8.1 The SEA Regulations require that:

The responsible authority shall monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of each plan or programme with the purpose of identifying unforeseen adverse effects at an early stage and being able to undertake appropriate remedial action” and that the environmental report should provide information on “a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring.

8.2 Monitoring proposals should be designed to help decision making and be focused on the sustainability effects, especially where monitoring would enable preventative or mitigation measures to be taken. Monitoring measures have been proposed in this IIA Report in relation to all the IIA objectives in the IIA framework. The section below sets out several suggested indicators for monitoring the potential sustainability effects of implementing the Local Plan.

8.3 Some of the data will be gathered and/or used by outside organisations and the SDNPA will work closely with these bodies. The draft monitoring framework is, at this stage, preliminary and may evolve in response to the results of consultation or changes to the plan. Ideally IIA monitoring proposals should be aligned with or incorporated within monitoring that is scheduled for the plan itself, both to avoid duplication and ensure that appropriate remedial action can be taken.

8.4 Monitoring is particularly useful in helping to answer the following questions:

- Is the plan contributing to the achievement of desired IIA objectives?
- Are mitigation measures performing as well as expected?
- Are there any unforeseen adverse effects? Are these within acceptable limits, or is remedial action required?

8.5 Table FF sets out the proposed monitoring framework.

**Table FF Proposed Monitoring Framework for the IIA**

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IIA Monitoring Indicators</b>
1	To conserve and enhance the National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities of the South Downs.	Number of planning permissions in the reporting year where officers recorded added value on design and landscape character.
2	To conserve and enhance the region’s biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Number of planning permissions in the reporting year where officers recorded added value on nature recovery. HRA related indicator. Monitoring information required by Defra in line with the Biodiversity Duty Regulations.
3	Conserve and enhance the historic environment, heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Number of nationally designated heritage assets at risk in the National Park.
4	To ensure the SDNP communities are prepared for the impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change through adaption measures.	Number of renewable energy projects granted planning permission in the reporting year (excluding householder development)
5	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources.	Percentage of waterbodies within the National Park achieving “high” or “good” status. Percentage of planning permissions in the reporting year that meet policy SDN9 water use requirements of ≤ 90 litres/person/day. Number of permissions granted with lighting conditions attached.
6	Employment and Economy.	Total net and gross new employment floorspace completed. Total net and gross new employment floorspace extant permissions. Developments granted planning permission for agricultural developments in the reporting year. Conversions of agricultural buildings granted in the reporting year. Development granted permission for new and expanded facilities for viticulture and associated business. Number of permissions granted for visitor accommodation
7	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Number of planning permissions granted for educational facilities in the reporting year. Number of permanent Gypsy or Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots with extant permission. Five-year gypsy and traveller accommodation position

	<b>IIA Sustainability Objective</b>	<b>Proposed IIA Monitoring Indicators</b>
8	Contribute towards improving the holistic health and well-being of the population and surrounding area and towards reducing inequalities. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities within the National Park and help towards improving accessibility for all to all services and facilities.	Number of permissions granted for community facilities
9	Create the opportunities to support and facilitate an efficient transport network by enhancing the proportion of travel by sustainable modes and by promoting policies which reduce the need to travel by car.	Number of planning permissions where officers recorded added value on National Park for All.
10	To ensure that everyone has the access and opportunity to live in a good quality home, suitable to their need. Provide opportunities for new affordable homes. Support schemes which optimise the scope for environmental sustainability.	Number of extant permissions for affordable homes. Number of affordable homes delivered in the reporting year Number of homes with extant permission. Number of homes delivered. Five-year housing land position.
11	Value, protect and enhance the character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings within the National Park. To achieve the highest quality of design that is innovative, imaginable, and sustainable and reflects local distinctiveness and population needs.	Number of schemes referred to the Design Review Panel.

## 9. Conclusion

- 9.1 This Report has been prepared by the South Downs National Park Authority in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the 'SEA Regulations'). This statement outlines:
- how environmental considerations have been integrated into the Local Plan.
  - how the results of the IIA have been considered.
  - how the results of consultation have been considered.
  - reasons for choosing the Regulation 19 Local Plan considering reasonable alternatives considered; and
  - measures that will be taken to monitor the effects of the Local Plan.
- 9.2 The Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan and IIA will be available for comment. The consultation will be open to all and will seek to inform and receive comments from the widest possible range of people. Please refer to the Regulation 19 Community Involvement Plan (CIP).
- 9.3 The outcome from the Reg 18 consultation in early 2025 has informed the Reg 19 version of the Proposed Submission Local Plan and this updated IIA. Details can be found [here](#). This IIA also considers new and existing evidence and background studies and any significant legislative and policy changes at the national level.





# **South Downs Proposed Submission Local Plan**

## **Regulation 19**

### **Integrated Impact Assessment**

#### **APPENDIX A**

#### **SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES**

**February 2026**

**Key Sustainability Issues and Consequences for Future Baseline of the South Downs National Park (taken from the 2024 Scoping Report)**

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<b>Landscape</b>	<b>Landscape</b>	<b>Landscape</b>
Degradation of landscape character.	Increasing specialisation of agriculture, increase in the areas of cultivation or cropping, changing lifestyles and changing forms of land ownership. Incremental, small-scale change with gradual erosion of local rural character is a key concern. Conversion of former farm buildings remains an issue, and a recent increase in small holdings and alternative farm enterprises has led to subdivision and clutter. There has also been a notable decrease in grazing, and, in some areas, lack of management and 'set aside' is creating an agricultural landscape that is at odds with the managed character.	Continued loss and degradation of landscape character.
Increased urbanisation and loss of local distinctiveness, character and integrity of the historic built environment and its setting.	Local distinctiveness being eroded by incremental change, small-scale developments, extensions and conversions unsympathetic to settlement form and local vernacular styles. The percentage of listed buildings at risk remains low.	Pressures for provision of housing, particularly affordable housing within the SDNP have the potential to adversely affect the landscape character and the overspill of existing villages and market towns into surrounding rural areas. Further unsympathetic developments will lead to the greater erosion or loss of the character and local distinctiveness of the SDNP settlements and landscape.

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Tranquillity and Dark Night Skies.</p>	<p>Loss of landscape character and tranquillity through poorly sited noisy developments and/or excessive and poorly designed lighting. The South Downs is accessible to a large surrounding population, with 10 million people within an hour's drive. There is consequent demand for infrastructure and facilities, increasing recreational car traffic within the National Park. This results in changes to existing recreation sites, and cumulative effects on the special qualities of remoteness and 'wilderness' that people come to enjoy.</p>	<p>Continued loss of landscape character and tranquillity and reduction in dark sky zone and increased light pollution. Increase in traffic within the National Park and increase in noise and air pollution.</p>
<p>Landscapes can provide support for species needing to move or respond to climate change.</p>	<p>Some habitats and species are more sensitive to climatic change than others. Species composition can change, for example favouring grasses and more drought tolerant species. Small sites have less resilience and isolated fragments of habitat are more likely to be lost. Through increasing the resilience of the National Park's natural environment to change, this will enable landscape character both to be protected and evolve in a way which will enhance its capacity to support the Special Qualities of the National Park. This will also help the landscape of the National Park adapt to the likely impacts of climate change and extreme weather events over the longer term through promoting a landscape level ecological approach.</p>	<p>Ecological connectivity is an important function of the landscapes. Without it, species are unable to move and adapt to environmental change. Increased habitat fragmentation will mean that landscapes will lack the adaptive capacity to deal with major threats, such as a shift in climatic conditions.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<b>Biodiversity and Nature Recovery</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Nature Recovery</b>	<b>Biodiversity and Nature Recovery</b>
Potential conflicts between differing priorities e.g. access and biodiversity.	Recreational use of internationally designated nature conservation sites has the potential to prevent appropriate management or exacerbate existing management difficulties, cause damage through erosion and fragmentation, cause nutrient enrichment because of dog fouling, and cause disturbance to sensitive species such as ground-nesting birds and wintering wildfowl.	Pressures for increased provision of access and recreational opportunities and increased development within and on the edge of the SDNP have the potential to adversely affect the richness and diversity of the Park's wildlife and habitats.

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Climate change threats to biodiversity.</p>	<p>The Climate Change Adaption Plan sets out the main vulnerabilities to climate change impacts relating to the key natural and cultural assets of the National Park. These have been based around the projections presented within the UK Climate Impact Projections (2009). There are significant impacts on species, habitats and the natural assets of the South Downs. In some cases, the speed of change may be greater than the ability of species or habitats to fully adapt or shift. Though evidence is being accrued, it is not understood what the full ecological impacts of climate change. In the longer term there are challenges in deciding which species and habitats it is realistic to conserve and enhance, and which need to be supported to adapt or shift their range – or face loss.</p> <p>Key issues include a) changes in species composition and declines in diversity due to changes in climatic conditions and vulnerability of some species to temperature change, b) impacts on species may include changes in distribution and abundance, and the timing of seasonal events and habitat use. Therefore, there are likely to be changes in the composition of plant and animal communities, c) habitats are also likely to change, for example higher growth rates in forests, d) decrease in the overall ecological connectivity of the wider landscape, c) loss of condition of designated sites or priority habitats may occur.</p> <p>A key threat is also coastal squeeze – which is from the rise in sea level – and the loss of inter-tidal habitat.</p>	<p>Risk assessments and the Climate Change action plan will need to be kept under review as climate change impacts that have been considered may occur over a shorter timescale than originally projected. Over the longer-term other risks may materialise that were not considered or planned for. Therefore, a continual management and understanding of the baseline situation is constant and essential. Actions include:</p> <p>Increase habitat connectivity and the permeability of the landscape to wildlife. Undertake adaptive management and ensure that areas of valuable habitat are bigger, better managed and joined up. Increase the quality and habitat diversity of wildlife sites. Improve the quality of existing ‘core’ wildlife sites (such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)) to enable populations of target species to grow and expand their range.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Long-term, sustainable land management for biodiversity, ecosystem services and ecological networks.</p>	<p>Many wildlife habitats are small and fragmented. Lack of long-term, sustainable land management for biodiversity, ecosystem services. Loss of ecological networks (trees, woodland and hedgerows).</p>	<p>The failure to address habitat fragmentation and management issues will result in further deterioration in site conditions and loss of biodiversity through insufficient capacity to support vulnerable species. Loss of ecological networks will impact on the ability to support habitats and species and ecological linkages.</p>
<p>Biodiversity Net Gain.</p>	<p>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) is an approach to development and associated land management that aims to leave biodiversity in a measurably better state than before. The Government made it a mandatory requirement for all development to achieve a 10% net gain for biodiversity through the Environment Act.</p>	<p>The number of development schemes that leave biodiversity in a measurably better state than before increases in number and significance.</p>
Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Historic environment, Heritage Assets and Cultural Heritage	Historic environment, Heritage Assets and Cultural Heritage	Historic environment, Heritage Assets and Cultural Heritage
<p>Damage to archaeological sites and historic features and historic landscapes and designated parkland.</p>	<p>Two flint mines within the National Park are listed as 'Heritage at Risk'. 33 of the Heritage at Risk sites in the National Park are Bronze Age in date and 30 of these are sites with one or more barrows. Parts of the Chichester Entrenchments, the Caburn hillfort, two field systems and a settlement are on the Heritage at Risk register. The Heritage at Risk register includes one stretch of Roman road, a temple site and a villa/farmstead in the National Park. There is only one Saxon site on the Heritage at Risk register. This is a cemetery site. While the Heritage At Risk register does not include any medieval archaeological site it does include six medieval buildings, four of which are churches.</p>	<p>Lack of detailed knowledge and management may lead to further degradation and loss of archaeological features and other heritage assets.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Heritage asset at risk including Conservation Areas and listed buildings.	Using the Buildings at Risk (BaR) Survey, there are 5,861 listed buildings. Of these 69 are now recorded as being at risk, which gives a percentage of 1.17%. The percentage of buildings being at risk remains very low by national standards, probably reflecting high property values within the National Park.	Buildings and structures of limited or no economic value are expected to become ever more prominent among those listed buildings identified as at risk. Failure to address heritage assets at risk will result in an increase in number and/or a lack of imaginative solutions to those that remain on the at risk register.
Climate change affecting the Historic Environment.	Energy efficiency assessment of the existing building stock is complicated by the fact that standard calculating methods underestimate the thermal performance of traditionally built buildings. Protection of heritage assets is important when upgrading the energy performance of these buildings. Historic assets such as barrows, hill forts and buried archaeology are sensitive to rainfall, erosion and encroachment by vegetation. If current and projected trends continue these features may be adversely affected.	Effective assessment and targeting of energy efficiency programmes will be needed to ensure heritage assets are protected when improving the efficiency of buildings.
Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Climate Change	Climate Change	Climate Change
Flood risk, increased soil erosion and adaptation related to both sea level rise and current and projected wetter winters. Increased cycles of drought and flooding are projected. Increase in extreme rainfall events and flooding.	Observed sea level rise between 1970 and 2000 has been around 50mm and now averages 3mm per year. The southeast has seen a notable increase in risk on the UK wildfire index. Some chalk grassland species are more sensitive to drought and heat stress than others. Species composition can change, with conditions favouring some grasses. The cost of damage to UK properties through flooding has reached around £1.3 billion per annum. More extreme rainfall events, such as in 2007, 2009 and 2012, have caused significant disruption and damage.	If this trend continues the effectiveness of coastal defences may be reduced, increasing the risk of coastal flooding. Sea level rise may affect the natural functioning of tidal rivers and estuaries. The trend towards hotter, drier summers may see an increased fire risk on lowland heath. There may be increased risk of flooding of properties and agricultural land in river valleys and low-lying areas.

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Increased heat and the impacts on health and wellbeing. Flooding and the impact on health.</p>	<p>Environmental impacts, driven by climate change, are likely to have significant impacts on society, health and well-being. Extremes or increases in summer temperatures can lead to increased mortality and morbidity in elderly or vulnerable groups of the population. Flooding events increasingly affect the lives of many communities. Along with the risks to life and property there are also impacts upon health and wellbeing, social cohesion and disruption to essential services. Higher temperatures and weaker air circulation leads to increased low level ozone formation and poorer air quality.</p>	<p>Without adaptation strategies and actions, the impact of climate change on health and well-being will increase especially among vulnerable members of the population. Action includes:</p> <p>Work with partners and recreation interest groups to manage and promote recreational access and to provide a greater variety of recreational activities. Promote green corridors, high quality green spaces and street trees within the urban environment to improve capacity for regulating air quality, providing shade and helping to manage the 'urban heat island' effect at a local level. Develop design codes that result in more sustainable building and schemes, with the best design, layout and materials to make them resilient to climate change.</p>
<p>Opportunities to develop low carbon and renewable energy within the NP consistent with SDNPA purposes.</p>	<p>Generation of electricity from renewable sources is increasing in the Southeast. In 2013, the region generated 5,550 GWh of electricity from renewable sources; equivalent to 14.3% of total energy consumption in the region, and the second highest of any region in England. Of this, 3,336 GWh were from wind, 965 GWh were from landfill gas, and 814 GWh were from other sources of bioenergy. There is considerable opportunity for increasing the number of homes heated through wood fuel. The Forestry Commission suggest that there is around 328km<sup>2</sup> of woodland cover across the South Downs.</p>	<p>Any development in respect of renewables cannot be allowed to compromise the nationally important landscape character which National Park status is designated to conserve and enhance. The challenge for the SDNPA is to determine the right technology in the right place.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<b>Community, Health &amp; Wellbeing</b>	<b>Community, Health &amp; and Wellbeing</b>	<b>Community, Health &amp; and Wellbeing</b>
Demographic and needs of the local population.	As is the case in most areas in the UK, the population in the South Downs National Park is ageing. Although there has been growth in the 16-24 and 45-64 age bands between 2002 and 2016, this has not been sufficient to offset decline in the 0-15 and 25-44 age groups and the growth in the over 65s. The biggest growth of 3.1% has been in the 65-74 age band (Ref: Economic Profile of the South Downs National Park 2018). The 65+ age group has continued to increase at the fastest rate and now makes up 25.35% of the population in the National Park while 25 to 44 year olds have shown the greatest decline (reference Economic Profile update 2020).	Facilities for youth become increasingly difficult to sustain because of out-migration of families that cannot afford to live in SDNP and the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. Given the high proportion of larger houses and the associated high prices of housing, access to affordable housing is a key issue facing many local communities. Young people and young families find it difficult to get low-cost housing and therefore to continue living in the area. Fewer working residents living in the park results in increased traffic movements. Specific housing for older residents may be required.
Loss or reduction in availability of some community assets and services.	The potential for town centre floorspace development is highly constrained, with all main town centres containing significant numbers of listed buildings and an already tightly packed street scene. There are few areas of derelict land of any significant size, nor are there opportunities for larger-scale redevelopment. It is important that all residents within the National Park have access to a range of essential services and facilities, where possible, and the smaller village centres have a vital role to play. There may also be pressure on neighbouring authorities to provide accessible and relevant services. There is a wide range of community infrastructure facilities that are vital in maintaining the sustainability of both larger settlements and rural communities. Community infrastructure facilities enable essential public services to be provided as locally as possible.	The continued loss of community facilities undermines the communities themselves and the degree of social interaction as well as detracting from the sense of place that these facilities provide. This results in communities accessing services and facilities outside the community / National Park increasing pressure on rural roads etc.

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Urban areas adjacent to the park include pockets of poverty and poor health.</p>	<p>Mapping the indices of multiple deprivation (IMD) demonstrates that in terms of general deprivation, overall, this is low across the SDNP, but there are areas of higher deprivation around Brighton and Hove and Worthing, as well as pockets at Petworth and, notably, a large rural area of Lewes District.</p>	<p>Some social and cultural groups of people groups visit National Parks less than others. This is also evident regarding gender and disability. Without effective Local Plan and Partnership Management Plan policies to address this, SDNPA would be failing in its responsibility to promote understanding and enjoyment to all sectors of society. Health and wellbeing will deteriorate without a suitable partnership strategy.</p>
<p>Incidences of rural crime in the South Downs National Park encompassing:</p> <p>Wildlife Crime – Poaching, hare coursing</p> <p>Anti-Social Behaviour – fly tipping, littering, illegal use of private land.</p> <p>Farm crime – metal theft, fuel theft, equipment theft and sheep worrying</p>	<p>Rural crime highlighted as a common issue in community led plans across the National Park. High numbers of people focused on some areas of the SDNP has led to recurring problems for some landowners and communities. These include injuries to sheep and disturbance to ground nesting birds by uncontrolled dogs, inconsiderate car parking, fly tipping and gates being left open.</p>	<p>Increased costs for landowners. Cost of removing fly-tipping, negative impact on the special qualities of the National Park, impact on visitors / tourism.</p>
Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Employment and Economy	Employment and Economy	Employment and Economy
<p>Economy – disconnected from the landscape/local area (out-commuting to jobs in surrounding towns/cities).</p>	<p>Approximately 14,000 residents commute out to other destinations in the southeast, including London. The population is dominated by the “Countryside category” i.e. well-off individuals living in rural or semi-rural location, mostly living in detached housing, working in agriculture or a professional capacity and often working from home.</p>	<p>Pattern of out-commuting does not foster strong locally based rural economy further undermining communities and local services. It can also create differences in the salary levels of those that live within the SDNPA but work outside of the National Park and those that are local workers, living within the Park. Increased trend of home working may however support daytime activities in some villages.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Many areas of the SDNP suffer from poor broadband access and/or 'dead zones' with no signal. This is a constraint to competitiveness in the online marketplace.</p>	<p>The 2012 State of the Park report recorded that there were very few places within the National Park with broadband speeds higher than 8Mb per second. The national BDUK programme is addressing much of this with the roll out of superfast broadband (24Mbps). Programmes are aimed at achieving 95% coverage. Modelling work commissioned by SDNPA, and other information, shows that areas of SDNP will be in the last 5% not covered by the national programme.</p>	<p>Any shortfall in achieving comprehensive (100%) superfast broadband coverage will constrain business growth in the National Park and the competitiveness of existing businesses. There is a visual and landscape impact of new telecommunication masts within the Park.</p>
<p>Global market-driven forces influence agriculture within the National Park. This has resulted in increased intensity of agricultural activities.</p>	<p>Land used for agriculture and forestry covers most of the National Park and is the most important provider of its ecosystem services. These range from the provisioning of food, biomass and other materials such as timber to the regulation of water and soil quality. It provides habitats for many of the National Park's most distinctive species, and the cultural benefits arising from the protection of beautiful and centuries old landscapes that attract visitors.</p>	<p>Changing agriculture has affected the landscape and features of the South Downs in the past and will continue to do so in the future; recognition of this underpins the need for an ecosystem services approach that should include a realistic valuation of food production (strategic and social importance, not just farm-gate prices).</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>The tourism sector is largely leisure driven, and there are frequent shortages of all types of accommodation at weekends throughout the year and during the week in summer. There is strong demand for high-quality accommodation and clear prospects for future growth in the demand for all types of visitor accommodation. The National Park has sensitive habitats and landscapes, and a rich and varied historic environment. There is a need to ensure visitors enjoy the National Park without compromising its special qualities. Proposals for visitor accommodation, attractions, recreational activities, environmental education and interpretation should provide opportunities for visitors to increase their awareness, enjoyment, and understanding of the National Park.</p>	<p>The South Downs National Park is the largest rural resource for recreation and tourism in the Southeast of England, thus tourism plays a significant role in its local economy. The last overarching estimate showed that the National Park has approximately 46 million visitor days per year, making it the most popular Protected Landscape in the country which generates an income of nearly £5 billion and supports some 12,000 jobs. The South Downs National Park is found within just a few miles of several major conurbations. The National Park also has fragile habitats and sensitive areas, a small number of hotspots currently attract a very disproportionate number of its visitors, and the vast majority arrive by car.</p>	<p>Consideration of development proposals for visitor accommodation, visitor attractions and recreation facilities that minimised travel and does not detract from the local area is important and without this – the impact on visitors to the Park could be negative. The tourism offer should be a year-round visitor economy and without this, the season will continue to have peaks and troughs – to the detriment of the tourism sector.</p>
Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Equality and Inclusion	Equality and Inclusion	Equality and Inclusion
<p>Inequalities exist in both physical and educational access to the countryside and cultural facilities between different race, ethnicity and social groups and between genders and those with disabilities.</p>	<p>Although 10% of the population nationally is from a BME background, only 1% of visits to National Park are from a BME community (Campaign for National Parks).</p>	<p>Some social and cultural groups of people groups visit National Parks less than others. This is also evident regarding gender and disability. Without effective Local Plan and Partnership Management Plan policies to address this, SDNPA would be failing in its responsibility to promote understanding and enjoyment to all sectors of society.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>The South Downs is under huge pressure from car use. Accessibility for disabled people and those without cars (especially the young and elderly) across the National Park is becoming increasingly difficult.</p>	<p>The South Downs is under huge pressure from car use. The 2018 Visitor Survey estimates that 77% of visits were made by car. Improving public transport into and around the boundary is therefore vital. The retention and expansion of rural transport services is a key issue for the National Park. Rural bus services have reduced in the last five years through cuts in the budgets of Passenger Transport Authorities. This is having an impact on young people’s ability to access education and employment and is increasing isolation among elderly or disabled rural residents without access to a car.</p>	<p>Certain groups in society are not able to access the opportunities within the park such as towns, services, education and employment as suitable and accessible and affordable public transport is either not available or is infrequent.</p>
<p>Need to provide housing and facilities for an aging population</p>	<p>The population in the South Downs National Park is ageing. Although there has been growth in the 16-24 and 45-64 age bands between 2002 and 2016, this has not been sufficient to offset decline in the 0-15 and 25-44 age groups and the growth in the over 65s. The biggest growth of 3.1% has been in the 65-74 age band (Ref: Economic Profile of the South Downs National Park 2018). The 65+ age group has continued to increase at the fastest rate and now makes up 25.35% of the population in the National Park while 25 to 44 year olds have shown the greatest decline (reference Economic Profile update 2020).</p>	<p>Specific housing for older residents may be required.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<b>Housing</b>	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Housing</b>
Need for affordable homes.	<p>The analysis within the 2023 HEDNA identifies a notable need for affordable housing, and provision of new affordable housing is an important and pressing issue in the area.</p> <p>There has been a notable increase (+22% or around 5,500 people) in the number of older people in the National Park (those aged 65 and over). The proportion of households with dependent children in SDNP is low with around 25% of all households containing dependent children in 2021 (compared with around 29% regionally and nationally). Given the nature of the area and the needs identified, many units should be houses rather than flats – particularly for homes with 2- or 3-bedrooms. There is potentially a demand for bungalows, although realistically significant delivery of this type of accommodation is unlikely. It is however possible that delivery of some bungalows might be particularly attractive to older person households downsizing and may help to release larger (family-sized) accommodation back into family use.</p>	<p>Provision of housing to meet local needs is crucial to ensure the sustainability and vitality of communities within the National Park. Population will continue to age; loss of facilities will continue with a lack of younger population to fill local jobs. Increased development pressure on areas outside the National Park.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Housing to meet local needs.</p>	<p>The residents of the National Park play a pivotal role in sustaining its vibrant communities and shaping its unique landscapes. There is real pride in our towns and villages, and many people dedicate time and resources to enhancing community life, conserving what is important to their local area and planning for the needs of future generations. Together we want to help our communities to become more sustainable and resilient and to provide environments that improve health and wellbeing, where residents have better access to housing, jobs, facilities, infrastructure and the services they need. Generally, house prices are higher in the National Park than surrounding urban areas, which tends to prevent those on low incomes from accessing housing. A high proportion of larger dwellings exacerbates this situation and can lead to unbalanced communities with young people and families unable to live in the National Park.</p>	<p>Housing to meet local needs is important to sustain future generations and communities, and to support rural enterprise. However, the provision of housing should not be at the expense of a nationally protected landscape.</p>
<p>Under provision of transit and permanent traveller sites.</p>	<p>Accommodation needs assessments Are currently being updated but are likely to result in additional need for gypsy and traveller pitches and travelling showman plots. The 2022 ‘call for sites’ for the Land Availability Assessment included such sites, but few were submitted. Further site identification work will need to be carried out, including discussions with adjoining authorities, to identify suitable sites to meet the unmet need.</p>	<p>Increase in illegal encampments; increase in planning applications for pitches / sites; potentially an increase in planning appeals related to the former.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Low capacity for settlements to accommodate new housing. Resistance from community. Locations for new housing often unsustainable.</p>	<p>Sites are allocated within the adopted local plan and neighbourhood plans. The AMR showed the output for 2022/23 was below the annualised provision figure from the Local Plan. However, the level of completions has picked up from the previous two years when the impact on construction progress of the Covid-19 pandemic and multiple lockdowns was clearly seen. This gradual return to pre-pandemic levels reflects national trends in the construction industry. The SDNPA has a robust five-year land supply of housing principally due to several large sites coming forward for development at the same time. The supply translates to 6.92 years against the annualised local plan provision figure of 250 dwellings per annum, or 6.58 years against the provision figure plus 5% buffer and taking into account the previous year undersupply (272 dwellings per annum).</p>	<p>It should be noted there is an issue with Sussex North Water Resource Zone that impacts on potential developability of some sites in the housing trajectory due to water neutrality.</p>
Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
Transport	Transport	Transport
<p>Poor public transport infrastructure within the SDNP. High dependence on cars by residents in / around SDNP with associated peak time congestion and parking.</p>	<p>Many areas in the SDNP have poor public transport accessibility, reflecting a lack of bus service provision both within, and connecting to, the area. The poor public transport infrastructure is reflected in high dependence upon cars with 85% of residents owning one car and an estimated 63% of the working population travelling to work by car representing 7.76 million two-way journeys annually. Subsidised bus services have been cut in all four Local Transport Authority areas within SDNP.</p>	<p>Increasing dependence upon cars is not consistent with the low carbon economy that the SDNPA is seeking to develop. Poor public transport infrastructure combined with increasing numbers of visitors to the National Park will exacerbate problems of congestion on roads and adversely affect tranquillity. Lack of access to public transport results in social exclusion leaving vulnerable groups in rural areas without access to services that are readily available to residents with cars or those living in urban areas.</p>

<p>High visitor dependence upon cars makes car parking an issue particularly for popular destinations and for mass participation events such as long-distance runs /cycle rides.</p>	<p>Data suggests an average of 39 million visitor days spent in the South Downs, 84% of which are reliant upon cars.</p>	<p>Continued growth in car usage by communities in and around the park, combined with increased volume of traffic associated with visitors will exacerbate existing problems of congestion and car parking in the SDNP undermining the NP purposes. It will impact negatively on landscape protection and nature recovery, air pollution and noise. Issues are likely to be:</p> <p>Managing access points to reduce negative impacts at hotspots; planning access points and interchanges to boost visits by sustainable means; and planning rights of way improvements in relation to access by sustainable means of travel. Consideration of charging points for electric cars.</p>
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Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<b>Protection &amp; Sustainable Use of Resources</b>	<b>Protection &amp; Sustainable Use of Resources</b>	<b>Protection &amp; Sustainable Use of Resources</b>
<p>Water demand for both domestic and agricultural use exceeds supply, with resulting over- abstraction from aquifers / rivers affecting quality of water sources.</p>	<p>Parts of the region are under serious water stress. Abstraction, from both the Chalk and Lower Greensand aquifers across the National Park, already exceed the available natural resource (Environment Agency, 2012).</p>	<p>The government target is to reduce per capita consumption to 130 litres / day whereas current pcc for the SDNP resource zones is 170 litres / day. The Building Regulations (2010) Part G was amended in 2015 to require that all new dwellings must ensure that potential water consumption must not exceed 125 litres/person/day, or 110 litres/person/day where required under planning conditions (HM Government, 2015b). The Governments Environmental Improvement Plan contains a commitment to consider a new standard for new homes in England of 105 litres per person per day (l/p/d) and 100 l/p/d where there is a clear local need, such as in areas of serious water stress. Portsmouth Water encourage local planning authorities to consider higher standards of water efficiency in new developments, with all new homes being built to a minimum standard of 100 litres per person per day. Southern Water want to help customers reduce how much water they use to 100 litres per person, per day by 2040. By 2025, Southeast Water are targeting the annual amount of water used by each of our customers to reduce from 143.1 litres a day in 2019/20 to 131.5 litres a day. During 2022/23, customers each used an average of 150.3 litres of water a day For Thames Water - in 2021-22, the three-year rolling average pcc performance was 147.5 litres per person per day (against a target of 142.6). Increasing population growth in the coastal towns will place existing chalk aquifers under further pressure and without reduction in per capita consumption in the longer term.</p>

Key Sustainability Issues	Evidence and Trends	Consequences for Future Baseline
<p>Maintenance of clean water supply in face of increasing demand given drier summers.</p>	<p>Clean water is essential for life. The chalk aquifers and river catchments of the South Downs provide drinking water, and we rely on the supply for commercial and domestic uses.</p>	<p>Water shortages during dry periods will result in more frequent incidence of hosepipe bans and water usage restrictions.</p>
<p>All development proposals within the Sussex North Water Resource (Supply) Zone that consume mains water that would lead to a material increase in water demand will need to demonstrate 'water neutrality'.</p>	<p>Within the Sussex North zone – for every new development, total water use in the region after the development must be equal to or less than the total water-use in the region before the new development. The existing water supply in the Sussex North water supply zone cannot be ruled out as contributing to the declines in wildlife within internationally protected sites in the Arun Valley, Sussex. The SDNPA lies within water company areas of "serious water stress" as outlined in the Government document Water stressed areas – 2021 classification.</p>	<p>Increasing pressure on abstraction will increase the vulnerability of surface water bodies and aquifers to further deterioration in ecological status without adequate management measures to address these issues. The developing strategy will include guidelines for water consumption requirements for new development within Sussex North water supply zone. It is intended that these will be transposed into Policies and accompanying tools within each Local Plan within the Sussex North water supply zone. The document Water stressed areas – 2021 classification - should also be used as an evidence base for determining water consumption standards, especially for the areas within the National Park boundary that fall outside of the Sussex North Water Supply Zone.</p>
<p>Increased impact on soil condition with increased erosion and nutrient loss.</p>	<p>Soil degradation in England is currently estimated at between £250 and £350 Million per annum. Increased cycles of drought and flooding are projected. Since 1990, southern England has experienced an increase in soil moisture deficit, with a corresponding increase in water abstraction for irrigation. In spring 2011 the region experienced much drier than average conditions, causing problems for farmers.</p>	<p>If these trends continue, we may see a decline in yields or loss of crops due to drought. There may be an impact on soil condition with increased erosion and nutrient loss/run-off on some steeper slopes. Higher rainfall is likely to result in increased soil erosion.</p>





# **South Downs Proposed Submission Local Plan**

## **Regulation 19**

### **Integrated Impact Assessment**

#### **APPENDIX B**

#### **SETTLEMENT APPRAISALS**
















**February 2026**

**Stage B and Stage C – Settlement Appraisal and In-Combination Assessment**

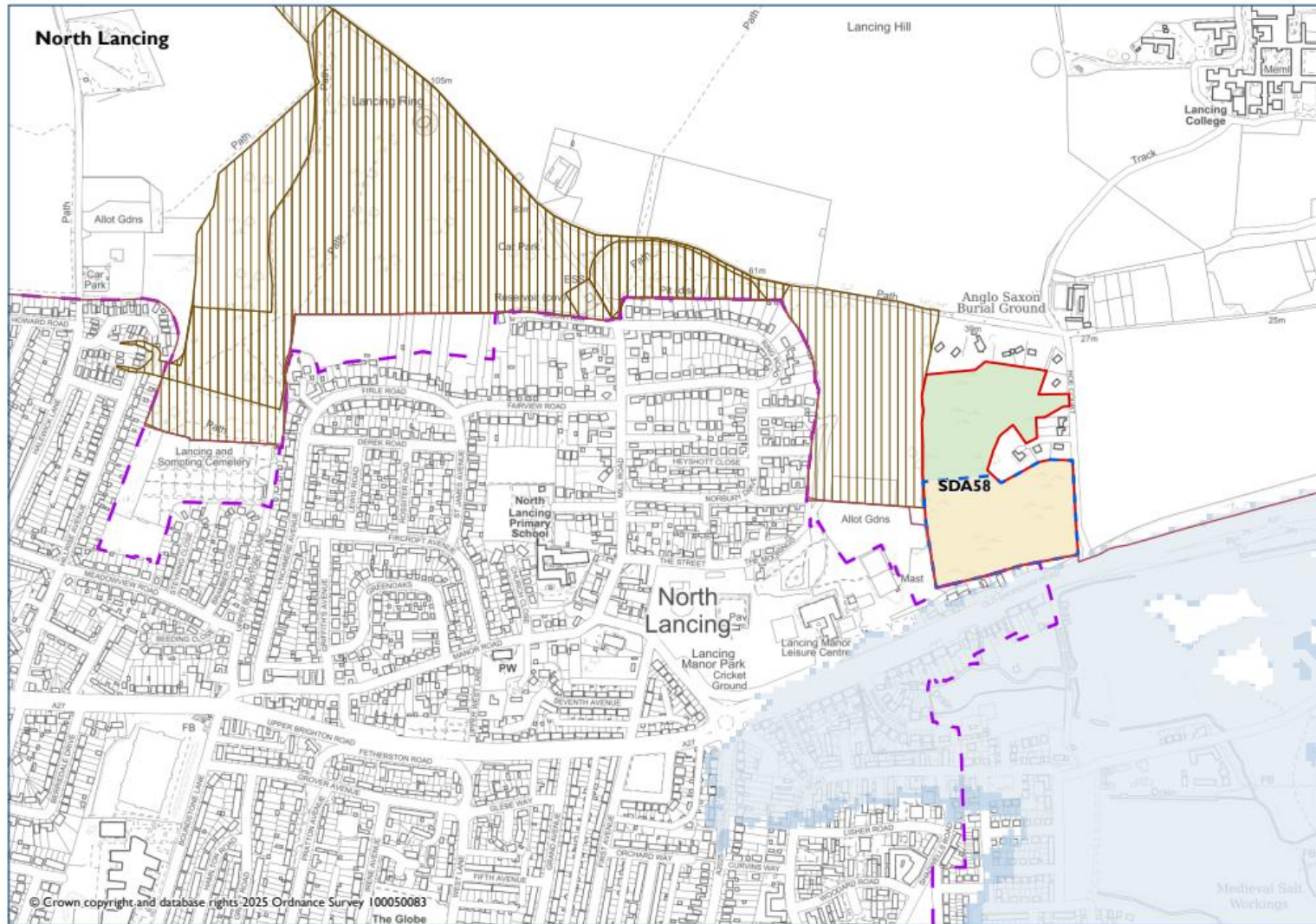
1. Please note that stage A is set out in the main IIA document dated February 2026. This Appendix is stages B and C. See the main document for information on the 3 stages.
2. The following pages include details of each settlement (where relevant), and the sites proposed for allocation in the Regulation 19 Proposed Submission Local Plan document and are appraised in combination with the other sites within the settlement. Whilst details of the Neighbourhood Plan (NDP) and outstanding/not developed sites within the adopted Local Plan (LP) sites are not appraised within this report – the impact will be considered through the ‘in combination’ assessment process. Please note that some settlements fall outside of the National Park. Potential development sites within that settlement will be set out in the relevant local authority’s Local Plan. They are not considered in this appendix.
3. Settlements are also appraised as standalone locations – against the sustainability objectives. This is a high-level snapshot of the settlement and not a detailed technical appraisal. Where there are isolated sites (usually existing sites that are being redeveloped) and these are not located within a settlement and are not near to other sites, then they are not included within this appendix. An example is - Site SDA68 Clayton Court, Rogate Road, Hill Brow.
4. Below each table (where relevant), there is a reference made to sites that were considered not to be appropriate to allocate within the Proposed Submission Local Plan. These are listed as excluded and/or rejected sites according to their LAA site reference number and the settlement/parish within which they are located. Further details can be found in the [LAA](#). It is important to note that some settlements are not set out in this appendix. This is because there are no allocated sites. To establish which settlements fall into this category, please consult the LAA documents.
5. The sites are listed below alphabetically according to the local authority where they are located. This tallies with the stage A in the main IIA document. For example – the first settlement is Lancing as this is located within Adur District. A general commentary on each of the settlements and the sites within and the in-combination impact is set out after the maps and tables for each settlement. The Proposed Submission Local Plan site assessment and appraisal results are lifted from the main IIA document (stage A). A conclusion on the sites (as they stand now) is provided in the main IIA document. The IIA February 2026 includes an appraisal of each policy as written for the individual sites. In several cases, the scoring has changed from the appraisal of the site as it stands now compared to the appraisal of the site policy.
6. The following assumptions/considerations have been made regarding the appraisal of settlements. This assessment of the settlement is current (without development/other enhancement work/improvements):
  - Settlements that are located within the National Park (not all settlements are) are appraised as having a positive impact on landscape (SO1). Where the settlement is located outside of the National Park, this has been appraised as having a neutral impact on SO1.

- Settlements that contain a conservation area and/or listed buildings are appraised as having a positive impact on heritage (SO3).
- Settlements with limited employment opportunities and/or limited public transport options (those with no train station and/or limited bus service at peak times to areas of employment/larger settlements/schools) will score negatively against SO6 and SO9.
- Existing settlements will include a variety and range of housing and therefore score positively for SO10. The appraisal has not considered the details of the range of housing available and the percentage of affordable homes.
- Settlements with historic centres and/or are highly attractive in design terms will score as having a positive impact on SO11. The settlements with an element of urban sprawl, will generally be scored as having a negative impact on this SO.

7. The map legend is as follows:

-  Reg I9 Full Site Allocation Boundary
-  Developable Area Allocation
-  Green Space Allocation
-  LPR NDP Allocation (not started, not completed)
-  Proposed Settlement Boundary Extension - Reg I9
-  Settlement Boundary
-  Proposed Settlement Boundary Contraction - Reg I9
-  Settlement Boundary (designated by neighbouring authority)
-  International nature conservation designation
-  National nature conservation designation
-  Local nature conservation designation
-  Conservation Area
-  Floodzone 2
-  Floodzone 3
-  SDNP boundary

Lancing (Adur District)



**LANCING (NORTH)**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Hoe Court	SDA58	-	+	0	?	-	0	0	+	+	+	0
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Lancing		0	0	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+

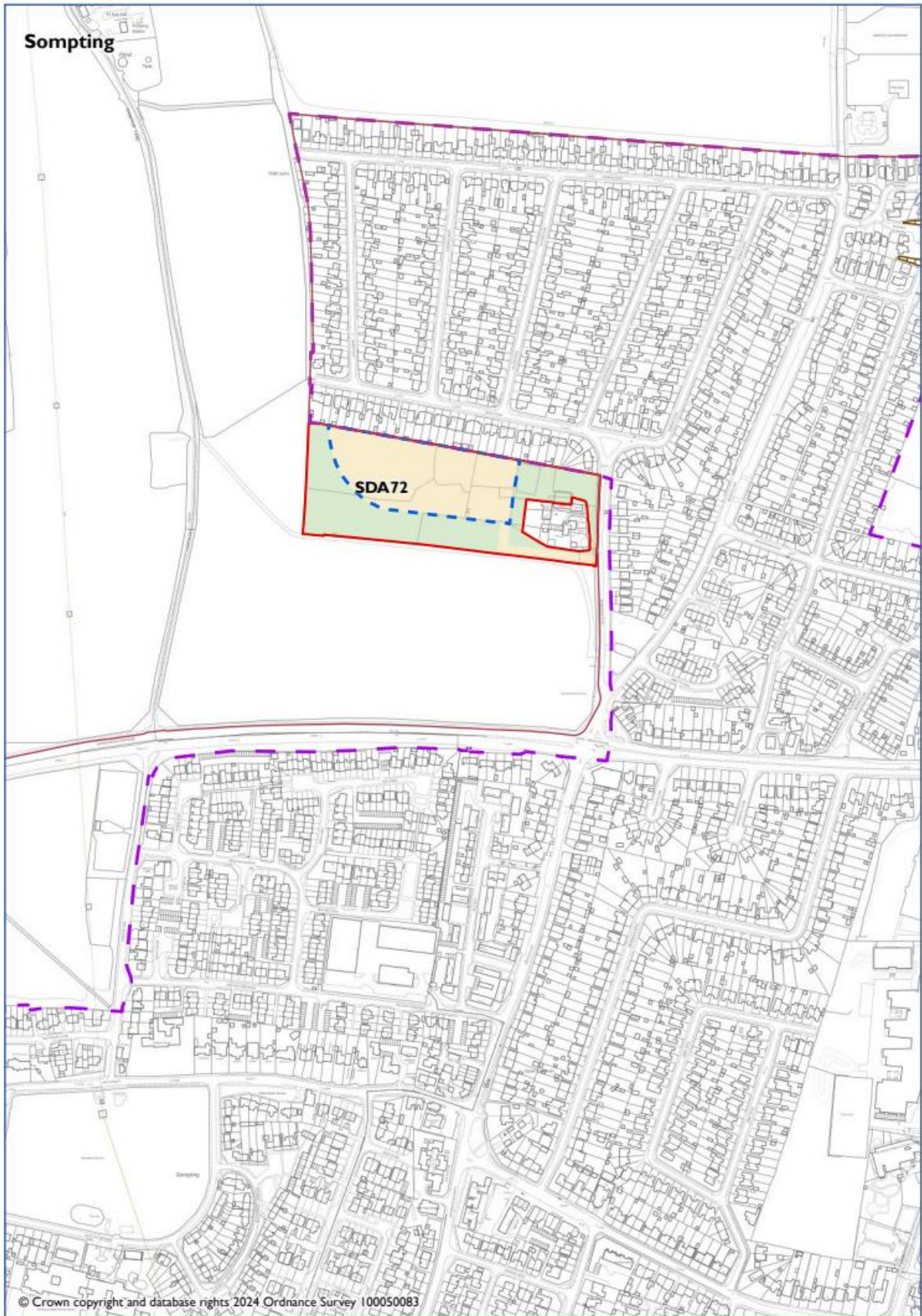
*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Lancing within the National Park. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made. The main part of Lancing (including North lancing) is located outside of the National Park.

This part of Lancing is north of the A27. Directly opposite (and south of the A27) in the Monks Farm housing development. There is a pedestrian crossing across the A27 (which is a dual carriageway) thus allowing access to Lancing village centre and the railway station. There is a leisure centre on the same side of the site within easy access. There are areas of employment, open space and opportunities for education within the settlement. Lancing Ring Local Nature Reserve and public footpaths are near to the site. Due to severance of the A27 and associated noise, the assessment of Lancing (and the site) concludes to have a negative impact on the protection and sustainable use of resources (one of the objectives).

Excluded site: AD010

Sompting (Adur District)



**SOMPTING**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land off Steepdown Road	SDA72	-	+	-	?	+	0	-	?	-	++	-
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Sompting		0	0	+	?	-	+	+	?	-	+	-

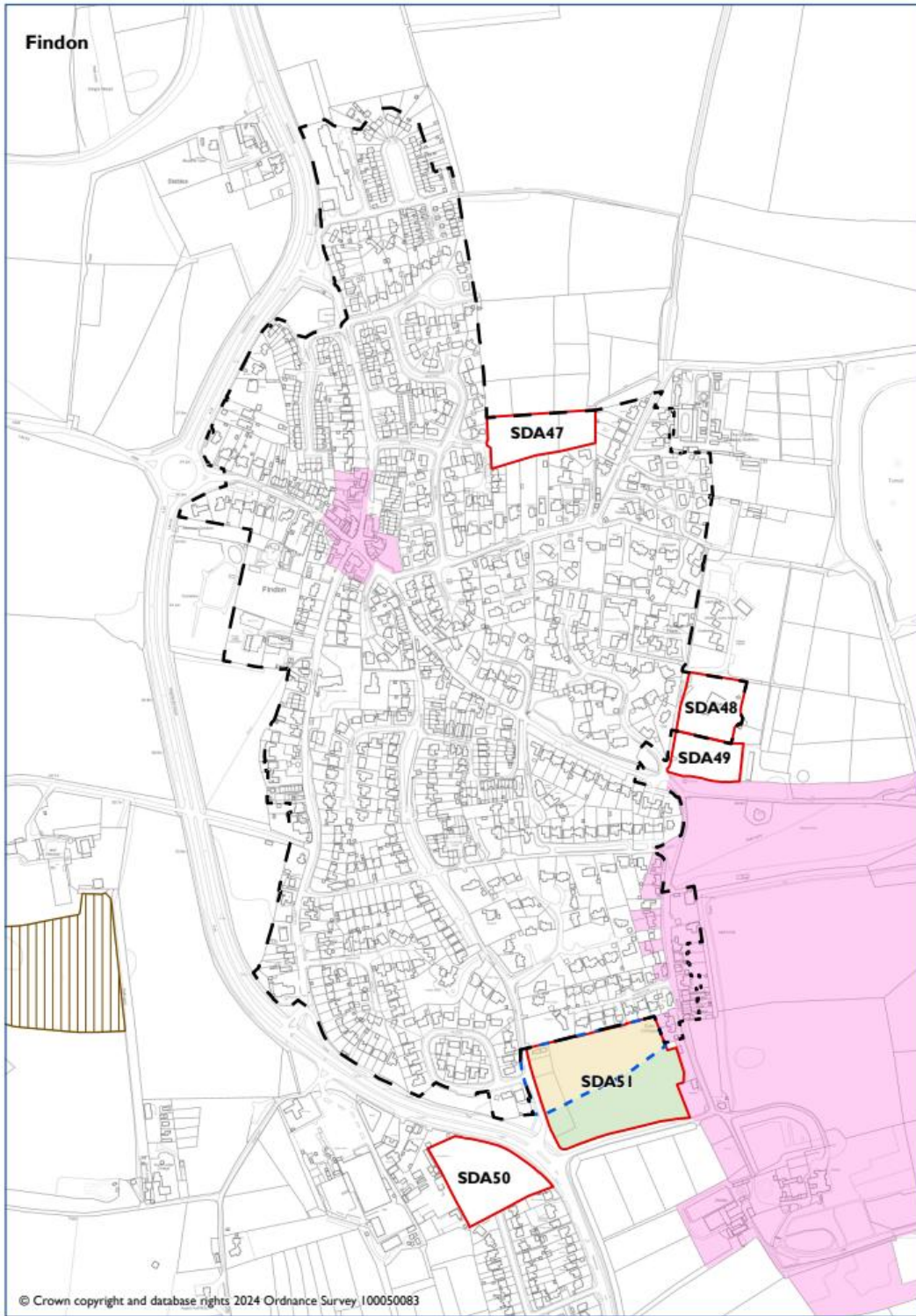
*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Sompting within the National Park. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made. The main part of Sompting is located outside of the National Park.

This part of the settlement is north of the A27 and in a landscape sensitive area. There are limited areas of nature conservation designation within this part of the settlement. There is a conservation area and several listed buildings south of the A27. There are areas of employment, open space and opportunities for education within the settlement. However, opportunities for health and wellbeing are unknown. There is a wide variety of building styles and characteristics within Sompting.

Rejected site: AD008

Findon (Arun District)



**FINDON**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Former allotments site	SDA50	0	+	0	?	?	?	?	?	?	++	0
Land south of Soldiers Field House	SDA49	0	0	-	?	+	0	?	+	-	+	-
Land South of Finden (Wyatt's Field)	SDA51	-	+	-	?	?	0	-	?	-	+	-
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Findon		+	0	+	?	-	-	?	+	-	+	-
In combination	Stage C											
		0	+	0	?	-	-	?	+	?	+	0

*General Comments*

There are three Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Findon. There are 2 adopted Local Plan sites (see map for SDA47 Land at Elm Rise and SDA48 Soldiers Field House) and therefore an in-combination assessment is made.

Findon is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. There are 2 conservation areas and nature conservation designated areas are located outside of the settlement. Due to the presence of the A24 road, parts of the settlement can experience traffic noise and other impacts from the road network. There are few employment opportunities (especially larger employers) within the settlement. Further information is needed on the promotion of equality and opportunity (SO). There is a school and some services/facilities within Findon, but a greater variety are in Worthing. There are

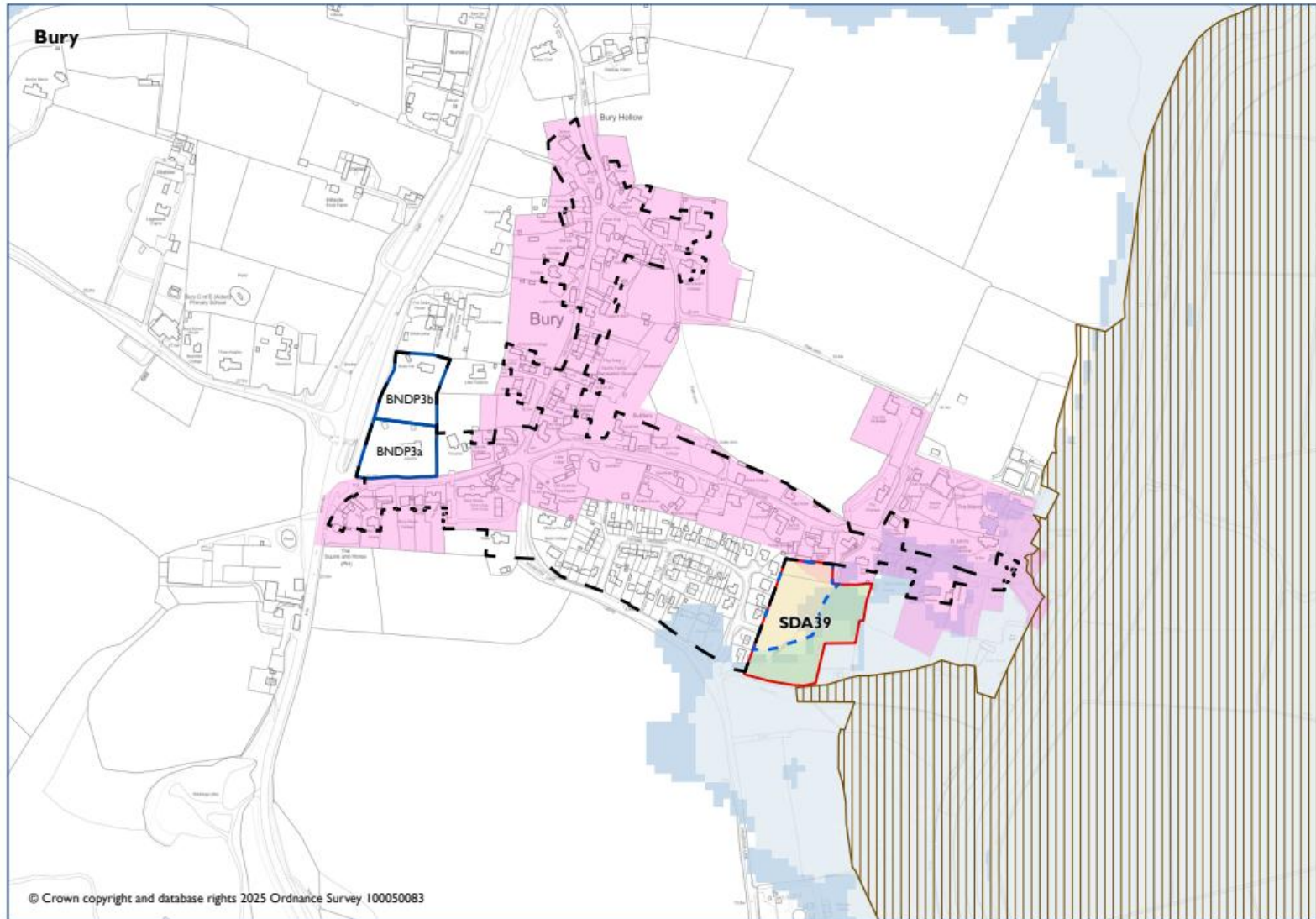
limited transport options (due to no train station), and it is reasonable to consider that many journeys are made by car. There is evidence of urban development/sprawl but there is a historic centre and open space surrounding Findon centre.

The in-combination assessment considers there to be a neutral impact on some of the sustainability objectives. The sites do provide an opportunity for nature recovery and are not located near designated areas. Due to severance of the A24 and associated noise, the combination of sites is considered to have a negative impact on the protection and sustainable use of resources (one of the objectives). The few employment opportunities currently in Findon will not be addressed/improved by the sites coming forward. More details are needed in terms of transport. There remains no train service, but further development may encourage improvements in pavements/a crossing over the A24 and other benefits.

Excluded site: AR017, AR034, AR063

Rejected sites: AR013, AR015, AR016, AR019, AR020, AR021, AR047, AR059, AR060, AR061, AR062

*Bury (Chichester District)*



**BURY**

		National Park’s landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land East of Coombe Crescent	SDA39	-	-	-	?	-	0	--	+	-	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Bury		+	-	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
In combination	Stage C											
		0	+	-	?	-	0	-	+	-	++	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Bury and there are 2 NDP sites (see map above) and therefore an in-combination assessment is made.

Bury is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. There are several nature conservation designated areas within the settlement and a conservation area. The settlement is historic in character. There is an area of flooding potential to the south and east of the settlement and the surrounding land is in agricultural use. There are few employment opportunities. Access to facilities is limited even though there is a school within the settlement. There are opportunities to access the countryside for health walks. There is no train station, and it is assumed most travel is made by private vehicle.

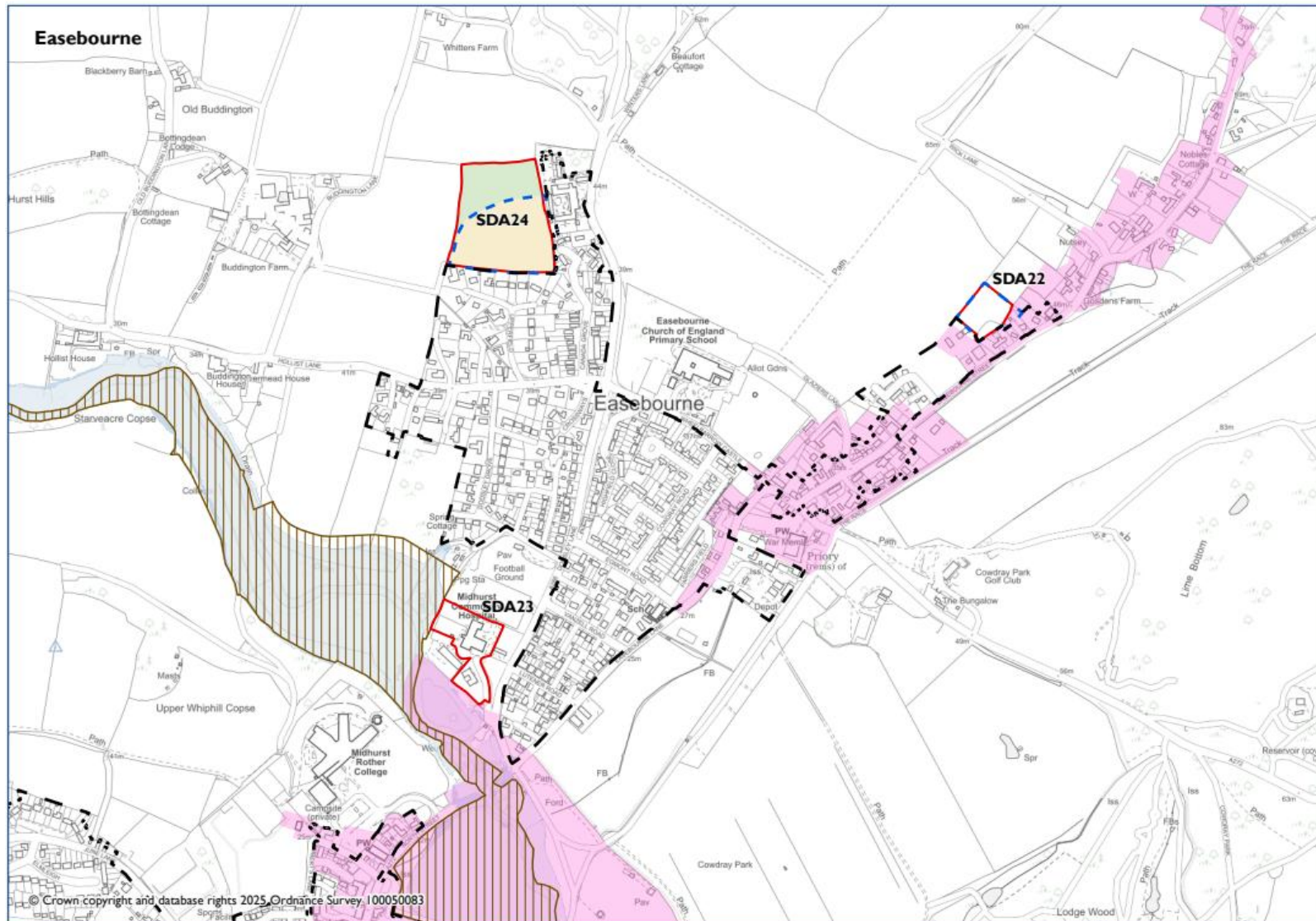
The in-combination assessment considers the impacts of the three sites. There will be a neutral impact on landscape value. However, there will be a negative impact on heritage and protection and sustainable use of resources (one of the objectives) due to the impact of noise from the A24 and flood zones. The developments will not promote equality of opportunity because there are limited local resources and access to these. The sites will not improve

matters of transport options as the use for the private car will continue. Further details are needed on design as Bury is highly characteristic and the sites will need to embrace high-level design concepts to enable them to be incorporated within the settlement with minimal impact.

Excluded sites: CH002, CH169 CH197

Rejected sites: CH190, CH192, CH193, CH194, CH195, CH196, CH281

Easebourne (Chichester District)



**EASEBOURNE**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land adjacent former Easebourne School	SDA22	-	-	-	?	-	0	-	-	-	+	?
Land west of Budgenor Lodge	SDA24	-	-	-	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	-
Midhurst Community Hospital and 1-2 Rotherfield Mews	SDA23	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	+	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Easebourne		+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
In combination	Stage C											
		-	0	-	?	-	0	+	+	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There are three Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Easebourne and therefore an in-combination assessment is made.

Easebourne is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. There are several nature conservation designated areas within the settlement and a conservation area (as well as the Midhurst conservation area). There are areas of flooding, and the settlement is within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. Easebourne is close to Midhurst (as shown on the settlement map) and therefore this assessment considers the proximity of Easebourne to Midhurst. Midhurst contains a range of employment options, open space, education and other facilities. There is no train service, although

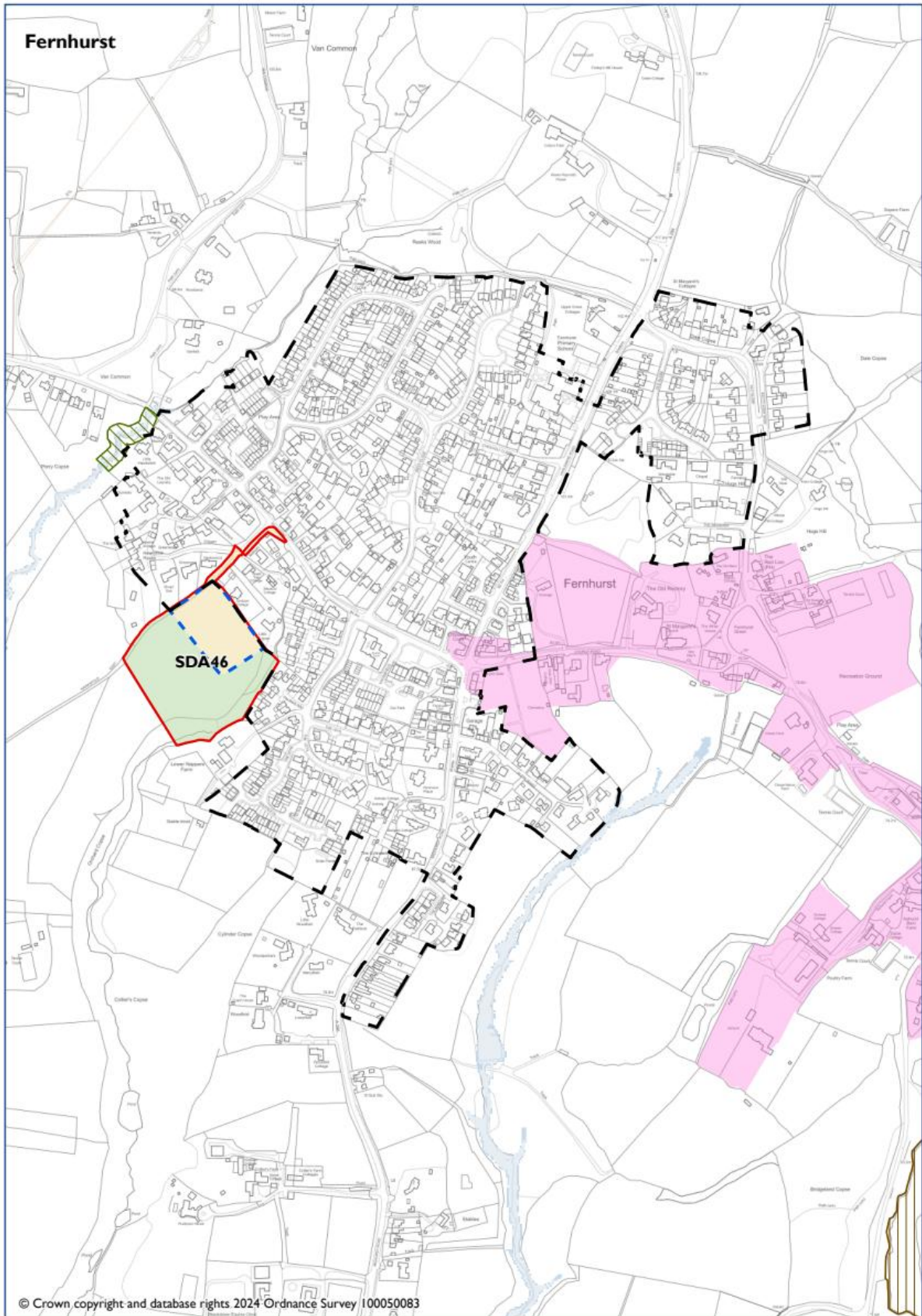
Midhurst is served well by buses. Some rural roads in Easebourne have no pavements. Easebourne has a strong sense of place and character with an historic part to the settlement.

The in-combination assessment considers the three sites coming forward. Cumulatively, these will have a negative impact on landscape and heritage due to extent of the conservation area and historic character of the settlement. The developments will have a neutral impact on employment and will not detract from the ability to access facilities, open space and other benefits. This is considered to have a positive impact on sustainability objectives 7 and 8. Whilst there remains no train line in Easebourne, the developments will have a neutral impact on the transport system (as the area is served well by buses) and may bring forward improvements to pedestrian access to education, employment and retail facilities. Further information is needed on the design and layout of each development.

Excluded sites: CH059, CH270

Rejected sites: CH065, CH162, CH163, CH204, CH205

Fernhurst (Chichester District)



**FERNHURST**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Hawksfold	SDA46	-	-	-	?	-	0	?	+	?	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Fernhurst		+	0	+	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	0

*General Comments*

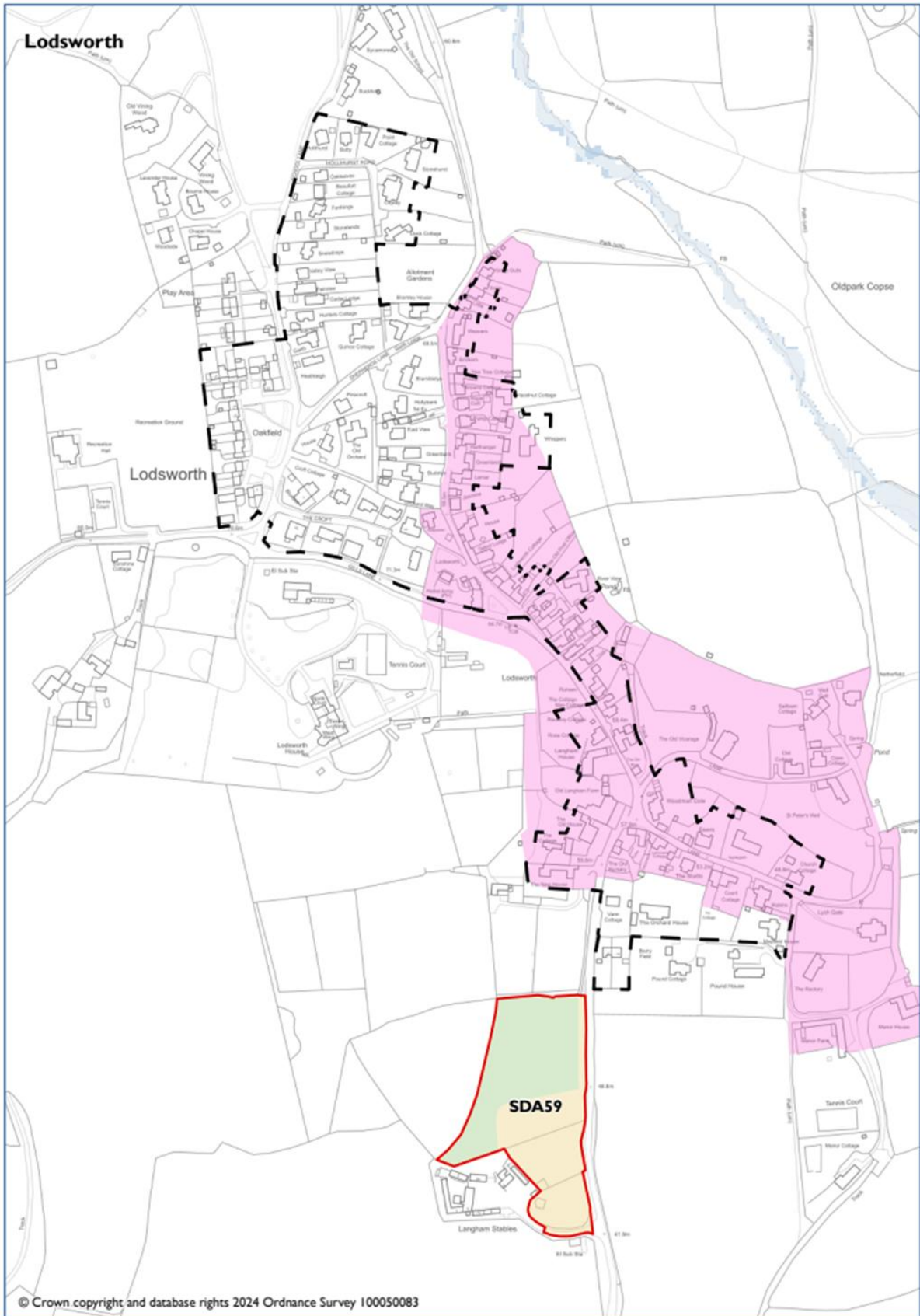
There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Fernhurst. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made.

Fernhurst is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. There are very few areas of nature conservation designations. The impact on the sustainability objective (SO1) is neutral. There is a conservation area and therefore the settlement is positive for heritage. There are few employment opportunities and facilities, opportunities and educational premises are not within an easy distance from the residential areas. There is no train service, and it is assumed that more travel is undertaken by private vehicle. Whilst the conservation area is outside of most of the settlement and there has been some urban sprawl, the impact is considered neutral (on heritage).

Excluded sites: CH022, CH028, CH176

Rejected sites: CH150, CH267, CH024, CH025

Lodsworth (Chichester District)



**LODSWORTH**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land West of The Street	SDA59	-	-	?	?	-	0	-	?	?	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Lodsworth		+	0	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+

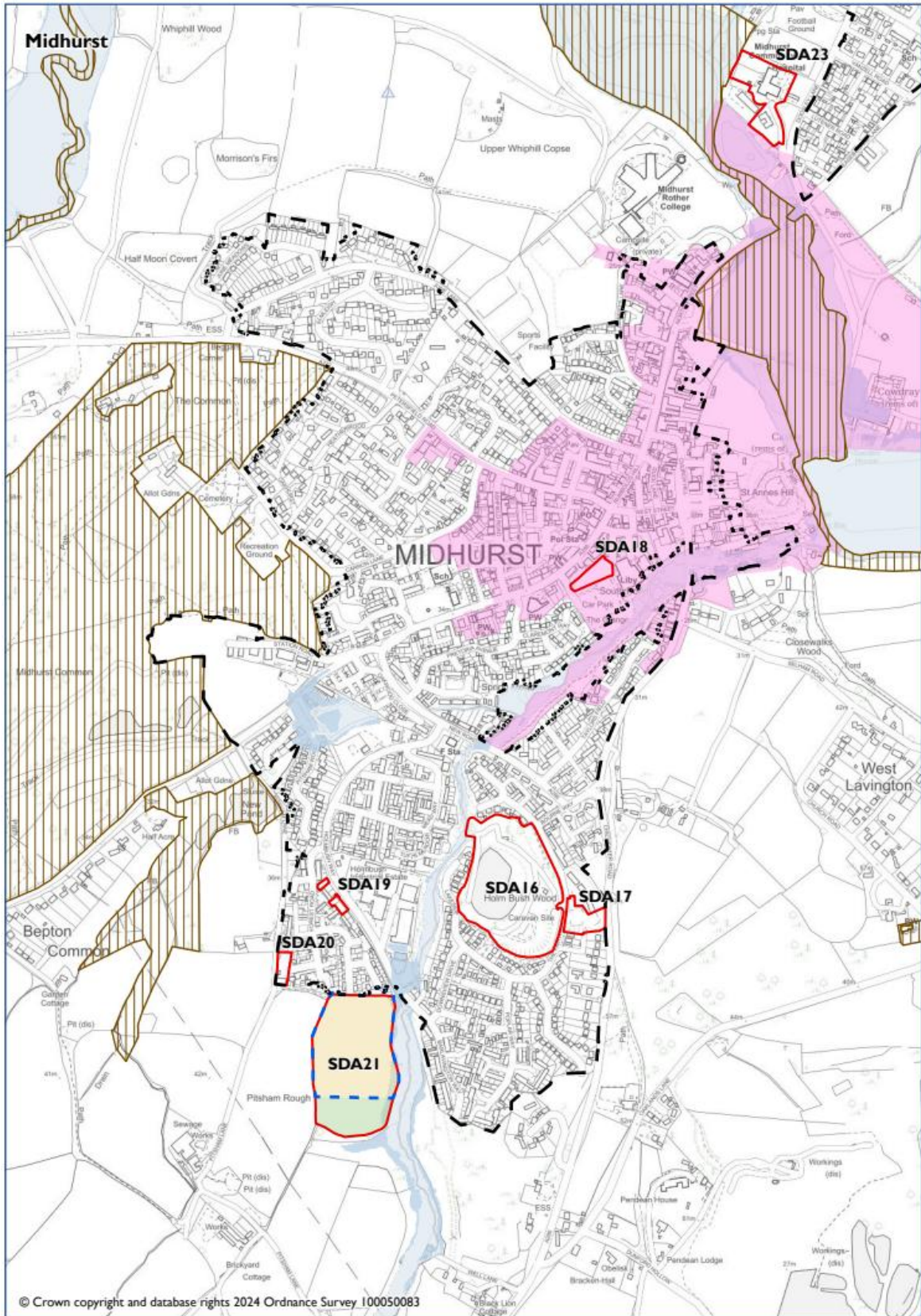
*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Lodsworth. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made.

Lodsworth is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. There is a conservation area, so the settlement is scored positively for heritage. Lodsworth is within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone but there are no flood zones. There are limited employment opportunities and facilities within a manageable walking distance (considering topography and rural roads). Therefore, the settlement has a negative score for objectives 6 and 7. There are no trains, and public transport is minimal.

Rejected sites: CH213, CH214

Midhurst (Chichester District)



**MIDHURST**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land east of Pitsham Lane	SDA21	-	-	?	?	-	0	+	+	?	++	?
Land adjacent to The Grange Car Park	SDA18	-	-	-	?	-	?	+	+	+	+	?
Former Bus Depot, Pitsham Lane	SDA20	+	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	?
Land at Forest Road	SDA19	+	-	+	?	-	?	+	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Midhurst		+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
In combination	Stage C											
		0	0	?	?	-	0	+	+	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There are four Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Midhurst. There are 2 adopted Local Plan sites (see map above for SDA16 Holmbush Caravan Park and SDA17 Land at the Fairway). An in combination assessment is made.

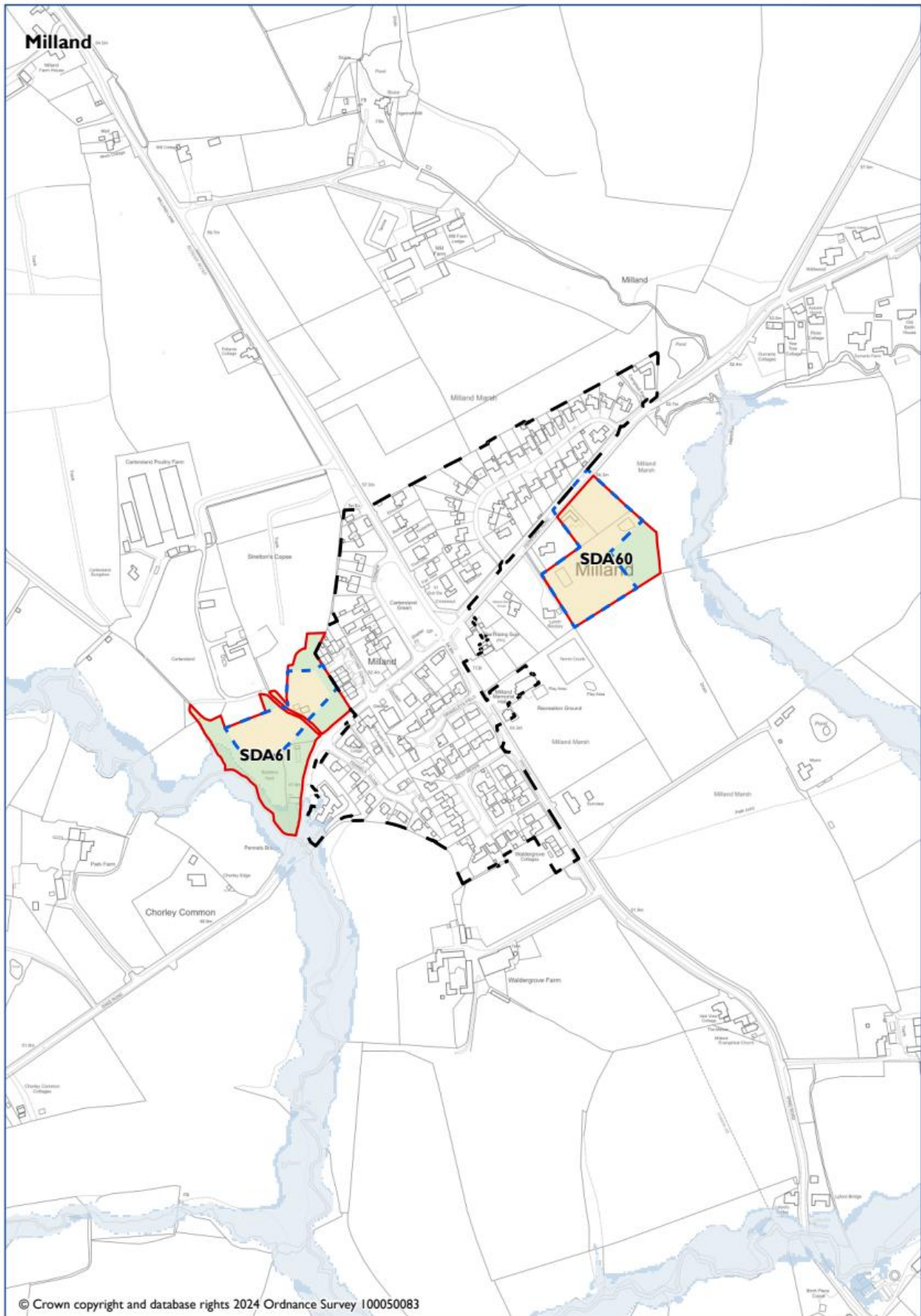
Midhurst is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. There are several nature conservation designated areas within the settlement and a conservation area. The settlement scores positively for biodiversity and heritage. There are employment opportunities and several facilities, including a secondary school. The settlement scores positively against many objectives. There is no train station and although there are several buses and bus routes, the settlement does not have an efficient transport system (due to a lack of station).

The in combination appraisal considers there to be a neutral impact on landscape. Whilst there are several nature conservation designated areas, it is considered the sites will have minimal impact on these and there are opportunities for nature recovery. More details are needed on how the schemes will impact on the historic environment and heritage assets. The sites will have a negative impact on protection and sustainable uses of resources (one of the objectives) due to noise and pollution from the through traffic, flood zones and being located within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. There is neutral impact on employment, and the sites are within proximity to a wide range of facilities and open space. The area will have limited transport options but the cumulative impact on this is neutral. Further details are needed on the design and layout for all the sites.

Excluded sites: CH060, CH061, CH129, CH167, CH221, CH272,

Rejected sites: CH264, CH265, CH062, CH067, CH130, CH131, CH134, CH137, CH166, CH188, CH219, CH220

Milland (Chichester District)



**MILLAND**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Rake Road	SDA61	-	-	+	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	?
Land at Fernhurst Road	SDA60	-	-	+	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Milland		+	0	0	0	-	-	+	+	-	+	?
In combination	Stage C											
		0	0	0	0	0	-	0	+	-	+	?

*General Comments*

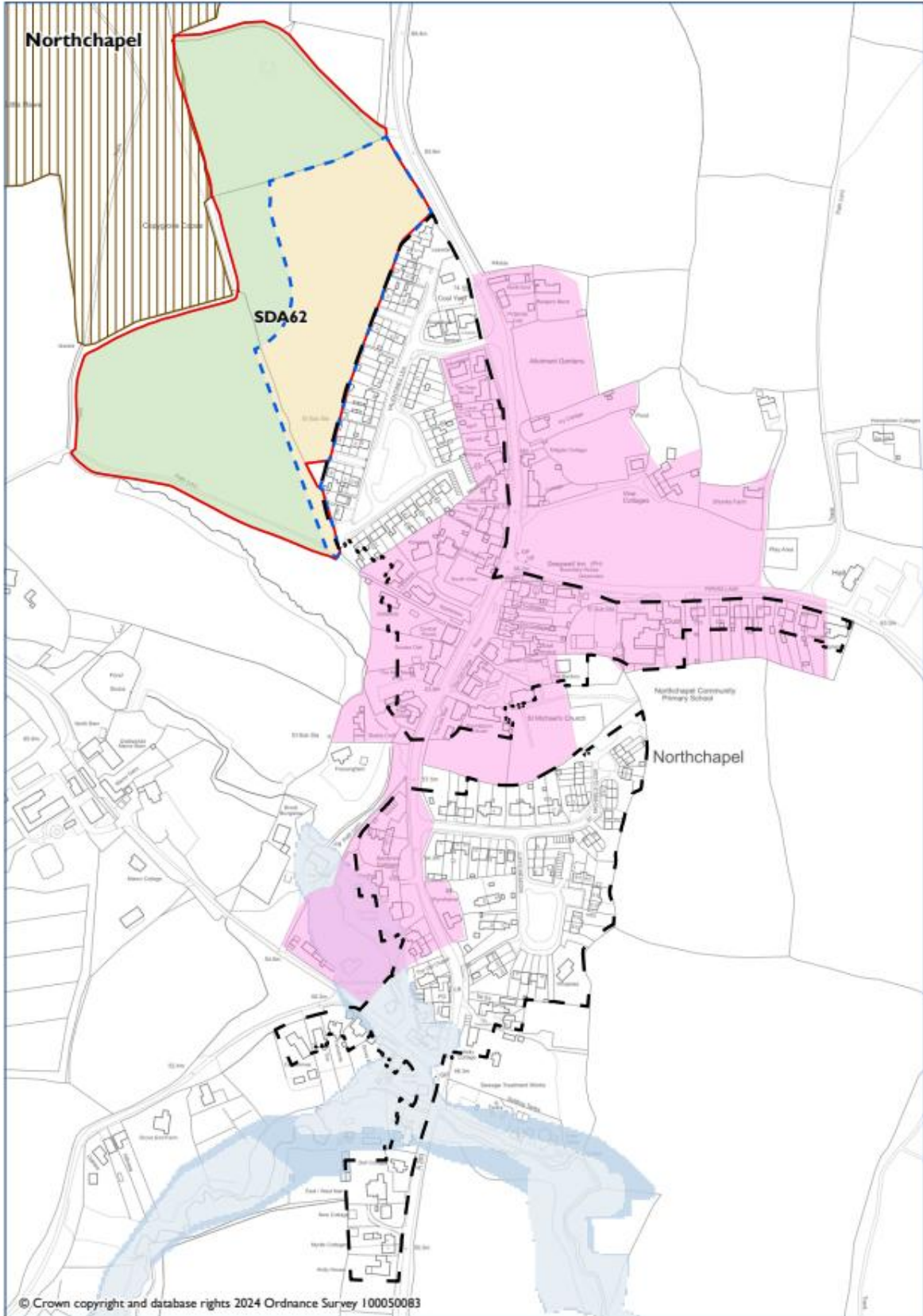
There are two Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Milland. Therefore, an in combination assessment is made.

Milland is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. It is located between Liphook (3 miles), Midhurst (5 miles), Petersfield (7.5 miles) and Haslemere (8 miles). The core village of Milland developed in the mid-20th century around the Rising Sun crossroads. The primary school is located at Wardley Green, half a mile to the east. The main settlement has a village hall, pub, nursery, small garage, community shop, recreation field, playground, tennis courts, village green, and small business/workshop centres. There are no nature conservation designated areas within the settlement. The settlement scores neutral for biodiversity and heritage. There are areas of flood risk and the settlement scores negatively against sustainable objective 5. It scores positively for equalities and health as local opportunities do exist but negative for the economy.

The in combination appraisal considers there to be a neutral impact on landscape and biodiversity. One of the sites is located close to areas liable to flood but in combination, this does not result in a negative impact. There is a negative impact on employment and transport as the developments will not improve the current situation and may mean there is more demand for employment and pressures on transport options.

Excluded sites: CH275, CH276, CH223

Northchapel (Chichester District)



**NORTHCHAPEL**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land west of Valentines Lea	SDA62	-	-	-	?	-	0	?	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Northchapel		+	+	+	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	+

*General Comments*

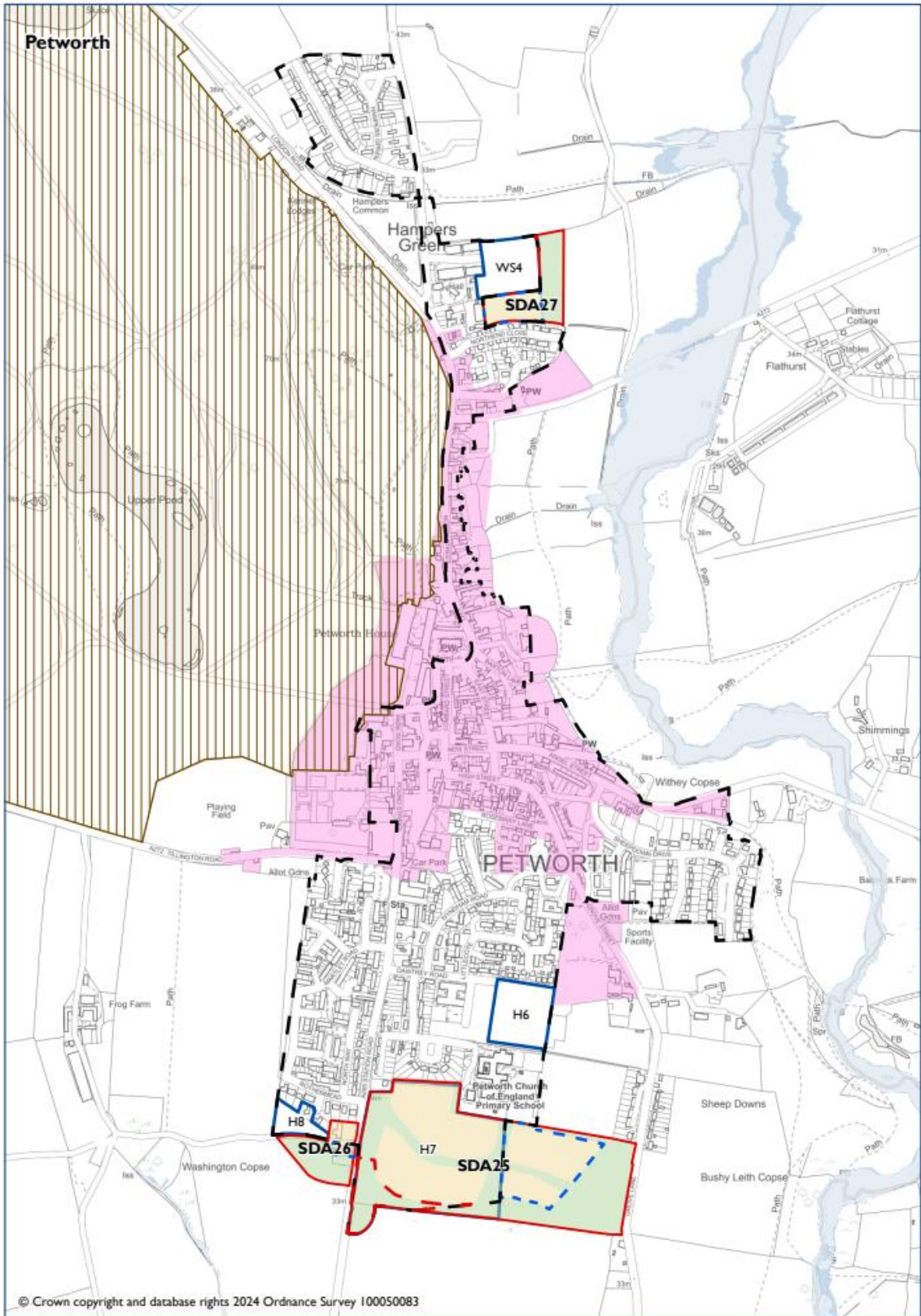
There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Northchapel. Therefore, an in combination assessment has not been made.

Northchapel is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. The settlement has a conservation area and protected spaces – it scores positively against these objectives. There are limited opportunities for employment in the settlement and other facilities are sparse, although there is a primary school. Therefore, the settlement scores negatively for equality. There are also limited transport options. Due to the conservation area, the settlement is considered to score positively for design and character.

Excluded sites: CH075, CH078, CH079, CH080, CH081, CH083, CH084, CH154

Rejected sites: CH266, CH076, CH077, CH145, CH224

Petworth (Chichester District)



**PETWORTH**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
1/2 - Land at Rotherbridge Lane (Parcel: Land to the rear of Rothermead)	SDA26	-	-	0	?	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
2/2 - Land at Rotherbridge Lane (Parcel: Land west of Station Road)	SDA26	-	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	-
Land north of Northend Close	SDA27	0	-	0	?	-	?	+	+	-	+	+
Land south of Herbert Shiner School	SDA25	-	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Petworth		+	-	+	?	-	+	+	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		-	?	0	?	-	0	+	+	-	+	?

*General Comments*

There are three Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Petworth. There are four NDP sites (one for employment) and therefore an in combination assessment is made.

Petworth is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. It has an historic town centre and there are several nature conservation designated areas. There is a flood zone area to the east of the settlement, which is located within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone. There are a variety of employment opportunities and a dedicated employment/industrial estate to the north of the settlement. However, there is no railway station and transport is likely to include the private car.

In combination – with all the sites coming forward, this will have a negative impact on the landscape value. More information is needed on how the sites will impact on nature conservation designated areas. The impact on the historic environment is considered neutral, despite the importance of Petworth. Whilst one of the sites within the NDP is an expansion of the employment area – overall there is a neutral impact on employment. The sites will not improve the transport situation and may increase the level of traffic, especially to the south of the settlement. Whilst the design and layout of each development is unknown, these will be of high design value due to the character of Petworth, especially as some of the sites are near the conservation area. However, more details are needed to ensure that the designs reflect the character of the settlement.

Excluded sites: CH141, CH142, CH143, CH144

Rejected sites: CH099, CH101, CH102, CH103, CH139, CH140, CH228, CH230, CH231, CH097



**ROGATE**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
1-4 Parsonage Estate	SDA67	-	0	0	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Rogate		+	0	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		+	0	-	?	-	0	-	0	-	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Rogate and one NDP site and therefore an in combination assessment is made.

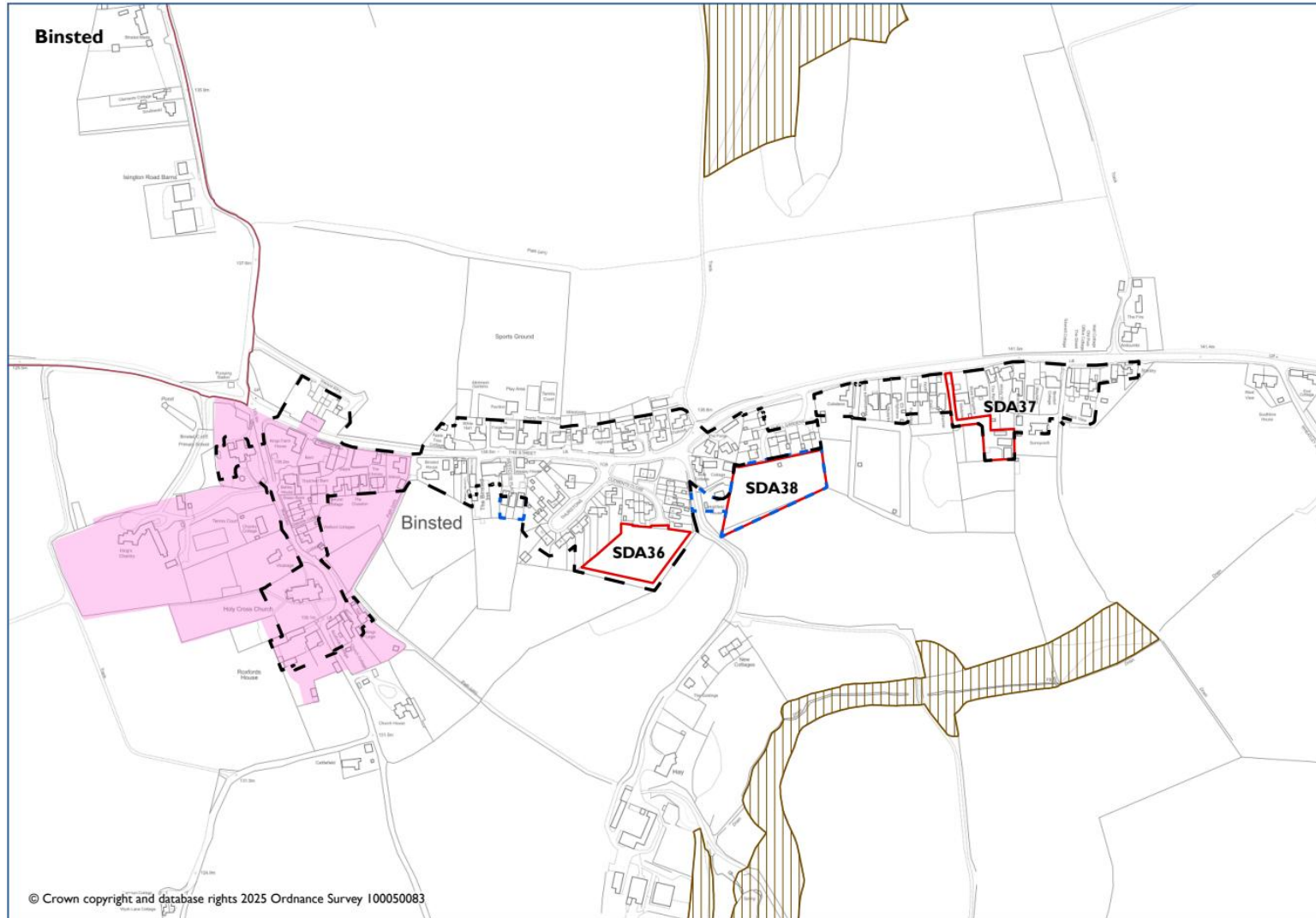
Rogate is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. There are few areas of nature conservation designation, and the impact is scored as neutral. There is a conservation area and Rogate is a settlement with historic character. Transport links are limited with some roads having no pavements. There is no train station but there is through traffic from the A272. There are few facilities within Rogate, and travel to areas outside of Rogate will be needed for employment and other services.

In combination – the sites will have a positive impact on the landscape as they are previously developed land. They will have a negative impact on heritage due to the proximity to the conservation area. The settlement is within the Sussex North Water Resource Zone and, combined with noise and pollution from the through traffic, the impact on the protection and sustainable use of resources is negative. There is a neutral impact on open space and play area within the settlement. More information is needed on the design and layout of the sites, especially as the settlement has a distinct and historic character.

Excluded sites: CH234, CH104, CH108

Rejected sites: CH235, CH236, CH238, CH239, CH273, CH105, CH106, CH107, CH109, CH262, CH263

*Binsted (East Hampshire District)*



**BINSTED**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land south of Lovell Gardens	SDA38	-	-	0	?	?	0	-	+	?	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Binsted		+	+	+	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		-	0	0	?	0	0	-	0	-	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Binsted. There are two adopted Local Plan sites (see map above for SDA36 Land at Clements Close and SDA37 New Barn Stables, The Street). Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

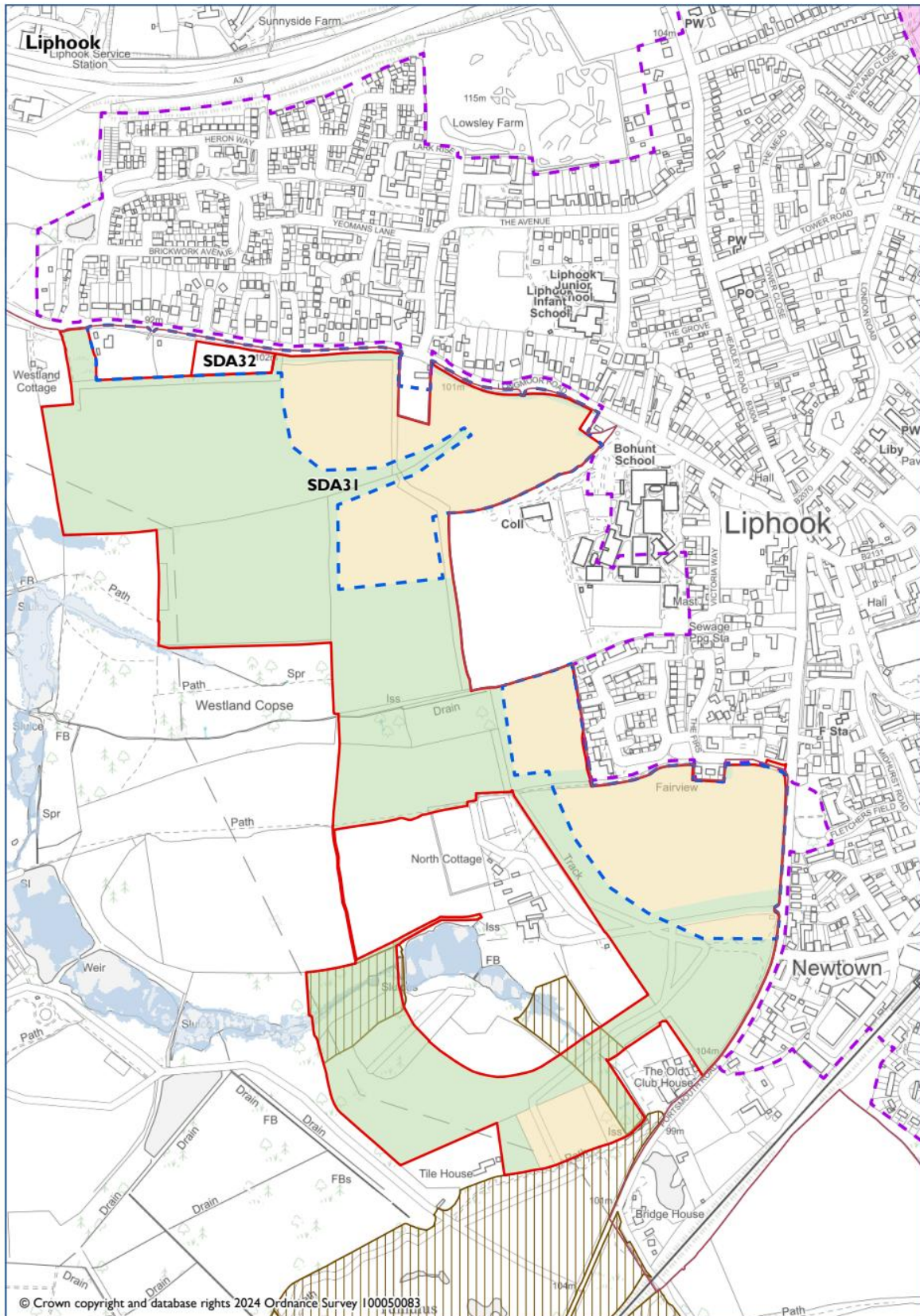
Binsted is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. There are several areas of nature conservation protection, and this is scored as having positive impact on the settlement. There is also a conservation area. There are limited employment opportunities and access to facilities is also limited. There is access to open space for health and wellbeing. The settlement has no train station and public transport is limited.

The in-combination assessment considers there will be a negative impact on landscape but a neutral impact on biodiversity and heritage. There will be a neutral impact on employment as there will be no change to the current situation. This is the same for transport where the existing situation is negative, and the development sites will have a neutral impact. More information is needed on design and layout considering the position of the sites to the south of the settlement and the negative impact on landscape.

Excluded sites: EA228, EA249, EA250, EA251

Rejected sites: EA234, EA124

Liphook (East Hampshire District)



**LIPHOOK**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Westlands	SDA32	-	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	?
Land west of Liphook / Land at Westlands Park	SDA31	--	-	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Liphook		0	-	0	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		-	-	0	?	-	0	0	0	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There are two Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Liphook. There are no NDP or adopted Local Plan sites in this part of the settlement. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

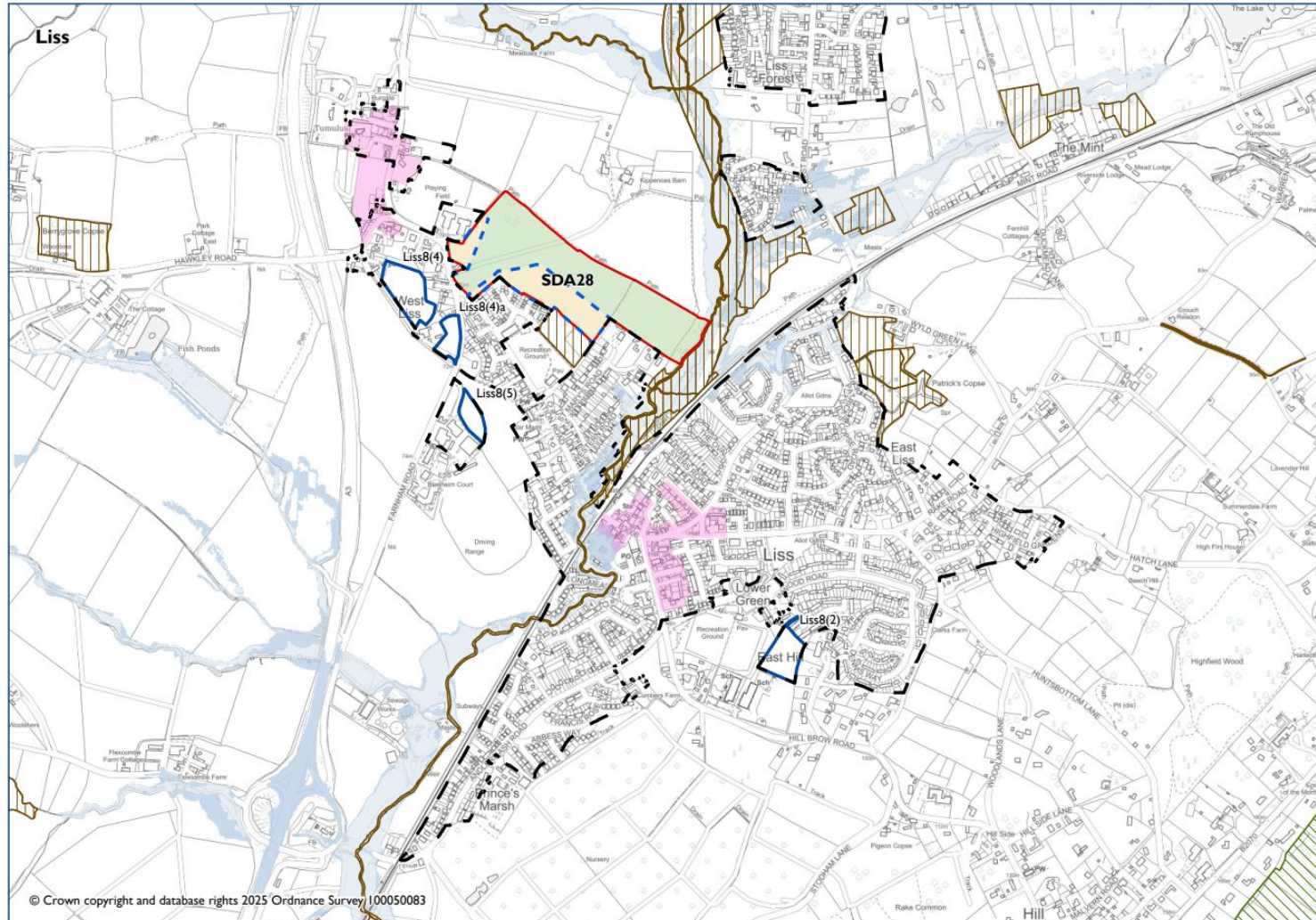
The town and settlement of Liphook is not located within the National Park, but these sites are. It has an historic town centre, which is located outside of the National Park. There are several nature conservation designated areas within proximity of the settlement and sites. The settlement has areas of flooding and open agricultural land. There are employment areas within the settlement and a train station. Transport is considered efficient with a range of transport options. There are several facilities within the town including a secondary school.

In combination, the two sites will have a negative impact on the landscape and areas of nature conservation. There is a neutral impact on health and wellbeing, equalities and employment as the developments will not change the existing situation. More information is needed on design and layout considering the impact on landscape.

Excluded sites: CH279, EA029

Rejected sites: EA214

Liss (East Hampshire District)



**LISS**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Farnham & Station Roads	SDA28	--	-	-	?	-	0	+	+	+	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Liss		+	+	+	?	-	0	0	+	+	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	-	0	?	-	0	0	+	+	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Liss and several NDP sites. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

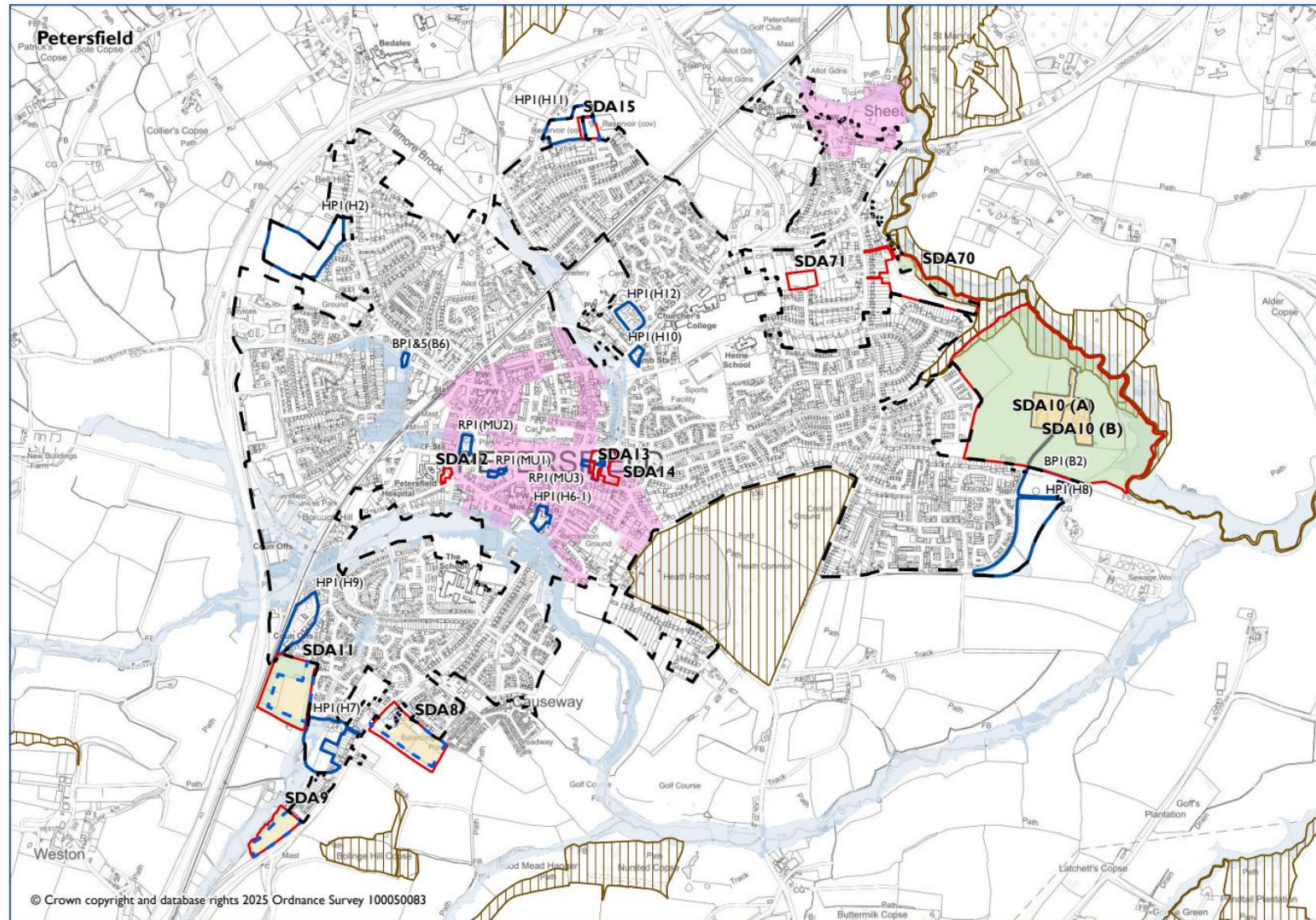
Liss is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. It has two conservation areas - West Liss and central Liss. There are areas of nature conservation designation and an efficient transport system, due to the train station. There are limited opportunities for employment but as there is a train station – locations to the north (Liphook and Guildford) and to the south (Petersfield and Portsmouth) are accessible.

In combination – bringing all the sites forward will have a neutral impact on landscape. There will be a negative impact on nature conservation designated areas but a neutral impact on heritage. The locations are near to open space countryside, but more details are required on design, layout and impact on the character of the settlement.

Excluded sites: EA035, EA039, EA119, EA120, EA156, EA245

Rejected sites: EA104), EA142, EA158, EA220, EA221 EA222, EA240, EA040, EA041, EA042

Petersfield (East Hampshire District)



**PETERSFIELD**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land south of Paddock Way	SDA11	-	-	0	?	-	+	+	-	+	++	?
Land at Drum Court, The Spain	SDA12	0	?	-	?	0	-	+	+	+	++	?
Land at Festival Hall	SDA14	0	+	-	?	-	+	+	+	+	++	?
The Courtyard, Heath Road	SDA13	0	?	-	?	0	+	+	+	+	+	?
Windward, Reservoir Lane	SDA15	-	+	0	?	+	0	-	+	-	+	?
Land at Penns Place	SDA10	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	++	?
Land South of the Causeway	SDA9	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	+	?
Land at Causeway House	SDA8	-	-	0	?	0	-	-	-	?	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Petersfield		+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		-	-	0	?	-	0	0	0	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There are eight Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Petersfield. There are also several NDP sites in settlement. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

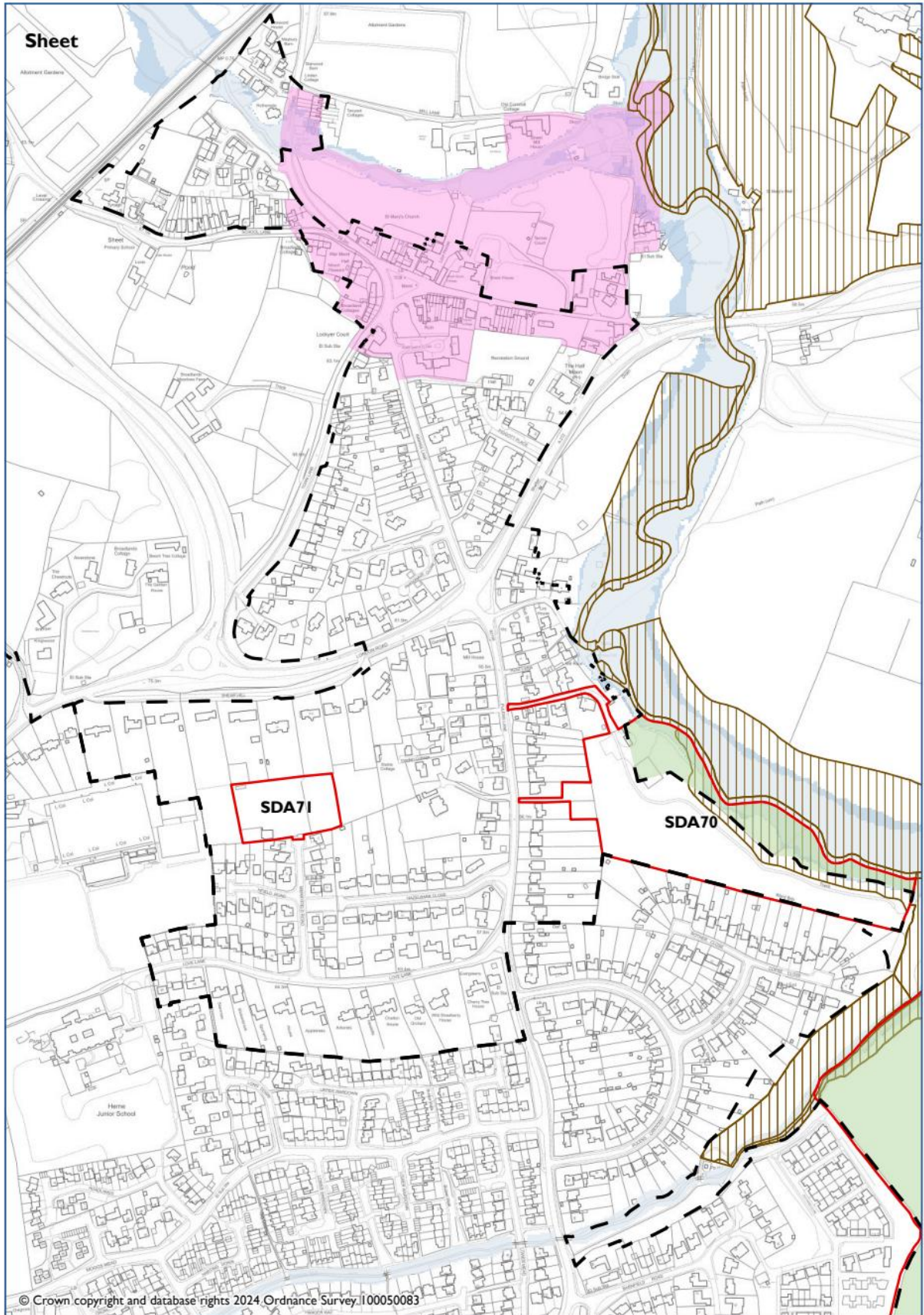
Petersfield is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. It has an historic town centre, with a central conservation area. There are several areas of nature conservation designation. The settlement has areas of flooding. It has with a range of employment opportunities, education, medical and other facilities. It has a train station and has several transport options.

The in-combination impact of all the sites coming forward means there is a negative score on landscape value. Several of the sites are on the edge of the settlement especially those to the south and east. These will also have a negative impact on nature conservation designations. They will have a neutral impact on employment. Whilst some of the individual sites will result in the loss of some employment opportunities, there will be new opportunities, and this impact is neutral overall. There is also a neutral impact on heritage, even though a handful of small sites are located within the conservation area. There is a need to gain more information about design and layout of the sites.

Excluded sites: EA049, EA077, EA080, EA118, EA185, EA190

Rejected sites: EA226, EA236, EA237, EA046, EA047, EA061, EA063, EA065, EA073, EA108, EA112, EA115, EA145, EA183, EA184, EA189, EA191, EA192, EA193

Sheet (East Hampshire District)



**SHEET**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land off Merryfield Road	SDA71	0	-	0	?	0	0	+	+	+	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Sheet		+	+	+	?	-	0	+	+	+	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	-	0	?	-	0	0	0	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Sheet. There is one LP site (see map above - SDA70 Land at Pulens Lane) in this part of the settlement. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

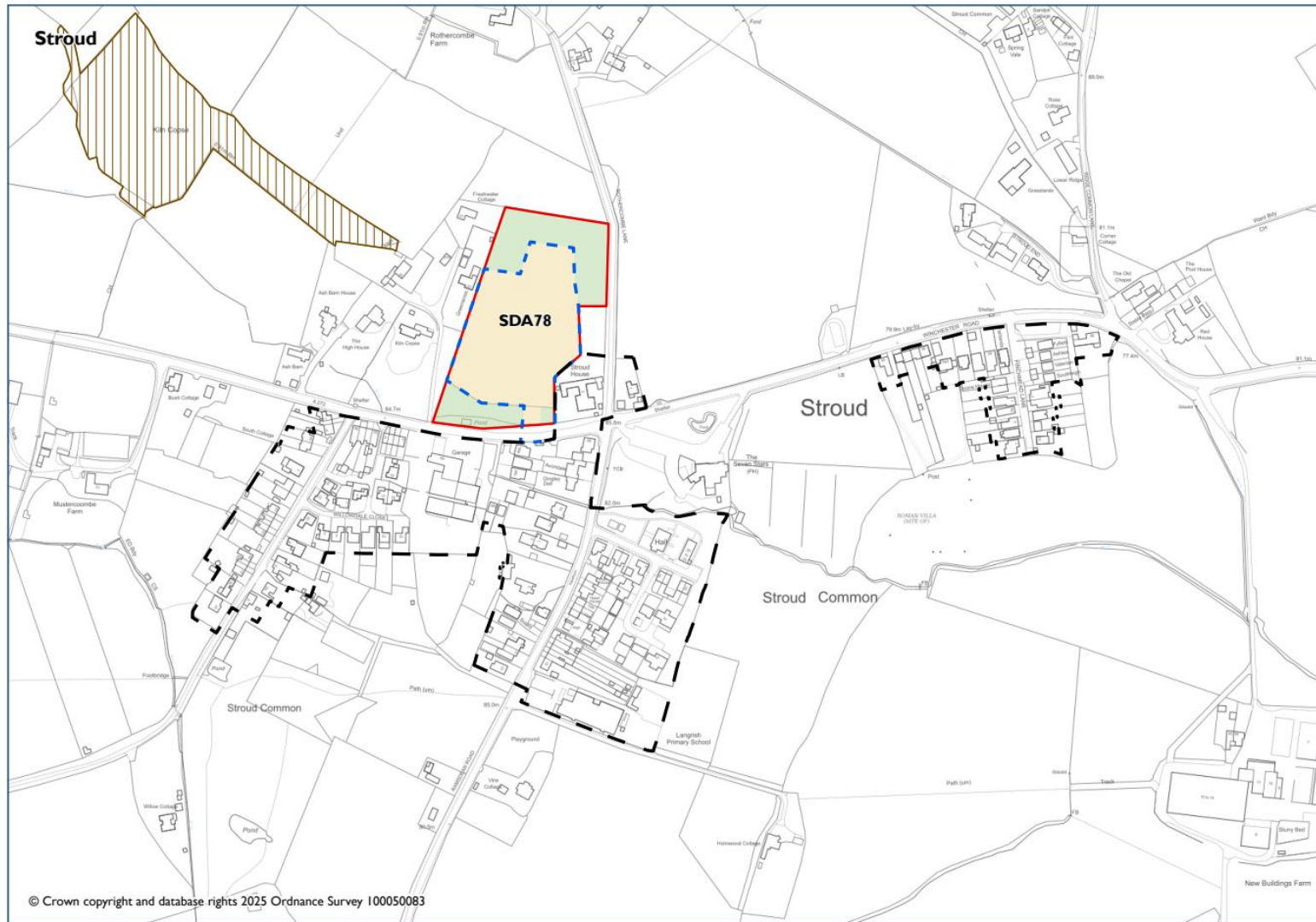
Sheet is located within the National Park, which is high landscape value. There are areas of nature conservation designation and a conservation area. The settlement has flooding susceptibility to the east. There is limited employment in Sheet, but Petersfield is nearby. Due to the proximity of Petersfield, the settlement scores positively for equality, health and wellbeing and transport.

In combination – with the two sites coming forward – this would have a neutral impact on the landscape but a negative impact on biodiversity. It would have a negative impact on protection and sustainable use of resources. Further information is needed on the proposed design and layout of each site. Development would have a neutral impact on transport, health and equalities – mostly due to the proximity to Petersfield.

Excluded sites: EA056, EA060, EA064, EA066, EA095, EA239

Rejected sites: EA053, EA197, EA201, EA202, EA203

Stroud (East Hampshire District)



**STROUD**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land north of Winchester Road	SDA78	-	-	0	?	-	0	-	+	-	+	0
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Stroud		+	0	0	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	0

*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Stroud. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made.

Stroud is located within the National Park, which is of high landscape value. There is no conservation area and only a few areas of nature conservation designation. The settlement scores as having a neutral impact on these objectives. It scores negatively against employment due to limited opportunities. Due to noise pollution from the A272, the settlement has a negative impact on the use of resources. There are also limited facilities within the settlement and no train station. On this basis, there is a negative impact on an efficient transport network.

Excluded sites: EA096, EA098, EA099, EA105

Rejected sites: EA103, EA211, EA213



**AMBERLEY**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Ref											
East Street Farm	SDA35	-	-	-	?	0	+	-	+	?	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Amberley		+	-	+	?	-	-	-	+	0	+	+

*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Amberley. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made

Amberley is within the National Park and has high landscape value. There are significant areas of nature conservation designation. There is a conservation area and areas within a flood zone. There is a train station, albeit not central to the settlement. This is neutral. Due to limited offers of employment opportunities and facilities – the settlement scores negatively for employment and equalities.

Excluded sites: HO035, HO036

Rejected sites: HO053



**STEYNING**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Horsham Road	SDA77	-	+	?	?	?	0	+	+	?	+	+
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Steypning		0	+	+	0	-	+	+	+	0	+	+

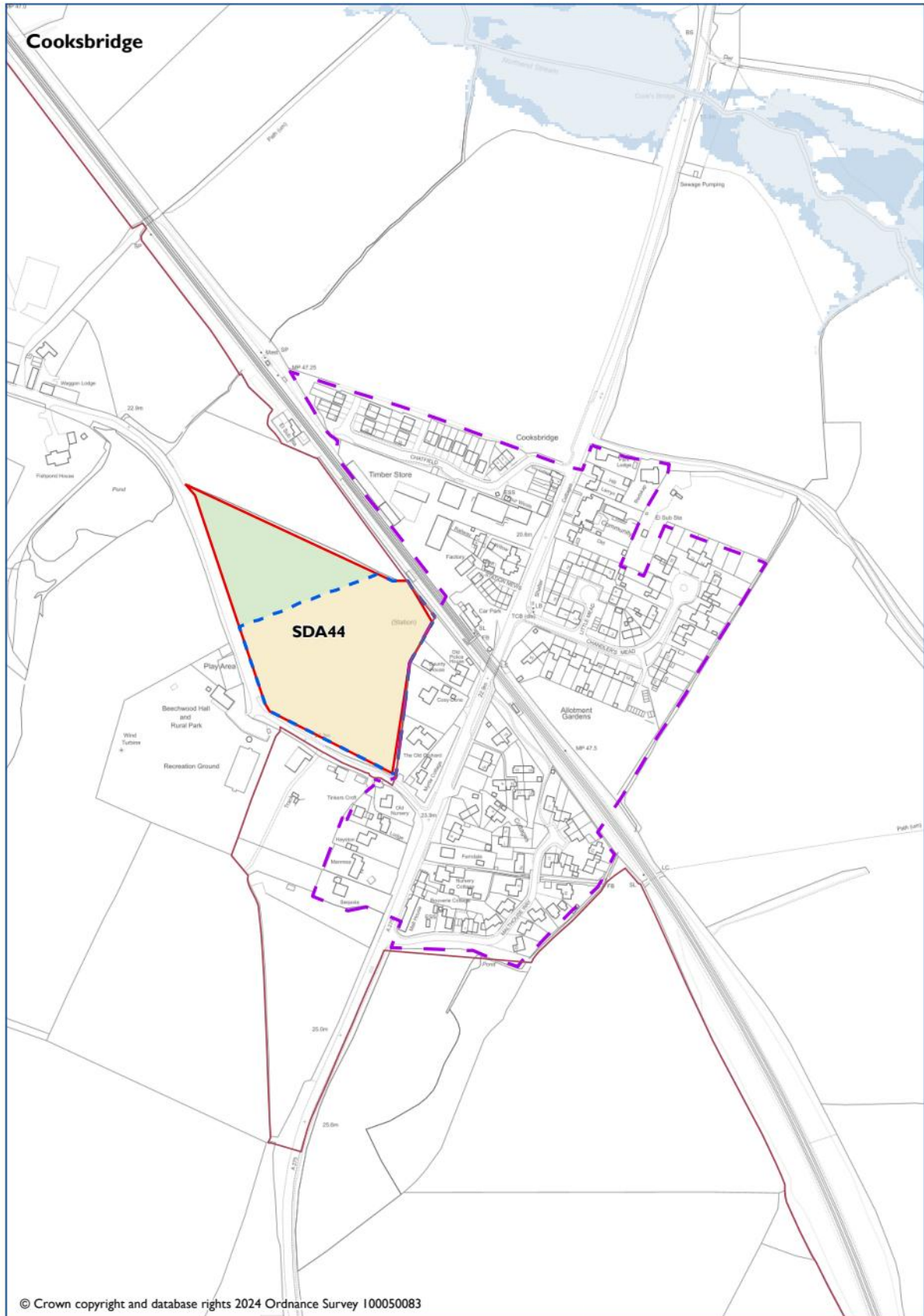
**General Comments**

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Steypning. An in combination assessment is not made.

This part of Steypning is within the National Park and has a high landscape value but the settlement of Steypning is not in the National Park. It is a small rural town of around 5,500 people in the Horsham district of West Sussex. It is located at the north end of the River Adur gap in the South Downs, four miles north of Shoreham-by-Sea. The land to south and east of the town is within the National Park. Facilities include a nurse, primary and secondary school provision, local shops, post office, leisure centre, GP surgery, pharmacy, village hall, library, play areas and pubs. There is no train station, but buses do serve the town.

Rejected sites: HO006, HO032

Cooksbridge (Lewes and Eastbourne District)



**COOKSBRIDGE**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Beechwood Lane	SDA44	0	-	0	?	-	0	+	+	+	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Cooksbridge		0	0	0	?	-	-	-	+	+	+	0

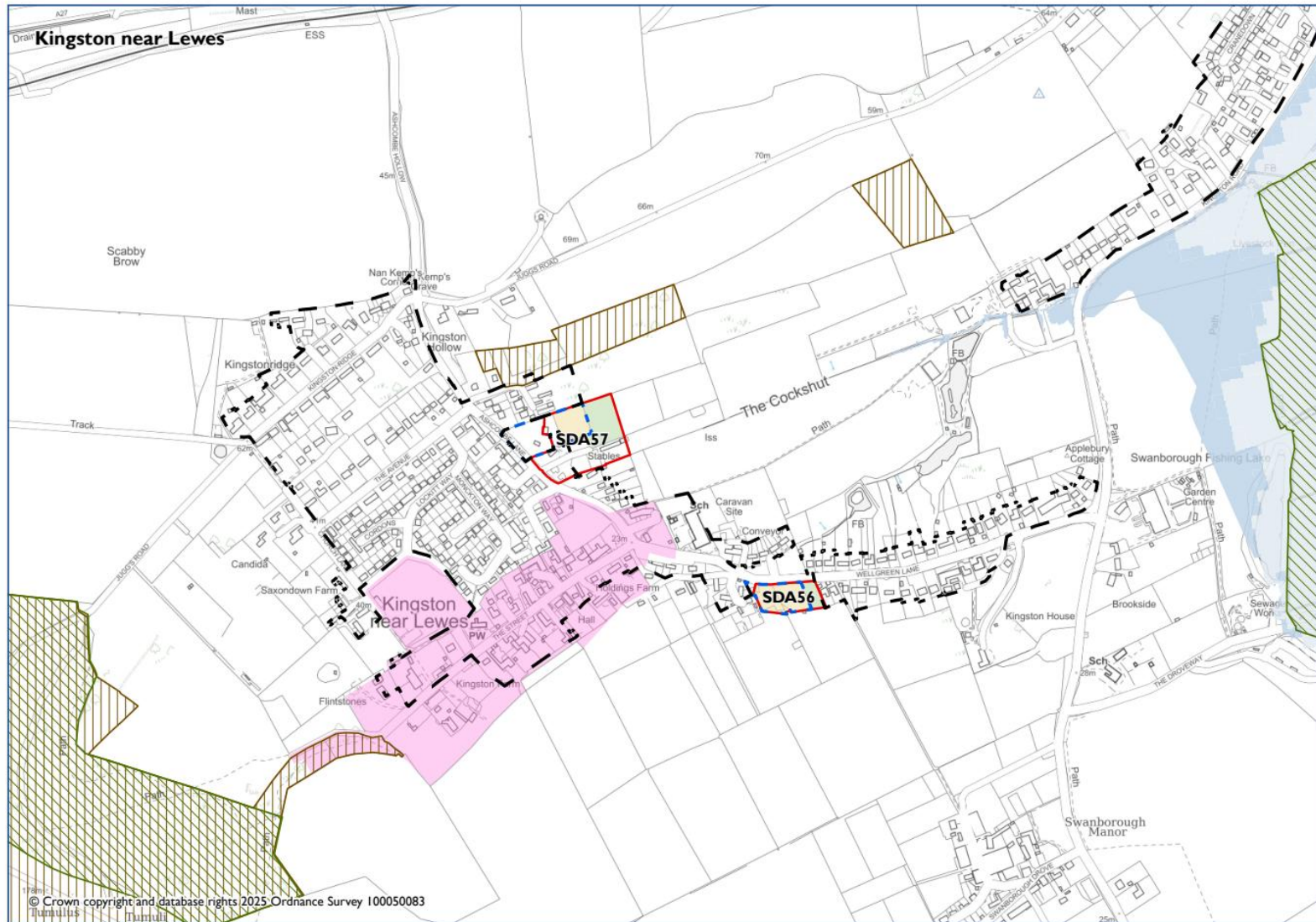
*General Comments*

There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Cooksbridge. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made.

The settlement of Cooksbridge is not within the National Park. This is no conservation area and the settlement scores as neutral on heritage and biodiversity. Railway and traffic noise and pollution means that the settlement scores negatively against protection and sustainable use of resources. There are limited employment opportunities, but the existence of a railway station means that Cooksbridge is positive for transport networks.

Rejected sites: LE115

Kingston near Lewes (Lewes and Eastbourne District)



**KINGSTON NEAR LEWES**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Audiburn Farm, Ashcombe Lane	SDA57	-	+	0	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
Land at Holdings Farm, Wellgreen Lane, Kingston	SDA56	-	+	-	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Kingston		+	+	+	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		-	-	0	?	0	0	0	+	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There are two Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Kingston near Lewes. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

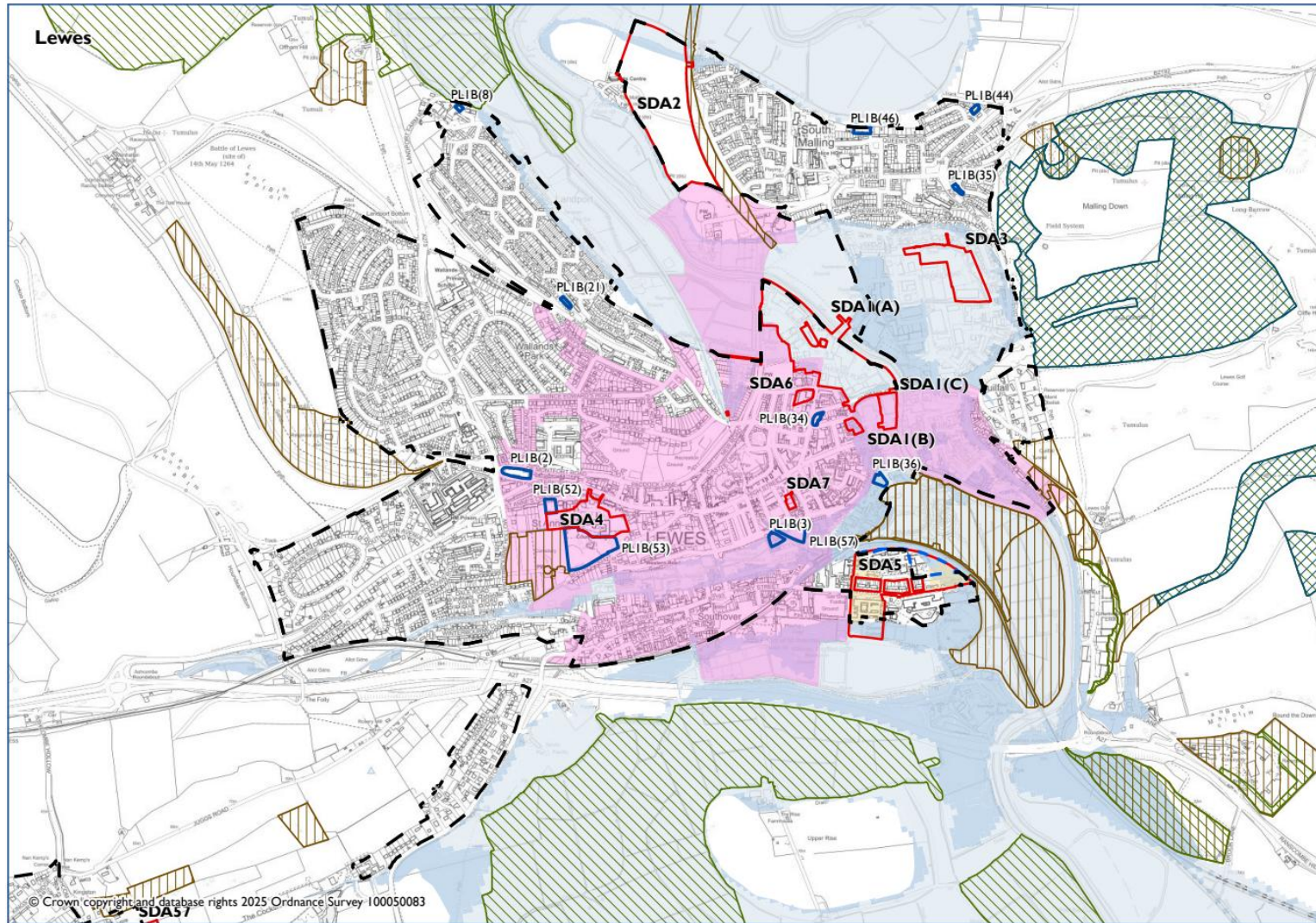
Kingston near Lewes is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. There are nature conservation designations and a conservation area. Transport is limited with no train station. There are few employment opportunities but there is access to open space and countryside.

In combination – if the two sites were developed – this would have a negative impact on the landscape. It would also have a negative impact on biodiversity but a neutral impact on heritage as the locations are not near the conservation area. Other matters would be neutral as the developments do not create negative situation – for example, the transport network would remain the same. Further details on design and layout are needed, especially due to the impact of the sites on landscape value.

Excluded sites: LE002, LE007, LE019, LE022, LE099, LE117, LE181

Rejected sites: LE123, LE011, LE020, LE029, LE096, LE100

Lewes (Lewes and Eastbourne District)



**LEWES**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
East Sussex College, Mountfield Road	SDA5	0	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	++	?
Land behind the White Hart, 55 High Street	SDA7	-	?	-	?	-	-	+	+	+	+	?
Springman House, 8 North Street	SDA6	-	?	-	?	?	0	+	+	+	+	?
County Hall, St Anne's Crescent	SDA4	-	-	-	?	0	+	+	+	+	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Lewes		+	+	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	?	-	?	-	0	0	0	0	0	?

*General Comments*

There are four Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Lewes and several LP sites (see map above for SDA1 North Street Quarter: Phoenix Area; Former Bus Station; and Eastgate Wharf, SDA2 Land at Old Malling Farm, SDA3 Malling Brooks) and several NDP sites. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

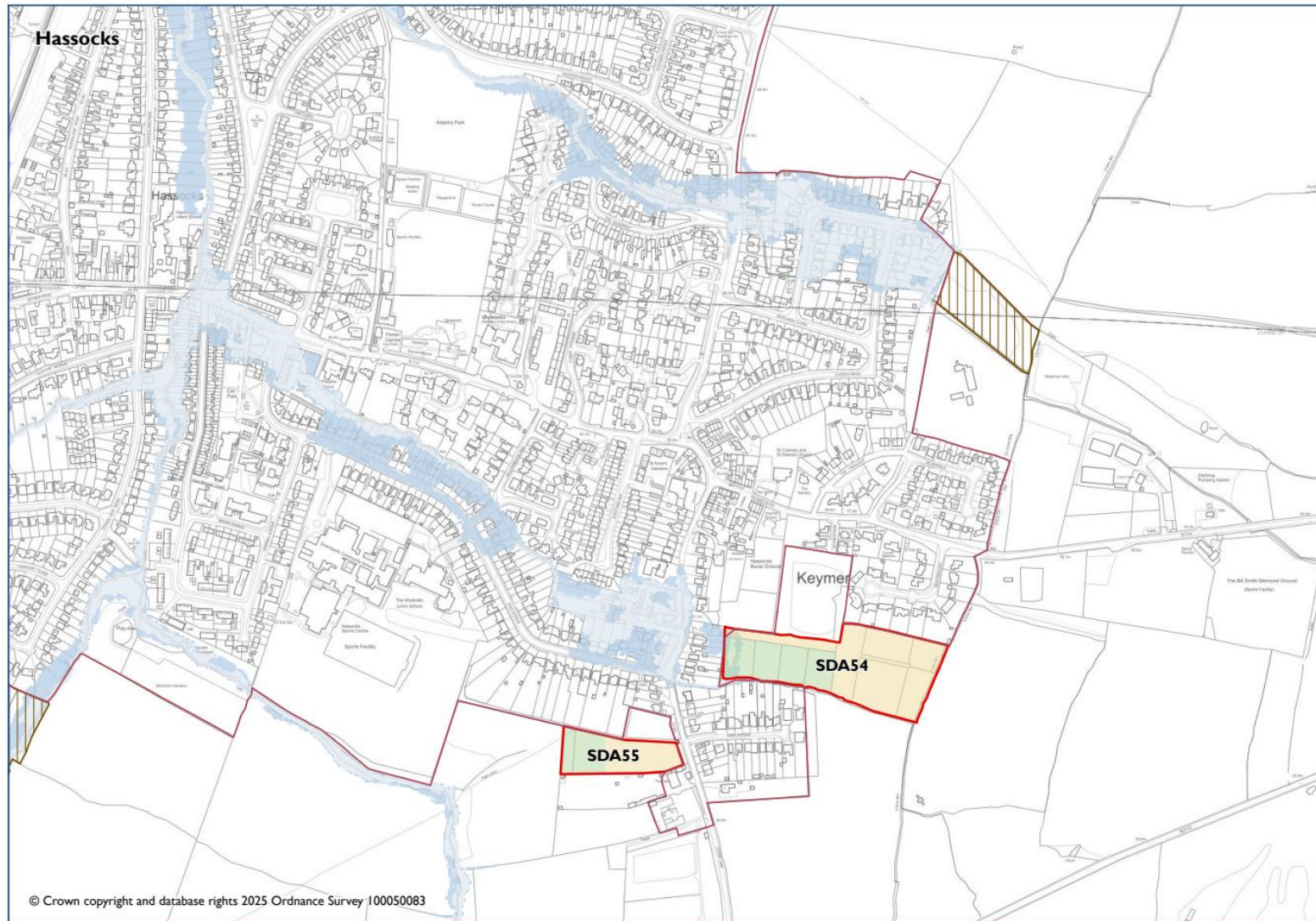
Lewes is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. There are nature conservation designated areas and a conservation area. The settlement is subject to flooding. The settlement scores positively for a wide range of objectives including employment, equality, wellbeing and transport. It is a well-connected settlement with an extensive range of services and facilities.

In combination – with several sites coming forward – there will be a neutral impact on landscape, with the vast majority being located within the settlement. Further details are needed to assess the impact on areas of biodiversity value and design/layout of the developments. There will be a negative impact on heritage as the historic core of Lewes is significant. There will be a neutral impact on transport, equalities, wellbeing and employment as these issues will remain the same.

Excluded sites: LE027, LE038, LE053, LE060, LE125, LE128, LE136, LE143, LE144, LE161, LE163, LE164, LE165, LE166, LE167, LE168, LE176, LE190

Rejected sites: LE122, LE130, LE131, LE132, LE134, LE135, LE137, LE138, LE140, LE142, LE169, LE170, LE179, LE182, LE183, LE184, LE010, LE021, LE035, LE047, LE051, LE054, LE059, LE102,

Keymer (Mid Sussex District)



**KEYMER**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land east of Lodge Lane	SDA54	-	+	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	++	-
Land at Southdowns Farm	SDA55	-	+	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	-
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Keymer		0	+	+	?	-	0	-	+	+	+	0
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	+	?	?	+	0	+	+	+	+	0

*General Comments*

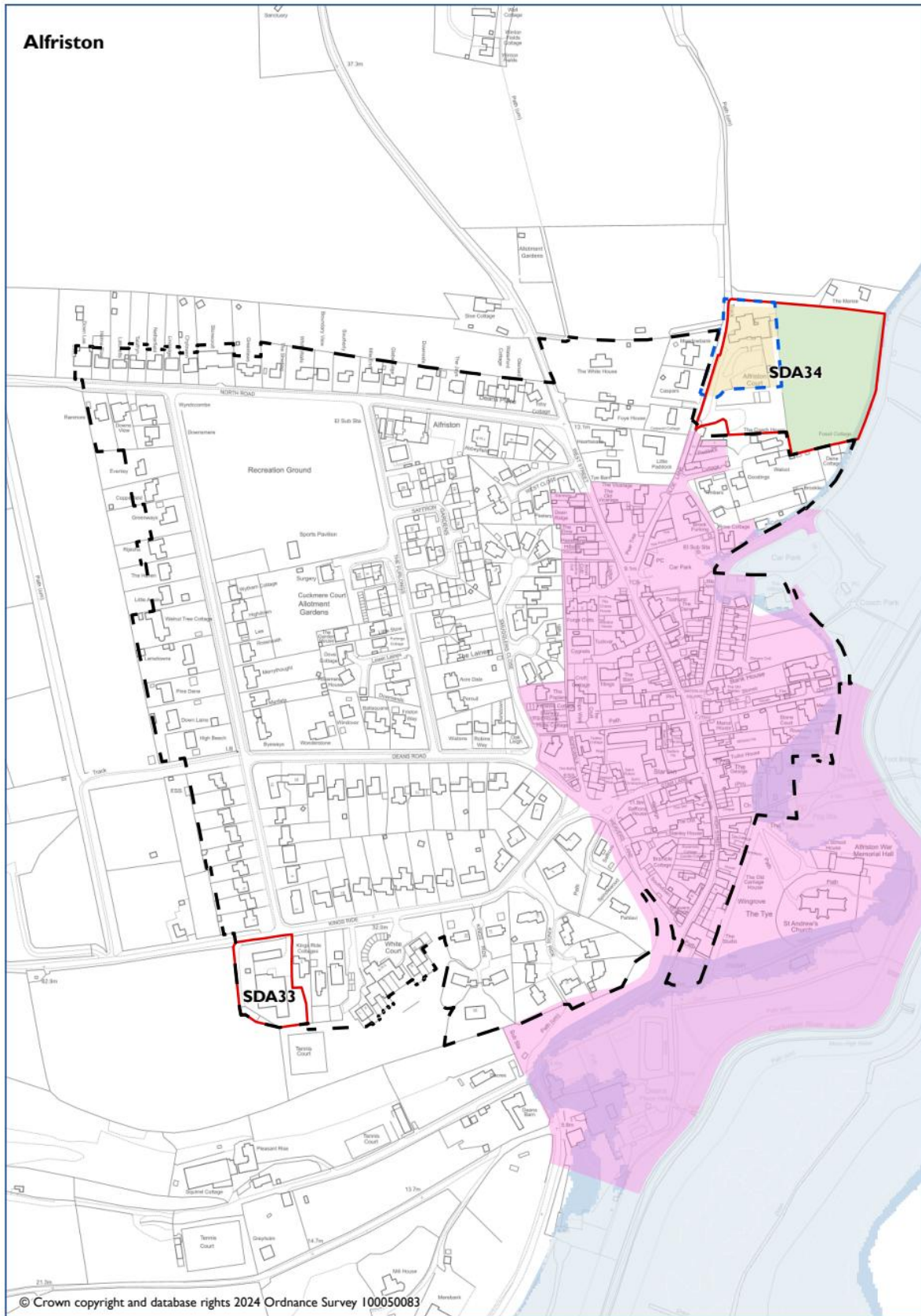
There are two Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Hassocks. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has been made.

Part of Keymer is within the National Park, but a large section of the built up area is outside. This is a conservation area abutting the site and to the east of the main settlement. There are several areas of nature conservation designation. There is a train station towards the western part of the settlement, but employment options are limited. There are some services and a school but as Hassocks (Keymer) is on a train line to Burgess Hill – many of these can be accessed via public transport. Due to limited accessibility to services and facilities within the immediate locality, the settlement scores negatively on equalities.

The in combination appraisal considers the impact on the landscape to be neutral with more information needed on the impact on heritage. As part of the cumulative impact, there will be improvements to flooding and access to health and wellbeing and equal opportunities will remain positive.

Rejected sites: MI015, MI009, MI006

Alfriston (Wealden District Council)



**ALFRISTON**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Alfriston Court	SDA34	--	+	-	?	0	+	-	+	-	++	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Alfriston		+	0	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	0	-	?	-	0	0	+	-	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Alfriston and one LP site (SDA33 Kings Ride). Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

Alfriston is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. It has a conservation area and areas that are liable to flood. There are limited employment opportunities and transport is also limited with no train station. Traffic through the centre of the settlement can cause congestion.

In combination – it is considered the sites will have a neutral impact on landscape. They will have a neutral impact on heritage, employment and equalities over and above the existing situation. Further details are needed on design and layout considering the location of one of the sites near the historic core/conservation area.

Rejected sites: WE005, WE011



**OWSLESBURY**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land at Old Green Farm	SDA65	0	-	0	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Owlesbury		+	0	0	?	0	0	-	+	-	+	0

*General Comments*

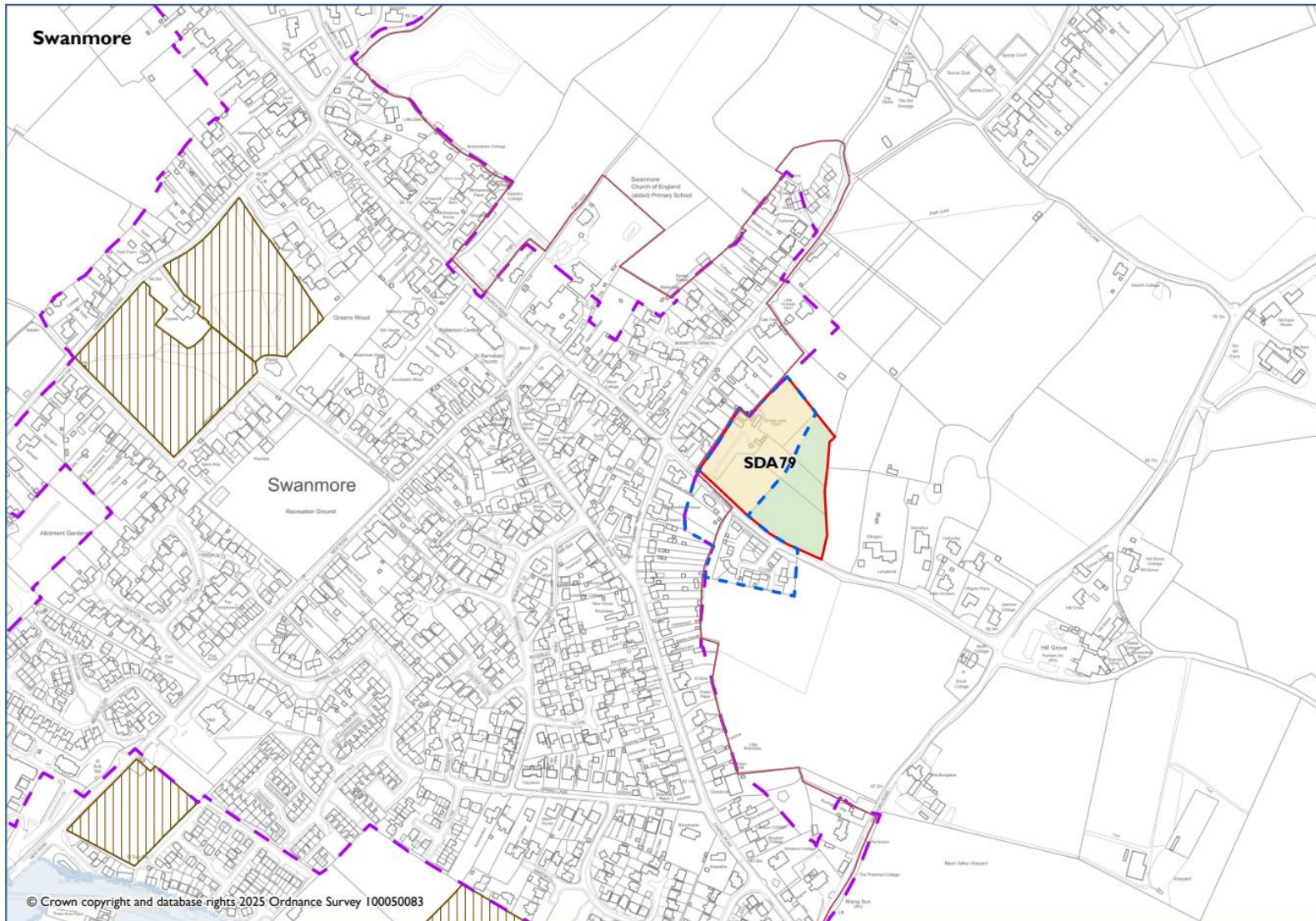
There is one site in the Proposed Submission Local Plan sites in Owslebury. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is not made.

Owslebury is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. There are no areas of nature conservation designation. There is no conservation area. The settlement is neutral in terms of employment. There are no large businesses but there are several farms in the surrounding area. Due to a limited number of services and facilities, the settlement scores negatively for equalities. The settlement has no train station and transport network is scored as negative.

Excluded sites: WI067, WI068, WI069

Rejected sites: WI070, WI101

Swanmore (Winchester District)



**SWANMORE**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land north of Dodds Lane	SDA79	-	-	0	?	0	0	-	+	+	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Swanmore		0	+	0	?	0	-	-	+	-	+	0

*General Comments*

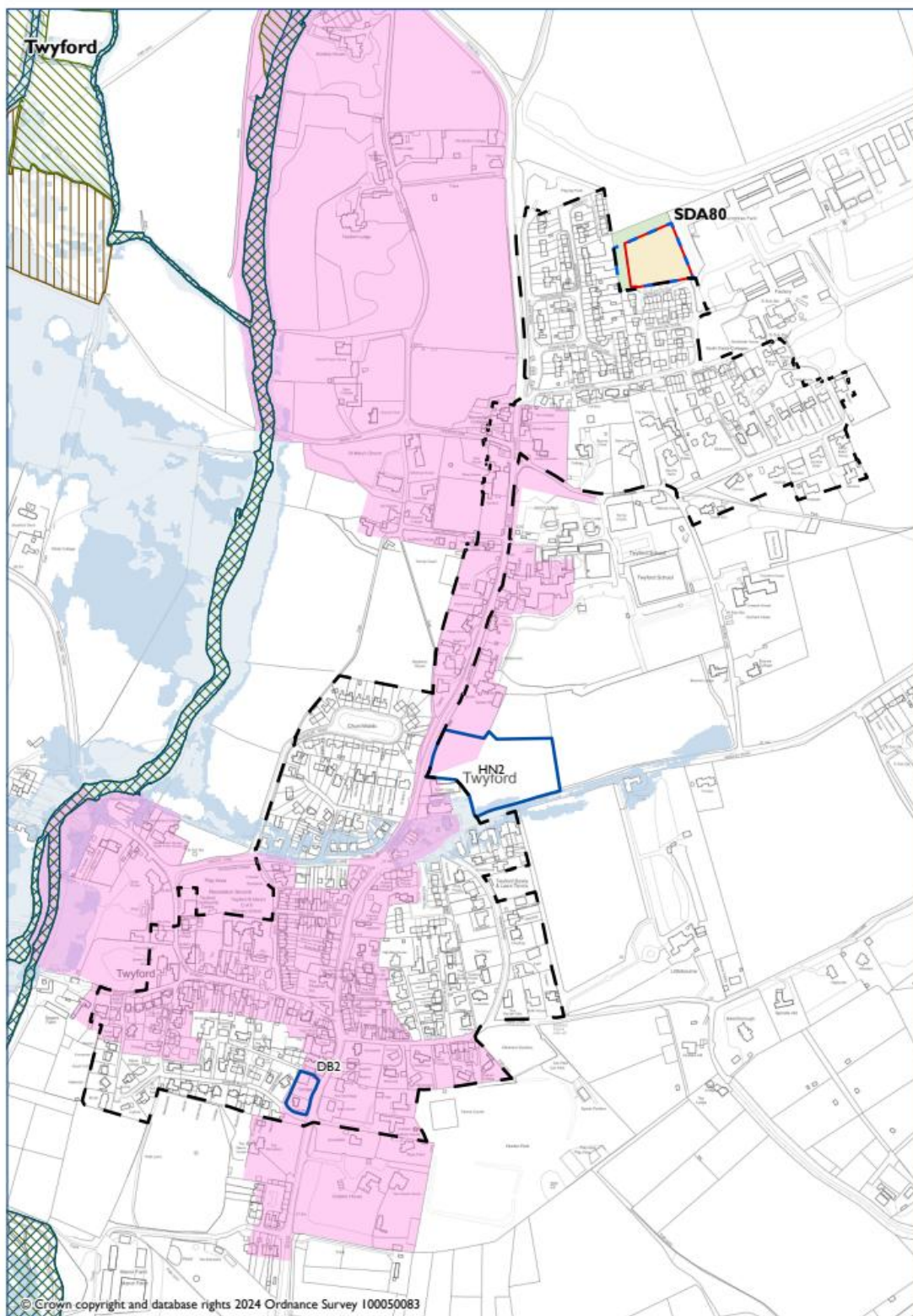
There is only one Proposed Submission Local Plan site in Swanmore. Therefore, an in-combination assessment has not been made.

The settlement of Swanmore is not within the National Park. There is no conservation area but there are several nature conservation designated areas. As the settlement has no main employers or a train station it scores negatively against these objectives. There are also limited services and facilities and therefore it scores negatively for equalities. It is located near open countryside and scores positively for health and wellbeing.

Excluded sites: WI030, WI106, WI120

Rejected sites: WI001, WI031, WI036, WI103, WI118,

Twyford (Winchester District)



**TWYFORD**

		National Park's landscape character, functionality and perception and special qualities.	Biodiversity and contribution to nature recovery.	Historic environment heritage assets and their settings and cultural heritage.	Impacts of climate change and to address the causes of climate change.	Protection & Sustainable Use of Resources	Employment and Economy.	Promote equality of opportunity and the elimination of discrimination	Holistic health and well-being. To create and sustain healthy and sustainable vibrant communities.	Efficient transport network	Good quality home, suitable to their need. New affordable homes.	Character of settlements, neighbourhoods and rural buildings. Highest quality of design.
Site appraisal	Stage A											
Site	Policy											
Land north of Hewlett Close	SDA80	0	-	0	?	-	0	0	-	-	+	?
Settlement Appraisal	Stage B											
Twyford		+	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	-	+	+
In Combination	Stage C											
		0	0	-	?	0	0	0	+	0	+	?

*General Comments*

There is one Proposed Submission Local Plan site and one NDP site in Twyford. Therefore, an in-combination assessment is made.

Twyford is located within the National Park which is of high landscape value. There is a conservation area and several areas of nature conservation designation. There are flood zones. There are limited employment opportunities and few facilities and services, although there is a primary school. There is no train service and transport options will be based around the use of private transport.

In combination – if both sites were developed – this would have a neutral impact on landscape and biodiversity. They would have a negative impact on heritage due to the extent of the conservation area. There would be a positive benefit to health and wellbeing as the sites will enable access to open countryside. The transport network would remain the same. Further details would be needed on design and layout due to the proximity of the conservation area.

Excluded sites: WI105, WI114, WI003, WI017, WI057

Rejected sites: WI046, WI104, WI006

