



Nature recovery

5E: Nature recovery

204 responses

Response counts

Section	Count
Comments received	16
Question 11: In which area(s) of the site should the focus be for biodiversity protection, enhancement and creation?	93
Question 12: Should buildings and structures contribute to nature via green roofs and walls or should these surfaces support solar energy or a mixture?	95

Comments received

(R16/session 60851; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

What is notable about your approach is that whilst you are aware of established natural regeneration of the site, its special qualities and protected species, you do not advance any meaningful measure or strategy for maintenance, continuation and protections of these features. Instead of seeking national nature conservation designation of the site you expound zip wires and the like; you are of course aware that such designation, which seems appropriate, would certainly preclude all development of the site even if you managed otherwise to get sustainability across the line.

(R25/session 60865; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

Thirdly, not only do your proposals fail to respond to the wildlife and countryside (including the Park's residents) needs of the area, they will actually cause further damage and deterioration to the wildlife and countryside amenity of the area during the construction and operation of the development, over and above what is currently produced from the site.

(R3/session 60870; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

I would like to voice my strong objection to the proposed development at the Beeding Cement Works site. I feel that as part of the South Downs an alternative solution of demolition and rewilding should be considered in order to protect the iconic and declining wildlife of the area. We are already losing too much vital green space and this is a chance

to redress that together with the not insignificant reduced costs involved.

(R31/session 60872; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

It was many years ago when we had the idea of a 'natural world' project that would underpin the issues to protect the planet and the environment, and for us all to be made aware of the impending catastrophes that will face future generations. We did at the time produce a brochure in an attempt to whet some appetites, but although members of the public were very enthusiastic, the authorities appeared to have deaf ears. I have enclosed the brochure providing some information as to what we were suggesting, although now possibly requires some updating. Also see: www.sussexamazona.org. I run a publishing business where we produce a magazine on parrots – see www.parrotmag.com. It covers a wide range of topics to help owners understand these intelligent creatures, and also the species in the wild that are under so much threat. Most of the 300 plus parrot species are threatened in one way or another, some now with the very real risk of extinction.

(R55/session 60898; Sussex Ornithological Society)
Created August 2nd 2022

1. Impact on birds Primarily, of course, the Society is concerned about the impact on birds. Despite severe degradation of the habitat by pressures from development, roads and recreational use, the lower Adur Valley remains of considerable importance for birds, and our view is that any further negative impacts must be avoided. The site of the redundant works occupies part of OS mapping square TQ1908 and much of adjacent square TQ2008, the boundary between the squares running more or less along the line of the A283. We have a large number of records over the past 10 years (2012-2021) for TQ1908, which covers the western part of the site, the adjacent river, and the fields across the valley towards Coombes. 101 bird species have been recorded over that time, of which 21 are red-listed species of high conservation concern and 35 are amber-listed species of medium conservation concern. 14 of these species are also Schedule 1 species (as defined in the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981), and 18 are Section 41 species (as defined in the Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act 2006). These figures confirm the vital importance for birds of the Action Plan area and its immediate setting, which will, inevitably, be impacted by any substantial development. In regard of TQ2008, covering the eastern part of the site, it is inevitable that we have far fewer records, as it is largely a closed area with little public access. However, we have records of 50 bird species using this area in the last 10 years (11 red-listed, 20 amber-listed, 7 of which are Schedule 1 species and 13 are Section 41 species). Many of these would be threatened by the proposed development and resulting disturbance. Lists of the species recorded in these mapping squares are attached to this submission as appendices 1 and 2. The importance of the site for breeding Peregrine Falcons is noted in the report, and their presence is supported by our data. Ravens have also nested in the works area during some of the last 10 years. The chimney is used as a perch by the Peregrines. This species has a preference for locations containing such perches, locations used elsewhere including high blocks of flats, power station chimneys, and spires of cathedrals or monasteries. While they do not nest there at present, it may be that the chimney, or some replacement structure, could be adapted to offer a nesting site. This would be important if the existing nest site(s) become more accessible to the public and therefore prone to unintentional or unauthorised disturbance. Jon Curson has prepared a short paper on the importance to wildlife of undeveloped "brownfield" sites, and this is attached as an annex to this submission, as an example of the benefits to wildlife of letting the Cement Works rewild naturally. SUSSEX ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY Annex to submission on Shoreham Cement Works AAP consultation The importance of 'brownfield sites' for birds and other wildlife By Jon Curson, local Ecologist and SOS Council member The term 'brownfield' sites' as used refers to sites that are not developed, and have a natural or semi-natural vegetation, but

that are not protected and do not necessarily contain rare or scarce habitat types such as calcareous grassland, heathland or ancient woodland, although they may do so in some cases. Such areas are actually very important for wildlife, including many of the common and widespread species that we take for granted but which are already declining across the country due to ongoing losses of these areas to development. Brownfield sites occur throughout the country, covering small to quite large areas, often within the urban/suburban environment, and contain habitats such as open grassland, areas of nettle/thistle/bramble; also blackthorn/hawthorn/elder scrub (plus willow scrub in damper areas) and sometimes areas of more mature woodland. They can occur on areas that were previously developed but have been left to vegetate naturally (hence the name 'brownfield sites') but also include (for example) areas in urban/suburban locations that have never been developed, abandoned quarries and large gardens and parkland that is not dominated by 'amenity' grassland. Such areas (particularly previously developed sites that have been left to re-vegetate) are often regarded as 'waste ground' and of limited wildlife value. This is far from the case however. These areas may not contain the rare vegetation types which tend to be the focus for both planning authorities and conservationists, but they provide habitat and shelter for many of our more common, widespread and familiar species. To give a few examples – areas of ground dominated by 'weeds' such as thistles, nettles and brambles provide a valuable nectar and pollen source for a wealth of insects – bees are frequently mentioned in this context for their importance as pollinators, but flies, moths and many other insects are important pollinators also. Nettles are the foodplant for the caterpillars of small tortoiseshell and peacock, two of our most familiar butterflies. Areas of rough grassland offer habitat for butterflies such as meadow brown, a multitude of other insects, small mammals and feeding/nesting areas for many species of birds – goldfinches are particularly fond of thistle seeds, which are an important food source for them in some areas. Areas of scrub provide vital nesting areas for birds as well as food for many species – blackthorn is especially important, with the thorny vegetation providing secure nesting sites, the flowers providing a vital nectar and pollen source for early spring insects and the sloe berries offering an important food source in the autumn. On the Sussex coastal strip many migrating species (such as thrushes) rely on them to fuel their onward migration across the Channel. Brambles and blackberries are also useful in the same way. Areas of bare ground quickly become colonized by plants such as ground ivy, birds-foot trefoil and other common 'early successional' plants, which are important for insects, and such areas provide excellent habitat for seriously declining species such as dingy and grizzled skipper butterflies. These familiar species are still common and widespread because the sites on which they depend still occur in small to quite large areas throughout the country, often in towns, but also along riverbanks, field edges, fallow fields and in wetland areas. However, these places are increasingly being lost to development (especially now with the pressure on Local Authorities to provide more housing) and though the loss of individual sites may go more or less un-noticed, when this is happening on a daily basis all over the country, the cumulative loss of these habitats has a huge impact, and many species are already in serious decline. Insects are often used as indicators of the health of our environment because they provide food for so many other species. A study of moth populations(1) provides a stark example of the losses that are occurring already. There are many moth species that are habitat generalists and are still widespread across the country. A long-term, countywide, study of their population change has shown that many of them are suffering alarming declines – in fact there are 30 or so species which, although often still widespread, have suffered declines of 26% to an astonishing 86% across the country over just the past 10 years(2). The precise causes of these declines is not yet known, but initial research suggests that incremental losses of 'brownfield' and similar sites (as well as factors such as increased light pollution) may well be one of the principal causes. This particular study is one of the longest-running and intensive anywhere in the world – it must surely be the case that other insect groups are suffering similar declines that are going largely un-noticed. Insects of course provide food for birds and mammals (as well as other insects!) and even seed eating birds such as finches and sparrows need protein-rich insects to feed their young. It stands to reason that one of the reasons many bird species (house sparrow and starling for example) are declining is precisely because of the large-scale loss of these sites, depriving them not only of nesting sites but also of a food source on which they depend. To summarise then,

areas of 'waste ground' are a very important habitat for much of our most familiar wildlife and the continued loss of them will only accelerate the declines that many of them are now undergoing. In a local Sussex context, the Beeding Cement Works is a superb example of a large area of exactly the sort of valuable wildlife habitat discussed in this note. (1) The Rothamsted insect Survey, which has been running since 1964. (2) The State of Britain's Larger Moths 2021, published by Butterfly Conservation

(R57/session 60900; The Aquifer Partnership (TAP))
Created August 2nd 2022

TAP's focus is water quality, and protection of the aquifer. There are considerable complementary benefits that can be achieved by linking good quality, landscape-led SuDS design to benefits to people and nature. We would like any proposals to adopt a recognised approach to Biodiversity Net Gain for example - The UK Benchmark standard 'Building with Nature' provides a recognised and pioneering approach to development. - The approach promotes SuDS, linking 'wellbeing, water and wildlife' - The BwN Standards are free to use and provide industry with a benchmark, underpinned by a set of quality standards, training and 'how-to' guidance, to meet the challenges of the climate, ecological and health emergencies. "Developers who want to deliver great schemes find that getting accredited by Building with Nature can reduce planning uncertainty, help to engage local communities, and attract consumers who value the benefits of living with nature." There is a great opportunity here: - To consider SuDS and Biodiversity Net Gain at the early design stages before site layout is finalised i.e. land levels, geology and hydrogeology, water bodies and existing habitat

(R58/session 60901; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

The opportunity to use the old works area as an example of letting nature regain its place would be a great opportunity for the SDNPA to help sustain the local natural resources and also seems the most cost effective thing to do with the site given so much money would have to be spent on making development possible.

(R62/session 60906; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

Please make certain that any developments do not disturb the nesting Peregrine Falcons and Ravens that use the cliff face for their nests.

(R64/session 60908; Henfield Birdwatch)
Created August 2nd 2022

We have had sight of the Sussex Ornithological Society's response to the Cement Works Action Plan, and endorse their view that this gives a real and exciting opportunity to improve the area for wildlife such as the Peregrines and Ravens which are already known to be taking advantage of the undisturbed area for nesting.

(R45/session 60887; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

I would like to see emphasis being given to nature and for the key areas to be protected, particularly the resident Peregrines as this is an important breeding site for them.

(R72/session 60917; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

The ecological surveys done on this site has shown that this unique chalk down land site is an important site for wildlife including rare mosses, plants, bats, wasps and birds. The South Downs National Park Website describes chalk grass land as rarer than rainforest which holds a huge variety of native wildlife including birds, plants, insects and butterflies and 30- 40 native species can be found in one square metre of chalk land. The cement works, from the ecological reports, supports the fact this site has a huge potential to improve further in terms of its wildlife potential due to its unique habitat. The adjacent site of Anchor Bottom also provides a mosaic of chalk land plants which provide the food plant the Adonis Blue Butterfly, a protected species, which is present here. Autumn Lady Tresses plus a host of other orchids and plants necessary for our wildlife pollinators and other insects providing a rich biodiversity habitat. I am very concerned this will come damaged during any proposed development of the cement site.

(R51/session 60894; Shoreham District Ornithological Society)
Created August 2nd 2022

Based upon our local ornithological knowledge and focus on conservation we request SDNP consider the potential for detrimental impact that the development of the Cement Works may have on birds known to be present from records and surveys. In addition to the birdwatching opportunities that we evidence here, it is likely that the site also has the potential to be botanically interesting and to provide a habitat for various insect species. Further, we consider that plans for the site might be developed with reference to the Adur Landscape Regeneration Project and we include a short comment on water related impacts. The potential impact of re-development on birds known to be present at the Cement Works Birds of the "Cliff-lands", "Bowl" & "Moonscape" sections Peregrine Falcon Listed on Schedule 1 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 which gives them protection against disturbance of the nest site and their dependent young. Overall, Peregrine has been recorded in the Cement Works in at least thirty different years although access restrictions make viewing and recording challenging. At times, two pairs of Peregrines have nested within the Cement Works. More recently, a pair of Peregrines have used the same nest site within the chalk quarry and in June 2022 an SDOS member confirmed a female Peregrine on the nest site. The nest is on a Cliff face that faces into the "Bowl". In the vicinity of the quarry, young Peregrines are often seen interacting aerially and perching on nearby pylons. From above the chalk pit and from paths in the river valley, the adults are regularly seen perched on a ledge a few feet below the top of the Works chimney. Such prominent high points are typically favoured by Peregrines and is justification for retaining this feature in addition to this local landmark's historical industrial value. Raven Ravens are a scarce local resident whose numbers are still recovering after decades of persecution. Gamekeeping in the 19th century pushed Raven almost to extinction in most of England including Sussex. Therefore, the long-term presence of a nest site within the quarry is of high ornithological value. To allow development which could cause abandonment of the Raven's Cement Works nest site would seem contrary, in our view, to a basic purpose of the National Park. The Raven cliff nest site faces into the "Bowl", not far from the Cement Works and on 26th June 2022 an SDOS member undertaking a regular survey of the Adur valley observed three Ravens tumbling and perching on the Cement Works building. They were thought likely to be juveniles from this year's nest. Adults were also seen in June perching and on

the ground in the Cement Works. Ravens have been recorded using the Cement Works in seventeen different years. Black Redstart Birds of Conservation Concern (BOCC) Amber listed - schedule 1 This species is mentioned in the consultation documents as having been recorded within the site. It is difficult to confirm the presence of Black Redstarts on a regular basis as direct site access is only available to the current tenants. Perimeter viewing points available to the birding community are very limited making it challenging to see or hear small birds like Black Redstarts. A specific survey would be needed. In southern England Black Redstart has a close association with buildings, bare terrain and brown field sites typical of the Cement Works. Therefore, this site, on both sides of the A283, is likely to be attractive to this rare breeding species which forages for insects in nooks and crannies in rocky places and old buildings. Their presence would likely be discouraged by a setting of new buildings and carparks.

(R52/session 60895; Shoreham Society)
Created August 2nd 2022

Looking at the aerial view of the great gorge of destruction against the downs confirmed my opinion that the site should be returned to natural habitat. Trees, shrubs and grassland to blend with the surrounding downs. Landscaping to include footpaths for recreation. The opposite side of the road could be car parking for walkers. Name redacted, June 1, 2022 at 2:39 pm Has a biodiversity audit been conducted on this site, if not then it needs to happen before any developers start running their hands together. The site should be returned to nature with an educational centre that will leave a lasting legacy for generations to come. We do need housing but not on sites such as this where transport links are not designed for such an influx in vehicle numbers and disregard for the heritage of our natural world. Name redacted, June 5, 2022 at 11:08 am I agree with comments already made regarding returning it to nature. And of course a biodiversity audit as Name redacted said. The amount of wildlife that has made this place it's home over the last 30 years must be huge. It would be an absolute travesty to ruin this wildlife refuge so that housing developers can turn a profit. I will be coming along on the 17th June Name redacted, June 5, 2022 at 2:43 pm

(R56/session 60899; Sussex Wildlife Trust)
Created August 2nd 2022

SWT have not seen evidence in the AAP consultation for considering this site as a strategic location to deliver for the natural environment. This could still generate income in the form of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) and associated sale of units, or other green funding mechanisms, so is not a 'do nothing' scenario. With ascent of the Environment Act in Nov 2021, the emergence of the Nature Recovery Networks will see their local interpretation as Local Nature Recovery Networks. Given that the Shoreham Cement Works is nestled within a number of designated sites, and is currently within the area highlight through the Weald to Waves Project, its importance within that emerging network for biodiversity should not be underestimated. The opportunities to deliver meaningful strategic gains for biodiversity separate to the development of residential and commercial opportunities on the site, should therefore surely be an option for the site that should be strongly considered/ explored by the SDNP. The consultation presents an evidence base including a preliminary ecological appraisal (PEA). This has highlighted the current biodiversity value stemming from the presence of diverse habitats including Habitats of Principle Importance and species including Schedule 1 bird species, such as a Peregrine Falcon. This biodiversity has flourished in the absence of intense human activity. We recognise the PEA has made a number of recommendations that further understanding of the biodiversity both on site and impacts off site would be required if any of the development proposals were to proceed.

(R13/session 60848; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

I strongly agree with the Sussex Ornithological Society's proposal (which I assume you have received and read, if not I have attached a copy of the email below) to allow the area to rewild and be a fantastic space for nature rather than a damaging housing and industry development that has absolutely no place in the heart of the National Park, especially with the current ecological and climate emergency in mind.

(R14/session 60849; Environment Agency Chichester)
Created August 2nd 2022

The River Adur is an Eel and Sea trout migratory route – any works proposed as part of the chosen scenario must not impede migratory fish and eel passage in the River Adur. It should be noted that Water vole presence has been recorded within 1km of the site. Any proposed works along the river bankside will require consultation with a suitably qualified ecologist. Water voles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and listed as a rare and most threatened species under Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006. Further information can be found on the gov.uk website link below, which also includes links to the 'Water Vole Conservation Handbook' and 'Water Vole Mitigation Handbook' – <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/water-voles-advice-for-making-planning-decisions>. It is stated in the AAP (Section 5.63, page 47) that "the Riverside is the area with the least high value habitat and therefore has most potential for accommodating development. It is noted that the Riverside may offer opportunities to enhance the riparian corridor of the Adur." The Riverside should be conserved and enhanced as a riparian corridor, linking with other habitats both upstream and downstream as outlined in the AAP. This could also include floodplain and saltmarsh restoration, although opportunities may be limited should the full 400 new homes in Scenario 1 be built.

Question 11: In which area(s) of the site should the focus be for biodiversity protection, enhancement and creation?

(R206/session 53526; member of public)
Created June 7th 2022

The cliffs

(R197/session 53690; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

To be honest, all of it. While you may have designated areas already, anything else should be built without the need for external resources. See the living planet centre by WWF, they harvest grey water, left energy. All of the site should be able to be self sufficient.

(R208/session 53703; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

The bowl and/or moonscape would make a wonderful lake. There is an old military site somewhere in the UK that has done this very successfully.

(R154/session 53708; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

The riverside, because it's the only part that people would actually see when they go cycling along the Adur river to enjoy nature.

(R203/session 53949; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

Riverside and cliffs

(R153/session 53964; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

The areas outlined by the National park to maintain and enhance biodiversity

(R90/session 54020; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

All areas should reflect local biodiversity ie no palm trees please. The focus should be on those natural features that can protected or rewilded within the wider scheme to enable this.

(R112/session 54076; member of public)
Created June 11th 2022

All of it. Every inch.

(R94/session 54186; member of public)

Created June 13th 2022
The Bowl and Moonscape

(R142/session 54348; member of public)
Created June 14th 2022

All of them

(R166/session 54370; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

Clifflands, Bowl, moonscape

(R216/session 54416; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

Area close to main road

(R78/session 54414; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

None. The prime focus for this site should be the building of the maximise number of houses.

(R135/session 54443; member of public)
Created June 16th 2022

On the outskirts, framing the development

(R119/session 54505; member of public)
Created June 17th 2022

Clifflands, riverside and bowl

(R209/session 54553; member of public)
Created June 19th 2022

all areas

(R145/session 54557; member of public)
Created June 19th 2022

The bio-diversity should focus on the periphery of site and the eastern end

(R134/session 54643; member of public)
Created June 21st 2022

Biodiversity should be protected in 2 areas - the perimeter in the form of an ecology corridor to provide a buffer zone between the NP and the new village. And the central space - the bowl. New buildings (of mixed use) could be grouped around the bowl. the river side is also important and we should encourage a river side walk so that access to the river bank is available. But the river side is also, in my view, suitable for housing/ mixed use and be accessible to the main part of the site by a bridge or an underpass.

(R164/session 54096; member of public)
Created **June 21st 2022**

Moonscape amnd part of the bowl if possible

(R129/session 54811; member of public)
Created **June 23rd 2022**

the mosaic and the cliff

(R139/session 54943; member of public)
Created **June 24th 2022**

Could there be an inlet from the river to create a wildlife pond in the "bowl" area perhaps?

(R173/session 54989; member of public)
Created **June 25th 2022**

The whole cement works area, bowl, moonscape etc should be re-imagined as an opportunity for nature to be re-introduced and for the public to be able to enjoy it.

(R186/session 55093; member of public)
Created **June 28th 2022**

Clifflands - especially as it can't be built on anyway.

(R219/session 55134; Greening Steyning)
Created **June 29th 2022**

It is important to retain space between the Riverside development and the riverbank to allow nesting and migrant birds to access the river and bank in safety. All opportunity to support existing bird and bat life should be utilised. The chalk grassland and woodland in the cement works area should be retained as much as possible. We think that maximising the potential for biodiversity in the bowl, moonscape area and eastern cliff lands is important

(R172/session 55230; member of public)
Created **July 2nd 2022**

the cliffs and the riverside.

(R108/session 55212; member of public)
Created **July 2nd 2022**

which ever is more suitable for something to include eden project time struures to enhance the NT and south downs

(R117/session 55250; member of public)
Created **July 3rd 2022**

Nature recovery should be priorities across all the areas.

(R205/session 55260; member of public)
Created July 4th 2022

All of the four sites east of the road.

(R74/session 55269; member of public)
Created July 4th 2022

Moonscape cliff lands and bowl

(R83/session 55267; member of public)
Created July 4th 2022

In all areas

(R179/session 55304; member of public)
Created July 5th 2022

The riverside development must protect the river. A sympathetic development is ok, but the suggestion is that this would be most suitable for housing. I understand that this is the area where most people would want to live, and the most expensive housing could be built, but a housing estate would not enhance the riverbank. A leisure area would. The cliffside being unstable is the obvious place it seems to me to concentrate the safeguarding of the environment, and nature recovery can be built in to sensitive development.

(R201/session 55338; member of public)
Created July 6th 2022

All

(R183/session 55368; member of public)
Created July 7th 2022

The bowl and the clifflands

(R171/session 55391; member of public)
Created July 7th 2022

moonscape, bowl and clifflands

(R175/session 55405; member of public)
Created July 7th 2022

all

(R104/session 55482; member of public)
Created July 9th 2022

The areas that currently have the most established habitats.

(R176/session 56372; member of public)
Created July 16th 2022

Cliffs and bowl or where there are protected species of plants and wildlife

(R140/session 55534; member of public)
Created July 17th 2022

Definitely Clifflands - nesting area for peregrines and ravens. Riverside - common sandpipers frequent this stretch of the river. There are also opportunities for the Bowl and Moonscape.

(R136/session 56490; member of public)
Created July 18th 2022

All of the clifflands, some of the bowl, and a modest riverian corridor along the bankside should be retained.

(R107/session 56637; member of public)
Created July 19th 2022

The riparian corridor, Clifflands and Moonscape clearly have the potential to support and protect biodiversity, and it seems entirely in keeping with the aims of the SDNP that this should be seen as a priority for the site, even if at the expense of other development opportunities. This balance might necessitate a different approach to the remainder of the site to make the overall development viable.

(R75/session 56810; member of public)
Created July 21st 2022

The fringes

(R207/session 56817; member of public)
Created July 21st 2022

Riverside is extremely important. and around the whole boundary of the site. I would like to work in harmony with the natural environment and preserve natural areas as much as possible.

(R148/session 56870; member of public)
Created July 22nd 2022

Cliffs should be retained and made safe in a sympathetic way

(R141/session 56885; member of public)
Created July 22nd 2022

There is some scope for bio-diversity on the riverside level, but the east of the site is crying out for re-establishing both habitat and plants, gradually merging into the downland above, hence observations above about levelling off some of the edges to allow for this - which might help to stabilize the edges of the site and cliffs. The notion of some form of 'parkland' in the eastern sections can be integrated into other activities.

(R168/session 56899; member of public)
Created July 23rd 2022

The Moonscape is the obvious choice, together with parts of the Bowl

(R159/session 56908; member of public)
Created July 23rd 2022

the moonscape, the bowl the cliffs and the cement works buildings

(R79/session 56961; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

As much as possible

(R195/session 56984; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

Moonscape & cliffs

(R101/session 56990; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

The Bowl and Clifflands

(R212/session 57028; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

Those not close to the large original building

(R182/session 57984; Kingsley Parish Council, Hampshire)
Created July 25th 2022

In all areas that have the potential of losing their current plants, animals, etc.

(R184/session 57024; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

All of it, this is the opportunity to seriously redress the damage done to the South Downs over many years. The NPA has come along very late, so its task is greater than other NPAs set up many years ago.

(R103/session 56917; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

Biodiversity protection, enhancement and creation should be focused on the Bowl and the Cliffs. The Riverside, Cement Works and Moonscape should be used for housing, employment, green energy generation set among a very attractive green landscape.

(R221/session 57159; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

Clifflands and the Bowl

(R124/session 57177; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

By the riverside, which should be an area left for nature with no buildings

(R156/session 57287; member of public)
Created July 27th 2022

All of them

(R84/session 57491; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

riverside

(R165/session 57543; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

Throughout. Biophillic design essential. Verdant greenery. Deep green roofs of minimum 150.m substrate, green walls of climbing plants (not.modular) habitat provision and enhancements throughout. Nature based solutions to SuDS essential. Planting strategy to build upon wider context (e.g. grassland over trees might be more fitting)

(R99/session 57553; Findon Parish Council)
Created July 29th 2022

11. There should be a focus for bio-diversity protection encompassing the moonscape, cliffs, bowl and cement works.

(R132/session 57586; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

In all areas and especially towards the river

(R110/session 57734; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

Bowl, moonscape and cliffs

(R137/session 57747; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

Riverside area should be retained as a conservation area and any areas that encompass bat roosting, peregrine nesting together with any areas giving habitat to protected species. The Moon Scape area to be retained and developed as a National Park.

(R82/session 57785; member of public)

Created **July 30th 2022**

Ideally, all areas. Given that this is unlikely to be financially viable, I can only urge the closest possible cooperation with biodiversity experts in setting priorities.

(R76/session 57798; member of public)

Created **July 30th 2022**

The whole site should be left to re-wild & dedicated to biodiversity protection

(R220/session 57858; member of public)

Created **July 31st 2022**

All of it.

(R222/session 57864; member of public)

Created **July 31st 2022**

The cliffs for sure and areas already rich in biodiversity.

(R96/session 57924; member of public)

Created **August 1st 2022**

The whole site is a unique opportunity for nature recovery in the National Park. It is extremely disappointing that the National Park Authority is only offering development related options. A nature recovery-led option may be challenging but with the drive and vision it is possible. I am not aware of any other chalk habitat nature recovery and public access opportunity on this scale anywhere else in the National Park!

(R126/session 57939; member of public)

Created **August 1st 2022**

All the site

(R130/session 57941; member of public)

Created **August 1st 2022**

the cliffs, parts of the Bowl

(R87/session 57957; member of public)

Created **August 1st 2022**

Clifflands and moonscape

(R161/session 57261; member of public)

Created **August 1st 2022**

Whilst the main focus should be within the bowl, moonscape & clifflands, ecological connectivity between the existing/enhanced and new habitats on site and the wider landscape should be the main consideration. Whilst the Riverside is considered to be of lower ecological value, this is the most important area to provide connectivity between the habitats to the east of the site and the River Adur and habitats beyond this watercourse. Therefore, it is important that creation of wide enough riparian habitats along the river is considered. Similarly, whilst the cement works is dominated by built up areas such as buildings, it acts as a stepping stone between the habitats in the east and the wider

landscape in the west. Whilst inclusion of wildlife features as bat and bird boxes is useful, sufficient green spaces and corridors should be incorporated to ensure any wildlife features are not isolated by buildings. Tree planting, green/brown roofs and walls should therefore be considered. Furthermore, any tall features such as chimneys, etc. should be considered for retention as a feature of value for peregrines and redstarts. The majority of the habitat retention, enhancement and creation should be focused within the moonscape and the bowl, with priority given to chalk grassland and open mosaic habitats. Due to the presence of Beeding Hill to Newtimber Hill SSSI to north of moonscape & the bowl, habitat creation of value to the species found within the SSSI (e.g. moths, butterflies & other invertebrates) should also be considered. Clifflands should be mainly retained and enhanced.

(R163/session 57979; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

All areas should be considered for biodiversity and enhancement. By being surrounded by the South Downs nature should be considered first.

(R158/session 57982; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Cliffs, moonscape and the river. Any 'development' should contribute positively to the 'Weald to Waves' initiative. Dark sky should be kept as much as possible (for bats)

(R143/session 57986; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

The Moonscape and the Clifflands.

(R102/session 57990; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Moonscape and riverside

(R162/session 57996; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

All areas

(R20/session 60856; member of public)
Created **August 2nd 2022**

The current site does have some interesting bird life. And one assumes rewilded areas are home to other species. The site is vast and I'm sure there is much opportunity for wildlife improvements and accommodation. Adjoining land has unique chalk grasslands and flora, also badgers etc. These should be both protected and celebrated.

(R50/session 60893; SDNPA Specialists Team)
Created **August 2nd 2022**

All. With a focus on creating biodiversity within riverside and cement works building areas, enhancing the bowl area, and retaining biodiversity in the cliffs and moonscape areas.

(R61/session 60905; member of public)

Created August 2nd 2022

and leaving the chalk cliffs and surroundings to decay would help the natural environment and wildlife and be the best form of wild life management.

(R63/session 60907; Upper Beeding Parish Council)

Created August 2nd 2022

We must ensure that opportunities are maximised to enhance the landscape and biodiversity of the area whilst protecting the existing wildlife habitats. • The Cliff lands, Bowl and Moonscape areas are those which have been identified as being able to best provide and protect wildlife habitats and maximise the landscape and biodiversity either entirely (The Cliff lands) or partly (the Bowl and Moonscape) with the introduction of some no build zones or natural parks. • If adapted in this way these areas would not impact badly on release of the other land for development and improvement.

(R69/session 60913; member of public)

Created August 2nd 2022

i think the wall of the pit are unusual and should be secured preserved and evolve - I would reserve judgement on other points until a scheme comes forward - we do need to ensure the water resources are enhanced as teh site is cleaned up

(R9/session 60920; Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) Sussex)

Created August 2nd 2022

As far as possible, the whole site; restoring and improving biodiversity and soil quality is not something to 'tuck away' but a core purpose arguably more important to public interest than housing, hotels, retail and business convenience, and especially for the SDNPA.

(R211/session 57853; member of public)

Created August 2nd 2022

We must ensure that opportunities are maximised to enhance the landscape and biodiversity of the area whilst protecting the existing wildlife habitats. The Cliff lands, Bowl and Moonscape areas are those which have been identified as being able to best provide and protect wildlife habitats and maximise the landscape and biodiversity either entirely (The Cliff lands) or partly (the Bowl and Moonscape) with the introduction of some no build zones or natural parks. These areas if adapted in this way would not impact badly on release of the other land for development and improvement.

(R72/session 60917; member of public)

Created August 2nd 2022

Ecological surveys conducted have shown rare plants, mosses ,wasps along with bats,peregrine falcons. Evidence has shown all of the cement works and surrounding area which includes Anchor Bottom is 'high value habitat' with already protected wildlife species. So "No Housing,leisure,commercial development should take place' so the whole area can be protected with no mitigation strategies put in place "acting as a sticky plaster" which do not work." We must not loss this amazing habitat."

(R11/session 60846; Cyrrus Brighton City Airport)

Created August 2nd 2022

Please see our response to question 7.

(R2/session 60855; Adur and Worthing District Council)
Created August 2nd 2022

The Council is committed to driving action on addressing the Biodiversity and Ecological Emergency. It is noted from the Issues and Options Consultation document that the biodiversity evidence indicates that the area classed as The Riverside is the area with the least high value habitat and therefore has the most potential for accommodating development. It is understood that the five areas of the site offer different opportunities for nature recovery, for example, the Riverside could be conserved and enhanced as a riparian corridor linking with other habitats down and up stream. The Shoreham Cement Works Local Landscape Character and Sensitivity Study (May 2022) identifies the following design principles which the Council strongly supports: This area hosts an important opportunity for the delivery of green and blue infrastructure in a manner that will not only deliver a host of ecosystem services but that also have a positive impact on character and people. ● A network of GI should join up existing habitats within the site and its boundaries. Opportunities to connect ecologically sensitive areas should be maximised: from the river to the eastern end of the quarry. ● Blue infrastructure should be designed following the existing contours of the site and maximise opportunities to connect the site with the River Adur. The Council would welcome the opportunity to explore the wider connectivity and 'joining up' of a nature recovery network such as utilising the riparian corridor along the River Adur. A Green Infrastructure Strategy is being produced by the Council (which will comprise of a strategy, action plan and a supplementary planning document) and when in place, developments will be expected to comply with it. All developments (excluding householder applications) will need to demonstrate how they will contribute to the implementation of the Green Infrastructure Strategy both at site level and with regard to the wider green infrastructure network. The Green Infrastructure study and Local Nature Recovery Strategy will be reflected in the update of the Adur Local Plan. Adur District Council is one of 27 landowners involved in a recent Landscape Recovery bid, which if successful would create a largely connected 766 hectares of new habitat and river restoration, stretching from the Knepp Rewilding Project down to Shoreham where it meets the Sussex Bay restoration of the sea beds and kelp forests along the Sussex Coast. The vision for the Adur River Landscape Recovery bid is to see a healthy river Adur, connected to its floodplain with thriving ecosystems and habitats running through a wildlife-friendly farmed landscape that supports life and provides biodiversity, carbon storage, and natural flood management for Bramber, Beeding and Shoreham. (This is part of the much larger nature corridor being proposed called Weald to Waves. <https://www.wealdfowaves.co.uk/>) This stretch of the Adur river will be an important part of this project and the potential for new and restored habitats in the Riverside location should not be underestimated. It is understood that the South Downs National Park Authority is aware of the Landscape Recovery Bid. It would be useful to explore the Building with Nature Standards for future development proposals at the cement works.

(R21/session 60857; Greening Steyning)
Created August 2nd 2022

It is important to retain space between the Riverside development and the riverbank to allow nesting and migrant birds to access the river and bank in safety. All opportunity to support existing bird and bat life should be utilised. The chalk grassland and woodland in the cement works area should be retained as much as possible. We think that maximising the potential for biodiversity in the bowl, moonscape area and eastern cliff lands is important as well as utilising nature friendly design within all aspects of newly built infrastructure.

(R36/session 60877; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

I am fully in favour of the approach to rewild the site for the benefit of nature and people as

described in the submission by Sussex Ornithological Society.

(R199/session 58013; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

Riverside, bowl and cliffs

(R91/session 55861; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

The focus for biodiversity and enhancement should be across all sites. Any development needs to embrace and be sensitive to the environment.

(R127/session 53652; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

I think the areas that have been recognised as having high levels of biodiversity, wildlife and special in landscape terms. I think the bowl and the clifflands especially have a higher level of biodiversity, so seeing some retention but also enhancement here would be great to see. Also creation wherever possible!!

(R223/session 58070; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

All areas should aim to protect and enhance biodiversity but not to the exclusion of development.

(R224/session 58050; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

The moonscape seems the least contaminated and could be the main focus for biodiversity, but surely this should also be a theme running through the other areas.

Question 12: Should buildings and structures contribute to nature via green roofs and walls or should these surfaces support solar energy or a mixture?

(R206/session 53526; member of public)
Created June 7th 2022

Yes to green and sustainable

(R197/session 53690; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

A mixture of the two, it's almost crazy this is a question. It should be a given and part of any development. SDNP make it so for domestic dwellings, why not make this for industry - otherwise it's not fair or just.

(R208/session 53703; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

Both

(R154/session 53708; member of public)
Created June 8th 2022

All roofs should be accessible terraces, full of plants and flowers.

(R203/session 53949; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

Roofs should be used for solar, green walls would be good

(R153/session 53964; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

A mixture of solar and green roofs

(R90/session 54020; member of public)
Created June 10th 2022

Not necessarily - sustainability should be designed in seamlessly at the outset, but not slavishly so. There is plenty of space to allow nature to do its thing, and alternative energy sources to be used. Make it an exemplar sustainable development

(R112/session 54076; member of public)
Created June 11th 2022

Rewild..buildings will not be needed.

(R94/session 54186; member of public)
Created June 13th 2022

A mixture

(R142/session 54348; member of public)
Created June 14th 2022

It is not a case of either/or! Who do you have writing these questions? It should be a mix of green roof and solar, to promote the most efficient building.

(R166/session 54370; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

Green roofs with solar elsewhere on site, centrally

(R216/session 54416; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

Yes

(R78/session 54414; member of public)
Created June 15th 2022

Focus should be to support solar energy.

(R135/session 54443; member of public)
Created June 16th 2022

A mixture to maximise the energy-production benefits

(R119/session 54505; member of public)
Created June 17th 2022

Yes, encourage green roofs and SUDs as well as solar panels, maybe wind turbines as well.

(R209/session 54553; member of public)
Created June 19th 2022

they should contribute to nature

(R145/session 54557; member of public)
Created June 19th 2022

A mixture of solar cells and green roofs

(R134/session 54643; member of public)
Created June 21st 2022

Yes. In fact, if I were the SDNP giving an architect a design brief, the most important part of the brief is to integrate the buildings into a leafy, green, environment that, perhaps has no physical boundaries so that shared space is every ones space and is left to be wild and natural.

(R164/session 54096; member of public)

Created June 21st 2022

No because in years to come they will become decrepit and fall into disuse

(R129/session 54811; member of public)

Created June 23rd 2022

a wonderful opportunity to create a truly sustainable and green site , carbon neutral, green rooves, ground source, solar and wind energy- could be a showcase for the south east for passive housing

(R139/session 54943; member of public)

Created June 24th 2022

Definitely green rooves and walls where possible and all buildings should have solar panels. Why can't we have both on the same building?

(R173/session 54989; member of public)

Created June 25th 2022

Absolutely employ both alternative energy - solar, wind etc as well as using green roofs and walls - what an opportunity! Also a brilliant learning experience for everyone to take inspiration from.

(R186/session 55093; member of public)

Created June 28th 2022

The whole development should have a sustainability first approach, using circular economy methods of construction and long-term environmental proposals which support the local biodiversity - green roofs, bird boxes, air purifying paint, ground source heat pumps, solar panels - this should be hailed as an example of a green development.

(R219/session 55134; Greening Steyning)

Created June 29th 2022

We think that consideration should be given to both, depending on ability to maximise solar efficiency

(R172/session 55230; member of public)

Created July 2nd 2022

Both, whatever is appropriate to a sympathetic carbon neutral development

(R108/session 55212; member of public)

Created July 2nd 2022

Every thing should planned to be sustainable - rainwater harvesting - ground source heating solar power green roofs

(R117/session 55250; member of public)

Created July 3rd 2022

Green wall and green roofs

(R205/session 55260; member of public)

Created **July 4th 2022**

The buildings should follow best sustainability practices in terms of insulation and heating to minimise the need for power. They should be modern in design but also predominantly enhance biodiversity. Swift Bricks or suitable nesting boxes should be incorporated in all tall buildings. Suitable nesting sites for other passerines such as sparrows, swifts and starlings should also be included in the new build. Green roofs should be incorporated and solar panels could be used to double up as shading where needed. The Chimney should be used as a major Swift breeding project. Swifts are now on the Red List of endangered birds due, it is thought, to their rapid decline being caused by modern building practices. Swifts screaming over the downland used to be a feature of the locality. In very recent years this has ceased to be the case. A project like this could become a national conservation gem.

(R74/session 55269; member of public)

Created **July 4th 2022**

A mixture of both

(R83/session 55267; member of public)

Created **July 4th 2022**

Contributing to nature would, I think, be the best option but supporting solar energy would be a very good second best.

(R179/session 55304; member of public)

Created **July 5th 2022**

This is essential in such a large development in the national park. But I wouldn't limit it to these things. My knowledge of such things is limited, but I know of things like Bee hotels, wild flowering, water saving and recycling to make the site self sufficient. This could be an example to everyone how to make a whole derelict area carbon neutral by being self sufficient.

(R201/session 55338; member of public)

Created **July 6th 2022**

No buildings

(R183/session 55368; member of public)

Created **July 7th 2022**

Mixture

(R171/session 55391; member of public)

Created **July 7th 2022**

Solar energy

(R175/session 55405; member of public)

Created **July 7th 2022**

green

(R133/session 55416; member of public)
Created July 7th 2022

Mixture of both

(R104/session 55482; member of public)
Created July 9th 2022

A combination of both.

(R176/session 56372; member of public)
Created July 16th 2022

Mixture

(R140/session 55534; member of public)
Created July 17th 2022

Definitely solar. A mixture probably best.

(R136/session 56490; member of public)
Created July 18th 2022

mix of solar and green roofs.

(R107/session 56637; member of public)
Created July 19th 2022

Given the area within which the site sits, the use of green roofs / walls does not strike me as being as beneficial as the use of the space for solar energy. However the latter could have a significant impact on the appearance of the site from the SDW, and therefore a mix of both might be more practical.

(R187/session 56735; member of public)
Created July 20th 2022

A mixture. Green roofs help offset climate excesses and encourage wildlife. Solar energy if not an eyesore will also assist future fuel and citizen requirements. Not an either/ or. First, wherever they are best suited, particularly if they will not compete with commercial interests. It would be wonderful to have additional riverside nature, as the Downs Way runs close to the Riverside site and has safe walking and cycling access from local towns and villages.

(R75/session 56810; member of public)
Created July 21st 2022

Yes of course. Obviously.

(R207/session 56817; member of public)
Created July 21st 2022

Yes, the Pirate ship would be a wooden effect, to add to the landscape. The sails I would like them to be solar panels and possibility for a windmill.

(R148/session 56870; member of public)
Created July 22nd 2022

Mixture

(R141/session 56885; member of public)
Created July 22nd 2022

Any suggestion that green roofs and/or solar panels might be excluded should be quashed. All energy use should be focussed on generation on site, or from locally sourced wind/wave technology. Every dwelling should be solar panel equipped and all buildings fully insulated.

(R168/session 56899; member of public)
Created July 23rd 2022

All new buildings should be fitted with PV and/or Thermal solar panels, together with appropriate battery and thermal storage.

(R159/session 56908; member of public)
Created July 23rd 2022

if you don't overdevelop the place there won't be a need for much energy production! commercial and housing projects can be built elsewhere! turn this unique place into a garden and yes use the current buildings for green roofs and walls

(R79/session 56961; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

mix

(R195/session 56984; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

Yes, definitely. Better insulation standards would be needed that at present since these houses would not have gas boilers.

(R101/session 56990; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

Yes, if possible

(R212/session 57028; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

A mixture.

(R182/session 57984; Kingsley Parish Council, Hampshire)
Created July 25th 2022

No comment

(R184/session 57024; member of public)
Created July 25th 2022

Short-term temporary buildings and structures can be designed to provide this, but the key is thinking long-term, planning now for wildlife to thrive, significantly increasing the internationally rare chalk grassland and associated habitats. Addressing damaging climate change with relevant temporary uses could be helpful, so long as the net effect was carbon and waste neutral, or ideally negative. Long-term, a permanent chalk grassland cover will trap the carbon and with no development, no threat of unsustainable, damaging development with all its knock-on effects (traffic, pollution, energy demands etc).

(R103/session 56917; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

The new buildings should all encompass solar energy generation and rainwater collection and it should not be beyond the wit of man to install green solar panels or an equivalent colour so that they blend naturally into the surroundings.

(R221/session 57159; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

Mixture

(R124/session 57177; member of public)
Created July 26th 2022

There should be green roofs in the main, especially on buildings visible from the south downs.

(R156/session 57287; member of public)
Created July 27th 2022

Solar energy

(R84/session 57491; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

mixture

(R165/session 57543; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

Without question. An LVIA would likely highlight this being essential also. Lots of glass a no.

(R99/session 57553; Findon Parish Council)
Created July 29th 2022

12. Buildings and structures should contribute to nature via a mix of green roofs/walls and solar energy.

(R132/session 57586; member of public)
Created July 29th 2022

YES, every effort should be made to make the site self-sufficient and carbon neutral.

(R110/session 57734; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

Both, but solar energy should not be visible - ie solar roof tiles, not glassy panels. Green roofing in sensitive areas.

(R137/session 57747; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

Mixture.

(R82/session 57785; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

The more "eco" structures can be, the better. This could become a showpiece for what is attainable.

(R76/session 57798; member of public)
Created July 30th 2022

No more buildings should be put there. Manage the decline of the structures already there

(R220/session 57858; member of public)
Created July 31st 2022

Mixture of both.

(R222/session 57864; member of public)
Created July 31st 2022

Green roofs (for flat roofs) and green walls definitely as will be less of an impact when seen from above or from the cliff tops. Sloping roofs could have solar panels. Ground source heat pumps an option?

(R96/session 57924; member of public)
Created August 1st 2022

This is constrained thinking which assumes an answer has to be development

(R126/session 57939; member of public)
Created August 1st 2022

The entire site presents the opportunity to enhance biodiversity. We are facing a climate and biodiversity crisis, yet the NP are suggesting an unsustainable development, which will increase car use, and destroy biodiversity, which is contrary to its primary purpose.

(R130/session 57941; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Yes, a mixture, why not? Solar panels on the roofing of larger buildings would seem like sense.

(R87/session 57957; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Yes

(R161/session 57261; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

A mixture.

(R163/session 57979; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Buildings should strictly be designed to support the natural environment that they are surrounded by.

(R158/session 57982; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

green roofs and walls - solar energy if it helps make the site carbon neutral.

(R143/session 57986; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Yes absolutely. The site is the perfect opportunity for the South Downs National Park to showcase the best sustainable and green design.

(R102/session 57990; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Mixture

(R162/session 57996; member of public)
Created **August 1st 2022**

Rewild it

(R20/session 60856; member of public)
Created **August 2nd 2022**

I would welcome passive house design and green roofs.

(R50/session 60893; SDNPA Specialists Team)
Created **August 2nd 2022**

Yes, a mix of both. One does not necessarily preclude from another.

(R63/session 60907; Upper Beeding Parish Council)
Created August 2nd 2022

We want the inclusion of facilities for the production of power, water, sewage and waste facilities for the immediate site and surrounding area through renewable energy and ecosystems. • Therefore, the need to utilise areas for solar energy rather than have green roofs is a requirement and to ensure the design is truly outstanding and innovative to provide new sources of power.

(R69/session 60913; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

essential we have a mixture - water and energy neutrality - support the GB10 which the Park is committed to

(R9/session 60920; Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) Sussex)
Created August 2nd 2022

The variety of orientations on the site offer significant opportunities for green renewable energy production and solar farms, especially the cliff faces. The Downs at this point attract considerable and strong westerly winds, so wind power might be annexed with innovative and sensitive design. A mixture of green roofs, walls and sustainable energy for the site and beyond should be an attractive goal.

(R211/session 57853; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

We want the inclusion of facilities for the production of power, water, sewage and waste facilities for the immediate site and surrounding area through renewable energy and ecosystems. Therefore, the need to utilise areas for solar energy rather than have green roofs is a requirement and to ensure the design is truly outstanding and innovative to provide new sources of power.

(R72/session 60917; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

“Sticking Plasters”

(R11/session 60846; Cyrrus Brighton City Airport)
Created August 2nd 2022

Please see our response to question 6, in relation to the introduction of large flat/shalowed pitched green or brown roofs. In certain situations, the glass surfaces of the solar development can reflect sunlight and produce glint and glare. Glint is a momentary flash of bright light which can cause a distraction or temporary blindness to pilots in a critical stage of flight, and glare is a continuous source of bright light which may affect both pilots and Air Traffic Controllers. Therefore, it will be essential for any proposed Solar Panels to be fully assessed prior to their installation to ensure there is no adverse effect to Air Traffic Control (ATC), ground staff and to aircraft both in the air and on the ground.

(R2/session 60855; Adur and Worthing District Council)
Created August 2nd 2022

Well-designed and maintained solar panels and green roofs can coexist, providing both essential biodiversity and renewable energy opportunities. Evidence suggests that green

roofs help to cool the solar PV panels, which improves the efficiency of the panels. Rain gardens and other SuDS can also provide essential sustainable drainage and increased biodiversity opportunities.

(R21/session 60857; Greening Steyning)
Created August 2nd 2022

We think that consideration should be given to both, depending on ability to maximise solar efficiency

(R14/session 60849; Environment Agency Chichester)
Created August 2nd 2022

There are opportunities as part of this proposed development. The AAP states (Section 5.60, page 46) "Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) should be integrated into the new development from the beginning with new buildings, green roofs and green walls and landscape treatment offering enhanced biodiversity opportunity". The green roof and walls would help any new development to blend into the surrounding area and add to aesthetics of the area whilst benefiting biodiversity. This could be an option for both residential, leisure and business/employment facilities across the site.

(R199/session 58013; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

I don't want new buildings.

(R91/session 55861; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

Agree with all points of 3.6.4 - sustainable construction, green buildings and self-sufficiency in renewable energy production should be the criteria and the opportunity for green roofs and walls can be maximised within the overall design.

(R127/session 53652; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

a mixture. Depending on what areas of the site suit which but I am pro green roofs and solar energy! Solar energy particularly in community/employment buildings.

(R185/session 57963; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

We would wish to encourage policies in the AAP which seek to ensure that current greenfield runoff rates would not be exceeded by a proliferation of new impermeable surfaces being introduced to the area. Use of green roofs would not only contribute to nature, but would also help to slow the flow, and rainwater harvesting/suds/tree planting could help mitigate additional impervious surfaces, as well as permeable paving wherever appropriate.

(R223/session 58070; member of public)
Created August 2nd 2022

A mixture

(R224/session 58050; member of public)

Created **August 2nd 2022**

A mixture - could the site be carbon neutral?