

Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan

Scoping Report

Southbourne Parish Council

September 2019

Quality information

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1. Introduction

Background

- 1.1 AECOM has been commissioned to undertake an independent Strategic Environmental Assessment in support of Southbourne Parish's emerging Neighbourhood Plan.
- 1.2 The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan is currently being prepared as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Localism Act 2011 and the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies (2014-2019), with due regard given to the emerging Chichester Local Plan Review (2016-2035).
- 1.3 It is currently anticipated that the Neighbourhood Plan will be submitted to Chichester District Council later in 2019.
- 1.4 Key information relating to the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan is presented in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Key facts relating to the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan

Name of Responsible Authority	Southbourne Parish Council
Title of Plan	Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan
Subject	Neighbourhood Planning
Purpose	<p>The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared as a Neighbourhood Development Plan under the Localism Act 2011 and Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012. The plan will be in general conformity with the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies (2014-2029), with due regard given to the emerging Chichester Local Plan Review (2016-2035).</p> <p>The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan will be used to guide and shape development within the Neighbourhood Plan area.</p>
Timescales	To 2029
Area covered by plan	The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan covers the parish of Southbourne in West Sussex (Figure 1.1).
Summary of content	The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan will identify potential development site(s) for new homes and employment land, and a strategy for improving community facilities and open space. Chichester Council is working with the Parish Council in the neighbourhood planning process ¹ .
Plan contact point	Robin Davison, Clerk to the Council Southbourne Parish Council clerk@southbourne-pc.gov.uk

¹ Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014 – 2029 pg. 120

Relationship of the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan with the Chichester Local Plan

- 1.5 The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan is being prepared in the context of the 'Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029'² (adopted in July 2015), with due regard given to the emerging Local Plan Review. The Local Plan provides the broad policy framework and a long-term strategy to manage development, protect the environment, deliver infrastructure and promote sustainable communities within Chichester District.
- 1.6 Neighbourhood plans, including Southbourne's, will form part of the development plan for Chichester, alongside, but not as a replacement for the Local Plan. Neighbourhood plans are required to be in general conformity with the Local Plan and can develop policies and proposals to address local place-based issues. The Local Plan provides a clear overall strategic direction for development in Chichester, whilst enabling finer detail to be determined through the neighbourhood planning process where appropriate.
- 1.7 In this context, Southbourne is designated as a 'Settlement Hub' within Policy 2 'Development Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy' of the Local Plan. Policy 2 states that the Settlement Hubs will be the focus of new development and facilities. Provisions will be made for the following:
- a new range of homes, workplaces, social and community facilities; and
 - retail development of an appropriate scale to promote the vitality and viability of East Wittering and Selsey village and town centres and enhance provision at Southbourne and Tangmere centres.
- 1.8 A 'Site Allocations Development Plan Document' (DPD) was prepared to help deliver the housing and employment numbers within the Local Plan. Table 1.1 within the DPD confirms that the housing target of 50 dwellings will be achieved through extant planning permissions. Therefore, the DPD does not propose any additional allocations within the Neighbourhood Plan area.³
- 1.9 However, Chichester District Council are in the process of undertaking a review of the Local Plan. The Preferred Approach version of the Chichester Local Plan Review⁴ (2016-2035) was published for Regulation 18 Consultation between December 2018 and February 2019. Within the emerging Local Plan, Policy AL13 provides for 1,250 dwellings to come forward through the neighbourhood planning process. In accordance with Policy AL13, land should be allocated in the Neighbourhood Plan for a mixed use form of development to include a minimum of 1,250 dwellings, along with land to be allocated for employment and community uses subject to further examination of potential sites and including any amendments to the settlement boundary.⁵
- 1.10 Elsewhere in the latest version of the Local Plan Review, Policy S2 'Settlement Hierarchy' lists Southbourne as a 'Settlement Hub'. Whilst Policy S5 'Parish Housing Requirements 2016-2035' does not provide a housing figure for Southbourne Parish, it instead indicates that a strategic allocation for development is made through the Neighbourhood Plan set out within Policy AL13 (Southbourne Parish).

² Chichester District Council (2014): 'Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029', [online] available to download via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/newlocalplan>> last accessed [09/07/19]

³ Chichester District Council (2019): 'Site Allocation DPD 2014-2029', [online] available to download via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/siteallocation>> last accessed [09/07/19]

⁴ Chichester District Council (2019): 'Chichester Local Plan Review: Preferred Approach (2016-2035)', [online] available to access via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/article/30923/Preferred-approach---consultation-December-2018>> last accessed [09/07/19]

⁵ Chichester Local Plan Review (2016-2035) [online] available to access via: <<https://www.chichester.gov.uk/chichesterlocalplan2035>> [accessed [27/08/2019]

SEA Explained

- 1.11 The Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan has been screened in by Chichester District Council as requiring a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). SEA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the potential impacts of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key environmental issues.
- 1.12 The aim of SEA is to inform and influence the plan-making process with a view to avoiding and mitigating potential negative impacts. Through this approach, the SEA for the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan seeks to maximise the emerging plan's contribution to sustainable development.
- 1.13 SEA is undertaken to meet specific requirements prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 (the SEA Regulations).
- 1.14 Two key procedural requirements of the SEA Regulations are that:
 - i. When deciding on 'the scope and level of detail of the information' which must be included in the Environmental Report there is a consultation with nationally designated authorities concerned with environmental issues; and
 - ii. A report (the 'Environmental Report') is published for consultation alongside the Draft Plan (i.e. the draft Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan) that presents outcomes from the environmental assessment (i.e. discusses 'likely significant effects' that would result from plan implementation) and reasonable alternatives.

This Scoping Report

- 1.15 This 'Scoping Report' is concerned with item 'i' above. It presents a suggested scope for the SEA so that the designated authorities (Historic England, Natural England and the Environment Agency) can provide timely comment.

SEA 'Scoping' Explained

- 1.16 Developing the draft scope for the SEA as presented in this report has involved the following steps:
 - i. Defining the broader context for the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan and associated SEA (i.e. EU, UK Government and local policy and commitments), to summarise the regulatory and legislative landscape;
 - ii. Establishing the baseline for the SEA, (i.e. the current and future situation in the area in the absence of the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan, in order to help identify the plan's likely significant effects;
 - iii. Identifying particular problems or opportunities ('issues') that should be a particular focus of the SEA; and
 - iv. Developing a SEA Framework comprising objectives and appraisal questions on the basis of these issues which can then be used to appraise the draft plan.

Structure of this Report

Key Sustainability Issues

1.17 The outcomes of the scoping elements introduced through steps i-iv above have been presented under a series of key environmental themes, as follows:

- Air Quality
- Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- Climatic Factors (including flood risk)
- Landscape
- Historic Environment
- Land, Soil and Water Resources
- Population and Community
- Health and Wellbeing
- Transportation

1.18 The selected environmental themes incorporate the 'SEA topics' suggested by Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive⁶. These were refined to reflect a broad understanding of the anticipated scope of plan effects. It is intended that presenting the scoping information under these themes will help enable the reader to easily locate the information of greatest interest to them. Once agreed (i.e. subsequent to consultation on this Scoping Report), the suggested scope presented under these nine themes will provide a methodological 'framework' for the environmental assessment of the draft plan and reasonable alternatives.

1.19 The discussion of the scoping information for each theme is presented in Sections 2 to 10.

SEA Framework to Assess Policy Proposals

1.20 The SEA Framework provides a way in which environmental effects can be defined and subsequently analysed based on standard 'tests'. Each proposal within the emerging Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan will be assessed consistently using the framework.

1.21 The SEA objectives and appraisal questions proposed for the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan SEA are presented under each of the themes in Sections 2 to 10.

⁶ The SEA Directive is 'of a procedural nature' (para 9 of the Directive preamble) and does not set out to prescribe particular issues that should and should not be a focus, beyond requiring a focus on 'the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors' [our emphasis]

2. Air Quality

Focus of Theme

- Air pollution sources
- Air quality hotspots
- Air quality management

Policy Context

2.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- 'Planning policies and decisions should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified, such as through traffic and travel management, and green infrastructure provision and enhancement. So far as possible these opportunities should be considered at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones is consistent with the local air quality action plan.'
- 'Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.'
- New and existing developments should be prevented from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of air pollution.

2.2 Published in January 2018 by the UK Government, 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment'⁷ sets out a number of goals and policies in order to help the natural world regain and retain good health. In this context, Goal 1 'Clean Air' and the policies contained within 'Chapter 4: Increasing resource efficiency and reducing pollution and waste' within the 25-year plan directly relate to the air quality SEA theme.

2.3 At the local level, Policy 39 'Transport, Accessibility and Parking' within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the air quality SEA theme.

2.4 Implemented in 2015, the Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) for Chichester District 'Towards Better Air Quality'⁸ outlines five priority actions for improving air quality across the district, including:

- Priority 1: Measure, model, and report on air quality;
- Priority 2: Strengthen partnerships, seek funds, pool resources and exploit synergies;
- Priority 3: Encourage low emission technology;
- Priority 4: Encourage and foster behavioural change/modal shift; and
- Priority 5: Be innovative, capitalise on opportunities and reduce emissions by 1%.

⁷ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 11/07/19]

⁸ Chichester District Council (2015): 'Towards Better Air Quality: An AQAP for Chichester District (2015-2020)' [online] available to access via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/pollutioncontrolairquality>> last accessed [11/07/19]

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

- 2.5 Chichester District Council is required to monitor air quality across the district under Section 82 of the Environment Act (1995), report regularly to DEFRA and take action where nationally set levels are likely to be exceeded. Monitoring is undertaken to assess levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide, ozone, benzene and particulates. Where exceedances exist, areas are declared as Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) and local authorities are required to produce an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) to improve air quality in the area.
- 2.6 The 2018 Air Quality Annual Status Report (ASR)⁹ for Chichester confirms that there are three AQMAs within the district, designated primarily for exceedances in the national air quality objectives for nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). All three AQMAs are within the city of Chichester, approximately 10km to the east of the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan area. These are:
- Stockbridge roundabout at the junction with the A27 and A286
 - Orchard Street (A286), Chichester; and
 - St Pancras (A286), Chichester
- 2.7 There are no AQMAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area itself. However, the ASR notes that the road network within the district is vulnerable to air pollution issues associated with congestion. The main route of congestion running through Southbourne is the A259 Main Road to the south of the neighbourhood, caused in part by commuters between Portsmouth and Chichester.
- 2.8 There are two European designated sites within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area which are sensitive to air pollution issues associated with traffic emissions. This is further considered under the 'biodiversity and geodiversity' SEA theme'

Summary of Future Baseline

- 2.9 New housing and employment provision within the parish has the potential for adverse effects on air quality through increasing traffic flows and associated levels of pollutants such as NO₂, particularly along the main routes through the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 2.10 Implementation of the aims, objectives and policies contained in the AQAP and the Local Transport Plan (further discussed in Chapter 10), along with the broad air quality mitigation measures for the European designated sites contained with the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA)¹⁰ for the Chichester Local Plan Review, present opportunities to continue to improve air quality within both the Neighbourhood Plan area and the wider district.

Key Sustainability Issues

- There are no AQMAs within the Neighbourhood Plan area. However, the ASR notes that the road network within the district is vulnerable to air pollution issues associated with congestion.
- There are three AQMAs within Chichester district, all of which are within the city of Chichester, approximately 10km to the east of the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan area.
- Emissions associated with road transport (primarily NO₂) are the main pollutant of concern.

⁹ Chichester District Council (2018): 'Air Quality ASR for Chichester District', [online] available to access via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/pollutioncontrolairquality>> last accessed [11/07/19]

¹⁰ Chichester District Council (2018): 'Habitat Regulations Assessment: Chichester Local Plan Review', [online] available to access via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/article/30928/Supporting-evidence---Local-Plan-review>> last accessed [11/07/19]

- There are two European designated sites within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area which are sensitive to air pollution issues associated with traffic emissions. This is further considered under the 'biodiversity and geodiversity' SEA theme'.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Air Quality SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
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Improve air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area	Will the option/proposal help to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport?• Implement measures (such as appropriate planting and provision of Green Infrastructure) which will help support air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area?
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3. Biodiversity and Geodiversity

Focus of Theme

- Nature conservation designations
- Geological sites
- Habitats
- Species

Policy Context

- 3.1 The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan¹¹ (2016-2024) aims to be congruent with the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implemented by the United Nations, since wetlands contribute towards a very broad range of the aspirations set out in the SDGs. The vision for the plan is as follows, with three strategic goals and one operational goal seeking to achieve this vision: *'Wetlands are conserved, widely used, restored and their benefits are recognised and valued by all'*
- Goal 1 (Strategic): Addressing the drivers of wetland loss and degradation;
 - Goal 2 (Strategic): Effectively conserving and managing the Ramsar Site network;
 - Goal 3 (Strategic): Wisely using all wetlands; and
 - Goal 4 (Operational): Enhancing implementation.
- 3.2 At the European level, the EU Biodiversity Strategy¹² was adopted in May 2011 in order to deliver an established new Europe-wide target to *'halt the loss of biodiversity and the degradation of ecosystem services in the EU by 2020'*.
- 3.3 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:
- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is an environmental objective to 'contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment' including by 'helping to improve biodiversity.'
 - 'Plans should: distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites; allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value [...], take a strategic approach to maintaining and enhancing networks of habitats and green infrastructure; and plan for the enhancement of natural capital at a catchment or landscape scale across local authority boundaries.'
 - 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils (in a manner commensurate with the statutory status or identified quality in the development plan); and minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.'
 - 'To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should:
 - a) *Identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally*

¹¹ Ramsar Convention (2016): 'The Fourth Ramsar Strategic Plan 2016-2024', [online] available to download via: <http://www.ramsar.org/about/the-ramsar-convention-and-its-mission> last accessed [11/07/19]

¹² European Commission (2011) Our life insurance, our natural capital: an EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 [online] available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/comm2006/pdf/EP_resolution_april2012.pdf last accessed [11/07/18]

designated sites of importance for biodiversity; wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them; and areas identified by national and local partnerships for habitat management, enhancement, restoration or creation; and

- b) *Promote the conservation, restoration and enhancement of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species; and identify and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity’.*

3.4 The Natural Environment White Paper (NEWP)¹³ sets out the importance of a healthy, functioning natural environment to sustained economic growth, prospering communities and personal well-being. It was in part a response to the UK’s failure to halt and reverse the decline in biodiversity by 2010 and it signalled a move away from the traditional approach of protecting biodiversity in nature reserves to adopting a landscape approach to protecting and enhancing biodiversity. The NEWP also aims to create a green economy in which economic growth and the health of our natural resources sustain each other and markets, business and Government better reflect the value of nature. It includes commitments to:

- Halt biodiversity loss, support functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks by 2020;
- Establish a new voluntary approach to biodiversity offsetting to be tested in pilot areas;
- Enable partnerships of local authorities, local communities and landowners, the private sector and conservation organisations to establish new Nature Improvement Areas; and
- Address barriers to using green infrastructure to promote sustainable growth.

3.5 Reflecting the commitments within the Natural Environment White Paper and the EU Biodiversity Strategy, ‘Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services’ aims to *‘halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the benefit of wildlife and people’*¹⁴.

3.6 The 25 Year Environment Plan¹⁵ sets out the Government’s environmental plan of action over the next quarter century, in the context of Brexit. The Plan aims to tackle the growing problems of waste and soil degradation, improving social justice through tackling pollution and promoting the mental and physical health benefits of the natural world. It also sets out how the Government will address the effects of climate change. These aims are supported by a range of policies which are focused on the following six key areas:

- Using and managing land sustainably;
- Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes;
- Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing;
- Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste;
- Securing clean, productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans; and
- Protecting and improving the global environment.

3.7 In this context, Goal 3 ‘Thriving plants and wildlife’ and the policies contained within Chapter 2 ‘Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes’ and Chapter 5 ‘Securing clean,

¹³ Defra (2012) The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature (Natural Environment White Paper) [online] available at: <<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm80/8082/8082.pdf>> last accessed [11/07/19]

¹⁴ DEFRA (2011): ‘Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services’, [online] Available to download from: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biodiversity-2020-a-strategy-for-england-s-wildlife-and-ecosystem-services>> last accessed [11/07/19]

¹⁵ HM GOV (2018) A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/693158/25-year-environment-plan.pdf [accessed 11/07/19]

productive and biologically diverse seas and oceans' directly relate to the biodiversity and geodiversity SEA theme.

3.8 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the biodiversity and geodiversity SEA theme:

- Policy 48 'Natural Environment';
- Policy 49 'Biodiversity'; and
- Policy 50 'Development and Disturbance of Birds in Chichester and Langstone Harbours Special Protection Areas.

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

3.9 There are three European designated sites which partly overlap with the Neighbourhood Plan area: the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and Special Protection Area (SPA), and the Solent Maritime Special Area of Conservation (SAC). The Chichester Harbour Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), and Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) are also located within the Neighbourhood Plan area, containing habitats and species listed in the annexes of both the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). There are also two Local Nature Reserves (LNR) located within proximity to Southbourne. Additionally, the Neighbourhood Plan area contains a variety of ecologically important drainage ditches and Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats and Species, discussed below.

European Designated Sites

Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA

3.10 The Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (the Ramsar Convention) is the intergovernmental treaty that provides the framework for the conservation and wise use of wetlands and their resources. The convention was adopted in 1971 and came into force in 1975, with the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site designated in January 1996. In the UK, the initial emphasis was on selecting sites of importance to waterbirds, and consequently, many Ramsar Sites were also designated as Special Protection Areas (SPA) under the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC). The citation for the Chichester and Langstone Harbours¹⁶ Ramsar Site and SPA lists the following species of international importance, many of which are listed within Article 4 of the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC) and listed in Annex II of the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC). These species are the qualifying features for designating the site:

- | | |
|---|---|
| • Bar-tailed Godwit (<i>Limosa lapponica</i>) | • Redshank (<i>Tringa totanus</i>) |
| • Brent Goose (<i>Branta bernicla</i>) | • Ringed Plover (<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>) |
| • Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) | • Sanderling (<i>Caldris alba</i>) |
| • Curlew (<i>Numeris arquata</i>) | • Sandwich Tern (<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>) |
| • Dunlin (<i>Caldris alpina</i>) | • Shelduck (<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>) |
| • Grey Plover (<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>) | • Shoveler (<i>Anas clypeata</i>) |
| • Little Tern (<i>Sterna albifrons</i>) | • Teal (<i>Anas crecca</i>) |

¹⁶ Natural England (2014): 'Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA Citation', [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5789102905491456> last accessed [11/07/19]

- Pintail (*Anas acuta*)
- Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*)
- Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*)
- Wigeon (*Anas penelope*)

3.11 The European Site Conservation Objectives for the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA seek to maintain or restore¹⁷:

- The extent and distribution of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The structure and function of the habitats of the qualifying features;
- The supporting processes on which the habitats of the qualifying features rely;
- The population of each of the qualifying features; and
- The distribution of the qualifying features within the site.

3.12 Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA covers two large, estuarine basins. Urban development surrounds the west of Langstone Harbour, whereas farmland surrounds the majority of Chichester Harbour. Together, with neighbouring Portsmouth Harbour, the area forms one of the most sheltered intertidal areas on the South Coast of England.

3.13 Both Chichester and Langstone Harbours contain extensive intertidal mudflats and sandflats with areas of seagrass beds, saltmarsh, shallow coastal waters, coastal lagoons, coastal grazing marsh and shingle ridges and islands. These habitats support internationally and nationally important numbers of overwintering and breeding bird species.

3.14 At low tide the mudflats are exposed, the water is drained by channels and creeks which meet to form narrow exits into the Solent. The sediments support rich populations of intertidal invertebrates, which provide an important food source for overwintering birds. Several small freshwater streams flow into the harbours; however, these contribute relatively little freshwater input compared to the tidal flows.

Solent Maritime SAC

3.15 The Solent Maritime SAC was designated in April 2005 and is approximately 11,300 ha in size. The SAC encompasses a major estuarine system on the south coast of England, with four coastal plan estuaries (Yar, Medina, King's Quay Shore and Hamble) and four bar-built estuaries (Newton Harbour, Beaulieu, Langstone Harbour and Chichester Harbour), with Chichester Harbour partly within the boundary of the Neighbourhood Plan area. The citation for the SAC lists the following habitats and species as the qualifying features for designation¹⁸:

Habitats:

- Annual vegetation of drift lines;
- Atlantic salt meadows (*Glauco-Puccinellietalia maritima*);
- Coastal lagoons;
- Spartina swards (*Spartinion maritima*) (Cord-grass swards);
- Estuaries;
- Mudflats and sandflats not covered by seawater at low tide. (Intertidal mudflats and sandflats);

¹⁷ Natural England (2014): Chichester and Langstone Harbours SPA Conservation Objectives [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5789102905491456> last accessed [06/08/19]

¹⁸ Natural England (2014): Solent Maritime SAC Citation', [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5762436174970880> last accessed [06/08/19]

- Perennial vegetation of stony banks. (Coastal shingle vegetation outside the reach of waves);
- *Salicornia* and other annuals colonising mud and sand. (Glasswort and other annuals colonising mud and sand);
- Sandbanks which are slightly covered by sea water all the time. (Subtidal sandbanks); and
- Shifting dunes along the shoreline with *Ammophila arenaria* (white dunes). (Shifting dunes with marram)

Species:

- Desmoulin's whorl snail (*Vertigo moulinsiana*)

3.16 The European Site Conservation Objectives for the Solent Maritime SAC aim to ensure that the integrity of the site is maintained or restored as appropriate, and the site contributes to achieving the favourable conservation status of its qualifying features (listed above). These objectives are to maintain and restore the following¹⁹:

- Extent and distribution of qualifying natural habitats and habitats of qualifying species;
- The structure and function (including typical species) or qualifying natural habitats;
- The structure and function of the habitats of qualifying species;
- The supporting processes on which qualifying natural habitats and the habitats of qualifying species rely; and
- The populations and distributions of qualifying species within the site.

3.17 Site Improvement Plans (SIPs) have been developed for each Natura 2000 site in England as part of the Improvement Programme for England's Natura 2000 sites (IPENS). Although the IPENS project closed in 2015, the Solent SIP²⁰ provides a high-level overview of the issues (both current and predicted) affecting the condition of the Natura 2000 sites within the Solent SIP boundary (covering four sites including the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar and SPA, and the Solent Maritime SAC). Additionally, the Solent SIP outlines the priority actions required to improve the condition of the sites, with timescales for a number of actions ongoing until 2020. Priority actions are grouped into seventeen categories, reflecting the issues faced by the Natura 2000 sites including (but not limited to): public disturbance, invasive species, water pollution and air pollution.

Nationally Designated Sites

Chichester Harbour SSSI

3.18 Designated in July 1985, Chichester Harbour SSSI is approximately 3733.5 ha and shares overlapping designations with the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar and SPA, and the Solent Maritime SAC. The citation for the SSSI states²¹:

"Chichester Harbour is a large estuarine basin in which at low water extensive mud and sandflats are exposed, drained by channels which unite to make a common exit to the sea. The site is of particular significance for wintering wildfowl and waders and also breeding birds both within the Harbour and in the surrounding permanent pasture fields and woodlands. There is a wide range of habitats which have important plant communities."

¹⁹ Natural England (2014): Solent Maritime SAC Conservation Objectives', [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5762436174970880> last accessed [06/08/19]

²⁰ Natural England (2014): 'Site Improvement Plan: Solent (SIP043)', [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4692013588938752> last accessed [06/08/19]

²¹ Natural England (no date): 'Chichester Harbour SSSI', [online] available to access via: <https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003245> last accessed [08/08/19]

- 3.19 A number of condition assessments have been completed between 2009 and 2019, with 15.26% classified as 'favourable', 8.09% classified as 'unfavourable – recovering' and 76.64% classified as 'unfavourable – no change'.
- 3.20 SSSI Impact Risk Zones (IRZ) are a GIS tool/dataset which maps zones around each SSSI according to the sensitivities of the features for which it is notified. They specify the types of development that have the potential to have adverse impacts at a given location, including residential, rural-residential and rural non-residential. Natural England is a statutory consultee on development proposals that might impact on SSSIs. The whole of the Neighbourhood Plan area overlaps with a SSSI IRZ for residential development of around 50 units, rural residential and rural non-residential development types.

Locally Designated Sites

Local Nature Reserves

- 3.21 Local Nature Reserves (LNRs) may be established by Local Authorities in consultation with English Nature under Section 21 of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and are habitats of local importance. There are two LNRs located within the Neighbourhood Plan area, namely:
- 'Nutbourne Marshes'²² LNR was designated in January 1976 and is an area of saltmarsh and mudflats which provide habitats for migrating and breeding birds; and
 - Eames Farm LNR designated in 2000 and is a 132.5-hectare (327-acre) LNR on Thorney Island. This area of grazing marsh, wetland and reedbed is managed as an organic farm. It has many rare plants and insects and a diverse variety of migrating waders and wildfowl²³.

Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI)

- 3.22 There are two Sites of Nature Conservation Interest (SNCI) within the Neighbourhood Plan area, namely:
- 'Nutbourne Marshes'²⁴, which is also classified as a LNR shown above; and
 - Slipper Mill Pond (SNCI), which sits on the boundary of Southbourne Neighbourhood. The pond is 7 acres of a saline lagoon, a very rare wildlife habitat, and was registered as an SNCI in 1998.
- 3.23 There are a variety of Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Priority Habitats located within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area, including areas of coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, coastal saltmarsh, deciduous woodland located around the mudflats, good quality semi-improved grassland, lowland dry acid grassland, lowland meadows, mudflats, reedbeds, purple moor grass and rush pasture, saline lagoons and traditional orchard.
- 3.24 Ancient woodland and replanted woodland are located approximately 400m west of Nutbourne train station and immediately north of the rail line, and also in the north-east corner of the Southbourne neighbourhood boundary, west of Hambrook.
- 3.25 **Figure 3.1** below shows the designated wildlife sites and BAP priority habitats located within and adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area.

²² Natural England (no date): 'Nutbourne Marshes LNR' [online] available to access via:

<<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1009054>> last accessed [14/08/19]

²³ "Our land". Chichester Harbour Trust. Retrieved 1 April 2019. [available to access via:

<<https://www.chichesterharbourtrust.co.uk/copy-of-about-us>> last accessed [11/08/19]

²⁴ Natural England (no date): 'Nutbourne Marshes LNR' [online] available to access via:

<<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1009054>> last accessed [14/08/19]

Summary of Future Baseline

- 3.26 Habitats and species will potentially face increasing pressures from future development within the Neighbourhood Plan area, with the potential for negative impacts on the wider ecological network. This may include a loss of habitats and impacts on biodiversity networks, which may be exacerbated by the effects of climate change, which has the potential to lead to changes in the distribution and abundance of species and changes to the composition of habitats.
- 3.27 The Neighbourhood Plan presents an opportunity to maximise benefits for biodiversity by including consideration of important habitats, species and designated sites at an early stage of planning for future growth. To maintain and improve the condition of biodiversity in the future, it will be important to not only protect and enhance important habitats but the connections between them. It will be crucial to effectively coordinate the delivery of housing, employment and infrastructure to ensure that opportunities to improve green infrastructure and ecological corridors are maximised both within the Neighbourhood Plan area and in the surrounding areas.
- 3.28 The European protected sites are particularly sensitive to air quality issues, water quality issues, coastal squeeze, loss of functionally linked supporting habitats for birds, and recreational pressures. In regards to air quality, exceeding critical values for air pollutants may result in changes to the chemical status of habitat substrate, accelerating or damaging plant growth, altering vegetation structure and composition and thereby affecting the quality and availability of nesting, feeding or roosting habitats. Additionally, the nature, scale, timing and duration of some human activities can result in the disturbance of birds (i.e. – the notifying features of the European protected sites within the Neighbourhood Plan area) at a level that may substantially affect their behaviour, and consequently affect the long-term viability of their populations.

Key Sustainability Issues

- There are three European designated sites located within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area; the Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA, and the Solent Maritime SAC.
- The integrity of the European designated sites located within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area are threatened by a variety of factors, including (but not limited to): air quality issues, water quality issues, coastal squeeze, loss of functionally linked supporting habitats for birds, and recreational pressures.
- There is one nationally designated site within the Neighbourhood Plan area, which is Chichester Harbour SSSI. The whole of the Neighbourhood Plan area overlaps with a SSSI IRZ for residential, rural residential and rural non-residential development types.
- At the local level, Slipper Mill Pond SNCI, Nutbourne Marshes SNCI and LNR, and Eames Farm LNR are also located within or within proximity to the Neighbourhood Plan area, containing habitats and species listed in the annexes of both the European Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) and the European Birds Directive (79/409/EEC).
- There are a variety of BAP Priority Habitats located within and/or adjacent to the Neighbourhood Plan area, primarily located within the marine environment.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Biodiversity and Geodiversity SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the integrity of the European designated sites located within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary, including Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA, and Solent Maritime SAC? • Support the status of the nationally designated sites within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary, including Chichester Harbour SSSI? • Protect and enhance priority habitats and species, including those listed in the annexes of the European Habitats Directive and the European Birds Directive? • Protect and enhance locally designated sites? • Achieve a net gain in biodiversity? • Support enhancements to multifunctional green infrastructure networks? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?

LEGEND

- Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Ramsar
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
- Special Area of Conservation (SAC)
- Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)
- Local Nature Reserve (LNR)

Biodiversity Action Plan Priority Habitats

- Coastal and Floodplain Grazing Marsh
- Coastal Saltmarsh
- Deciduous Woodland
- Good Quality Semi-improved Grassland
- Lowland Dry Acid Grassland
- Lowland Meadows
- Mudflats
- Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pastures
- Reedbeds
- Saline lagoons
- Traditional Orchard

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Purpose of Issue

Client
SOUTHBORNE PARISH COUNCIL

Project Title
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT FOR THE
SOUTHBORNE
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

BIODIVERSITY DESIGNATIONS
AND HABITATS

Date: 01/08/2019	Checked: JN	Approved: RC	Date: 29/08/2019
AGCOM Internal Project No. 60571087		Scale: A3 1:15,000	

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4. Climate Change

Focus of Theme

- Contribution to climate change
- Effects of climate change
- Climate change adaption
- Flood risk

Policy Context

4.1 The UK Climate Change Risk Assessment is published on a 5-yearly cycle in accordance with the requirements of the Climate Change Act 2008. It required the Government to compile an assessment of the risks for the UK arising from climate change, and then to develop an adaptation programme to address those risks and deliver resilience to climate change on the ground. For both the 2012 and the 2017 UK Climate Change Risk Assessment, the Adaptation Sub-Committee commissioned an evidence report aiming to understand the current and future climate risks and opportunities. The evidence report contains six priority risk areas requiring additional action in the next five years, see below²⁵ :

- Flooding and coastal change risks to communities, businesses and infrastructure;
- Risks to health, well-being and productivity from high temperatures;
- Risk of shortages in the public water supply, and for agriculture, energy generation and industry;
- Risks to natural capital, including terrestrial, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems, soils and biodiversity;
- Risks to domestic and international food production and trade; and
- New and emerging pests and diseases, and invasive non-native species, affecting people, plants and animals.

4.2 The UK Climate Change Act²⁶ was passed in 2008 and established a framework to develop an economically credible emissions reduction path. It also highlighted the role it would take in contributing to collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol, and more recently as part of the UN-led Paris Agreement.

4.3 The Climate Change Act includes the following:

- 2050 Target. The Act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels.
- Carbon Budgets. The Act requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The carbon budgets are designed to reflect the cost-effective path to achieving the UK's long-term objectives. The first five carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2032.

²⁵ GOV.UK: 'UK Climate Change Risk Assessment Report January 2017', [online] available to download from: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-change-risk-assessment-2017>> last accessed [20/08/19]

²⁶ GOV.UK (2008): 'Climate Change Act 2008', [online] accessible via <<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents>> last accessed [20/08/19]

- The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The National Adaptation Programme requires the Government to assess the risks to the UK from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage key organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page 27.

4.4 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is an environmental objective to 'contribute to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment' including by 'mitigating and adapting to climate change' and 'moving to a low carbon economy.' 'The planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to: shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.'
- 'Plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for flood risk, coastal change, water supply, biodiversity and landscapes, and the risk of overheating from rising temperatures. Policies should support appropriate measures to ensure the future resilience of communities and infrastructure to climate change impacts, such as providing space for physical protection measures, or making provision for the possible future relocation of vulnerable development and infrastructure.'
- 'Local planning authorities should support community-led initiatives for renewable and low carbon energy, including developments outside areas identified in local plans or other strategic policies that are being taken forward through neighbourhood planning.'
- Direct development away from areas at highest risk of flooding (whether existing or future). 'Where development is necessary, it should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere.'

4.5 The Flood and Water Management Act²⁸ highlights that alternatives to traditional engineering approaches to flood risk management include:

- Incorporating greater resilience measures into the design of new buildings, and retro-fitting properties at risk (including historic buildings);
- Utilising the environment in order to reduce flooding, for example through the management of land to reduce runoff and through harnessing the ability of wetlands to store water;
- Identifying areas suitable for inundation and water storage to reduce the risk of flooding elsewhere;
- Planning to roll back development in coastal areas to avoid damage from flooding or coastal erosion; and
- Creating sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).²⁹

4.6 Further guidance is provided in the document 'Planning for SuDS'.³⁰ This report calls for greater recognition of the multiple benefits that water management can present. It suggests that successful SuDS are capable of 'contributing to local quality of life and green infrastructure'.

²⁷ Committee on Climate Change (2017): 'UK Adaptation Policy' [online] accessible via <<https://www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/preparing-for-climate-change/uk-adaptation-policy/>> last accessed [20/08/19]

²⁸ Flood and Water Management Act (2010) [online] available at: <<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents>> last accessed [20/08/19]

²⁹ N.B. The provision of Schedule 3 to the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 came into force on the 1st of October 2012 and makes it mandatory for any development in England or Wales to incorporate SuDs.

4.7 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the climate change SEA theme:

- Policy 40 'Sustainable Design and Construction';
- Policy 41 'Off-site Renewable Energy'; and
- Policy 42 'Flood and Water Management'

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Contribution to Climate Change

4.8 In relation to greenhouse gas emissions, source data from the Department of Energy and Climate Change suggests that Chichester has higher per capita emissions than West Sussex but is broadly in line with per capita emissions covering the South East of England and England since 2005 (see Table 4.1). Chichester has seen a 33.7% reduction in the percentage of total emissions per capita between 2005 and 2016, lower than the reductions for West Sussex (36.6%), the South East of England (36.7%) and England (37.6%).

Table 4.1: Carbon dioxide emissions and sources, plus total emissions per capita, 2005-2017³¹

	Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	Domestic (t CO ₂)	Transport (t CO ₂)	Total (t CO ₂) per capita
Chichester				
2005	371.2	324.9	341.9	8.6
2006	352.8	327.6	335.1	8.3
2007	340.7	311.9	339.9	8.0
2008	341.9	318.4	326.0	7.9
2009	328.9	291.4	315.0	7.3
2010	354.2	316.4	310.7	7.7
2011	329.0	274.7	307.3	7.0
2012	342.3	297.7	299.6	7.2
2013	328.2	287.4	294.4	6.8
2014	269.7	245.3	300.5	6.0
2015	287.8	236.1	309.0	6.0
2016	267.1	223.8	319.0	5.8
2017	259.4	207.8	318.3	5.5

³⁰ CIRIA (2010) 'Planning for SuDs – making it happen' [online] available to access via http://www.ciria.org/Resources/Free_publications/Planning_for_SuDS_ma.aspx last accessed [20/08/19]

³¹ Department of Energy and Climate Change (2018) 2005 to 2016 UK local and regional CO₂ emissions – data tables [online] available at: < <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/uk-local-authority-and-regional-carbon-dioxide-emissions-national-statistics-2005-to-2017> > [accessed 20/08/19]

	Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	Domestic (t CO ₂)	Transport (t CO ₂)	Total (t CO ₂) per capita
West Sussex				
2005	1,907.0	1,981.7	1,792.3	7.1
2006	1,897.8	1,991.2	1,758.5	6.9
2007	1,846.7	1,926.5	1,749.4	6.7
2008	1,821.2	1,933.7	1,656.4	6.5
2009	1,642.3	1,755.3	1,599.7	5.9
2010	1,761.4	1,890.2	1,574.2	6.2
2011	1,590.1	1,646.3	1,555.5	5.6
2012	1,676.1	1,778.5	1,518.4	5.8
2013	1,591.0	1,734.5	1,487.2	5.5
2014	1,338.9	1,471.9	1,501.3	4.8
2015	1,296.9	1,435.0	1,548.9	4.8
2016	1,176.4	1,367.7	1,608.5	4.6
2017	1,131.3	1,277.7	1,606.9	4.4
South East				
2005	24,435.9	20,788.4	21,637.9	8.0
2006	24,390.5	20,832.1	21,417.6	7.9
2007	23,594.4	20,236.4	21,538.4	7.6
2008	22,789.8	20,345.7	20,520.3	7.4
2009	19,936.8	18,457.7	19,874.3	6.7
2010	20,749.9	19,818.5	19,698.9	6.8
2011	18,533.3	17,357.2	19,457.1	6.2
2012	19,401.5	18,748.3	19,240.6	6.4
2013	18,281.0	18,293.6	18,980.0	6.1
2014	15,596.6	15,480.2	19,219.1	5.5
2015	14,469.2	15,064.6	19,853.1	5.3
2016	12,918.8	14,380.8	20,293.1	5.1
2017	12,156.7	13,409.4	20,185.0	4.8
England				

	Industrial and Commercial (t CO ₂)	Domestic (t CO ₂)	Transport (t CO ₂)	Total (t CO ₂) per capita
2005	191,965.9	126,251.6	114,857.9	8.5
2006	191,615.8	126,024.3	113,842.6	8.4
2007	185,446.2	122,022.0	114,528.0	8.1
2008	179,757.2	122,153.7	109,529.7	7.9
2009	154,525.3	111,066.7	106,107.1	7.0
2010	160,310.9	119,083.9	105,194.4	7.2
2011	145,030.3	104,136.4	103,502.2	6.6
2012	156,351.8	111,765.0	102,268.3	6.8
2013	150,985.7	109,252.8	101,403.1	6.6
2014	131,970.5	92,107.2	102,674.7	5.9
2015	124,292.8	89,452.0	104,948.5	5.7
2016	107,987.0	85,674.5	106,968.4	5.4
2017	102,047.2	80,782.1	107,177.9	5.1

Potential Effects of Climate Change

4.9 The outcome of research on the probable effects of climate change in the UK was released in 2018 by the UK Climate Projections (UKCP18) team³². UKCP18 gives climate information for the UK up to the end of this century and projections of future changes to the climate are provided, based on simulations from climate models. Projections are broken down to a regional level across the UK and are shown in probabilistic form, which illustrate the potential range of changes and the level of confidence in each prediction.

4.10 As highlighted by the research, the effects of climate change (under medium emissions scenarios 50th percentile) for South East England during the period 2040-2059 compared to the period 1981-2000 are likely to be as follows³³:

- The central estimate of increase in annual mean temperatures of between 2°C and 3°C; and
- The central estimate of change in annual mean precipitation of +20 to +30% in winter and -20% to -30% in summer.

4.11 Resulting from these changes, a range of risks may exist for the Neighbourhood Plan area, including:

- Increased incidence of heat related illnesses and deaths during the summer;
- Increased incidence of illnesses and deaths related to exposure to sunlight (e.g. skin cancer, cataracts);

³² The data was released on 26th November 2018: [online map] available to access via: <http://ukclimateprojections.metoffice.gov.uk/> last accessed [26/07/19]

³³ Met Office (2018): 'Land Projection Maps: Probabilistic Projections', [online map] available to access via: <https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/research/collaboration/ukcp/land-projection-maps> last accessed [26/07/19]

- Increased incidence of pathogen related diseases (e.g. legionella and salmonella);
- Increase in health problems related to rise in local ozone levels during summer;
- Increased risk of injuries and deaths due to increased number of storm events;
- Effects on water resources from climate change;
- Reduction in availability of groundwater for abstraction;
- Adverse effect on water quality from low stream levels and turbulent stream flow after heavy rain;
- Increased risk of flooding, including increased vulnerability to 1:100-year floods;
- Changes in insurance provisions for flood damage;
- A need to increase the capacity of wastewater treatment plants and sewers;
- A need to upgrade flood defences;
- Soil erosion due to flash flooding;
- Loss of species that are at the edge of their southerly distribution;
- Spread of species at the northern edge of their distribution;
- Deterioration in working conditions due to increased temperatures;
- Changes to global supply chain;
- Increased difficulty of food preparation, handling and storage due to higher temperatures;
- An increased move by the insurance industry towards a more risk-based approach to insurance underwriting, leading to higher cost premiums for business;
- Increased demand for air-conditioning;
- Increased drought and flood related problems such as soil shrinkages and subsidence;
- Risk of road surfaces melting more frequently due to increased temperature; and
- Flooding of roads.

Flood Risk

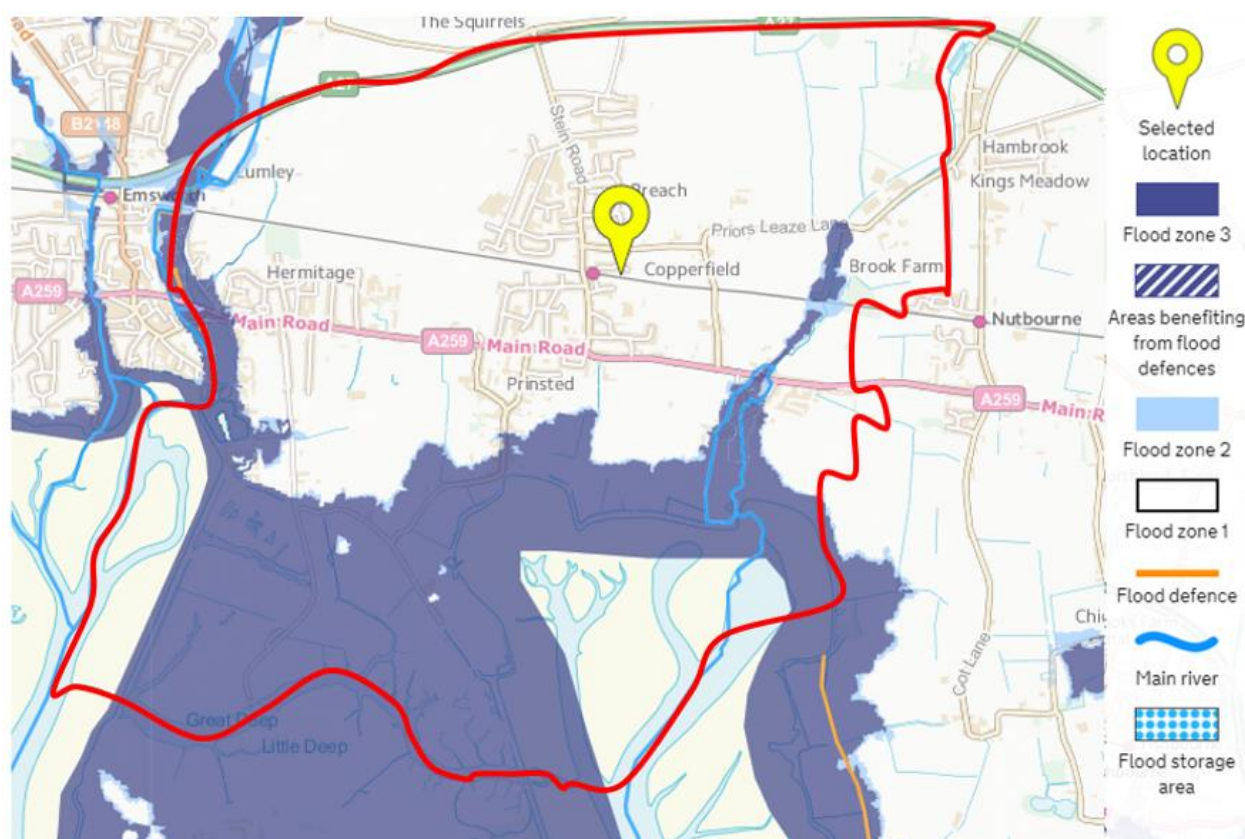


Figure 4.1 Fluvial flood risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area³⁴

4.12 The areas at highest risk of flooding in the Neighbourhood Plan area are beaches, mudflats and sandflats, saltmarsh, shallow coastal waters, coastal lagoons, coastal grazing marsh, islands and dunes, as referenced in paragraph 3.13 above. These habitats are in close proximity to Chichester Harbour and the areas surrounding streams that feed into the Harbour, including;

- Nutbourne Marshes and Eames Farm which sit in the surrounding area along the coastline of Thorney Island; and
- Slipper Mill Pond which sits on the mouth of the River Ems along the north edge of Chichester Harbour.

These areas are in Flood Zone 3, representing areas that have a 1% (1 in 100) or greater annual flood risk. **Figure 4.1** (above) displays the flood risk areas present in the Neighbourhood Plan area. Completed in 2008, the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for Chichester highlights that a large groundwater emergence zone (Defra, 2004) stretches across along the approximate route of the A27, including the towns of Southbourne, Bosham, Runcton and Chichester³⁵.

4.13 The West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy gives an overview of sources of flooding in the West Sussex area³⁶. In the Chichester District the sources of flood risk are surface water and coastal flooding. Southbourne is a 'Wet Spot' area, with an estimated 340 properties at risk from surface water or coastal flooding.

4.14 Surface water flooding is a risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area (**Figure 4.2**), with a low-to-medium risk of flooding surrounding the east and west coast of Thorney Island and a medium-

³⁴ GOV UK (2019): 'Flood Map for Planning', [online] available at: <<https://flood-map-for-planning.service.gov.uk/>> [accessed 26/07/19]

³⁵ Chichester District Council (2008): 'SFRA Volume II: Technical Report', [online] available to access via: <<http://chichester.gov.uk/studies>> [accessed 26/07/19]

³⁶ West Sussex County Council (2014) 'West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (2013-2018)', [online] available at: <https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/1595/local_flood_risk_management_strategy.pdf> [accessed 26/07/19]

to-high risk along the Great Deep which separates Thorney Island from the mainland, as well as Farm Lane (east of Southbourne, south of Nutbourne), where streams run parallel to the road.

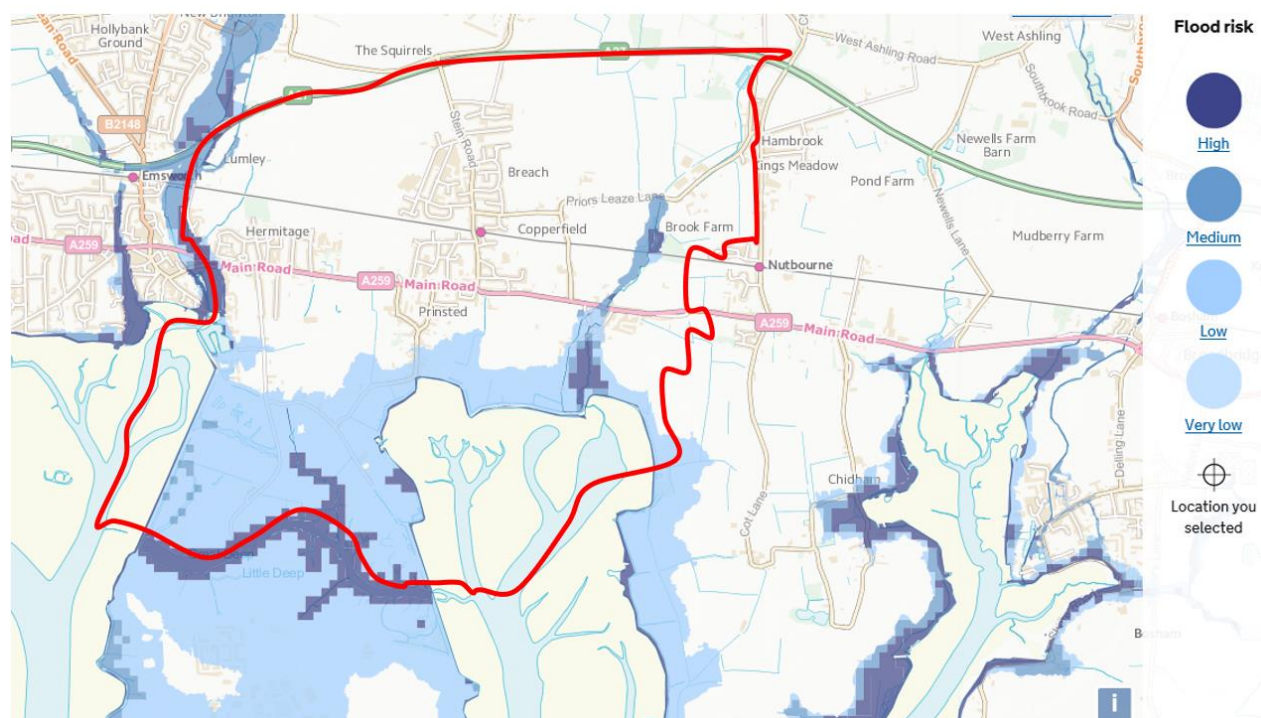


Figure 4.2 Long term flood risk within the Neighbourhood Plan area³⁷

Summary of Future Baseline

- 4.15 Climate change has the potential to increase the occurrence of extreme weather events in the Neighbourhood Plan area, with increases in mean summer and winter temperatures, increases in mean precipitation in winter and decreases in mean precipitation in summer. This is likely to increase the risks associated with climate change, with an increased need for resilience and adaptation.
- 4.16 In terms of climate change contribution, per capita greenhouse gas emissions generated in the Neighbourhood Plan area may continue to decrease with wider adoption of energy efficiency measures, renewable energy production and new technologies, including electric cars. However, increases in the built footprint of the Neighbourhood Plan area would contribute to increases in the absolute levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

Key Sustainability Issues

- Any increases in the built footprint of the Neighbourhood Plan area (associated with the delivery of new housing and employment land) has the potential to increase overall greenhouse gas emissions in Southbourne.
- Chichester has seen a 33.7% reduction in the percentage of total emissions per capita between 2005 and 2016, lower than the reductions for West Sussex (36.6%), the South East of England (36.7%) and England (37.6%).
- The SFRA for Chichester highlights that there are areas within Southbourne located in Flood Zone 3, which have a high flood risk potential.

³⁷ Environment Agency (Long term flood risk map (2019) accessed online [30/08/19] at: <https://flood-warning-information.service.gov.uk/long-term-flood-risk/map>)

- Southbourne is a 'Wet Spot' area, with an estimated 340 properties at risk from surface water and coastal flooding, which will rise in the next 100 years.
- Surface water flooding is an issue for parts of Southbourne, with areas of medium-to-high risk along Thorney Island and south Nutbourne where streams run parallel to the road.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Climate Change SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Reduce the contribution to climate change made by activities within the Neighbourhood Plan area	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of journeys made? • Reduce the need to travel? • Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? • Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding sustainable design criteria? • Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources? • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?
Support the resilience of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that inappropriate development does not take place in areas at higher risk of flooding, considering the likely future effects of climate change? • Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support adaptation to the potential effects of climate change? • Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)? • Ensure the potential risks associated with climate change are considered through new development in the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?

5. Landscape

Focus of Theme

- Internationally and nationally protected landscape
- Landscape and vilagescape character and quality
- Designated and non-designated sites and areas
- Visual amenity

Policy Context

5.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- 'Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty [...]. 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 these designated areas should be limited.'
- Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy making provision for 'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.'
- Planning policies and decisions should ensure that developments 'are sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation of change (such as increased densities).'
- 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - v. *protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils*
 - vi. *recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland; and*
 - vii. *remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.'*

5.2 The policies contained within Chapter 2 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and Goal 6 'Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment' of the Government's "A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment" directly relates to the landscape SEA theme.

5.3 Chichester Harbour Conservancy and its partners have, since 1971, evolved a series of concepts to guide their management of Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The key concepts listed below provide a framework to underpin the policies and actions contained within the Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan Third Review 2019³⁸:

- Conserving and enhancing the special qualities of the AONB;
- Sustainability and wise use;

³⁸ Chichester Harbour Conservancy (2014): 'Chichester Harbour AONB Management Plan', [online] available to access via: <https://www.conservancy.co.uk/page/management-plan/307/> last accessed [26/07/19]

- Increasing knowledge and understanding;
 - Helping people to enjoy the AONB;
 - Supporting sustainable development; and
 - Working in partnership.
- 5.4 It is important to note that these principles are from the Third Review of the management plan, after public consultation.
- 5.5 Southbourne sits in an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and is also undergoing coastal development around Thorney Island. Adopted in May 2017, the Joint Chichester Harbour AONB Supplementary Planning Document provides guidance for development proposals in the AONB and is a material consideration when assessing planning applications. Southbourne is classed as being within the Chichester District in Chapter 3 of the SPD, which notes any development proposed in the AONB should be guided by these four principles:³⁹:
- To ensure that all development conserves and enhances the natural beauty of Chichester Harbour.
 - To stimulate the highest standards of design, conservation and development.
 - To consider where the development will be seen in the wider landscape and from the water and demonstrate how any adverse impacts have been positively mitigated to conserve and enhance the AONB; and
 - To ensure that development will effectively mitigate any adverse impacts on the AONB and to secure positive, sustainable, social, economic and environmental benefits to fulfil the purposes of the SPD.
- 5.6 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the landscape SEA theme:
- Policy 43 'Chichester Harbour AONB';
 - Policy 44 'Development around the Coast'; and
 - Policy 45 'Development in the Countryside'.

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

National Character Areas

- 5.7 National Character Areas (NCAs) are landscape areas which share similar characteristics, following natural lines in the landscape rather than administrative boundaries. Developed by Natural England, NCA profiles describe the natural and cultural features that shape each of these landscapes, providing a broad context to its character. The Neighbourhood Plan area is located within the 'South Coast Plain' NCA, a narrow strip running along the Hampshire and Sussex coast from the edge of Southampton in the west to Brighton and Hove in the east. The NCA profile for the 'South Coast Plain'⁴⁰ lists several key characteristics, with the following of particular relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan area:
- The plain slopes gently southwards towards the coast. From the coastal plain edge there are long views towards the sea and the Isle of Wight and beyond;

³⁹ Chichester District Council (2017): 'Adopted Joint Chichester Harbour AONB SPD', [online] available to access via: <http://chichester.gov.uk/article/29757/Supplementary-planning-documents-and-policy-guidance> last accessed [22/0819]

⁴⁰ Natural England (2014): 'NCA Profile: 126 South Coast Plain (NE525)', [online] available to download via: <http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/4923911250640896?category=587130> last accessed [22/0819]

- The underlying geology of flinty marine and valley gravels extends for several miles inland to the dip slope of the South Downs and the South Hampshire Lowlands. This gives rise to deep and well-drained high-quality soils;
- Coastal inlets and 'harbours' contain a diverse landscape of narrow tidal creeks, mudflats, shingle beaches, dunes, grazing marshes and paddocks. These include the internationally important Chichester, Langstone and Portsmouth Harbour;
- Sand dune grasses and intertidal marsh communities are characteristic of the coastline, while small areas of species-rich meadow remain inland;
- The coastline provides feeding grounds for internationally protected populations of overwintering waders and wildfowl and is also extensively used for recreation; and
- Along the exposed, open coastal plain and shoreline, tree cover is limited to isolated wind-sculpted woodlands and shelterbelts.

Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

- 5.8 Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) covers the whole of the southern part of the Neighbourhood Plan area, south of the A259 (**Figure 3.1**).
- 5.9 An AONB is land protected by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act). It protects the land to conserve and enhance its natural beauty. The Chichester Harbour AONB was designated in 1964 in recognition of its beautiful land and seascape. Chichester Harbour Conservancy describe the AONB as follows⁴¹:
- 5.10 *"The Harbour's coastline is characterised by distinctive tidal channels leading to a maze of inlets and rithes that criss-cross expanses of saltmarsh and mudflats. The shoreline is fringed by wind-sculpted oaks and scrub, with open agricultural fields bounded by hedgerows. Historic coastal villages are defined by centuries of maritime association, and in the flat landscape, the vertical elements of church spires and old mills are an important part of its character."*
- 5.11 *"The landscape character is shaped by the patterns of sea and land changing with the tide, weather and seasons. The dynamic landscape is constantly changing in response to natural processes and human activities. Agriculture has developed; settlements have changed in both their appearance and extent; roads and traffic have increased, and the industries associated with the Harbour have changed."*
- 5.12 The AONB Management Plan (2014-2019) outlines the following ten special qualities of Chichester Harbour:
- The unique blend of land and sea – especially the combination of large open water areas, narrow inlets and intimate creeks;
 - The frequently wooded shoreline;
 - The flatness of the landform, unusual amongst AONBs, accentuates the significance of sea and tide and of distant landmarks across land and water;
 - The open water of the central area of the Harbour;
 - An overall sense of wilderness within the seascape;
 - Particularly strong historic character and associations;
 - Picturesque harbourside settlements;
 - Wealth of flora and fauna, notably the vast flocks of wading birds, adds to the richness and diversity of the landscape;

⁴¹ Chichester Harbour Conservancy (2019): 'Landscape of the Chichester Harbour AONB'. [online] available to access via: <https://www.conservancy.co.uk/page/landscape> last accessed [22/0819]

- The unspoilt character and unobtrusive beauty; and
- The Harbour offers a very special sense of peace and tranquillity; largely endangered by the gentle way it is used and the closeness to nature that is experienced.

Landscape Character

5.13 The West Sussex Landscape Character Assessment (LCA)⁴² describes the variations in character between different areas and types of landscape in the county. It provides an evidence base for local development frameworks and plans, articulating what people perceive as distinctive and special about all landscapes in Chichester. Additionally, it also sets out strategies and guidelines for the protection, management and planning of the landscape. The Neighbourhood Plan area contains two LCAs, described below:

5.14 **SC3 Chichester Harbour and Pagham Harbour LCA** encompasses the south-east of Chichester; in particular, the marsh and wetlands surrounding Thorney island which are part of the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan. It is a low-lying flood plain. Chichester Harbour is large and has a great volume of diversity, with numerous inlets and its more wooded shoreline and clusters of harbour side settlement, boatyards, marinas and yachts. Whilst traffic and recreational activities reduce tranquillity in some parts, there are also significant areas of the LCA which have tranquil character, retaining a sense of remoteness. Settlement character of the area is mixed, with both traditional harbourside settlements and villages contrasting with more recently developed holiday and residential estates. The land management guidelines for this LCA goes onto list the following key landscape sensitivities⁴³:

- Increasing noise due to traffic and recreational activity eroding tranquillity;
- Inappropriate harbourside development;
- Coastal strand line litter;
- Seasonal and weekend visitor pressure;
- Relationship of views between the harbour and surrounding hinterland;
- Managed retreat of the coastline may be particularly influential in the future, providing opportunities for creation of new coastal and inter-tidal habitats, and could result in a more naturally functioning landscape; and
- Management and possible realignment of sea defences due to predicted sea level rises will have significant implications for landscape over the coming decades.

SC5 Southbourne Coastal Plain LCA is located along the north of the coastal marshes between Emsworth and the west side of Chichester. It lies below high spring tide and is an, open and exposed landscape which has an overriding visual and physical association with the sea.

Its key characteristics are long views to Chichester Harbour and the distinctive spire of Chichester Cathedral, and a landscape which has strategic value and has great potential to improve the setting of the surrounding urban areas. Key sensitivities include⁴⁴:

- Farm diversification and garden centres leading to introduction of signs and fencing;
- Derelict glasshouses and agricultural holdings;

⁴² West Sussex County Council (2003): 'Landscape Character Assessment of West Sussex', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/land-waste-and-housing/landscape-and-environment/landscape-character-assessment-of-west-sussex/>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁴³ West Sussex County Council (2003): 'Land Management Guidelines for SD3: Chichester Harbour LCA', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/land-waste-and-housing/landscape-and-environment/landscape-character-assessment-of-west-sussex/>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁴⁴ West Sussex County Council (2003): 'Land Management Guidelines for SD1: South Coast Shoreline LCA', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/land-waste-and-housing/landscape-and-environment/landscape-character-assessment-of-west-sussex/>> last accessed [22/08/19]

- Changes in transport infrastructure;
- Proximity to Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty;
- Development at the top of waterways and inlets feeding in to Chichester Harbour;
- Key views to Cathedral and Chichester Harbour; and
- Managed retreat of the coastline may be particularly influential in the future, providing opportunities for creation of new coastal and inter-tidal habitats and could result in a more naturally functioning landscape.

Tree Preservation Orders

5.15 Implemented by local planning authorities, Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are designated to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of their amenity value. When considering 'amenity'; the local planning authority will likely take into consideration the following criteria⁴⁵:

- Visibility: the extent to which the trees or woodlands can be seen by the public; and
- Individual, collective and wider impact: considering the importance of the trees or woodlands in relation to their cultural or historic value, contribution to and relationship with the landscape and/or their contribution to the character or appearance of a conservation area.

5.16 In this context, Chichester District Council have allocated several TPOs within the Neighbourhood Plan area, shown below in **Figure 5.1**. Individual trees are represented by a green square with crosses and groups of trees are represented by a grey polygon or line.

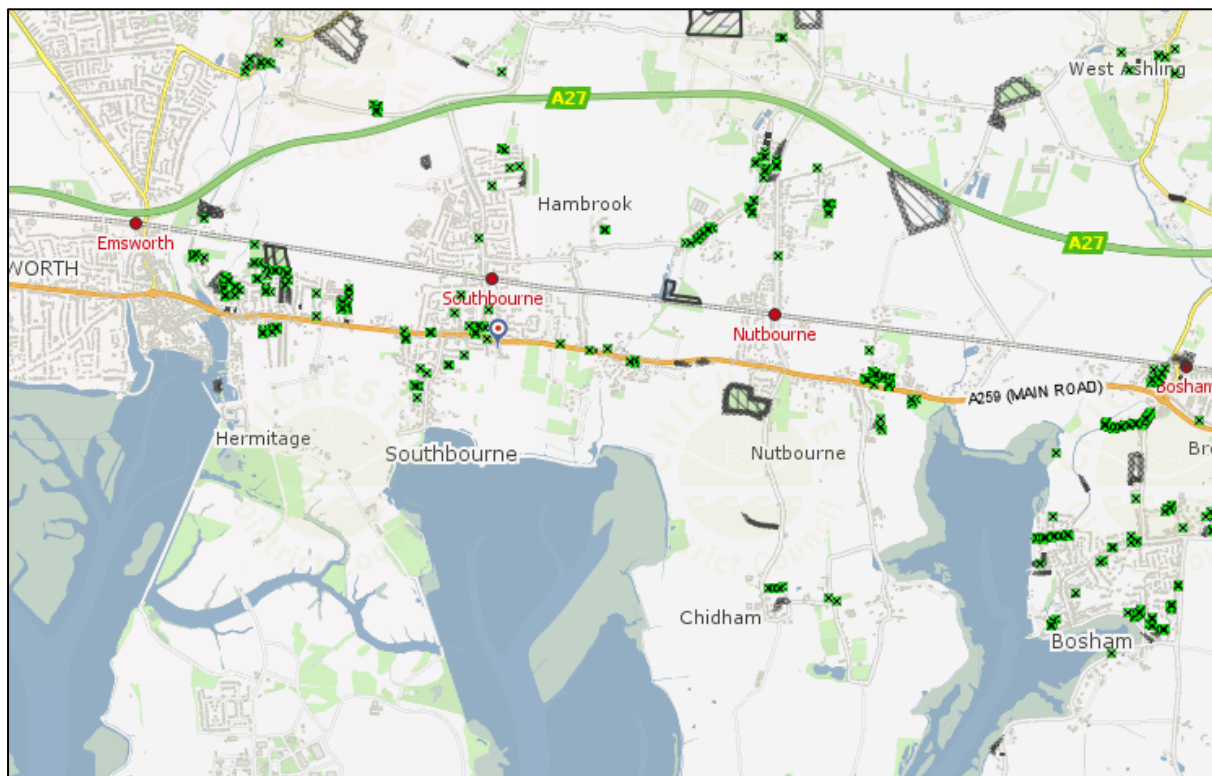


Figure 5.1: TPOs (individual and areas) within the Neighbourhood Plan area⁴⁶

⁴⁵ GOV.UK (2014): 'Tree Preservation Orders – General', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-preservation-orders-and-trees-in-conservation-areas>> last accessed [22/0819]

⁴⁶ Chichester District Council (2018): 'My Chichester District Mapping', [online] available to access via: <<http://mydistrict.chichester.gov.uk/mycdc.aspx>> last accessed [22/0819]

Summary of Future Baseline

- 5.17 New development has the potential to lead to incremental but small changes in landscape and villagescape character and quality in and around the Neighbourhood Plan area. This includes from the loss of landscape features and areas with an important visual amenity value.
- 5.18 In the absence of the plan, inappropriate levels of development within the open countryside could negatively impact upon the landscape features which contribute to the distinctive character and setting of the Neighbourhood Plan area, along with the special qualities of the AONB.

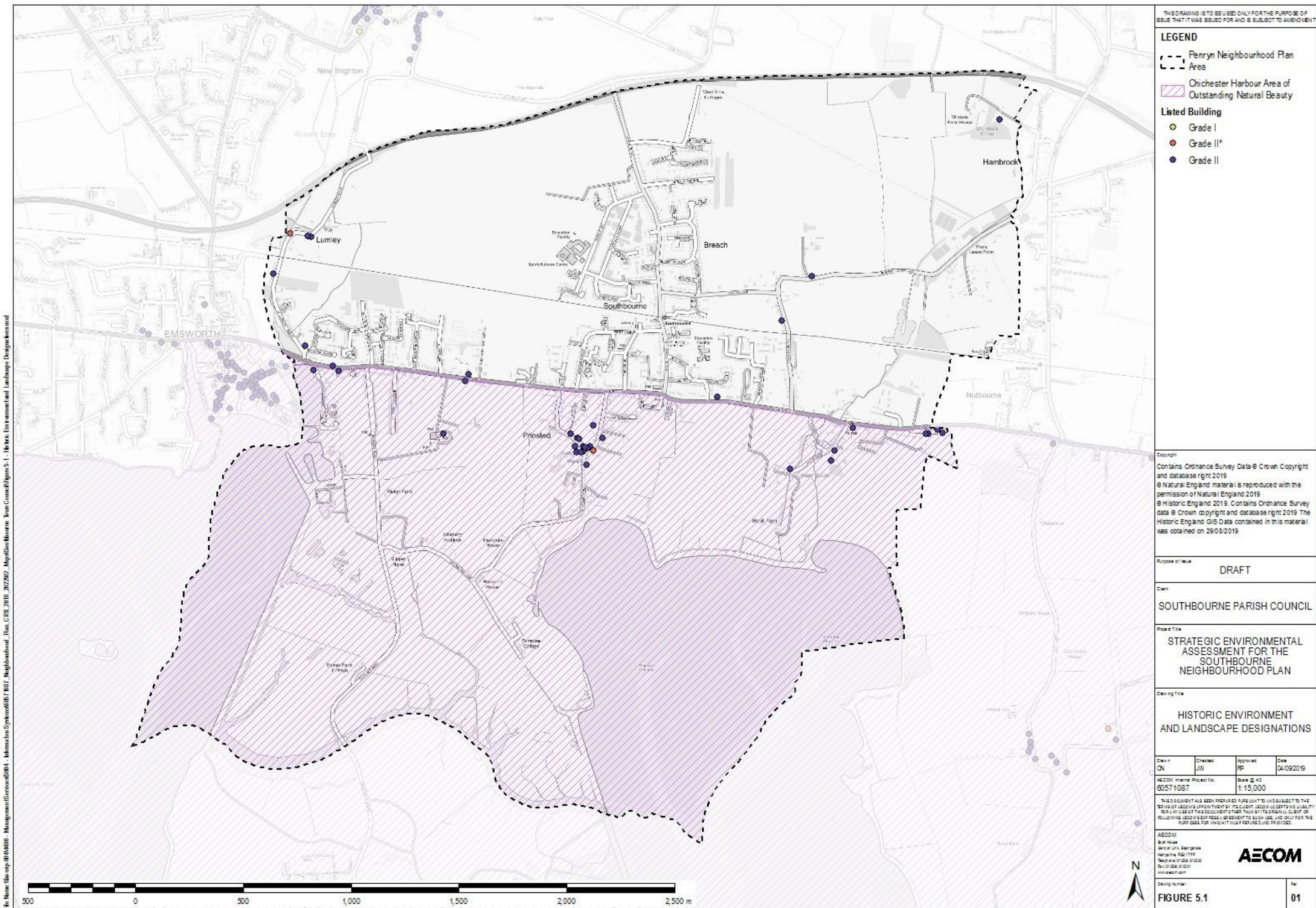
Key Sustainability Issues

- The southern section of the Neighbourhood Plan area overlaps with the Chichester Harbour AONB, a nationally protected landscape comprising of ten special qualities documented within the 2014-2019 Management Plan.
- The Neighbourhood Plan area overlaps with the 'Southbourne Coastal Plain LCA' and the 'Chichester Harbour LCA', with a variety of landscape sensitivity issues identified for each LCA within land management guidelines prepared alongside the assessment for West Sussex.
- Chichester District Council have allocated several Tree Preservation Orders in the Neighbourhood Plan area in the interest of their amenity value.
- The views across the Neighbourhood Plan area are an important consideration in the planning process as the scale, height and mass of development can ultimately impact important views if they are not considered and assessed through the process.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Landscape SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and villagescapes.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of the Chichester Harbour AONB, in line with the Management Plan? • Conserve and enhance locally important landscape and villagescape features within the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Conserve and enhance local diversity and character? • Protect locally important viewpoints contributing to the sense of place and visual amenity of the Neighbourhood Plan area?

File Name: I:\a-016-004600 - Management\Corpus\6004 - Information Systems\067 NUT - Neighbourhood Plan_CIRB_2019_2022\02 Map\Southbourne Town Council\Figure 5.1 - Historic Environment and Landscape Designations.mxd



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LEGEND

- Penryn Neighbourhood Plan Area
- Chichester Harbour Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty
- Listed Building**
 - Grade I
 - Grade II*
 - Grade II

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Purpose of Issue
DRAFT

Client
SOUTHBOURNE PARISH COUNCIL

Project Title
STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTHBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN

Drawing Title
HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS

Drawn	Checked	Approved	Date
ON	JW	RP	04/09/2019

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6. Historic Environment

Focus of Theme

- Designated and non-designated heritage assets
- Setting, special qualities and significance of heritage assets
- Locally important heritage assets
- Historic character of the Neighbourhood Plan area

Policy Context

6.1 Key messages from the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) include:

- Heritage assets should be recognised as an 'irreplaceable resource' that should be conserved in a 'manner appropriate to their significance', taking account of 'the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits' of conservation, whilst also recognising the positive contribution new development can make to local character and distinctiveness.
- Plans should set out a 'positive strategy' for the 'conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment', including those heritage assets that are most at risk.
- 'When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss of less than substantial harm to its significance.'

6.2 The policies contained within Chapter 2 'Recovering nature and enhancing the beauty of landscapes' and Goal 6 'Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment' of the Government's 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' directly relates to the historic environment SEA theme.

6.3 The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England⁴⁷ sets out its vision for the historic environment. It calls for those who have the power to shape the historic environment to recognise its value and to manage it in an intelligent manner in light of the contribution that it can make to social, economic and cultural life.

6.4 Historic England is the statutory body that helps people care for, enjoy and celebrate England's spectacular historic environment. Guidance and advice notes provide essential information for local planning authorities, neighbourhood groups, developers, consultants, landowners and other interested parties on historic environment considerations, and are regularly reviewed and updated in light of legislative changes. The following guidance and advice notes are particularly relevant and should be read in conjunction with the others.

6.5 Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Historic England Advice Note 1 (February 2016)⁴⁸ outlines ways to manage change that conserves and enhances historic areas

⁴⁷ HM Government (2010) The Government's Statement on the Historic Environment for England [online] available at: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx> last accessed [22/0819]

⁴⁸ Historic England (2016): 'Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management: Advice Note 1', [online] available to download via: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-designation-appraisal-management-advice-note-1/>> last accessed [22/0819]

in order to positively contribute to sustainable development. Principally, the advice note emphasises the importance of:

- Understanding the different types of special architectural and historic interest which underpin the designations; and
- Recognising the value of implementing controls through the appraisal and/or management plan which positively contribute to the significance and value of conservation areas.

6.6 Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA): Historic England Advice Note 8 (December 2016)⁴⁹ provides support to all stakeholders involved in assessing the effects of certain plans and programmes on the historic environment. It offers advice on heritage considerations during each stage of the SA/SEA process and helps to establish the basis for robust and comprehensive assessments.

6.7 Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets (2nd Edition) (December 2017)⁵⁰ provides general advice on understanding setting, and how it may contribute to the significance of heritage assets and allow that significance to be appreciated, as well as advice on how views can contribute to setting. Specifically, Part 2 of the advice note outlines a five stepped approach to conducting a broad assessment of setting:

- Step 1: Identify which heritage assets and their settings are affected;
- Step 2: Asses the degree to which these settings make a contribution to the significance of the heritage asset(s) or allow significance to be appreciated;
- Step 3: Assess the effects of the proposed development, whether beneficial or harmful, on that significance or on the ability to appreciate it;
- Step 4: Explore ways to maximise enhancement and avoid or minimise harm; and
- Step 5: Make and document the decision and monitor outcomes.

6.8 Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment: Historic England Advice Note 11 (October 2018)⁵¹ outlines the importance of considering the historic environment whilst preparing the plan (section 1), which culminates in a checklist of relevant of issues to consider, followed by an overview of what this means in terms of evidence gathering (section 2). Sections 3 to 5 of the advice note focus on how to translate evidence into policy, understand the SEA process and Historic England's role in neighbourhood planning.

6.9 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the historic environment SEA theme:

- Policy 46 'Alterations, Change of Use and/or Re-use of Existing Buildings in the Countryside; and
- Policy 47 'Heritage and Design'.

⁴⁹ Historic England (2016): 'SA and SEA: Advice Note 8' [online] available to download via:

<<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/sustainability-appraisal-and-strategic-environmental-assessment-advice-note-8/>> last accessed [22/0819]

⁵⁰ Historic England (2017): 'Setting of Heritage Assets: 2nd Edition', [online] available to download via:

<<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/gpa3-setting-of-heritage-assets/>> last accessed [22/0819]

⁵¹ Historic England (2018): 'Neighbourhood Planning and the Historic Environment', [online] available to download via:

<<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/neighbourhood-planning-and-the-historic-environment/>> last accessed [22/0819]

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Historic Evolution of Southbourne

- 6.10 In terms of the historic evolution of Southbourne Parish, the Parish Council have produced the 'History of Southbourne'⁵², which is summarised below:
- 6.11 *"Southbourne' did not exist until 1876 when the church of St John the Evangelist was built on the corner of the Main Road. The whole area, with the exception of Nutbourne, comprised the Manor of Prinsted until the sixteenth century, and stretched from Nutbourne to Emsworth. Until 1894, Southbourne was a part of the Parish of Westbourne when, as a result of the coming of the railway in 1847 (which precipitated the building of Southbourne Church), the land to the south separated and became the Southbourne ward of Westbourne."*
- 6.12 *"The area now known as 'Southbourne', largely developed since the Second World War, remained within Westbourne until 1958 when, in 1967, new boundaries were drawn, and Southbourne became the civil parish it is today. As far as Nutbourne was concerned it too was a separate ward of Westbourne until becoming part of Southbourne Parish. Thorney Island, although now part of the Church of England Parish of Southbourne and West Thorney, has otherwise always been a parish in its own right and, in secular terms remains one today."*
- 6.13 *"At the turn of the last century, employment in Southbourne was almost exclusively agricultural with market gardens, orchards, and cattle predominating. Since 1900, however, it can be seen from the steady increase in housing that the professions were taking over as people increasingly earned their living outside Southbourne; and so, agriculture became much less important to the economy of the area."*
- 6.14 *"Since Roman times, the main artery of the Parish has been the present Main Road, the A259 and formerly the A27. The road was used extensively for driving cattle and taking produce to the markets in Chichester and Portsmouth. Cattle were still being moved along the road from field to field as late as the 1950s. Since the Second World War the road has been steadily improved; in places it has been widened and straightened, main drainage incorporated, and a pre-war innovation was the regular bus service between Portsmouth and Brighton."*
- 6.15 *"Today, the historic village is surrounded by modern development which is relatively unobtrusive apart from the caravan site along Main Road. Southbourne is lively with clusters of brewpubs, cafes, and restaurants and has proposed developments to accommodate the growing population and commuting routes out to Chichester, Portsmouth and Brighton."*

Designated Heritage Assets

- 6.16 Historic England is the statutory consultee for certain categories of listed building consent and all applications for scheduled monument consent. The historic environment is protected through the planning system, via conditions imposed on developers and other mechanisms. The Neighbourhood Plan area contains two Grade II* and 32 Grade II nationally designated listed buildings which are protected through the Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990. The Grade II* listed buildings are as follows:
- Lumley Mill on Lumley Lane; and
 - The Old House on Printhead Lane

⁵² Southbourne Parish Council. History of Southbourne [online] available at< https://www.southbourne-pc.gov.uk/History_of_Southbourne_15144.aspx> last accessed [01-08-19]

- 6.17 Scheduled monuments are sites of national importance and protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. According to the National Heritage List for England⁵³, there are no scheduled monuments within the Neighbourhood Plan area.
- 6.18 Conservation areas are designated because of their special architectural and historic interest. Conservation area appraisals are a tool to demonstrate the area's special interest, explaining the reasons for designation and providing a greater understanding and articulation of its character - mentioned within the 'Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management' advice note by Historic England⁵⁴. Ideally, appraisals should be regularly reviewed as part of the management of the conservation area and can be developed into a management plan.
- 6.19 In this context, the Prinsted Conservation Area covers the village to the south of the rail line. encompasses a major estuarine system along the south coast and was designated in April 2005⁵⁵. The appraisal states that the key characteristics within the Neighbourhood Plan are Character Area H1 (Havant to Chichester Coastal Plain) and Character Area C3 (Thorney Channel Head).
- 6.20 The conservation area appraisal also outlines several significant features and management proposals to protect and enhance its special qualities, outlined below:

Significant features:

- Pretty, rural village with several old farmhouses and barns;
- A high concentration of listed buildings, all in residential uses;
- Several timber-framed buildings, one of which (The Old House) is the oldest and appears to date to the 14th century;
- Two substantial 17th century brick and flint gentry houses: The Manor House and Apple Tree Farmhouse;
- Conservation area is enhanced by approach roads with buildings of the appropriate scale, density and massing;
- Roofs are mainly thatched or covered in handmade clay peg tiles;
- Use of flint, stone and brick for the walls; and
- Quiet location close to the head of the Thorney Channel.

Management Proposals

- Applications for change to all of the "Positive" buildings in the conservation area, as identified on the Townscape Appraisal map, will be assessed in the light of the "Good Practice Guidance" enclosed at Appendix 3;
- All new development should follow the "Good Practice Guidance" included at Appendix 3;
- Any changes to the existing boundaries of the buildings in the conservation area should follow the "Good Practice Guidance" enclosed at Appendix 3; and
- West Sussex County Council, Chichester District Council and Southbourne Parish Council could consider the installation of more traditional street lights in Prinsted village centre, as and when funds permit.

⁵³ Historic England: National Heritage List for England: [online] available at <<http://list.historicengland.org.uk>> last accessed [22/0819]

⁵⁴ Historic England (2016): 'Conservation Area Designation, Appraisal and Management Advice Note 1', [online] available to download from: <<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-area-designation-appraisal-management-advice-note-1/>> last accessed [22/0819]

⁵⁵ Natural England: Designated Sites View [online] available at <<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/Marine/MarineSiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=UK0030059&SiteName=solent&countyCode=&responsiblePerson=>>> last accessed [22/0819]

- Retain the existing conservation area boundary
- 6.21 Since 2008, Historic England has released an annual Heritage at Risk Register. The Heritage at Risk Register highlights the Grade I and Grade II* listed buildings, scheduled monuments, historic parks and gardens, registered battlefields, wreck sites and conservation areas deemed to be 'at risk'. According to the 2018 Heritage at Risk Register for the South East, none of the designated heritage assets in the Neighbourhood Plan area are at risk⁵⁶.
- 6.22 However, it is important to recognise that the Heritage at Risk Registers for areas outside of London do not contain information about the status of Grade II listed buildings. As such, it is currently not possible to determine whether the 32 Grade II listed buildings within the Neighbourhood Plan are at risk.
- 6.23 **Figure 5.1** (above) shows the location of the scheduled monuments, listed buildings and conservation area within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Locally important Heritage Features

- 6.24 It should be noted that not all of the area's historic environment features are subject to statutory designations, and non-designated features comprise a large part of what people have contact with as part of daily life – whether at home, work or leisure. Although not designated, many buildings and areas are of historic interest and are seen as important by local communities. For example, open spaces and key distinctive buildings in the area are likely to be of value for local people.
- 6.25 Following a high-level review of the Historic Environmental Record (HER) for West Sussex (accessed via the Heritage Gateway)⁵⁷, there are 44 records within Southbourne Parish including a number of Neolithic sites surrounding Chichester Harbour, Roman artefacts and roads, iron age pottery and the following distinctive buildings:
- Lumley Mill;
 - South Mill, south of Marsh Farm;
 - Southbourne Aerodrome;
 - Nutbourne Mill;
 - Slipper Mill;
 - Ice House, Nutbourne;
 - Turnpike House; and
 - Mill, south-east of Marsh Farm.

Summary of Future Baseline

- 6.26 New development areas in the Neighbourhood Plan area have the potential to impact on the fabric and setting of heritage assets; for example, through inappropriate design and layout. It should be noted, however, that existing historic environment designations offer a degree of protection to heritage assets and their settings.
- 6.27 Alongside, new development need not be harmful to the significance of a heritage asset, and in the context of the Neighbourhood Plan area there may be opportunity for new development to enhance the historic setting of the village and better reveal assets' heritage significance.

⁵⁶ Historic England (2018): 'Heritage at Risk Register for the South East' [online] available to download via: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/har-2018-registers/> last accessed [22/0819]

⁵⁷ Heritage Gateway (2019): 'Historic Environmental Record for West Sussex', [online] available to access via: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> last accessed [22/0819]

Key Sustainability Issues

- The Neighbourhood Plan area has a rich historic environment, including a variety of nationally designated heritage assets which are located within the parish, namely: 32 Grade II listed buildings and two Grade II* listed buildings.
- It is currently not possible to determine whether the Grade II listed buildings within the Neighbourhood Plan area are 'at risk'.
- Designated in April 2005, the Southbourne Conservation Area is classified into four distinct character areas. The Character Area Appraisal outlines several significant features and management proposals to protect and enhance its special qualities,
- The HER for West Sussex contains 44 records for Southbourne Parish.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Historic Environment SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the significance of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest, both designated and non-designated, and their setting? • Conserve and enhance the special interest, character and appearance of locally important features and their settings? • Support the integrity of the historic setting of key buildings of cultural heritage interest as listed on the West Sussex HER? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic evolution and character of the environment? • Conserve and enhance archaeological remains, including historic landscapes? • Support the undertaking of archaeological investigations and, where appropriate, recommend mitigation strategies?

7. Land, Soil and Water Resources

Focus of Theme

- Quality of agricultural land
- Water resources and water quality
- Mineral safeguarding areas

Policy Context

- 7.1 The EU's Soil Thematic Strategy⁵⁸ presents a strategy for protecting soil resources in Europe. The main aim of the strategy is to minimise soil degradation and limit associated detrimental effects linked to water quality and quantity, human health, climate change, biodiversity, and food safety.
- 7.2 Adopted in October 2000, the purpose of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) is to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater, driving a catchment-based approach to water management. In England and Wales there are 100 water catchments and it is Defra's intention is to establish a 'framework for integrated catchment management' across England. The Environment Agency is establishing 'Significant Water Management Issues' and recently presented second River Basin Management Plans to ministers. The plans seek to deliver the objectives of the WFD namely:
- Enhance the status and prevent the further deterioration of aquatic ecosystems and associated wetlands which depend on aquatic ecosystems;
 - Promote the sustainable use of water;
 - Reduce the pollution of water, especially by 'priority' and 'priority hazardous' substances;
 - Ensure the progressive reduction of groundwater pollution; and
 - Contribute to achieving 'good' water quality status for as many waterbodies as possible by 2027.
- 7.3 Completed in December 2015, the updated South East River Basin District Management Plan⁵⁹ sets out the current state of the water environment, the pressures facing the water environment, the environmental objectives for protecting and improving the waters, a programme of measures and actions needs to achieve the objectives, and the progress since the 2009 plan.
- 7.4 Key messages from the NPPF include:
- 'Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:
 - protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils; and
 - recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland.'

⁵⁸ European Commission (2006) Soil Thematic Policy [online] available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/soil/index_en.htm> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁵⁹ DEFRA & Environment Agency (2015): 'South East River Basin Management Plan (Part 1)', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/south-east-river-basin-district-river-basin-management-plan>> last accessed [22/08/19]

- Prevent new or existing development from being 'adversely affected' by the presence of 'unacceptable levels' of soil pollution or land instability and be willing to remediate and mitigate 'despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate'.
 - 'Planning policies and decisions should promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions. Strategic policies should set out a clear strategy for accommodating objectively assessed needs, in a way that makes as much use as possible of previously-developed or 'brownfield' land.'
 - 'Encourage multiple benefits from both urban and rural land, including through mixed use schemes and taking opportunities to achieve net environmental gains.'
 - Planning policies and decisions should 'give substantial weight to the value of using suitable brownfield land within settlements for homes and other identified needs', and 'promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings.'
 - Taking a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water supply.
 - Prevent new and existing development from contributing to, being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of water pollution.
 - The government has produced a separate plan that specifically deals with planning policy in relation to waste management; this should be read in conjunction with the NPPF.
- 7.5 Along with the policies contained within Chapter 1 'Using and managing land sustainably' and Chapter 4 'Increasing resource efficiency, and reducing pollution and waste', Goal 2 'Clean and plentiful water', Goal 5 'Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently' and Goal 8 'Minimising waste' of the Government's 'A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment' directly relates to the land, soil and water resources SEA theme.
- 7.6 Other key documents at the national level include Safeguarding our Soils: A Strategy for England⁶⁰, which sets out a vision for soil use in England, and the Water White Paper⁶¹, which sets out the Government's vision for a more resilient water sector. It states the measures that will be taken to tackle issues such as poorly performing ecosystems, and the combined impacts of climate change and population growth on stressed water resources. In terms of waste management, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England⁶² recognises that environmental benefits and economic growth can be the result of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials.
- 7.7 In terms of waste management, the Government Review of Waste Policy in England⁶³ recognises that environmental benefits and economic growth can be the result of a more sustainable approach to the use of materials.
- 7.8 The National Waste Management Plan⁶⁴ provides an analysis of the current waste management situation in England and evaluates how it will support the implementation of the objectives and

⁶⁰ Defra (2009) Safeguarding our Soils: A strategy for England [online] available to download from:

<<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/safeguarding-our-soils-a-strategy-for-england>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁶¹ Defra (2011) Water for life (The Water White Paper) [online] available at <<http://www.official-documents.gov.uk/document/cm82/8230/8230.pdf>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁶² Defra (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England [online] available at: <<http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/files/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁶³ DEFRA (2011) Government Review of Waste Policy in England [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69401/pb13540-waste-policy-review110614.pdf [accessed 22/08/19]

⁶⁴ DEFRA (2013) Waste Management Plan for England [online] available at: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/265810/pb14100-waste-management-plan-20131213.pdf [accessed 22/08/19]

provisions of the revised Waste Framework Directive⁶⁵. This includes an assessment of the need for new collection schemes, additional waste infrastructure and investment channels, as well as providing general or strategic waste management policies.

7.9 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the historic environment SEA theme:

- Policy 40 'Sustainable Design and Construction'
- Policy 42 'Flood Risk and Water Management'; and
- Policy 53 'District Canals'.

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Soil resources

7.10 The Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) classifies land into six grades (plus 'non-agricultural land' and 'urban'), where Grades 1 to 3a are recognised as being the 'best and most versatile' land and Grades 3b to 5 of poorer quality. In this context, there is a need to avoid loss of higher quality 'best and most versatile' agricultural land.

7.11 In terms of the location of the best and most versatile agricultural land, a high-level classification has been undertaken on the Neighbourhood Plan area. The Provisional Agricultural Land Quality dataset⁶⁶ identifies areas of Grade 1, Grade 2, and Grade 3 agricultural land within Southbourne and a gradual decline to Grade 3 and Grade 4 in the south of the Parish towards Thorney Island (Figure 7.1 shown below). For land classified as Grade 3, without the subset grading (3a or 3b) it is not possible to tell at this stage whether this is considered to be 'best and most versatile'.

7.12 It is also important to note that the national dataset is of very low resolution and may not necessarily provide an accurate reflection of the agricultural land quality within the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Water Resources

7.13 The main watercourse flowing through the Neighbourhood Plan is the River Ems, which flows through the western end of Southbourne, from north to south, where it drains into Chichester Harbour.

7.14 In addition, the Great Deep coastal water separates Thorney Island from the mainland in the south of the Neighbourhood Plan.

7.15 The Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC) requires Member States to identify areas where groundwater have nitrate concentrations of more than 50 mg/l nitrate or are thought to be at risk of nitrate contamination. Areas associated with such groundwater are designated as Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVZs) within which, Member States are required to establish Action Programmes to reduce and prevent further nitrate contamination. In this regard, the Neighbourhood Plan area is within the 'Broad Rifer to Chichester Harbour' Surface Water NVZ. However, it is useful to note that as the Neighbourhood Plan is likely to allocate land for residential development and potential employment areas, such uses are not considered to increase the risk of pollution to the NVZ.

⁶⁵ Directive 2008/98/EC

⁶⁶ Natural England (2018) Agricultural Land Classification map London and the South East (ALC007) [online] available at <<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/141047?category=5954148537204736>> last accessed [22/08/19]

Water Quality

- 7.16 The Neighbourhood Plan area is located across the 'Arun and Western Streams'^[1] catchment area (covering the built environment of the Neighbourhood Plan area) and the South East Transitional Coastal Water (TRaC) (covering the marine environment which separates Southbourne to Thorney Island).
- 7.17 There are two waterbodies located within this catchment area within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the 'Ems River' which flows south into 'Chichester Harbour'. Based on the most recently completed water quality assessments undertaken in 2016, the Environment Agency's Catchment Data Explorer⁶⁷ classifies the Western Streams as having a 'good' chemical status and a 'poor to moderate' ecological status.

Mineral Resources

- 7.18 Mineral resources are defined as natural concentrations of minerals or, in the case of aggregates, bodies of rock that are, or may become, of potential economic interest due to their inherent properties. They make an essential contribution to the country's prosperity and quality of life. Since minerals are a non-renewable resource, minerals safeguarding is the process of ensuring that non-minerals development does not needlessly prevent the future extraction of mineral resources, of local and national importance⁶⁸.
- 7.19 Adopted in July 2018, the Joint Minerals Local Plan⁶⁹ covers the period to 2033 and provides the basis for making consistent decisions about planning applications for mineral activities throughout the county. Appendix E confirms the location of the five mineral safeguarding areas (MSAs) throughout West Sussex, which includes: Sharp Sand and Gravel, Soft Sand (including potential Silica Sand), Brick Clay Resource, Chalk, and Building Stone, none of which overlap with the boundaries of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Summary of Future Baseline

- 7.20 Future development has the potential to affect water quality through diffuse pollution, waste water discharges, water run-off, and modification. However, water companies are likely to maintain adequate water supply and wastewater management over the plan period, and the requirements of the Water Framework Directive are likely to lead to continued improvements to water quality within the Neighbourhood Plan area and wider area.
- 7.21 Given the presence of Grade 1, 2 and 3 land within identified in the Agricultural Land Classification assessment for the NP area, taking a precautionary approach it is noted that there is the potential for loss of 'best and most versatile') agricultural land.

Key Sustainability Issues

- In terms of the location of the 'best and most versatile' agricultural land, there is a large area of Grade 1 and 2 land within Southbourne village.
- However, there is a lack of evidence to ascertain agricultural land quality for the whole of the Neighbourhood Plan area. National provisional quality datasets indicate Grade 1, 2 and 3 land, and as part of a precautionary approach it is noted that there is the potential for loss of 'best and most versatile') agricultural land.

^[1] Environment Agency (2016): 'Avon Salcombe and Kingsbridge', [online] available to access via: <<http://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/OperationalCatchment/3022>> [last accessed 27/06/19]

⁶⁷ Environment Agency (2019): 'Catchment Data Explorer', [online] available to access via: <<https://environment.data.gov.uk/catchment-planning/>> [accessed 22/08/19]

⁶⁸ GOV.UK (2014): 'Minerals Guidance', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/minerals>> last accessed [22/08/19]

⁶⁹ West Sussex County Council (2018): 'Joint Minerals Local Plan', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/policies-and-reports/environment-planning-and-waste-policy-and-reports/minerals-and-waste-policy/joint-minerals-local-plan/>> last accessed [22/08/19]

- There is a network of small streams and ditches which pass through Southbourne and form estuaries.
- The overall ecological quality for the Chichester Harbour is 'moderate'. The reasons for not achieving good status are primarily attributed to the following activities: sewage discharge, poor nutrient management and coastal background dissolved inorganic nitrogen.
- The Neighbourhood Plan area is within the 'Broad Rifer to Chichester Harbour' Surface Water Nitrate Vulnerable Zone.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Land, Soil and Water Resources SEA Theme?

SEA objective

Assessment Questions

Ensure the efficient and effective use of land.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Promote the use of previously developed land?
- Avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land, which in the parish may comprise Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land?
- Protect the integrity of mineral safeguarding areas?

Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste.

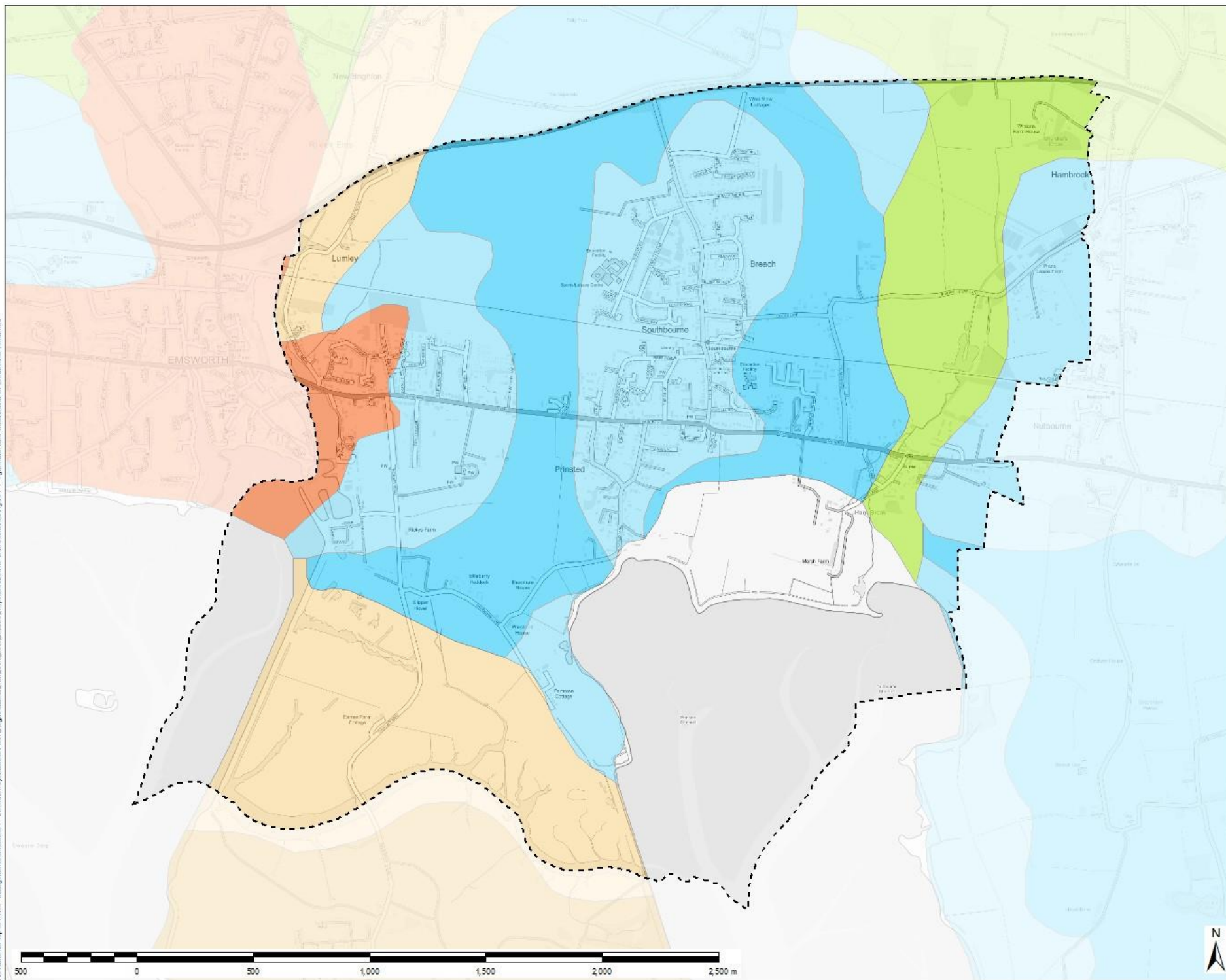
Will the option/proposal help to:

- Reduce the amount of waste produced?
- Support the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste?
- Maximise opportunities for local management of waste to minimise export of waste to areas outside?
- Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction?

Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner.

Will the option/proposal help to:

- Support improvements to water quality?
- Minimise water consumption?
- Protect surface water resources?



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LEGEND

Penryn Neighbourhood Plan Area

Agricultural Land Classification Grade

- Grade 1
- Grade 2
- Grade 3
- Grade 4
- Non Agricultural
- Urban

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Purpose of Issue **DRAFT**

Client **SOUTHBOURNE PARISH COUNCIL**

Project Title **STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE SOUTHBOURNE NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN**

Drawing Title **HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT AND LANDSCAPE DESIGNATIONS**

Drawn NS	Checked JLS	Approved RP	Date 04/09/2019
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Drawing Number **FIGURE 5.1**

Rev **01**

8. Population and Community

Focus of Theme

Focus of Theme

- Population size
- Population density
- Age structure
- Deprivation
- House prices and affordability
- Homelessness
- Education and skills

Policy Context

8.1 Key messages from the NPPF include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is a social objective to; *'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural wellbeing.'*
- To support the Government's objective of significantly boosting the supply of housing, strategic policies *'should be informed by a local housing need assessment, conducted using the standard method in national planning guidance. In addition to the local housing need figure, any needs that cannot be met within neighbouring areas should also be taken into account in establishing the amount of housing to be planned for.'*
- The size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies. Where a need for affordable housing is identified, planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, and expect it to be met on-site where possible.
- Recognise the important contribution of small and medium sized development sites in meeting housing needs. Local Plans should identify land to accommodate at least 10% of their housing requirement on sites no larger than one hectare, and neighbourhood planning groups should also consider the opportunities for allocating small and medium-sized sites.
- In rural areas, planning policies and decisions should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Authorities should consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of affordable housing to meet local needs.
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.
- Ensure that developments create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion.

Places should contain clear and legible pedestrian routes, and high-quality public spaces, which encourage the active and continual use of public areas.

- Ensuring that there is a 'sufficient choice of school places' and taking a 'proactive, positive and collaborative approach' to bringing forward 'development that will widen choice in education'.

- 8.2 The 'Ready for Ageing?' report, published by the Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change⁷⁰ warns that society is underprepared for an ageing population. The report states that *'longer lives can be a great benefit, but there has been a collective failure to address the implications and without urgent action this great boon could turn into a series of miserable crises'*. The report recognises that the supply of specialist housing for the older generation is insufficient for the demand. There is a need for central and local Government, housing associations, and house builders to ensure that these housing needs are better addressed, giving as much priority to promoting an adequate market of social housing for the older generation as is given to the younger generation.
- 8.3 At the local level, Policies 1-7 and 26-38 within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the population and community SEA theme, with the following policies of relevance to the Neighbourhood Plan area:

- Policy 1 'Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development';
- Policy 2 'Development Strategy and Settlement Hierarchy';
- Policy 5 'Parish Housing Sites 2012-2029';
- Policy 6 'Neighbourhood Development Plans';
- Policy 26 'Existing Employment Sites';
- Policy 29 'Settlement Hubs and Village Centres';
- Policy 30 'Built Tourist and Leisure Development';
- Policy 31 'Caravan and Camping Sites';
- Policy 33 'New Residential Development';
- Policy 34 'Affordable Housing'; and
- Policy 38 'Local and Community Facilities'.

⁷⁰ Select Committee on Public Service and Demographic Change (2013) Ready for Ageing? [online] available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/business/committees/committees-a-z/lords-select/public-services-committee/report-ready-for-ageing/> last accessed [28/08/19]

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Population

Table 8.1: Population growth 2001-2011

Date	Southbourne	Chichester	South East	England
2001	6,001	106,450	8,000,645	49,138,831
2011	6,265	113,794	8,634,750	53,012,456
Population Change 2001-2011	4.40%	6.90%	7.93%	7.88%

8.4 As shown in **Table 8.1**, the population of the Neighbourhood Plan area increased at a lower percentage between 2001 and 2011 (4.40%) in comparison to observed increases for Chichester (6.90%), the South East (7.93%) and England (7.88%). Approximately 5.5% of the population of Chichester District live within the boundaries of the Neighbourhood Plan area.

Age Structure

Table 8.2: Age Structure (2011)⁷¹

	Southbourne	Chichester	South East	England
0-15	15.66%	16.37%	19.02%	18.90%
16-24	7.41%	10.07%	11.22%	11.90%
25-44	19.92%	21.07%	26.51%	27.50%
45-59	21.71%	20.46%	19.88%	19.40%
60+	35.31%	32.03%	23.36%	22.30%
Total Population	6,265	113,794	8,634,750	53,012,456

8.5 Generally, there are a higher proportion of residents within the 60+ age category in the Neighbourhood Plan area in comparison to the percentages for Chichester, the South East and England (**Figure 8.2**). In contrast, there are fewer residents within the younger age categories (0-16 and 16-24) in the Neighbourhood Plan area in comparison to the regional and national trends.

8.6 In regards to the working age categories (25-44 and 45-59), the proportions for the Neighbourhood Plan area (41.6%) are similar to the total for Chichester (41.5%), and both are around 10% lower than the totals for the South East (46.4%) and England (46.9%).

Household Deprivation

8.7 Census statistics measure deprivation across four 'dimensions' of deprivation, summarized below:

⁷¹ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Age Structure 2011 (Table KS102EW)

- **Employment:** Any person in the household (not a full-time student) that is either unemployed or long-term sick.
- **Education:** No person in the household has at least a level 2 qualification and no person aged 16-18 is a full-time student.
- **Health and Disability:** Any person in the household that has generally 'bad' or 'very bad' health or has a long-term health problem.
- **Housing:** The household accommodation is either overcrowded (with an occupancy rating of -1 or less), in a shared dwelling or has no central heating.

Table 8.3: Relative household deprivation dimensions

	Southbourne	Chichester	South East	England
Household not deprived	48.34%	48.57%	47.70%	42.50%
Deprived in 1 dimension	32.51%	33.51%	32.23%	32.70%
Deprived in 2 dimensions	16.33%	14.91%	16.02%	19.10%
Deprived in 3 dimensions	2.75%	2.76%	3.65%	5.10%
Deprived in 4 dimensions	0.07%	0.25%	0.39%	0.50%

Index of Multiple Deprivation

8.8 The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015 (IMD) is an overall relative measure of deprivation constructed by combining seven domains of deprivation according to their respective weights, as described below. The seven deprivation domains are as follows:

- **Income:** The proportion of the population experiencing deprivation relating to low income, including those individuals that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (satisfying the respective means tests).
- **Employment:** The proportion of the working-age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market, including those individuals who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment, sickness or disability, or caring responsibilities.
- **Education, Skills and Training:** The lack of attainment and skills in the local population.
- **Health Deprivation and Disability:** The risk of premature death and the impairment of quality of life through poor physical or mental health. Morbidity, disability and premature mortality are also considered, excluding the aspects of behaviour or environment that may be predictive of future health deprivation.
- **Crime:** The risk of personal and material victimisation at local level.
- **Barriers to Housing and Services:** The physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services, with indicators categorised in two sub-domains.
 - a. 'Geographical Barriers': relating to the physical proximity of local services

- b. 'Wider Barriers': relating to access to housing, such as affordability.
 - **Living Environment:** The quality of the local environment, with indicators falling categorised in two sub-domains.
 - c. 'Indoors Living Environment' measures the quality of housing.
 - d. 'Outdoors Living Environment' measures air quality and road traffic accidents.
- 8.9 Two supplementary indices (subsets of the Income deprivation domains), are also included:
1. Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index: The proportion of all children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families.
 2. Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index: The proportion of all those aged 60 or over who experience income deprivation.
- 8.10 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) ⁷² are a geographic hierarchy designed to improve the reporting of small area statistics in England and Wales. They are standardized geographies designed to be as consistent in population as possible, with each LSOA containing approximately 1,000 to 1,500 people. In relation to the IMD 2015, LSOAs are ranked out of the 32,844 in England and Wales, with 1 being the most deprived. Ranks are normalized into deciles, with a value of 1 reflecting the top 10% most deprived LSOAs in England and Wales.
- 8.11 The Neighbourhood Plan area overlaps with five LSOAs, namely: Chichester 009c (which includes Thorney Island and Chichester Harbour), Chichester 009D (which includes Prinsted), Chichester 007C and 007D (which include Southbourne centre and the railway station) and Chichester 009E, which includes Nutbourne, Nutbourne Marshes and Nutbourne railway station). Although the LSOAs are amongst the top 50% least deprived LSOAs in England, there is a noticeable difference between the 'Barriers to Housing and Services' domain. In this regard, Chichester 009C is within the top 30% most deprived decile.

Housing Tenure

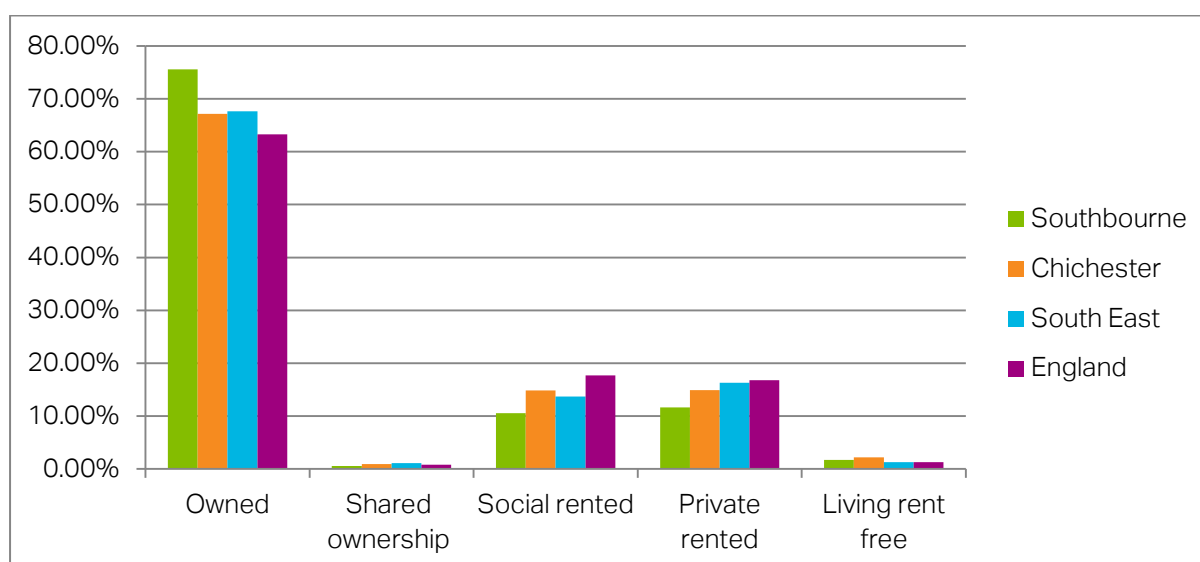


Figure 8.1 Housing Tenure

- 8.12 Within the Neighbourhood Plan area, 75% of residents either own their home outright or with a mortgage, higher than the regional and national trends. There are fewer residents within privately rented and socially rented accommodation in the Neighbourhood Plan area in comparison to the regional and national totals. Comparatively, the total percentage of residents

⁷² DCLG (2015): Indices of Deprivation Explorer', [online] available to access via: <http://dclgapps.communities.gov.uk/imd/idmap.html> last accessed [28/08/19]

within shared ownership accommodation or living rent free within the Neighbourhood Plan area (2.1%) is comparable to the total for Chichester (3.1%), the South East (2.4%) and England (2.1%).

Education

8.13 Based on the 2011 census data, 22% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area have no qualifications, higher than the totals for Chichester (17.2%), the South East (19.1%) and equal to England (22.5%). Comparatively a higher percentage of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area have a Level 4 qualification and above (31.4%) in comparison to the South East (29.9%) and England (27.4%), but broadly aligns to the total for Chichester (34.3%). Therefore, the Neighbourhood Plan area has a highly qualified working population.

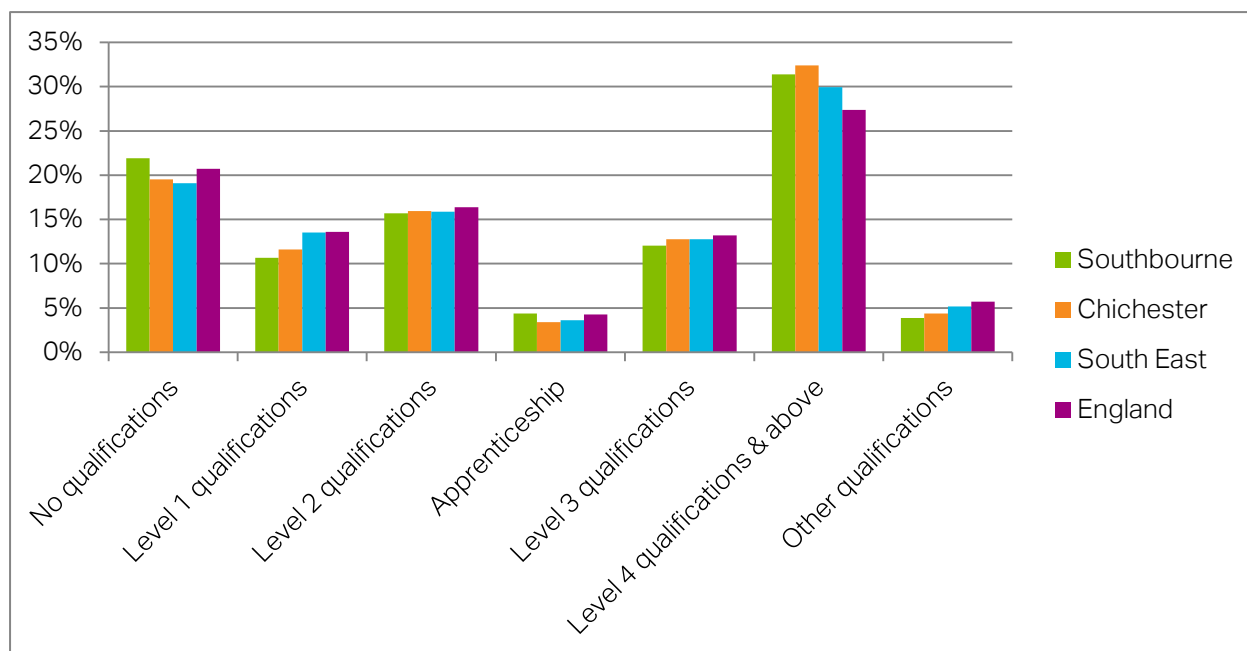


Figure 8.2: 'Highest level of Qualification' ⁷³

⁷³ ONS (no date): Census 2011: Highest Level of Qualification 2011 (Table QS501EW)

Employment

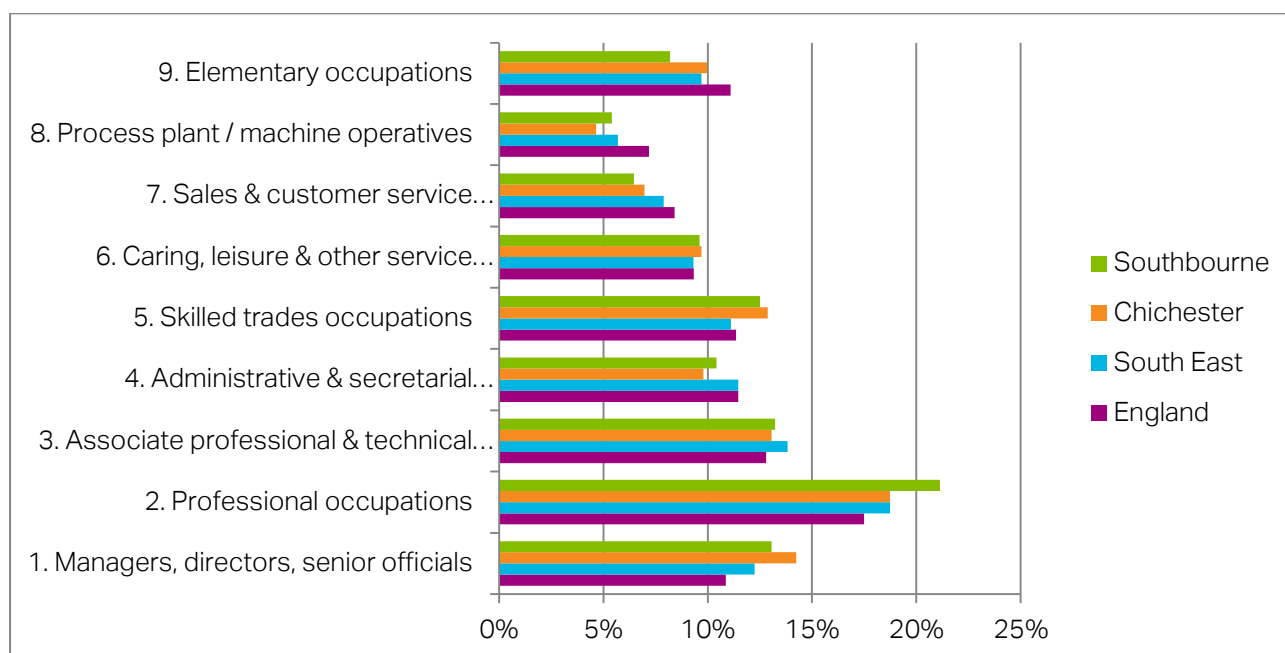


Figure 8.3: 'Occupation of usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment'⁷⁴

8.14 Regarding employment within the Neighbourhood Plan area, the following three occupation categories support the most residents:

- Managers, directors and senior officials (13.6%);
- Professional occupations (21.1%); and
- Associate professional & technical occupations (13.2%).

8.15 Overall, 47.4% of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area are employed in one of the above three occupation categories, slightly higher than the totals for Chichester (45.8%), the South East (42.1%) and England (39.7%).

8.16 30.3% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area do not work, which is 20% higher than the total for Chichester (24.2%) and England (24.4%), and nearly 25% higher than the total for the South East (21.7%). This is likely linked to the significantly higher percentage of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area over the age of 60, as shown within the 'age structure' Census statistics.

Community Assets and Infrastructure

8.17 Southbourne has a range of local community facilities which serve the needs of the local community and play a vital role in supporting the parish's sense of identity, including St Johns Church and the village hall, the library, the leisure centre and recreation ground, Southbourne Surgery and the railway station⁷⁵.

Summary of Future Baseline

8.18 As the population of the Neighbourhood Plan area continues to increase and age, this could potentially negatively impact upon the future vitality of the local community and economy of

⁷⁴ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Occupation 2011' (Table KS608EW)

⁷⁵ Southbourne Parish Council: 'Community Facilities' [online] available to access via: https://www.southbourne-pc.gov.uk/Community_Facilities_15131.aspx last accessed [28/08/19]

certain parts of the Neighbourhood Plan area, whilst also placing additional pressures to existing services and facilities.

- 8.19 The suitability (e.g. size and design) and affordability of housing for local requirements depends on the implementation of appropriate housing policies through the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan. Unplanned development may have wider implications in terms of transport and access to infrastructure, or the natural environment.

Key Sustainability Issues

- The population of the Neighbourhood Plan area increased at a lower rate between 2001 and 2011 in comparison to the regional and national trends.
- Southbourne has a range of local community facilities which serve the needs of the local community and play a vital role in supporting the parish's sense of identity.
- Over 35% of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area are within the 60+ age category, with fewer residents within the younger age categories (0-16 and 16-24) in Southbourne in comparison to the regional and national trends.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Population and Community SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage and promote social cohesion and encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? • Minimise fuel poverty? • Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing residents? • Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities?
Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community.	
Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes? • Support enhancements to the current housing stock? • Meet the needs of all sectors of the community? • Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people's needs? • Promote the use of sustainable building techniques, including use of sustainable building materials in construction? • Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?

9. Health and Wellbeing

Focus of Theme

- Health indicators and deprivation
- Influences on health and well-being

Policy Context

9.1 Key messages from the NPPF include:

- One of the three overarching objectives of the NPPF is a social objective to; *'support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities' health, social and cultural wellbeing.'*
- *'Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and wellbeing needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, access to healthier food, allotments and layouts that encourage walking and cycling.'*
- Policies and decisions should take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community.
- Access to a network of high-quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and physical activity is important for the health and wellbeing of communities. Development should avoid building on existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields.
- Promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.

9.2 In relation to other key national messages in relation to health, Fair Society, Healthy Lives⁷⁶ ('The Marmot Review') investigated health inequalities in England and the actions needed in order to tackle them. Subsequently, a supplementary report was prepared providing additional evidence relating to spatial planning and health on the basis that there is: "overwhelming evidence that health and environmental inequalities are inexorably linked and that poor environments contribute significantly to poor health and health inequalities".

9.3 The increasing role that local level authorities are expected to play in providing health outcomes is demonstrated by recent government legislation. The Health and Social Care Act 2012 transferred responsibility for public health from the NHS to local government, giving local authorities a duty to improve the health of the people who live in their areas. This will require a more holistic approach to health across all local government functions.

9.4 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the health and wellbeing SEA theme:

- Policy 43 'Chichester Harbour AONB';

⁷⁶ The Marmot Review (2011) The Marmot Review: Implications for Spatial Planning [online] available to download from: < <https://www.nice.org.uk/media/default/About/what-we-do/NICE-guidance/NICE-guidelines/Public-health-guidelines/Additional-publications/Spatial-planning/the-marmot-review-implications-for-spatial-planning.pdf> > last accessed [28/08/19]

- Policy 44 'Development around the Coast';
- Policy 45 'Development in the Countryside';
- Policy 48 'Natural Environment';
- Policy 49 'Biodiversity';
- Policy 52 'Green Infrastructure'; and
- Policy 54 'Open Space, Sport and Recreation'.

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

9.5 At the regional level, the 2018 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) summary for West Sussex⁷⁷ provides a variety of statistics relating to the following themes: environment, population, assets and health/ wellbeing, and provides a section on each broad life-stage of the population: childhood (starting well), working age (living well) and older age (ageing well). Summary of the key challenges as follows:

- Year-on-year changes in the 65 and over population, averaging +2,500 per year between 2002 and 2017, with a projected average of +4,800 per year between 2017 and 2032;
- In 2016/2017, 19.3% of adults were estimated to be physically inactive;
- 60% of adults and 29% of 10/11-year olds are overweight (including obese);
- Violent crime (as measured by the rate of recorded violent crime including sexual offences per 1,000 population) has been increasing in West Sussex, and nationally, in recent years. In 2016/17 there were a total of 13,567 recorded offences compared with 9,740 in 2014/15;
- The rate of people killed or seriously injured on the roads remains high in West Sussex. The rate for 2014-16 of 56.8 per 100,000 is significantly higher than England (39.7) and the 4th highest amongst comparable authorities; and
- It is estimated that 117,400 adults (aged 16+) in West Sussex are likely to have a common mental health problem, namely: generalised anxiety disorder, depression, phobias, obsessive compulsive disorder or a panic disorder.

9.6 Published for public consultation in December 2018 and reflecting the outcomes of the JSNA, the consultation draft of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2024 (JHWS) outlines a variety of aims which focus on the most important issues across the county, with an overall vision as follows⁷⁸:

"West Sussex is a good place in which to grow up, achieve, raise a family and grow old, in strong, safe and sustainable communities – it is a place where improved health and wellbeing is experienced by all our residents, and the health and wellbeing gap between communities is reducing"

⁷⁷ West Sussex Health and Wellbeing Board (2018): 'JSNA Summary', [online] available to access via: <<https://jsna.westsussex.gov.uk/updates/west-sussex-jsna-summary-2018/>> last accessed [28/08/19]

⁷⁸ West Sussex Health and Wellbeing Board (2018): 'Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-24 (Consultation Draft)', [online] available to access via: <<https://haveyoursay.westsussex.gov.uk/public-health/jhw-strategy-consultation/>> last accessed [28/08/19]

Public Health Profile for Chichester

9.7 Published in July 2018 by Public Health England, the public health profile for Chichester district outlines the following key trends⁷⁹:

- Life expectancy for both men and women is higher than the England average;
- Life expectancy is 3.9 years lower for men and 3.8 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Chichester than in the least deprived areas;
- Estimated levels of adult physical activity are better than the England average; and
- The rate of people killed or seriously injured on roads is worse than average.

Health Indicators and Deprivation

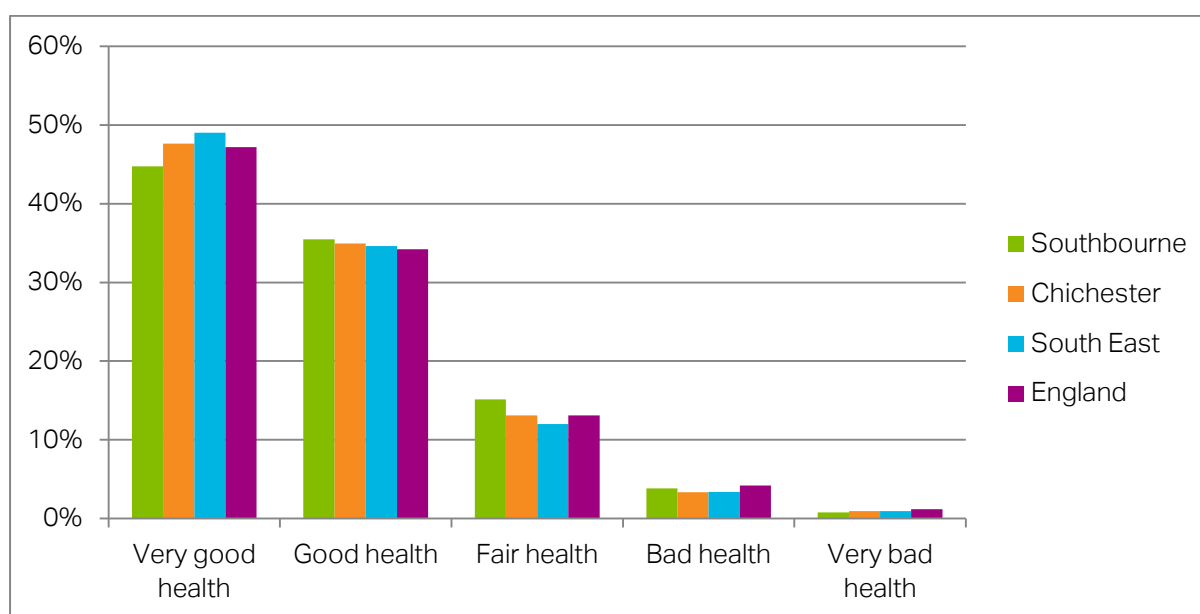


Figure 9.1: 'General Health'⁸⁰

9.8 Deprivation is a significant contributor to poor health and can have adverse effects on wellbeing, with elements related to poor housing quality, living environment, income and employment previously discussed in detail in Chapter 8. As highlighted in **Figure 9.1**, 80.2% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area consider themselves as having 'very good health' or 'good health', which is lower than the totals for Chichester (82.6%), the South East (83.6%) and England (81.4%). The number of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area considering themselves to have 'bad health' or 'very bad health' is 4.6%, which is higher than the totals for Chichester (4.3%) and the South East (4.3%), but lower than England (5.4%).

⁷⁹ Public Health England (2018): 'Public Health Profile for Chichester', [online] available to access via: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles> last accessed [28/08/19]

⁸⁰ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Health and Provision of unpaid Care 2011' (Table KS301EW)

Table 9.1: Disability⁸¹

	Southbourne	Chichester	South East	England
Activities limited 'a lot'	7.92%	7.32%	6.88%	8.30%
Activities limited 'a little'	11.49%	10.15%	8.83%	9.30%
Activities 'not limited'	80.59%	82.53%	84.29%	82.40%

9.9 Based on the 2011 census data, the total number of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area who report that their activities are limited 'a lot' is higher than the regional trend but lower than the national trend observed in **Table 9.1**. Overall, 80.59% of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area report that their activities are not limited, which is lower than the regional and national trends.

Summary of Future Baseline

9.10 Health and wellbeing levels within the Neighbourhood Plan area are generally good, with a high percentage of residents reporting 'good' or 'very good' health, and a low percentage of residents reporting that their activities are limited in some way. It is however recognised that the percentage of residents with 'very good' and 'good' health, and with 'activities not limited' within the Neighbourhood Plan area is lower than the regional and national trends. These trends have the potential to continue, reflecting the health and wellbeing gap between communities.

9.11 In this context, it is considered that an ageing population within the Neighbourhood Plan area might place future pressures on health services in the area. Similarly, ongoing cuts to community services have the potential to lead to effects on health and wellbeing over the long term.

Key Sustainability Issues

- 80.2% of residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area consider themselves as having 'very good health' or 'good health', which is lower than the totals for Chichester (82.6%), the South East (83.6%) and England (81.4%).
- The total percentage of residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area who report that their activities are limited 'a lot' is higher than the regional trend and lower than the national trends.
- The 2018 Public Health Profile for Chichester states that the rate of people killed or seriously injured on roads in the district is worse than average.
- The JSNA highlights that annual changes in the 65+ population averaged +2,500 per year between 2002 and 2017, projecting averages of +4,800 per year between 2017 and 2032.

⁸¹ ONS (no date): Census 2011: 'Long-term Health Problem or Disability 2011' (Table QS303EW)

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Health and Wellbeing SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility to a range of leisure, health and community facilities, for all age groups? Address the key challenges identified in the JSNA for West Sussex? Provide and enhance the provision of community access to green infrastructure in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards? Protect and enhance access to nature via greenspace and footpaths? Promote the use of healthier modes of travel? Improve access to the countryside for recreational use? Avoiding any negative impacts to the quality and extent of existing recreational assets, such as formal or informal footpaths?

10. Transportation

Focus of Theme

- Transportation infrastructure
- Traffic flows and congestion
- Accessibility
- Car ownership
- Travel to work

Policy Context

10.1 European and UK transport policies and plans place emphasis on the modernisation and sustainability of the transport network. Specific objectives include reducing pollution and road congestion through improvements to public transport, walking and cycling networks and reducing the need to travel. National policy also focuses on the need for the transport network to support sustainable economic growth.

10.2 Key messages from the NPPF include:

- *'Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that:*
 - i. *The potential impacts of development on transport networks can be addressed*
 - ii. *Opportunities from existing or proposed transport infrastructure, and changing transport technology and usage, are realised*
 - iii. *Opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued*
 - iv. *The environmental impacts of traffic and transport infrastructure can be identified, assessed and taken into account*
 - v. *Patterns of movement, streets, parking and other transport considerations are integral to the design of schemes, and contribute to making high quality places.'*
- *'Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions, and improve air quality and public health. However, opportunities to maximise sustainable transport solutions will vary between urban and rural areas, and this should be taken into account in both plan-making and decision-making.'*
 - At the local level, each Local Transport Authority in England and Wales has a statutory duty to produce and adopt a Local Transport Plan through the Local Transport Act 2000, as amended by the Local Transport Act 2008. In this regard, the West Sussex LTP3 2011-2026 is a strategic policy tool through which the council exercises its responsibilities for planning, management and the development of transport in the county⁸². The four strategies within the LTP3 that guide the Council's approach to maintaining, managing and investing in transport include: promoting economic growth, tackling climate change, providing access to services, employment and housing, and improving safety, security and health.

⁸² West Sussex County Council (2011): 'West Sussex LTP3', [online] available to access via: <https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/about-the-council/policies-and-reports/roads-and-travel-policy-and-reports/west-sussex-transport-plan-2011-26-ltp3/> last accessed [28/08/19]

10.3 At the local level, the following policies within the Adopted Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029 directly relate to the transportation SEA theme:

- Policy 8 'Transport and Accessibility'; and
- Policy 39 'Transport, Accessibility and Parking'.

Baseline Summary

Summary of Current Baseline

Rail Network

10.4 Southbourne has a railway station close to the centre of the village, with Nutbourne station approximately 1.8km to the east and Emworth 2.2km to the west. Southbourne is approximately 9km away from Chichester station which provides main rail routes to Brighton, in the east, (with links to Gatwick and London) and Southampton, to the west.

Bus Network

10.5 The primary routes through the Neighbourhood Plan area is the number 700, operated by Stagecoach⁸³, which provide regular services to Bognor Regis, Portsmouth and into Chichester. There are frequent, 20-minute frequency services throughout the week⁸⁴.

Road Network and Congestion

10.6 There is a network of minor roads which pass through the Neighbourhood Plan area and connect to neighbouring settlements of Emsorth and Nutbourne. There are two main 'A' roads in Southbourne, the A259 Main Road runs directly through Southbourne north of the Chichester Harbour and provides connectivity to Havant and Chichester; and the A27 trunk road which runs along the north of the Neighbourhood Plan boundary, linking to Portsmouth in the west, and Brighton to the east.

Cycle and Footpath Network

10.7 There are numerous Public Rights of Way (PRoW) which pass through the Neighbourhood Plan area, including routes to Nutbourne and Emsworth⁸⁵. The PRoW network to the south of village of Prinsted provides access to the Chichester Harbour coastline.

10.8 In terms of cycle trails, there are no National Cycle Network⁸⁶ routes passing through the Neighbourhood Plan area.

⁸³ Stagecoach (2019): 'Route Search', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.stagecoachbus.com/maps>> last accessed [28/08/19]

⁸⁴ Stagecoach (2019): 'Timetable – 52 and 53' [online] available to access via: <<https://www.stagecoachbus.com/timetables>> last accessed [28/08/19]

⁸⁵ Bing Maps (2019): 'Southbourne OS Map', [online] available to view via: <<https://www.bing.com/maps/>> last accessed [28/08/19]

⁸⁶ Sustrans (2019): 'National Cycle Network Route Map', [online] available to access via: <<https://www.sustrans.org.uk/map-ncn>> last accessed [28/08/19]

Availability of Cars and Vans

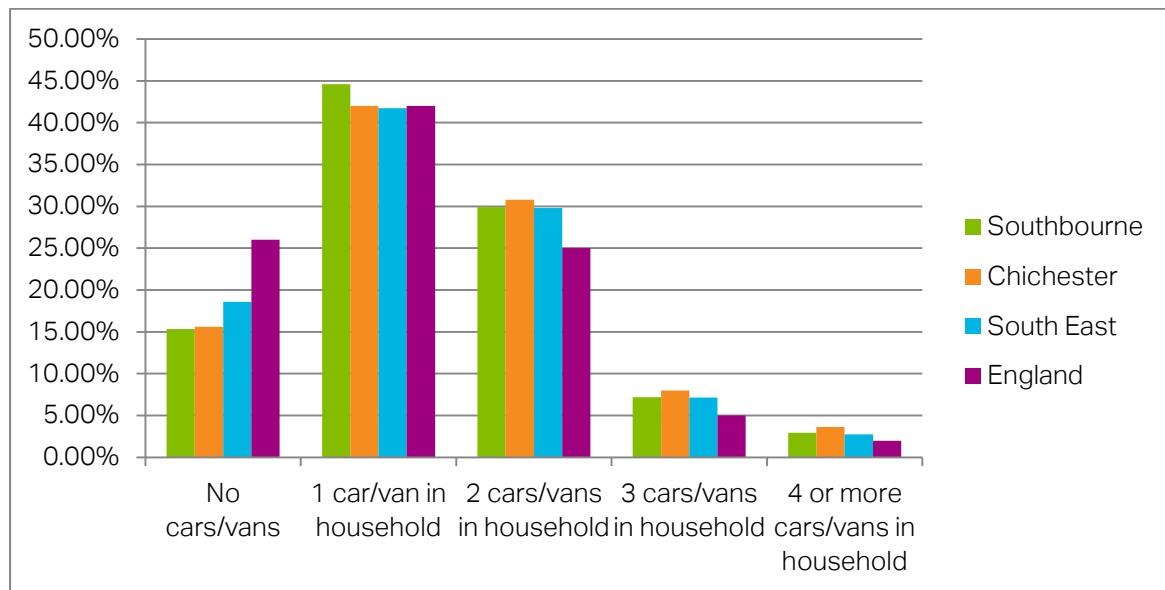


Figure 10.1: 'Car and van ownership'

10.9 Based on the 2011 census data, 84.6% of households in the Neighbourhood Plan area have access to at least one car or van, which is higher than the totals for the South East (81.4%) and England (74.0%) but aligns to the total for Chichester (84.6%). The total percentage of households in the Neighbourhood Plan area with access to at least two or three cars or vans is similar to the totals for Chichester and the South East, but lower than the national trends.

Travel to Work

10.10 As shown in **Figure 10.2**, the most popular method of travelling to work in the Neighbourhood Plan area is via driving a car or van (44.9%) which is higher than the totals for Chichester (39.7%), the South East (41.3%) and England (37.0%). Comparatively, a higher/lower percentage of economically active residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area choose to work from home in comparison to the regional and national trends.

10.11 The total percentage of the working population in the Neighbourhood Plan area choosing to walk or catch a bus, coach or minibus to work (5.8%) is lower than the total for Chichester (10.0%), the South East (10.4%) and England (12.0%)

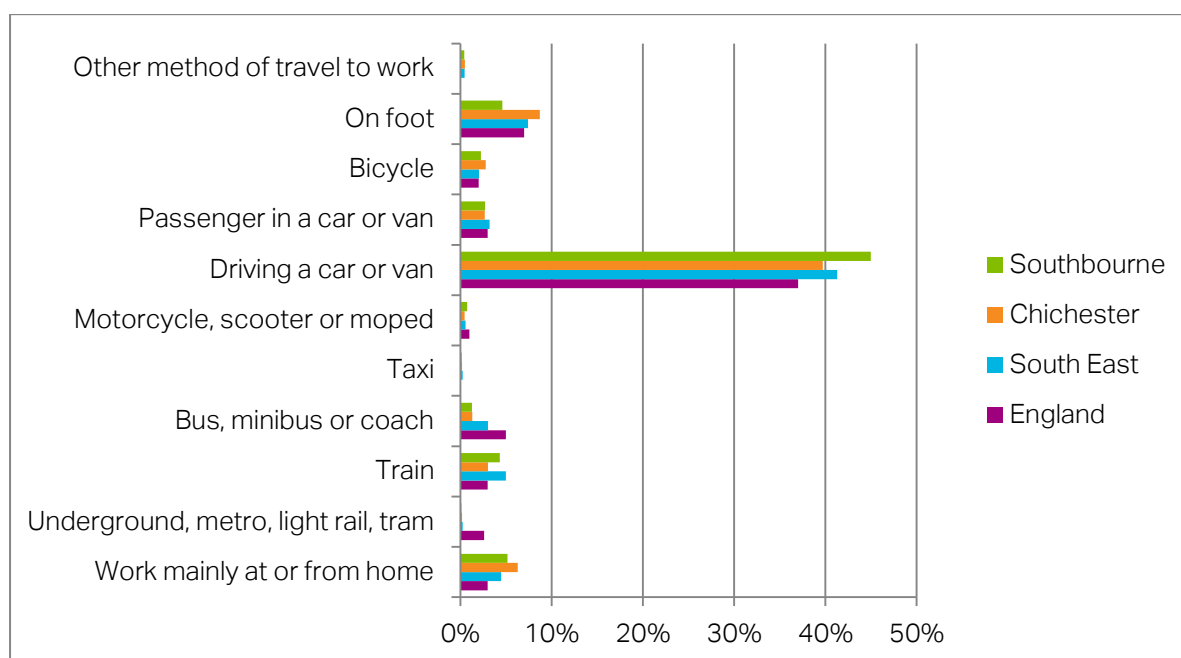


Figure 10.2 'Method of Travel to Work'

Summary of Future Baseline

10.12 New development has the potential to increase traffic and cause congestion within the Neighbourhood Plan area, principally at junctions on key routes.

10.13 Public transport use is likely to remain low compared with private car use.

10.14 Whilst negative effects of new development on the transport network are likely to be mitigated in part by the LTP, there will be a continuing need for development to be situated in accessible locations.

Key Sustainability Issues

- 84.6% of households in the Neighbourhood Plan area have access to at least one car or van, which is higher than the totals for the South East (81.4%) and England (74.0%) but broadly aligns to the total for Chichester (84.6%).
- A slightly higher percentage of economically active residents in the Neighbourhood Plan area choose to work from home in comparison to the regional and national trends.
- The total percentage of the working population in the Neighbourhood Plan area choosing to walk or catch a bus, coach or minibus to work (5.8%) is lower than the total for Chichester (10.0%), the South East (10.4%) and England (12.0%).
- The primary route into Southbourne via car (the A259 Main Road) is particularly sensitive to congestion issues during peak times of year (i.e. holiday seasons) and at weekends.
- The nearest train station is in the centre of Southbourne which runs directly to many city networks including Portsmouth, Chichester and Brighton.

What are the SEA objectives and appraisal questions for the Transportation SEA Theme?

SEA objective	Assessment Questions
Promote sustainable transport use and reduce the need to travel.	<p>Will the option/proposal help to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the key objectives within the Local Transport Plan for West Sussex?• Reduce the need to travel through sustainable patterns of land use and development?• Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements?• Facilitate working from home and remote working?• Improve road safety?• Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?

11. Next Steps

Subsequent Stages for the SEA Process

- 11.1 The five stages of the SEA process⁸⁷ are identified below. Scoping (the current stage) is the second stage of the SEA process.
- i. Screening;
 - ii. Scoping;
 - iii. Assess reasonable alternatives, with a view to informing preparation of the draft plan;
 - iv. Assess the draft plan and prepare the Environmental Report with a view to informing consultation and plan finalisation;
 - v. Publish a 'statement' at the time of plan adoption in order to 'tell the story' of plan-making / SEA (and present 'measures concerning monitoring')
- 11.2 The next stage will involve appraising reasonable alternatives for the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan. This will consider alternative policy approaches for the plan, including alternative spatial strategies. The findings of the appraisal of these alternatives will be fed back to the Southbourne Neighbourhood Plan Steering Group (the Neighbourhood Plan group) so that they might be taken into account when preparing the draft plan.
- 11.3 Once the draft ('submission version') plan has been prepared by the Neighbourhood Plan group, it will be subjected to SEA and the Environmental Report prepared for consultation alongside it.
- 11.4 Following submission to Chichester District Council, and consultation, the Neighbourhood Plan will be put forward for Independent Examination.

Consultation on the Scoping Report

- 11.5 Public involvement through consultation is a key element of the SEA process. At this scoping stage, the SEA Regulations require consultation with statutory consultation bodies but not full consultation with the public.
- 11.6 The statutory consultation bodies are the Environment Agency, Historic England and Natural England. The Scoping Report has been released to these three statutory consultees.
- 11.7 Consultees are invited to comment on the content of this Scoping Report, in particular the evidence base for the SEA, the identified key issues and the proposed SEA Framework.
- 11.8 The consultation period runs from **X** to **X**. Comments on the Scoping Report should be sent to:
Ryan Putt: ryan.putt@aecom.com
- 11.9 All comments received on the Scoping Report will be reviewed and will influence the development of the SEA where appropriate.

⁸⁷ In accordance with the stages set out in the National Planning Practice Guidance

Appendix A SEA Framework

This appendix pulls together the SEA themes and suggested objectives along with the supporting decision-aiding questions. Taken together, this list indicates the parameters of the SEA, providing a methodological 'framework' for assessment.

SEA theme	Proposed objective(s)	Decision-aiding questions; will the option/ proposal help to...
Air Quality	Improve air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? Implement measures (such as appropriate planting and provision of Green Infrastructure) which will help support air quality in the Neighbourhood Plan area?
Biodiversity	Protect and enhance all biodiversity and geodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the integrity of the European designated sites located within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary, including Chichester and Langstone Harbours Ramsar Site and SPA, and Solent Maritime SAC? Support the status of the nationally designated sites within and surrounding the Neighbourhood Plan area boundary, including Chichester Harbour SSSI? Protect and enhance priority habitats and species, including those listed in the annexes of the European Habitats Directive and the European Birds Directive? Protect and enhance locally designated sites? Achieve a net gain in biodiversity? Support enhancements to multifunctional green infrastructure networks in accordance with the 'Chichester Local Plan: Key Policies 2014-2029'? Support access to, interpretation and understanding of biodiversity and geodiversity?
Climate change	Reduce the contribution to climate change made by activities within the Neighbourhood Plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the number of journeys made by vehicles? Reduce the need of non-sustainable travel? Promote the use of sustainable modes of transport, including walking, cycling and public transport? Increase the number of new developments meeting or exceeding

		<p>sustainable design criteria?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate energy from low or zero carbon sources? • Reduce energy consumption from non-renewable resources?
	Support the resilience of the Neighbourhood Plan area to the potential effects of climate change, including flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that inappropriate development does not take place in areas at higher risk of flooding, considering the likely future effects of climate change? • Improve and extend green infrastructure networks in the plan area to support adaptation to the potential effects of climate change? • Sustainably manage water run-off, reducing surface water runoff (either within the plan area or downstream)? • Ensure the potential risks associated with climate change are considered through new development in the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Increase the resilience of biodiversity in the area to the effects of climate change, including through enhancements to ecological networks?
Landscape	Protect and enhance the character and quality of landscapes and villagescapes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the natural beauty and special qualities of the Chichester Harbour AONB, in line with the Management Plan? • Conserve and enhance locally important landscape and villagescape features within the Neighbourhood Plan area? • Conserve and enhance local diversity and character? • Protect locally important viewpoints, including Chichester Harbour, contributing to the sense of place and visual amenity of the Neighbourhood Plan area?
Historic environment	Protect, conserve and enhance heritage assets within the Neighbourhood Plan area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve and enhance the significance of buildings and structures of architectural or historic interest, both designated and non-designated, and their setting? • Conserve and enhance the special interest, character and appearance of locally important features and their settings? • Support the integrity of the historic setting of key buildings of cultural heritage interest as listed on the West Sussex HER? • Support access to, interpretation and understanding of the historic evolution and character of the environment? • Conserve and enhance historic landscapes?

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the undertaking of archaeological investigations and, where appropriate, recommend mitigation strategies?
Land, soil and water resources	Ensure the efficient and effective use of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of previously developed brownfield land? Avoid the development of the best and most versatile agricultural land, which in the parish may comprise Grade 1 to 3a agricultural land? Protect the integrity of mineral safeguarding areas?
	Promote sustainable waste management solutions that encourage the reduction, re-use and recycling of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce the amount of waste produced? Support the minimisation, reuse and recycling of waste? Maximise opportunities for local management of waste to minimise export of waste to areas outside? Encourage recycling of materials and minimise consumption of resources during construction?
	Use and manage water resources in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support improvements to water quality? Minimise water consumption? Protect surface water resources?
Population and community	Cater for existing and future residents' needs as well as the needs of different groups in the community, and improve access to local, high-quality community services and facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage and promote social cohesion and encourage active involvement of local people in community activities? Minimise fuel poverty? Maintain or enhance the quality of life of existing residents? Improve the availability and accessibility of key local facilities?
	Reduce deprivation and promote a more inclusive and self-contained community	
	Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in good quality, affordable housing, and ensure an appropriate mix of dwelling sizes, types and tenures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the provision of a range of house types and sizes? Support enhancements to the current housing stock? Meet the needs of all sectors of the community? Provide quality and flexible homes that meet people's needs? Promote the use of sustainable building techniques, including use of sustainable building materials in construction? Provide housing in sustainable locations that allow easy access to a range of local services and facilities?
Health and wellbeing	Improve the health and wellbeing residents within the Neighbourhood Plan area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote accessibility to a range of leisure, health and community facilities, for all age groups? Address the key challenges identified in the JSNA for West Sussex?

Transportation

Promote sustainable transport use and
reduce the need to travel

- Provide and enhance the provision of community access to green infrastructure in accordance with Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards?
- Protect and enhance access to nature via greenspace and footpaths?
- Promote the use of healthier modes of travel including walking and cycling?
- Improve access to the countryside for recreational use?
- Avoiding any negative impacts to the quality and extent of existing recreational assets, such as formal or informal footpaths?

- Support the key objectives within the Local Transport Plan for West Sussex?
- Reduce the need to travel through sustainable patterns of land use and development?
- Enable sustainable transport infrastructure enhancements?
- Facilitate working from home and remote working?
- Improve road safety?
- Reduce the impact on residents from the road network?

