Appendix 3: Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

The role of Plans, Programmes and Policies (PPP) is to identify other relevant policies, plans and programmes, and how they affect the Ford Neighbourhood Plan (FNP). Within plan development, certain hierarchical documents need to be referenced and drawn from in order to ensure planning is a comprehensive and co-ordinated process. In particular, the key environmental and sustainability objectives of these plans and policies should be noted to inform the development of a sustainability framework that takes both local and broader concerns into account. The findings of the review (Table 1) enables the identification of potential synergies and the clarification of any inconsistencies and constraints. Those PPPs highlighted in green are those added following the scoping consultation.

Table 1: Review of Plans, Programmes and Policies

Plan/Policy/Programme	Main Environmental Objectives	Relationship to Neighbourhood Plan
National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) ⁱ	Replacing Planning Policy Statements (PPS), the policy sets out the Government's planning policies for England and is a framework for local policies and how they should be applied. The framework performs a sustainable development role (economic, social and environmental) in the planning system, outline 12 core planning principles for plan and decision making.	The FNP should aim to promote development in line with the NPPF, ensuring that the core planning policies are in-line with the plan and decision making. In particular with relevant to the conservation of cultural heritage and wildlife due to the proximity of the Site to the South Downs National Park.
<mark>South East River Basin Management</mark> Plan ⁱⁱ	The South East River Basin Management Plan (SERBMP) addresses the pressures facing the water environment in the South East River Basin District, and the actions that will address them. It has been prepared under the Water Framework Directive in the first of a series of six-year planning cycles and requires all countries throughout the European Union to manage the water environment to consistent standards.	 The FNP should support the objectives of the SERBMP. This will include: Prevent deterioration in the status of aquatic ecosystems, protect them and improve the ecological condition of waters; Aim to achieve at least good status for all water bodies by 2021 and 2027, if not already done; Meet the requirements of Water Framework Directive protected areas; Promote sustainable use of water as a natural resource; Conserve habitats and species that depend directly on water; Progressively reduce or phase out the release of individual pollutants or groups of pollutants that present a significant threat to the aquatic environment;

Plan/Policy/Programme	Main Environmental Objectives	Relationship to Neighbourhood Plan
		 Progressively reduce the pollution of groundwater and prevent or limit the entry of pollutants; and Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.
West Sussex Structure Plan 2001- 2016 ⁱⁱⁱ	The Structure Plan sets out the vision for West Sussex to 2016 and is shared by the district and borough councils. The vision for the structure plan relates to the promotion of environmental protection and includes three inter-related aims, one of which relates to environmental sustainability: 'to protect the environment and use natural resources and assets wisely'.	 The FNP should support the objectives and aims of West Sussex's Structure Plan and attempt to comply with the following policies: Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Policy CH2); Conservation areas and historic towns and villages (Policy CH4); Conservation areas and historic towns and villages (Policy CH4); Making the best use of land (Policy ERA1); Nature Conservation (Policy ERA2); Flooding and Coastal Defence (Policy ERA4); Air, soil and water (Policy ERA5); Energy generation and supply (Policy ERA7); and Waste (Policy ERA8).
West Sussex Waste LocaL Plan ^{iv}	The West Sussex Waste Local Plan aims to deal with waste in West Sussex in a sustainable way and safeguard the current network of waste management as well as the provision of suitable and well-located new facilities. Overall, there will be a continuing decline in the reliance on disposal to land and the aspiration that there will be 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.	The FNP should support the objectives outlined in the West Sussex Waste Local Plan and aim to reduce the reliance on landfill, thereby helping to achieve 'zero waste to landfill' by 2031.
West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy 2014 ^v	 The overall aim of the West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy is to ensure the risk from flooding and erosion is properly managed by using the full range of options in a coordinated way. To do this, local authorities, communities, individuals and voluntary groups need to work together to: Manage the risk to people and their property; Achieve environmental, social and economic benefits, consistent with the principles of sustainable development; and 	The FNP should reflect and adhere to the local flood risk management strategy and support its main objectives.

Plan/Policy/Programme	Main Environmental Objectives	Relationship to Neighbourhood Plan
	 Facilitate decision-making and action at the appropriate level individual, community or local authority, river catchment, coastal cell or national. 	
South Downs National Park, Access Network and Accessible Natural Green Space Study ^{vi}	The South Downs National Park, Access Network and Accessible Natural Green Space Study focuses on one of the elements of the total green infrastructure resource; the access components and, in particular, accessible natural greenspace. The Arun district is assessed within this document and, of those district studied, it is seen to have the worst access to Accessible Natural Greenspace within 2km of a residential dwelling.	The FNP should provide its own local green infrastructure and develop a structured, evidence-based green infrastructure approach that will protect vital life- support functions of green infrastructure while maximising social, economic and environmental functions in relation to particular local needs.
Arun Sustainable Community Strategy 2008: Our Kind of Place ^{vii}	 This strategy encompasses the needs, hopes and aspirations of Arun residents, turning them into actions which favour sustainable development. The Strategy aims to create 'A Clean and Green Community' via the following: Encouraging waste reduction and more recycling; Increasing the quality of parks, beaches and green space; Protecting Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) from inappropriate development and enhancing their biodiversity; Planning for climate change, recognising the impact of rising sea levels, coastal and river flooding and coastal protection; and Reducing air and water pollution. 	The FNP should seek to reflect the ambitions of Arun's Sustainable Community Strategy. Particular areas where the FNP can have an influence include the quality of parks and green spaces, the protection of landscape designations such as SSSIs and AONBs, the encouragement of waste reduction and recycling and planning for climate change.
Arun District Local Plan 2003 ^{viii}	 Arun's Local Plan sets out a framework to guide development in the District, applying the principles of sustainable development. Its key environmental objectives are to: Encourage the protection and reduction of non-renewable resources, incluiding reducing pollution levels; and Ensure the protection, conservation and enhancement of the natural and building environment. 	 The FNP must be in general conformity with the saved policies in the 2003 Local Plan for ADC. Following the adoption of ADC's emerging local plan, the 2003 local plan will be superseded, however its saved policies will remain valid: GEN9 Foul and Surface Water Drainage; GEN11 Inland Flooding; GEN14 Public Transport; GEN15 Cycling and Walking; GEN21 Renewable Energy;

Plan/Policy/Programme	Main Environmental Objectives	Relationship to Neighbourhood Plan
		 GEN25 Water Resources; Gen26 Water Quality; GEN28 Trees and Woodlands; GEN29 Nature Conservation Across the District; GEN32 Noise Pollution; GEN33 Light Pollution; GEN34 Air Pollution; AREA2 Conservation Areas; AREA5 Protection of Open Spaces; AREA9 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty; AREA13 Sites of International Importance for Nature Conservation; AREA15 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation; and AREA16 Ancient Monuments and Sites of National Archaeological Importance.
Arun District Council Emerging Local Plan ^{ix}	 The purpose of the Emerging Local Plan is to provide a policy framework that plans for new development within Arun. The relevant environmental objectives of the Local Plan are: To reduce the need to travel and promote sustainable forms of transport; To plan for climate change; to work in harmony with the environment to conserve natural resources and increase biodiversity; and To protect and enhance Arun's outstanding landscape, countryside, coastline, historic, built and archaeological environment thereby reinforcing local character and identity. 	 Upon adoption of the emerging Local Plan, the FNP will have to be in general conformity with the strategic policies proposed in the development plan. The relevant environment policies included in draft versions of the emerging plan are: Policy SD SP1 Sustainable Development; Policy LAN DM1 Protection of Landscape Character; Policy SO DM1 Soils; Policy H DM3 Agricultural, forestry and horticultural workers' dwellings; Policy ECC SP1 Adapting to Climate Change; Policy ECC SP1 Renewable energy; Policy ECC DM1 Renewable energy; Policy HER SP1 The Historic Environment; Policy HER DM3 Conservation Areas; Policy ENV DM4 Protection of trees; Policy ENV DM5 Development and biodiversity; Policy W SP1 Water supply and quality;

Plan/Policy/Programme	Main Environmental Objectives	Relationship to Neighbourhood Plan
		 Policy W DM1 Water supply and quality; Policy W DM2 Flood Risk; Policy W DM3 Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems; Policy NR DM1 Natural resources and minerals safeguarding; Policy WM DM1 Waste management; Policy QE DM1 Noise pollution; Policy QE DM2 Light pollution; Policy QE DM3 Air pollution; and Policy QE DM4 Land Contamination.

ⁱ DCLG, *National Planning Policy Framework*, March 2012.

ⁱⁱ Environment Agency, *River Basin Management Plan South East River Basin District*, December 2009

iii West Sussex County Council, West Sussex Structure Plan 2001-2016, February 2005. Available online: https://www.westsussex.gov.uk/media/3249/adopted_splan_feb05.pdf

^{iv} West Sussex County Council, West Sussex Waste Local Plan, April 2014.

^v West Sussex County Council, *West Sussex Local Flood Risk Management Strategy*, May 2014.

^{vi} South Downs National Park, *Access Network and Accessible Natural Green Space Study*, July 2014.

^{vii} Arun District Council, *Our Kind of Place: Sustainable Community Strategy for Arun 2008-2026*, October 2008.

viii Arun District Council, Arun District Council Local Plan 2003, April 2003. Available online: http://www.arunlocalplan.net/HTML/Statement/statementframeset.html

^{ix} Arun District Council, Arun District Council Emerging Local Plan, Available online: <u>http://www.arun.gov.uk/emerging-local-plan</u>