

## APPENDIX 8: RESULTS OF THE APPRAISAL OF THE CORE POLICIES

This Appendix sets out the results of the assessment of the likely effects of the core policies on the sustainability objectives. A table sets out the predicted effect of the policy on each sustainability objective, and assigns a score as follows:

☺☺	The policy has a strong <b>positive</b> effect on the SA/SEA objective
☺	The policy has a <b>positive</b> effect on the SA/SEA objective
☹	This policy has <b>no effect</b> on the SA/SEA objective
☹	The policy has a <b>negative</b> effect on the SA/SEA objective
☹☹	The policy has a strong <b>negative</b> effect on the SA/SEA objective
?	The effects on this objective are uncertain

The assessment process examined the effects of the policies in the short, medium and long term. Factors such as whether the impact will be permanent or temporary (for example, only occur at the construction phase of a development) as well as the likelihood and frequency of each effect were also taken into account. When examining the timescale of the effect the approximate dates are as follows:

Short term – current date - to 2008/9

Medium term – period from 2009/10 to 2013/14

Longer term 2015 and beyond

Following the assessment of the effect of each policy, professional judgement was used to determine the likely significance of the predicted impacts. A summary of this is set out underneath each table.

### Policy CP1: Landscape and Townscape Character

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	May restrict ability to provide affordable homes, particularly in longer term when less land is likely to be available	☹	☹☹	☹☹
2 Access to services and facilities	May restrict ability to provide services and facilities, particularly in longer term when less land is likely to be available	☹	☹☹	☹☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime		☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Policy will the help land and townscape character of the District to be conserved. Policy specifically mentions protected landscapes.	☺	☺	☺
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Policy will help conserve specifically biodiversity by specifically referring to the need to protect it in the policy wording	☺	☺	☺
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	No specific mention in policy wording but is a part of landscape character	☺?	☺?	☺?
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	Maintaining landscape character may help ensure that the high quality of the environment is maintained	☺?	☺?	☺?
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Effects uncertain – protecting character may mean an increased focus on public transport, but could also limit ability to provide these facilities	?	?	?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Prioritising brownfield land could change the character of existing built areas, particularly in the longer term. Exact effect depends on design	☹	☹☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling		☺	☺	☺
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible		☺	☺	☺
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Renewable energy developments be in rural locations and cause a change in crops which harms character. Effects would worsen in time	☹	☹	☹☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Maintaining landscape character can assist the economy by providing an environment where people wish to live and work. However, to restrictive a policy would limit development and the economy	?	?	?
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Rural economy could be harmed if development is limited in rural areas. Inequalities likely to worsen over time if not addressed.	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Enhancing townscape character may help ensure town and village centres are a pleasant place to visit, but could also limit expansion of these areas	?	?	?

Assessment of significance: Negative impacts on provision of housing / access to services unlikely to be significant as housing / services planned for separately. Care is needed to ensure that townscapes are not harmed by the focus on brownfield land, but the design policy helps mitigate this.

## Policy CP2: Environmental Quality

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Maintaining environmental quality could restrict development areas. This may be worse in the longer term when less land is likely to be available.	☹	☹	☹☹
2 Access to services and facilities	May restrict ability to provide services and facilities, particularly in longer term when less land is likely to be available	☹	☹	☹☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime		☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Maintaining a high quality environment may help assist in maintaining landscape character through design of development	☺?	☺?	☺?
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Prevention of pollution and air pollution will prevent harm to biodiversity	☺	☺	☺
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Policy will help the historical environment being damaged by pollution.	☺	☺	☺
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	This policy is directly aimed at achieving this objective	☺	☺	☺
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	In maintaining a high quality environment, it may be necessary to invest in non car transport to reduce air pollution and greenhouse gases	☺?	☺?	☺?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Policy refers to consideration of flooding and supporting text to SuDs	☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land		☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Policy specifically refers to recycling of waste, but not reduction or reuse.	☺?	☺?	☺☺?
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Policy specifically refers to reduction of water consumption Effects likely to improve over time as number of renewable energy measures increases	☺	☺	☺☺
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Policy specifically refers to provision of renewable energy. Effects likely to improve over time as number of energy and water efficient development increases	☺	☺	☺☺
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Maintaining environmental quality can assist the economy by providing an environment where people wish to live and work. However, too restrictive a policy could restrict the development of the economy	?	?	?
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Rural economy could be harmed if development limited in rural areas. Inequalities likely to worsen over time if not addressed	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Maintaining environmental quality may help ensure town and village centres are a pleasant place to visit, but could also limit expansion of these areas	?	?	?

Assessment of significance: Environmental quality in the District is already good – the policy is likely to help maintain this rather than having a large positive or negative effect. This is an important policy in mitigating some of the potential negative impacts of development e.g. pressure on water supply, waste generation, emission of greenhouse gases.

### **Policy CP3: Improving the Quality of New Development**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Good design may help everyone can access the home they need.	☺?	☺?	☺?
2 Access to services and facilities	Good design can help ensure people can reach the services and facilities they need. This includes open space as mentioned in policy.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Good design can prevent & reduce the fear of crime. Effects may improve over time as more developments are designed with this issue in mind	☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Good quality design will reflect the landscape and townscape character	☺	☺	☺
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Good quality design can incorporate measures to enhance biodiversity. Provision of open space will help, but not specifically discussed in policy	☺?	☺?	☺?
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Good quality design will complement heritage and historic environment, but some elements not mentioned in policy (e.g. listed buildings)	☺?	☺?	☺?
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Good design will help ensure development does not harm environmental quality. However, not mentioned in policy as covered by CP2.	☺	☺	☺
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Good design will ensure that people live close to facilities they need and therefore reduce car journeys. Not specifically mentioned in policy (addressed by transport policy)	☺?	☺?	☺?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Good quality design will help limit impacts on floods e.g. SUDS. (See CP2)	☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land		☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Good design can help ensure that waste is minimised and recycled (CP2)	☺	☺	☺
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Good design can help ensure that energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible. (See CP2)	☺	☺	☺
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Good design can help ensure that renewable energy measures incorporated into development. (See CP2)	☺	☺	☺
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Good design can assist the economy by providing an environment where people wish to live and work.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Effects not certain	?	?	?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Good design may help ensure town and village centres are a pleasant place to visit	☺	☺	☺

**Assessment of significance:** The policy will if successful have a significant effect on improving the appearance and impact of new development – some further detail is needed to ensure predicted positive effects occur – this will be done through the General Development Control Policies.

## Policy CP4 – Housing Provision

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy does not specifically refer to providing affordable housing, but could reduce house prices through increasing housing availability.	☺?	☺?	☺?
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy requires infrastructure to be provided, ensuring access to services	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Increased housing may result in increased crime /fear of crime	☹?	☹?	☹?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Housing development has the potential to harm landscape and townscape character. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Housing development has the potential to harm biodiversity. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Housing development has the potential to harm the historical environment This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Housing development has the potential to harm environmental quality. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	New development will result in more cars use, despite provision of public transport. Effect will worsen over time as more homes completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	The impact on flooding will to some extent depend on the location of development. Development could increase rates of run-off and thus contribute to flooding. Again effects are likely to worsen with more homes completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	At least 2750 homes will be on previously developed land. More brownfield land is likely to be available in the shorter term before available land is used.	☺☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced both during construction, and by new residents.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent as number of residents rises, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Construction and use of development will require energy, including from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables.	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New homes will mean new residents and therefore workforce.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	New housing may harm rural economy as most placed in / around existing towns. Effects may worsen over time with more development.	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	New homes may help contribute to continued viability of settlement centres	☺	☺	☺

Assessment of significance: This policy will have significant negative effects on the environment, in particular due to the large number of new homes that will use land and other resources such as fuel for heating.

**CP5 – Built-Up Areas and Previously developed land**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy does not specifically refer to providing affordable housing, but enabling development in BUABs could reduce house prices through increasing housing availability.	☺?	☺?	☺?
2 Access to services and facilities	The principle of allowing development in BUABs will enable services and facilities to be provided.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Increased development may result in increased crime /fear of crime	☹?	☹?	☹?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Development within BUABs has the potential to change townscape character, but would help protect landscape character. Effects on townscape character may worsen over time as development increases.	☺	☺	☺
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Development within BUABs may harm biodiversity, but protect it outside it. Effects within BUABs may worsen over time as development increases.	☹?	☹?	☹☹?
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Development within BUABs has the potential to change historic character in towns, but would help protect it in the wider landscape. Effects in towns may worsen over time as development increases	☺	☺	☺
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Development within existing BUABs may help ensure that the environmental quality of the rural environment is retained, but quality within the BUAB may decline.	?	?	?
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Development within BUABs will increase car travel to some extent, but will use existing roads / public transport, an therefore reduce adverse effect.	☹?	☹?	☹☹?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	The impact on flooding will to some extent depend on its location. Development could increase rates of run-off and thus contribute to flooding. Again effects are likely to worsen with more homes completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Enabling development in BUABs will help provide the minimum 2750 homes will be on previously developed land. More brownfield land is likely to be available in the shorter term before available land is used.	☺☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced both during construction and by new residents.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent as number of residents rises, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Both construction stage and new residents will require energy, including from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New homes will mean new residents and therefore workforce.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	New housing in BUAB may harm rural economy as most placed in existing towns. Effects may worsen over time with more development.	☹	☹	☹☹

16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	New homes in BUABs may help contribute to continued viability of town and village centres.	☺	☺	☺
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Assessment of significance: Development in BUABs will increase density of development within which could significantly change settlement character and harm the environmental quality within these areas.

### **CP6 – Strategic Location - West of Crawley**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy refers to meeting development principals which requires the provision of affordable housing. Development is most likely to occur medium term onwards	☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy refers to meeting development principals which requires the provision of services and facilities. Development is most likely to occur medium term onwards	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Increased development may result in increased crime /fear of crime	☺	☹?	☹?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Development will result in loss of landscape and strategic gap between Horsham and Crawley even though development principles aim to minimise this.	☺	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Development is likely to harm biodiversity e.g. through land take. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☺	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Development has the potential to harm historic character, particularly lfield Conservation Area. Development principles aim to minimise this.	☺	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	Development will have adverse effects on environmental quality of area – e.g. new roads will increase emission of air pollutants.	☺	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Development will result in more car journeys. If provided, a new road may further encourage car travel.	☺	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Some land west of Crawley is at risk from flooding. New development may also increase run-off.	☺	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Development will result in loss of greenfield land	☺	☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Development is likely to increase amount of waste produced during construction by residents although development principles help mitigate this.	☺	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent as number of residents rises, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☺	☹	☹☹

13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Both construction phase and new residents will require energy, including from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New homes will mean new residents and therefore workforce.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	New housing may harm rural economy as most placed in / around existing towns. Effects may worsen over time with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Development will enhance Crawley town centre but could affect vitality and viability of settlements in Horsham District	☹	☹?	☹?

Assessment of significance: The large amount of housing and other development will result in significant negative effects on the environment, including landscape, and biodiversity and could also impact environmental quality and affect flood risk.

### **CP7 – Strategic Location - West of Horsham**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy refers to meeting development principals which requires the provision of affordable housing. Development is likely to be from medium term onwards.	☺	☺	☺☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy refers to meeting development principals which sets out need for providing services and facilities.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Increased development may result in increased crime /fear of crime	☹?	☹?	☹?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Development will result in loss of landscape character and will alter the form of Horsham and Broadbridge Heath.	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Development is likely to harm biodiversity. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed. Development principles aim to minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Development has the potential to harm any archaeological remains that are present. Development principles aim to minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Development will have adverse effects on environmental quality of area – e.g. through new roads	☹	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	New development will result in more car journeys to some extent, although development principles aim to minimise this	☹	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Some land west of Horsham area is at risk from flooding. New development may also increase run-off.	☹	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Development will result in loss of greenfield land	☹	☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced both during construction, and on completion by new residents although development principles help mitigate this.	☹	☹	☹

12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent as number of residents rises, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Both construction and new residents will require energy, including from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New homes will mean new residents and therefore workforce.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	New housing may harm rural economy by focussing development around the Horsham area. Effects may worsen over time with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Development will enhance the vitality of Horsham town centre. Positive effects may increase in time	☺	☺	☺☺

Assessment of significance: The amount of housing and associated infrastructure will have a significant adverse effect on the landscape, biodiversity and environmental quality and affect flood risk.

### **CP8 – Small Scale Greenfield Sites**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Small scale housing provision to meet local need includes a provision for affordable homes.	☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Small scale development will help maintain existing services and facilities that may otherwise close due to insufficient population for a service to remain viable.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Effects uncertain	?	?	?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Development of small scale sites has the potential to harm character, although this is mitigated by policy wording.	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Development of small scale sites has the potential to harm biodiversity, depending on its exact location .	☹	☹	☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Development of small scale sites has the potential to harm historic character depending on its exact location.	☹	☹	☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	Development has the potential to adversely effect environmental quality	☹	☹	☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Development of small scale greenfield sites is likely to increase the number of car trips, e.g. to work or for some services and facilities	☹	☹	☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Risk of flooding depends to some extent on the location of development. Run off from new development may increase and contribute to flooding in this regard.	☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Development will result in loss of greenfield land	☹	☹	☹

11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced, both during construction and by new residents.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent as number of residents rises, even if reduction measures provided.	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Both construction new residents will require energy, including from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables.	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New homes will mean new residents and therefore workforce.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	New housing may help rural economy as small greenfield sites will be in some of the smaller settlements of the District.	☺?	☺?	☺?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Development may help to ensure the continued vitality of town and village centres	☺	☺	☺

Assessment of significance: These developments are relatively small in scale and, whilst some negative effects are likely the effects are likely to be relatively limited, although it depends on the actual location of each site.

### **CP9– Managing the release of housing land**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Managed release of housing will help ensure a continued supply of affordable homes through the plan period rather than it all happening at once.	☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities		☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime		☹	☹	☹
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling the rate of development may assist mitigation measures to be more effective.	?	?	?
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling the rate of development may assist mitigation measures to be more effective.	?	?	?
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling the rate of development may assist mitigation measures to be more effective.	?	?	?
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but controlling the rate of development may assist mitigation measures to be more effective.	?	?	?
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Managing development is likely to help ensure infrastructure provision can keep pace with the development and therefore help limit rise in additional car journeys.	☹?	☹?	☹?

9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land		☹	☹	☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling		☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible		☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy		☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Managed development is likely to help ensure a continued 'supply' of workers rather than the employment market being flooded at one time.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas		☹	☹	☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Managed development may help ensure that no sudden pressure is placed on retail centres as a result of a high level of development.	☺?	☺?	☺?

Assessment of significance: Overall significance of the effects of the policy is uncertain – it complements other policies which have greater impacts

### **CP10– Employment Provision**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☹	☹	☹
2 Access to services and facilities	N/A Policy does not apply to leisure and recreation facilities which provide employment.	☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Provision of employment may help ensure crime rates remain low	☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Employment provision has the potential to harm landscape and townscape character. This may worsen in time as more development is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Employment provision has the potential to harm biodiversity. This may worsen in time as more development is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Employment provision has the potential to harm the historical environment. This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Employment provision has the potential to harm environmental quality. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Employment provision is likely to increase road traffic through business related travel and people commuting to work. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	The impact on flooding will depend on the location of employment development. Development could increase rates of run-off and thus contribute to flooding. Again effects are likely to worsen over time.	☹	☹	☹☹

10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Some employment provision is likely to result in the loss of greenfield land, but other development may regenerate brownfield sites. This may worsen over time as more development takes place	☹	☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during construction phase and during business use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	The construction stage and business use will require energy. Some will come from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	New employment provision will help enhance the economy.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Effect on rural economy depends on location of provision	?	?	?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Employment sites may help village and town centres with employees using the centres for basic services	☺?	☺?	☺?

Assessment of significance: Employment development is likely to have significant negative effects on environmental objectives, due to the level of development that will be required.

### **CP11– Employment Sites and Premises**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy does not apply to leisure and recreation facilities which provide employment.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Continued provision of employment sites / premises may help ensure crime rates remain low	☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Employment provision has the potential to harm land & townscape character, but ensuring continued use of existing sites helps minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Employment provision has the potential to harm biodiversity but ensuring continued use of existing sites helps minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Employment provision has the potential to harm the historical environment but ensuring continued use of existing sites helps minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Employment provision has the potential to harm environmental quality but ensuring continued use of existing sites helps minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Employment provision is likely to increase road traffic through business related travel, and people commuting to work. Use of existing employment sites and locations may help to minimise this.	☹	☹	☹☹

9 To reduce the risk of flooding	The impact on flooding will to some extent depend on location of employment sites, but employment development could contribute to increased runoff.	☹	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Ensuring continued and better use of existing employment land will minimise the amount of greenfield land needed for employment	☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during construction and during business use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Construction and business use of development will require energy with some from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Employment provision and sites will help enhance the economy.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Effect on rural economy depends on location of sites	?	?	?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Employment sites may help village and town centres with employees using the centres for basic services	☺?	☺?	☺?

Assessment of significance: The significance this policy is more limited as it aims to maintain existing employment sites and premises.

### **CP12– Affordable Housing**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy ensures provision of affordable homes. Provision likely to increase over time as more development completed	☺	☺	☺☺
2 Access to services and facilities		☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Uncertain – affordable housing can increase fear of crime for some	?	?	?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but housing tenure itself has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but housing tenure itself has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but housing tenure itself has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but housing tenure itself has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Provision of affordable homes will ensure that all people employed in the District can live and work in locations close together.	☹	☹	☹

9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Provision of affordable housing is independent of its actual location.	☹	☹	☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during both construction and use, but housing tenure has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent, even if reduction measures provided but housing tenure itself has no further effect	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	The construction stage and use will require energy, but housing tenure has no additional effect on provision of renewable energy.	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Provision of affordable homes will ensure that all people employed in the District can live & work in locations close together which is beneficial for the economy	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Affordable homes may help ensure that rural workers on low pay can remain living in the District	☺	☺	☺
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres		☹	☹	☹

**Assessment of significance:** If successful this policy will have a significant effect in providing a range of housing which meets needs. However the overall impact of affordable housing on other objectives is unlikely to have further effects over and above those outlined in the assessment of CP4.

### **CP13– Infrastructure Requirements**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☹	☹	☹
2 Access to services and facilities	Ensures continued access to services and facilities throughout the plan period.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Provision of facilities e.g. recreation may help ensure crime rates remain low	☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Service and infrastructure provision has the potential to harm landscape and townscape character. This may worsen in time as more development is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Service and infrastructure provision has the potential to harm biodiversity. This may worsen in time as more development is completed	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Service and infrastructure provision has the potential to harm the historical environment This may worsen in time as more housing is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Service and infrastructure provision has the potential to harm environmental quality This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹

8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Car journeys may be minimised if services are located close to new development. Public transport may be part of this. Improvements may also increase over time as more services are available.	☺?	☺☺?	☺☺?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Service and infrastructure provision is likely to result in the loss of some greenfield land. This may worsen over time as more development takes place.	☹	☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Any new development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during construction and use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Infrastructure provision is likely to increase energy and water consumption is likely to increase to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Infrastructure provision will require energy. Some will come from fossil fuels. Effects over time depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Some services will be an employment provider and also ensure that the area is a pleasant place to live and work.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Most infrastructure is likely to be located within settlements which may increase inequalities in outlying rural areas.	☹?	☹?	☹?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Provision of some services could enhance or detract from village centres.	?	?	?

Assessment of significance:. Taken in isolation, infrastructure provision may have a relatively limited significance on the SEA objectives, but combined with that of CP4 etc the overall scale of development will have a significant impact.

#### **CP14– Protection and Enhancement of Community Facilities and Services**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☹	☹	☹
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy aims to ensures a continued / improved access to services and facilities.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Provision of facilities e.g. recreation may ensure crime rates remain low	☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	New facilities could harm town or landscape character, but resisting the loss of existing facilities will help retain existing character.	?	?	?
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	New facilities could harm town or landscape biodiversity, but resisting the loss of existing facilities will help retain existing biodiversity.	?	?	?
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	New facilities could harm the historic environment, but resisting the loss of existing facilities will help retain existing historical character.	?	?	?
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	New facilities could harm environmental quality, but resisting the loss of existing facilities will help retain existing environmental quality.	?	?	?

8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Effects uncertain: depends on nature and location of proposal.	?	?	?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Redevelopment of land which serves a community need would result in use of brownfield land, but conversely could lead to a replacement facility being built on a greenfield site.	?	?	?
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Any new development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during construction and use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Enhancement of facilities is likely to increase water and energy consumption to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Any construction of new facilities will require energy as will their use, which will require fossil fuels. Effects depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Enhancing community facilities and services will help ensure district remains a pleasant place to live and work	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Effects uncertain	?	?	?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Provision of services could enhance village centres.	☺?	☺?	☺?

Assessment of significance: The overall significance of this policy is relatively low as it will apply to a relatively low number of sites and helps maintain current provision.

### **CP15– Rural Strategy**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☹	☹	☹
2 Access to services and facilities		☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Rural diversification may help increase rural employment and reduce crime in these areas.	☺?	☺?	☺?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Rural diversification has potential to harm rural character but policy wording provides strict control against this.	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Rural diversification has potential to harm biodiversity, however policy wording requires environmental enhancements	☺	☺	☺
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Rural diversification has potential to harm historic character but policy wording provides strict control against this.	☹	☹	☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Rural diversification has potential to harm environmental quality, but policy wording requires environmental enhancements	☺	☺	☺

8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Public transport is limited in rural areas and any diversification is therefore likely to increase car journeys. This could worsen in time with more developments.	☹	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Effects depend on location of development – increased runoff will be low if existing buildings are reused.	☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Some diversification schemes may be able to make use of rural brownfield sites, but some may be greenfield developments	?	?	?
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced both during construction and use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Diversification may increase energy and water consumption to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Any new construction, and use will require energy. Some will come from fossil fuels. Effects depend on exact provision of renewables.	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Economy will be enhanced by diversification schemes. Effects could improve over time as more schemes come forward.	☺	☺	☺☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Rural diversification will help reduce inequalities to the rural economy Effects could improve over time as more schemes come forward.	☺	☺	☺☺
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Uncertain – could enhance village centres, but could also draw trade away depending on nature of scheme e.g. farm shop.	?	?	?

Assessment of significance: Effects of this policy could be very significant as schemes could change character, appearance and economy of rural areas. Some are positive but the effects on environmental objectives is negative.

### **CP16 – Inclusive Communities**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Policy will ensure that all sections of the population can access the type of housing / accommodation they require. Access may improve over time as accommodation provided	☺	☺	☺☺
2 Access to services and facilities		☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime		☹	☹	☹
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Housing development has the potential to harm character, but housing type / tenure is unlikely to have any further effect.	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Housing development has the potential to harm biodiversity, but housing type / tenure is unlikely to have any further effect.	☹	☹	☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Housing development has the potential to harm historical character, but housing type / tenure is unlikely to have any further effect.	☹	☹	☹

7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Housing development has the potential to environmental quality, but housing type / tenure is unlikely to have any further effect.	☹	☹	☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Some of the accommodation needs provided for in this policy may be in rural locations which may increase car journeys for staff / families.	☹	☹	☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☹	☹	☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	N/A Some housing will be on brownfield land, some greenfield but the housing tenure is independent of this.	☹	☹	☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development is likely to increase the amount of waste produced but housing tenure will not have any additional effects.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption likely to increase to some extent, but provision for specific housing needs has no further effect	☹	☹	☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Housing construction will require energy. Some will come from fossil fuels but provision for specific housing needs has no further effect.	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Provision of homes to meet a range of needs will help contribute to the high and stable economy e.g. through employment opportunities	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Policy assists provision of dwellings for rural workers which may help rural economy	☺	☺	☺
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Effects uncertain	?	?	?

Assessment of significance: The amount of housing to meet specific needs is relatively low and effects of this policy therefore of limited significance, individually, although cumulatively would contribute to impacts of CP4.

Gypsy and Traveller Sites - The effects of providing gypsy and traveller sites was assessed for a separate policy, which was removed from the Core Strategy following the Inspectors' Report. Provision for this group is however still made under CP16, and the effect of providing for this group on the sustainability objectives is included for completeness. The findings of this assessment are therefore relevant to CP16, with further mitigation of any problems to be addressed as part of the DPD being prepared for this issue. This document will be subject to its own SA/SEA process.

## **Gypsies and Travellers**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Provision of gypsy sites will ensure that this group of the population have access to the accommodation they need	☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Gypsy sites may be some distance from services by their nature, although the policy helps to limit this as far as possible	☹	☹	☹
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Gypsy sites may raise the fear of crime in some sections of the community	☹	☹	☹
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Gypsy sites may adversely affect the character of the landscape. Long term effects difficult to predict as no data available on need	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Gypsy sites may adversely affect biodiversity. Long term effects difficult to predict as no data available on need	☹	☹	☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Gypsy sites may adversely affect the historical environment. Long term effects difficult to predict as no data available on need	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	Gypsy sites may adversely affect environmental quality. Long term effects difficult to predict as no data available on need	☹	☹	☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Gypsy sites are by nature more remote, and the lifestyle involves travel. This is therefore unlikely to reduce car journeys	☹	☹	☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Gypsy sites are likely to be located on greenfield land	☹	☹	☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling		?	?	?
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible		?	?	?
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy		?	?	?
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Residents of sites may contribute to the overall economy through work	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Gypsy sites are in rural locations, and may help with the employment in these areas, and reduce inequalities	☺	☺	☺
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Residents of sites will travel to village / town centres for shops etc and will contribute to maintenance of vitality of these centres	☺	☺	☺

**Assessment of significance:** Although a contentious issue, the number of gypsy sites in the District is likely to remain small, and negative effects may be relatively limited, limiting actual significance. In the areas where sites are placed significant effects may be much higher.

### **CP17 – Vitality and Viability of Existing Centres**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Village and town centres fulfil a need e.g. in meeting food requirements.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Effects uncertain	?	?	?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	New and enhanced retail proposals may have the chance to adversely affect character. Effects could worsen over time with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Urban areas can support biodiversity, which could be affected by retail extensions and improvements, but exact impacts would depend on nature of development	☹	☹	☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Village and town centres are often part of the historic core, and proposals could harm this. Effects could worsen over time with cumulative change	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Effects uncertain	?	?	?
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Some people will always reach village centres by car, but this is relatively independent of the decision for a shop to locate in a village centre.	☺	☺	☺
9 To reduce the risk of flooding		☺	☺	☺
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Extension and redevelopment of retail in village centres is likely to be on brownfield land	☺	☺	☺
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	New development / extension is likely to increase the amount of waste produced during construction and use.	☹	☹	☹
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Retail development is likely to increase energy and water consumption to some extent, even if reduction measures provided. This may worsen in time as more development is completed.	☹	☹	☹☹
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Any retail construction stage and its use will require energy. Some will come from fossil fuels. Effects depend on exact provision of renewables	☹	☹	☹
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Ensuring that village and town centres remain viable will help maintain the overall high and stable economy	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Investment in town centres / village centres may draw focus away from rural economy	☹?	☹?	☹?
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Policy helps ensure that town centre and village centre vitality and viability is maintained and enhanced.	☺	☺	☺

Assessment of significance: Overall significance of this policy is likely to be relatively low as amount of change from current situation expected to be relatively small.

### **CP18 – Tourism and Cultural Facilities**

<b>SA/ SEA Objective</b>	<b>Summary of effects</b>	<b>Short term</b>	<b>Medium term</b>	<b>Long term</b>
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☹	☹	☹
2 Access to services and facilities	Policy could assist the enhancement of some facilities in towns and villages.	☺?	☺?	☺?
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location	?	?	?
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Some tourism development has the potential to harm landscape character but policy seeks to avoid this. Some could enhance landscape character.	☹	☹	☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Whilst some tourist activities may enhance biodiversity, some tourism development has the potential to harm biodiversity but policy wording may help avoid this. Effects could worsen over time with more development.	☹?	☹?	☹☹?
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Whilst some tourism development has the potential to harm historical character some may enhance it. Policy wording seeks to avoid damage.	☹	☹	☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Whilst some tourism development has the potential to harm environmental quality but policy wording may help to avoid this. Effects could worsen over time with more development	☹?	☹?	☹☹?
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Many of the attractions in Horsham District are based on their rural nature. Attractions are therefore likely to be remote and most accessible by car. Effects could increase in long term if new or expanded attractions	☹	☹	☹☹
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location	?	?	?
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location	?	?	?
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location	?	?	?
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location.	?	?	?
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Uncertain – depends on nature of attraction and its location.	?	?	?
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Tourism development will contribute to the overall strong economy	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Tourism development in rural locations is likely to help reduce rural inequalities. This may be particularly so over time as more sites provided / enhanced	☺	☺	☺☺
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Tourism could detract from or assist village centres depending on nature of proposal. Policy wording seeks to ensure vitality is not harmed	☹	☹	☹

Assessment of significance: The significance of this policy is difficult to predict as it depends on the nature of the proposals that come forward. Some may have a larger impact than others.

**CP19 – Managing Travel Demand and Widening Choice of Transport**

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of effects	Short term	Medium term	Long term
1 Access to Affordable Homes		☺	☺	☺
2 Access to services and facilities	Transport networks ensures services and facilities can be reached.	☺	☺	☺
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime		☺	☺	☺
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	Travel networks, particularly new roads are likely to damage landscape character. Effects would worsen over time as with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	Travel networks, particularly new roads are likely to damage biodiversity. Effects would worsen over time as with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Enhancements to travel networks, particularly new roads are likely to damage the historical environment. Effects would worsen over time as with more development.	☹	☹	☹☹
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air, soil and water quality	Enhancements to travel networks, particularly new roads are likely to damage environmental quality. Effects would worsen over time as with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	Policy aims to ensure that modes of travel other than the car are promoted, but also discusses need for new roads.	☺?	☺☺?	☺☺?
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	New pavements, cycle paths and roads all increase run-off and contribute to flooding. Effects may worsen over time with increasing development.	☹	☹	☹☹
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	New transport provision is likely to use some greenfield land. Effects would worsen over time as with more development	☹	☹	☹☹
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	Effects uncertain	?	?	?
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible		☺	☺	☺
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Reducing vehicle use will help lower emissions of greenhouse gases.	☺	☺	☺
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Providing a range of transport modes helps ensure that all sections of the community can reach their employment.	☺	☺	☺
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Public transport is difficult to provide in very rural areas, and people in these areas without a car may remain disadvantaged, particularly in the long term, if the rest of the economy continues to grow	☹	☹	☹☹
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	Provision of transport is likely to help ensure that people can reach town and village centres and therefore contribute to its vitality	☺	☺	☺

Assessment of significance: Overall significance is hard to judge as provision of new roads and junctions are likely to have a significant impact, particularly on the environment but reducing car journeys may also significantly improve the environment.

## Cumulative Effects of Core Policy Options

This chart sets out a summary of the likely effects of the Core Policies on each of the sustainability objectives. This enables the overall cumulative and synergistic effects to be more clearly seen in relation to one another, and effects analysed. A summary of the cumulative and synergistic effects of the Core Policies on the Sustainability Objectives is summarised below the table.

		Sustainability Objective															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Core Policy	1	☹	☹	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	☺	☹	☺	☺	☺	?	☹	?
	2	☹	☹	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	☹	?
	3	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	☺
	4	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☺
	5	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☺	?	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☺
	6	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹
	7	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☺
	8	☺	☺	?	?	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☺
	9	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	?	?	☹	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺
	10	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☺	☺
	11	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☹	☺	?	☺
	12	☺	☺	✂	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	☺
	13	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	☹	☺	☺	☹	☹	☹	☹	☺	☺	?
	14	☺	☺	☺	☺	?	?	?	?	☺	?	☹	☹	☹	☺	☹	☺
	15	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☺	☹	☺	?	☹	☹	☹	☺	?	?
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SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of cumulative /synergistic effects
1 Access to Affordable Homes	Most of the core policies work together to help improve access to affordable homes, through enabling provision of housing, setting thresholds for affordable housing and also policies to meet specific housing needs of different sections of the community
2 Access to services and facilities	Most of the core policies work together to help improve access to services and facilities, through policies which require specific provision of facilities or protect existing services. In addition, requirements of placing housing development and facilities close together means needs of communities will be better met.
3 Reduce crime and fear of crime	In the main most of the core policies work together to help reduce crime and fear of crime, including provision of well designed housing and provision of employment and facilities.
4 Conserve & Enhance land and townscape character	A number of policies may cumulatively result in the land and townscape character of the District being harmed through development in settlements and development in the countryside CP1 CP2 and CP3 may work together to help improve biodiversity by protecting sites directly and requiring mitigation measures through design.
5 Conserve and enhance biodiversity	A number of policies result in development across the District (i.e. West of Horsham / West of Crawley and small greenfield sites). This may harm biodiversity directly and also combine to reduce the amount of wildlife corridors etc and harm biodiversity more indirectly. CP1 CP2 and CP3 may work together to help improve biodiversity by protecting sites directly and requiring mitigation measures through design.
6 Conserve and enhance historical environment	Policies resulting in development may cumulatively impact on the historical environment of the District. This could result through direct development on these sites, or by changing the historical character / settlement pattern and form. CP1 CP2 and CP3 may work together to help improve the historical environment by protecting sites directly and requiring mitigation measures through design.
7 Maintain high quality environment in terms of air soil and water quality	The overall effect of the policies which result in development will lead to reduced environmental quality. CP1 CP2 and CP3 may work together to help improve environmental quality by protecting sites directly and requiring mitigation measures through design.
8 Reduce car journeys and promote alternative means of transport	It is likely that most policies will combine to increase the overall number of car journeys. Development in all locations across the District, from west of Horsham to rural diversification and proposals will lead to more people living / visiting the District. A proportion of these trips will be by car.
9 To reduce the risk of flooding	Several policies may combine to add to the risk of flooding in the District. In the main this is likely to be indirectly rather than directly through development on floodplains, by increasing the area of land which is developed and also the density within existing settlements. This combines to increase rates of run off and therefore increase the risk of flash floods.
10 Efficient land use by prioritising brownfield land	Whilst there is a specific requirement for housing to be built on previously developed land and designation of BUABs helps enable this to be achieved, many policies (West of Horsham, West of Crawley and small scale greenfield allocations) will all lead to the loss of greenfield land in various locations across the District.

SA/ SEA Objective	Summary of cumulative /synergistic effects
11 Reduce waste and maximise recycling	The amount of development required by many of the policies will combine to increase the rate of waste produced. This will result as more people move to the District. Development itself will also led to waste arising through the construction process – the more development there is the higher this will be.
12 Ensure energy and water consumption is as efficient as possible	Energy and water consumption is likely to increase as a whole with more people living and working in the District. The scale of development may however allow for economies of scale which work to reduce energy and water consumption from what it may otherwise be
13 Reduce greenhouse gases by encouraging provision and use of renewable energy	Emission of greenhouse gases are likely to increase as a whole with more people living and working in the District. The scale of development may however allow for economies of scale with combined heat and power / renewable energy schemes being more cost effective to install.
14 Maintain overall high and stable economy	Most policies are likely to work together in enhancing the economy. Development provides homes and employment and at the same time protection of the environment helps ensure that the District remains an attractive place to live and work, so retaining and attracting businesses and employees to locate to the area.
15 Enhance areas of inequalities in economy including rural areas	Development in rural areas may combine to harm environmental quality, character and biodiversity - impacting on one may worsen the impact on another. Conversely policies such as rural strategy and enabling gypsy sites may work together to enhance the rural economy through providing employees who work on the land and other enhancements to rural businesses.
16 Maintain and enhance vitality and viability of Horsham town and other village centres	The cumulative effect of housing and employment development may assist in maintaining town and village centre vitality as both residents and employees in settlements use the town or village centre to meet their needs.