

# Sustainability Appraisal

June 2013

Design Guide for Extensions & Alterations  
Supplementary Planning document



Brighton & Hove  
City Council

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## Section 1 Summary

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) cover a range of issues both thematic and area specific. The purpose of SPDs is to provide further detail and guidance relating to policies contained in the council's Development Plan Documents (DPD), which includes the council's adopted Local Plan 2005 and will include the forthcoming Brighton & Hove City Plan.

The Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD was initially proposed to be called the Householder Extensions SPD. The SA Scoping Report (April 2010) accordingly described the proposed SPD as a design guide for householders wishing to build extensions, which would cover the design and planning principles to be taken into consideration when planning extensions to residential development, whether they need planning permission or not. The name of the SPD was amended because:

- i. The principles in the draft SPD would apply to properties which were originally built as houses, but are now used for non-residential purposes. It therefore was decided the name should not specifically refer to "householders" as it could potentially apply to other categories of person proposing to extend or alter a building that has undergone a change of use.
- ii. The guide includes roof alterations which may or may not serve to extend the space within the building. It was therefore decided to add the reference to alterations.

The council is of the view that the change of name does not give rise to any significant changes to the scope of the SA. In relation to consultation, the preliminary consultations on the SPD before drafting of the SPD commenced involved groups with an interest in extensions and alterations of properties including both residential and other uses. In addition, consultation on the scope of the SA involved sending the Scoping Report to statutory consultees and publishing the Scoping Report on the council's website. When the name of the proposed SPD was amended the statutory consultees were informed and a note was placed on the website explaining the change of name, welcoming any further comments if this change of name was considered consequential in relation to the scope of the SPD.

At the time that work commenced on the SPD, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required a Sustainability Appraisal to be undertaken for all SPDs. Although this has now been removed, Brighton & Hove City Council has taken the decision to complete an SA on all SPDs until the adoption of the parent DPD, the Brighton & Hove City Plan. This SA also incorporates the requirements of Strategic Environmental Assessment in accordance with the European Directive EC/2001/42.

The purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the emerging SPD. SA helps to ensure decision makers are better informed of the sustainability aspects of the plan and to ensure that the environmental, economic and social impacts of the plan are understood.

### Scoping

The first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal involved the preparation of a Scoping Report. This set out the current baseline data of the city with regards to environmental, economic, social factors and sustainability issues relevant to the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD, described the plans, policies and

guidance that had a bearing on the SPD, and identified a number of objectives and indicators to form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework that would be used to assess the SPD. The Framework is described in more detail in Section 4.

The Scoping Report also set out the broad options that were considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal.

<b>Options Table</b>	
<b>Option 1</b>	Do nothing. Rely on Local Plan and other existing policies
<b>Option 2</b>	Do maximum: Produce SPD to provide guidance ( <i>for householders</i> ) in the design and planning principles to be taken into consideration when planning extensions to ( <i>residential</i> ) development, whether they need planning permission or not.

The Scoping Report was circulated for consultation in March 2010. One response was received, from Natural England, which endorsed the Scoping Report and approved its inclusion of guidance to ensure the protection of the South Downs National Park, the enhancement of biodiversity and recognition of the link between healthy ecosystems and quality of life. This response has been taken into consideration in carrying out the Sustainability Appraisal. The full consultation response on the Scoping Report can be found in Appendix E.

**Assessment of the objectives of the SPD**

The four main aims and objectives of the SPD were assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework to ensure that the SPD is compatible with sustainable development and to identify where any conflicts may arise. The aims and objectives are:

1. To set out the general design principles that should be applied to various types of extension and alteration of residential buildings and commercial buildings that are of a domestic appearance.
2. To provide guidance on the types of extension and alterations that would and would not be considered acceptable.
3. To protect the amenity of residents from harmful development.
4. To preserve the special character of Listed Buildings, buildings of Local Interest and historic buildings in Conservation Areas.

Assessment against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework showed that the overall aims and objectives of the SPD had no link or no impact with the majority of objectives. Where the aims of the SPD did have an impact, they were positive. The SPD should have significant positive impacts on objective 3, which is concerned with the preservation of the city’s historic landscapes and townscapes, objective 5 which is concerned with provision of housing, and objective 13 which is concerned with improving health.

### **Assessment of the emerging SPD, June 2010**

The emerging SPD was developed, into which the sustainability appraisal process fed to ensure that the SPD considered all sustainability issues identified in the scoping stage.

The initial assessment of the SPD found that it had the potential to have a positive impact on sustainability, particularly on the environment. For instance, the SPD encourages re-use and investment in existing stock, promotes efficient use of land and supports settled neighbourhoods, helps and encourages householders to extend, alter and adapt their homes in a manner which meets their changing needs whilst respecting the amenity of their neighbours, to improve their durability and adaptability, incorporates guidance to minimize risk of surface water run-off, helps to ensure retention of local distinctiveness/character, supports investment in existing housing stock and improvement of housing quality.

The assessment made suggestions for amendments to the SPD including:

- To cross refer explicitly to SPD 08 Sustainable Building Design in relation to relevant sustainability topics (such as ecology, water) explain that SPD08 requires completion of the online Sustainability Checklist with certain categories of planning application, and recommend use of the Checklist as a source of best practice advice even where planning permission is not required.
- To include a brief introductory section which explains that specific rules and standards apply in relation to listed buildings and Conservation Areas, with reference to SPD09 Architectural Features.
- To insert brief guidance in relation to relevant landscape/nature conservation designations in Brighton & Hove, with reference to SPD09 Nature Conservation and Development, and brief advice regarding the South Downs National Park planning regime.
- To include wording on lifetime homes principles in the introductory text, and to cross refer to PAN03 Accessible Housing and Lifetime Homes. This had been included in an initial draft, but was proposed for deletion as the first draft was refined. The SA suggested reinstating this wording and cross reference.
- To reinstate wording on designing out crime, initially proposed for deletion from the initial draft SPD.
- Several refinements to the introductory section on matters relating to (environmental) sustainability, to identify the range of possible environmental implications that can arise from extension or alteration works, and provide clear and concise cross-references to further sources of detailed guidance that users of the SPD should have regard to. This included recommendations to retain certain items that were proposed for deletion from the initial draft, including items relating to water consumption and waste.
- To refer to the importance of giving effect to policy on protection of trees as set out in SPD06 Trees and Development Sites within the text. Wording to this effect had been included but was proposed for deletion from the initial draft SPD. The SA therefore recommended retaining it.

### **Assessment of first draft SPD, September 2011**

A review of the draft SPD was undertaken to determine whether the comments provided on the emerging document were incorporated into the SPD, to identify any additional sustainability issues that may have arisen during changes or amendments and to complete the formal assessment against the Sustainability Appraisal Matrix (see Appendix F).

The review found that some of the suggestions made during the first assessment had been incorporated into the draft of the SPD as follows:

1. Introductory section contains information on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and cross references to SPD09 Architectural Features.
2. Introductory section includes information on Lifetime Homes standards and cross references to PAN03 Accessible Housing and Lifetime Homes.
3. Further refinements to the introduction to include information on energy efficiency, and information on sustainable drainage and waste reduction included in Appendix C.
4. The suggestion to include a reference to SPD11 Nature Conservation in Development was included, with a link in Appendix 3, however the SA suggests that the wording could be amended to more fully reflect the guidance provided by SPD11 to:
  - “Guidance on developing a green roof as well as other measures that could be of benefit to biodiversity can be found in the Nature Conservation and Development SPD11”.
5. The suggestion to cross refer to SPD08 Sustainable Building Design was included in Appendix C, however the SA suggests that a hyperlink to the SPD and to the Sustainability Checklist pages on the council’s website would also be of use as follows:
  - For further guidance on recommended standards for new development see SPD08 Sustainable Building Design  
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=c1200178>
  - For details on the Sustainability Checklist, which has to be completed for certain planning applications but that can provide useful information for permitted development:  
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=c1174453>
6. The suggestion to retain the text regarding protecting Trees as set out in SPD06 Trees and Development sites was rejected, however the introductory section does include a section on trees and Tree Protection Orders, and has links to all SPDs in Appendix D.

The following recommendations were not included:

- The wording on designing out crime and Secured by Design Principles.
- The reference to the South Downs National Park Planning Authority roles and responsibilities.

In addition to the recommendations outlined under points (4) and (5) above, the SA made the following additional recommendations following review of the second draft SPD:

- To include the contact details for the South Downs National Park Authority in the Useful Contacts and References section of the SPD, and include a short reference to planning and the SDNP.
- That the score against the objective “integrating health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes and project” could be improved from a score of “no impact” to a “positive” score if the wording that referred to Secured By Design principles was reinstated in the SPD.

#### **Further amendments following the appraisal:**

- The wording relating to the Nature Conservation in Development SPD was amended as suggested.
- The links to the Sustainable Building Design SPD08 webpage were not included as currently the information relating to householder extensions is considered to be of minimal relevance.
- The contact details and information relating to the South Downs National Park were included as suggested.
- The reference to Secured by Design was included as suggested.

#### **Consultation on first draft SPD/SA, December 2011**

In accordance with the regulations on Sustainability Appraisal, the SA was sent to the three statutory consultees: Natural England, the Environment Agency and English Heritage as well as being available on the city council’s website. The SPD was also circulated widely. One response was received on the Sustainability Appraisal Report from Natural England which considered the SA assessment to be justified and made a recommendation for the SPD to emphasise the value of gardens. See Appendix E for the full response.

#### **Assessment of second draft SPD, July to December 2012**

A number of responses were received on the SPD, resulting in some changes being made. The majority of the changes are considered to provide more detailed technical design guidance including: additional information in relation to infill extensions, further detail on side extensions, further information on new and replacement windows, further information on roof extensions, alterations and dormers, and further information in relation to Listed Buildings, buildings of local interest and buildings within Conservation Areas. In addition, the policy was amended to provide general support for modern design approaches in appropriate circumstances, to provide support for proposals to improve the sustainability of buildings, and some specific restrictions were removed, including those relating to the depth of extensions on detached properties.

The second draft SPD was again subject to Sustainability Appraisal. As the majority of the amendments were to provide additional detail on existing policy requirements and as none of the changes to the SPD resulted in any significant changes to the policy position, the SA had no further input into the development of the SPD and no further suggestions for changes.

### **Final version SPD, May 2013**

Following consultation, slight amendments to the SPD took place. Again, these were minor amendments for clarification purposes, and did not result in any significant changes to the policy position. The SA had no further input to the SPD at this stage.

### **Assessment of Options**

The Sustainability Appraisal incorporated a formal assessment of the two options set out above against the Sustainability Appraisal Matrix. The formal assessment can be found in Appendix F.

#### **Option 1**

This option is considered to have positive impacts on objectives relating to biodiversity, maintaining local distinctiveness, protecting the South Downs, meeting the need for housing, minimising risk of pollution to water, minimising water consumption, improving health, engaging local communities, maximising sustainable energy use, ensuring adaptability to climate change, meeting environmental standards and reducing waste. There are a range of existing policies contained within the Local Plan as well as Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents that provide policy guidance on these issues that would ensure the development of an extension avoids negative impacts and has positive impacts. However, it is noted that these policies will only apply to development that requires planning permission and are unlikely to be applied to any development that is considered to be Permitted Development.

#### **Option 2**

This option is also considered to have positive impacts on objectives relating to biodiversity, maintaining local distinctiveness, protecting the South Downs, meeting the need for housing, minimising risk of pollution to water, minimising water consumption, improving health, considering health & community safety, engaging local communities, maximising sustainable energy use, ensuring adaptability to climate change, meeting environmental standards and reducing waste. The adverse impacts that an extension can have on the property itself, on neighbouring properties, the streetscene and general environment, as well as on the amenity of neighbouring residents are strongly reinforced throughout the document leading to a significant positive impact on the objectives relating to maintaining local distinctiveness and improving health and are considered to be more positive than Option 1. As this option will also provide guidance for extensions that do not require planning permission, this also contributes to the significant positive impact.

### **Overall conclusion**

Although Option 1 is considered to bring about a range of positive impacts, Option 2 provides greater opportunity for positive impact, as the SPD provides also guidance for extensions considered to be permitted development and therefore has a greater scope than existing policies. This is particularly the case with the objectives relating to maintaining local distinctiveness and improving health. The SPD should ensure that the quality of the built environment remains high, that the characteristics of all

neighbourhoods, including Conservation Areas, are maintained and that the amenity and quality of life of local communities are preserved.

The SA suggests that the production of the SPD will have the most scope for significant positive impacts.



## Section 2 Introduction

### Introduction

This document forms the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations Supplementary Planning Document.

This document will:

- State why the SPD is undergoing an SA/SEA
- State why a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is required
- Describe the process
- Undertake Stage B of the SA/SEA process (testing the SPD aims, objectives and options, predicting the effects of the draft SPD, evaluating the effects of the draft SPD, consider ways of mitigating the adverse effects and propose measures to monitor the effects of the SPD)

This document also contains information required by Stage A of the SA process or stages (a) to (e) of Annex 1 of the SEA Directive, updated where relevant, which was previously reported in the Scoping Report (2010).

### Supplementary Planning Documents

The Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD will provide detailed design guidance for extensions and alterations to residential buildings and commercial buildings of a traditional domestic appearance. It will replace an earlier Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to roofs and provide new guidance for rear, side and front extensions. It will cover the design and planning principles to be taken into consideration when planning this type of extension, whether they need planning permission or not. The SPD will not include guidance on sustainable building design as this is covered in depth by existing adopted policy SPD08 Sustainable Building Design.

### Screening

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required a Sustainability Appraisal for Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. It is recognised that this requirement for SPDs changed with the Planning Act 2008, however Brighton & Hove City Council has taken the decision to complete an SA on all SPDs until the parent DPD (the City Plan) has been adopted.

With regard to the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects referred to in article 3(5) and set out in Annex 11 of the SEA Directive this authority is of the informal opinion that the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD does require SEA. This is with regard to the fact that it determines the use of small areas at local level and is subject to preparation and adoption by a local authority.

### Sustainability Appraisal

The Sustainability Appraisal (SA) plays an important part in demonstrating if the SPD is sound by ensuring it reflects sustainability objectives. The purpose of the SA is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the SPD. The preparation of the SPD is carried out in parallel with the SA and both are subject to consultation. The role of the SA is to ensure decision makers are better informed of the sustainability aspects of the plan and to ensure that the environmental, economic and social impacts of the plan are understood.

This final SA report follows production of a Scoping Report (Stage A) which was circulated for consultation in April 2010 and the first draft SA report which was circulated for consultation in December 2011.

The stages of SA covered in this document are as follows:

**Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope**

- A1: Plans, Programmes & Guidance (of relevance to the SPD) – updated since Scoping stage
- A2: Baseline Data – updated since Scoping stage
- A3: Sustainability Issues (of relevance to the SPD)
- A4: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

**Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects**

- B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework
- B2: Developing the SPD options
- B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD
- B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD
- B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects
- B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD

**Stage C: Prepare the SA report**

Sustainability Appraisal is an iterative process – findings of this appraisal and responses received during the consultation periods have been used to improve the SPD to ensure that it does not have any adverse impacts on sustainability.

## Section 3 Appraisal Methodology

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report has been prepared by officers from the council's Planning Strategy Team. The approach adopted for this Sustainability Appraisal followed the 2005 CLG Guidance "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks" and guidance produced by the Planning Advisory Service in the on-line Plan Making Manual Sustainability Appraisal pages.<sup>1</sup>

The SA Guidance from CLG (2005) comprised five main stages. The SA process works in parallel with the preparation of the SPD and link across at all stages.

- A – Setting the context, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope
- B – Development and refining options and assessing effects
- C – Preparing the SA Report
- D – Consulting on the SA Report
- E – Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the DPD

### Stage A

#### Plans and Programmes Influencing the SPD

As part of the Scoping Report a number of plans and policies were identified that were of relevance to the preparation of the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD. These were set out in the Scoping Report (April 2010). This was updated in 2012 to take into account major changes in legislation and guidance. See Appendix A.

#### Baseline Data

As part of the SA for the City Plan, a considerable amount of data that shows the current status of the area was collected by reviewing a range of documents and data sources or through the commissioning of studies. This list of data was reviewed and was set out in the Scoping Report (April 2010). This has been reproduced and updated in Appendix B.

#### Identification of Sustainability Issues, Objectives and Indicators

Through the examination of the plans and policies, together with the findings of the baseline data, the different sustainability issues of Brighton & Hove were identified. From these issues, a number of sustainability appraisal objectives were identified which were used to assess the potential impacts of objectives and the options of the SPD. Indicators to measure the impact were devised by council officers as well as through the expertise of a number of organisations during a number of consultation periods that have been held on various planning policies. The key sustainability issues of relevance to the SPD are set out in Appendix C.

#### Scoping Report

The plans, programmes, strategies and guidance, baseline information, sustainability issues, sustainability objectives and the proposed sustainability appraisal framework were set out in a Scoping Report which was circulated for public consultation.

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<sup>1</sup> The 2005 CLG Guidance has now been superseded by the online Sustainability Appraisal section in the Plan Making Manual produced by PAS. However these stages are well understood and remain a useful way of dividing up the SA process, so are used in this appraisal.

Statutory consultees included Natural England, English Heritage and the Environment Agency.

One response was received, a summary of which can be found in Appendix E.

## Stage B

### Assessment of SPD

The draft versions of the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD were assessed at various intervals of its development, which enabled any suggested amendments to be incorporated. The objectives of the SPD, and the different options for the SPD were tested against the sustainability appraisal objectives using a matrix and a key that indicated the likely significance of the impact, as follows:

Strong positive impact:	++
Positive impact:	+
No impact:	0
Negative impact:	-
Strong negative impact:	--
Effect uncertain:	?

The options were tested by officers responsible for the Sustainability Appraisal, in collaboration with the officers responsible for the SPD.

### SEA Requirements

The following table sets out how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met:

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in Sustainability Appraisal
Preparation of an environmental Report, detailed below (Article 5).	The Sustainability Appraisal Report incorporating the environmental report was published alongside the draft SPD
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	This can be found in the Scoping Report (2010): Section 3 and Appendix A; and SA Report 2013 Appendix A.
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan;	This can be found in the Scoping Report (2010): Appendix B; and SA Report 2013 Appendix B.
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	This can be found in the Scoping Report (2010): Section 5 and Section 6; and SA Report 2013 Appendix C.
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC and 92/43/EEC;	This can be found in the Scoping Report (2010): Section 5; and SA Report 2013 Appendix D.
(e) the environmental protection	This can be found in the Scoping Report

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in Sustainability Appraisal
objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	(2010) Section 3 and Appendix A; and SA Report 2013 Appendix A
(f) the likely significant effects (1) 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;	Sustainability Appraisal Report (2011): Section 6 and Appendix B; and SA Report 2013 Section 6 and Appendix F.
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan;	Sustainability Appraisal Report (2011): Section 6 and Appendix B.
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Sustainability Appraisal Report (2011): Section 6 and Appendix B; and SA Report 2013 Section 6 and Appendix F.
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10;	Sustainability Appraisal Report (2011): Section 7; and SA Report 2013 Section 7.
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Summary found at the start of Sustainability Appraisal Report (2011 and 2013).
Consult responsible environmental authorities on the scope and level of detail of the information which must be included in the environmental report.	Consultation on Scoping Report occurred in April 2010.
Consult with responsible environmental bodies Environment Agency, English Heritage, and Natural England and the public on the draft plan and the Environment Report before the plan is adopted (Article 6).	Consultation on the draft SPD and Environmental Report (Sustainability Appraisal Report) occurred in November/December 2011 and March 2013.
Take into account the Environment Report and consultation responses during the preparation of the plan before it is adopted (Article 8).	The SA and consultation responses, both on the SA and onto the SPD have been considered during the preparation of the SPD at various stages.
When a plan is adopted Responsible	This will take place once the SPD is formally

SEA Directive Requirement	Where covered in Sustainability Appraisal
<p>environmental bodies and the public and other relevant bodies will be informed of (Article 9):</p> <p>(a) The plan as adopted;</p> <p>(b) A statement summarizing how environmental considerations have been integrated into the plan, how any consultation responses have been taken into account and the reasons for choosing the plan as adopted;</p> <p>(c) The measures for monitoring.</p>	<p>adopted by the Economic Development &amp; Culture Committee.</p>

## Section 4 Sustainability Appraisal Framework

### Sustainability Objectives

The review of plans, policies and guidance, and identification of baseline information informed the development of the sustainability objectives and indicators, which are presented in the following table. A number of indicators have been amended or reviewed since the Scoping Report and first draft SA report following representations received during consultation on other documents, and some indicators have been removed or amended, for example due to changing government guidance and changes in the council's Sustainability Checklist. Indicators are likely to change again in the future as the council further develops its Comprehensive Performance Plan which will be used to measure targets set out in the Sustainable Community Strategy.

**Table 4.1 Sustainability Objectives and Indicators**

These objectives were used to assess the various aims, objectives and options of the emerging SPD.

Each of the following tables outlines the 22 Sustainability Appraisal Objectives and the indicators for each objective.

<b>1.</b>	<b>To prevent harm to biodiversity and achieve a net gain in biodiversity under conservation management as a result of development and improve understanding of local, urban biodiversity by local people.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and area of designated sites (SAC, SSSI, SNCI, LNR, NP and RIGS) presented as a percentage of the total administrative area of Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % area of SSSI land in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A favourable condition or</li> <li>(b) An unfavourable recovering condition</li> <li>(c) An unfavourable no change condition</li> <li>(d) An unfavourable declining condition</li> <li>(e) Area part destroyed / destroyed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent of natural and semi-natural green space found in the council area (including hedgerows)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of land managed primarily for biodiversity in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Local Nature Reserves</li> <li>(b) Other sites</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of semi-natural green space available for community use per 1000 population</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Achievement of specified local 'Biodiversity Action Plan' (BAP) targets</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Change in:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Populations of local Species Action Plan (SAP) species</li> </ul> </li> <li>• (b) Area of semi-natural habitat within greenway network</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent and condition of habitats included in Local Biodiversity Action Plan LBAP</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Does the development avoid damage to biodiversity (presented as sqm of habitat or amount of features added or lost.)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of developer contributions made to off site open space/parks</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of Ancient Woodland (hectares)</li> </ul>

<b>2.</b>	<b>To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What air quality monitoring exists across the city</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are levels of NO2 below the National Air Quality Objectives</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are levels of fine particles PM10 below the National Air Quality Objectives</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent of Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA) in Brighton and Hove</li> </ul>

<b>3.</b>	<b>To maintain local distinctiveness and preserve, enhance, restore and manage the city's historic landscapes, townscapes, parks, buildings and their settings and archaeological sites effectively.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and % of Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) On the 'At Risk' register;</li> <li>(b) Subject to unauthorised alterations;</li> <li>(c) Subject to demolition; and</li> <li>(d) Successful enforcement actions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of conservation areas in the city.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of conservation areas de-designated, or parts of conservation areas de-designated, as a result of loss of historic and architectural detail.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of conservation areas where the loss of historic or architectural detail is considered to be a 'significant' or 'very significant' problem.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Conservation Areas with character appraisals.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Conservation Areas with management plans.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard comparing (in percentage terms) the amount of open space managed to green flag standards against total open space.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount and type of open space per 1,000 population in comparison to the open space standards.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) How much open space has been created and/or lost as a result of development?.</li> </ul>

<b>4.</b>	<b>To protect, conserve and enhance the South Downs and promote sustainable forms of economic and social development and provide better sustainable access.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of bus services operate to the south downs from Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourist numbers visiting the south downs?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable routes available to access the south downs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of land under: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Entry level; and</li> <li>2. High level environmental stewardship schemes.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

<b>5.</b>	<b>To meet the essential need for decent housing, particularly affordable housing.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (H5): Gross affordable housing completions. (a) + (b) where: (a) = sum of socially rented houses (b) = sum of intermediate affordable housing</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SLD 002-02) Number of new dwellings completed.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• House price to income ratio in Brighton and Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new bed spaces created in purpose built student accommodation.</li> </ul>

<b>6.</b>	<b>To reduce the amount of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thousands of bus passenger journeys (i.e. boarding's) per year in the authority</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI186) Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions in the LA area (transport).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bus User Satisfaction - Percentage of bus users satisfied with local buses</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of School Travel Plans have been implemented.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of cycle journeys in the city.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI167): Congestion – average journey time per mile (peak).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (LOI) Amount of developments that have been defined by the Government &amp; Transport Planning as needing a Transport Assessment, to have carried out a Transport Assessment.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of residential or mixed use development within 500m of a bus stop or rail station.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of residential or mixed use development that ensures that all vehicle infrastructure is in accordance with Manual for Streets guidance</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (LOI) Amount of major commercial development and those considered to have transport implications to have travel plans or other measures to maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 175) &amp; (LTP1): Access to frontline health services within 15-30 minutes by public transport</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of car clubs in Brighton &amp; Hove.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments where parking is provided for Car Club</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments where parking is provided for Cycle parking</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in cycle parking /improvements across the city.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population who travel to work by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike);</li> <li>- public transport;</li> <li>- on foot or cycle.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proportion of new development which is meeting its travel plan</li> </ul>

	objectives.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The effectiveness of travel plans at employment sites.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The level of growth of traffic on key routes within the city council area.</li> </ul>

<b>7.</b>	<b>Minimise the risk of pollution to water resources in all development</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of potentially contaminated sites which have been classified as HIGH priority and will require further investigation as part of the City Council's Contaminated Land strategy</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water resource supply - demand balance</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brighton &amp; Hove bathing water quality</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Status of groundwater resource as measured by requirements of the Water Framework Directive</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC)Percentage of new developments incorporating SUDs within the development area and/or beyond the development area.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of city at risk to flooding? (non-tidal).</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of units designed to deliver estimated water usage patterns of : 105 litres per person per day (CSH 3/4) 80 litres per person per day (CSH 5/6)</li> </ul>

<b>8.</b>	<b>Minimise water use in all development and promote the sustainable use of water for the benefit of people, wildlife and the environment.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments incorporating measures to reduce consumption of water.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of properties with water meters installed</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Per capita domestic consumption of water</li> </ul>

<b>9.</b>	<b>To promote the sustainable development of land affected by contamination</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of sites of previously developed land that have been identified as having potential for contamination under part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990</li> </ul>

<b>10.</b>	<b>Manage coastal defences to protect the coastline and minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What parts of the coast are protected in Brighton &amp; Hove and why?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area of city at risk from tidal flooding.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SDL 243-01): The number of developments in a flood risk area granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency.</li> </ul>

<b>11.</b>	<b>To balance the need for employment creation in the tourism sector and improvement of the quality of the leisure and business visitor experience with those of local residents, businesses and their shared interest in the environment</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of GVA per head.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (BD1): Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (gross and net). Employment type is defined by Use Class Orders: B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Floorspace measured in m2.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BD2): Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (expressed as % of BD1 gross).</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (BD3): Employment land available – by type. Employment type is defined by Use Class Orders: B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Expressed in hectares.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic benefit of tourism generated annually in Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment supported by visitor economy in Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many constructing futures and major project partnerships have been developed in Brighton &amp; Hove</li> <li>• Reduction in the number of young people who are NEET.</li> </ul>

<b>12.</b>	<b>To support initiatives that combine economic development with environment protection, particularly those involving targeted assistance to the creative &amp; digital industries, financial services, tourism, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of VAT registered businesses / 10,000 adults in Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage population in employment</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many businesses are EMAS or ISO registered in Brighton &amp; Hove?</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of 15yr old pupils in schools maintained by the LA achieving GCSE's at grade A*-C or equivalent</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI152) Working age people on out of work benefits</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of Section 106 agreements that have included education facilities across the city.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of section 106 agreements that have included Public Art in B &amp; H</li> </ul>

<b>13.</b>	<b>To improve the health of all communities in Brighton &amp; Hove, particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All age all cause mortality</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infant mortality rate: deaths up to 1 year per 1,000 live births</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Age standardised mortality rates for people aged under-75 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All cancers</li> <li>• All circulatory disease</li> <li>• Suicide</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Life expectancy at birth</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI56) Obesity among primary school children in year 6; and obesity among children in reception class.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap between the highest and lowest scoring Super Output Areas, IMD Health, deprivation and disability domain.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of development incorporating provision for food growing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 175) &amp; (LTP1): Access to frontline health services within 10 minutes by public transport and walking</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments incorporating the provision of on site outdoor space.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI8) Adult participation in sport</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population who travel to work by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)</li> <li>• public transport</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on foot or cycle</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the population within 20 minutes travel time (walking) of different sports facilities.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people on the housing register</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 112) Under 18 conception rate</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of 'Warm Front' grants made to people - Measured as the rate per 1000 people and the proportion given to people aged over 60</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 39) Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 51) Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health services</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 59) Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 days of referral.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 123) Smoking prevalence in adults</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 130) Social Care clients receiving self directed supported.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 135) Carers receiving needs assessment or review</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 150) Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of road traffic-related noise at key junctions</li> </ul>

<b>14.</b>	<b>To integrate health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes, programmes and projects</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Levels of Section 106 agreements that have included new GP facilities in the City</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 175) &amp; (LTP1): Access to frontline health services within 10 minutes by public transport and walking</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel fairly safe or very safe outside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a) during the day</li> <li>• b) after dark</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of new developments incorporating secured by design features</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of total police recorded crimes.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI147) People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WTE GPs per 1,000 population</li> </ul>

<b>15.</b>	<b>To narrow the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the city so that no-one is seriously disadvantaged by where they live.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gap between the lowest and highest scoring SOA in the education, skills and training domain of IMD</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of young people aged 16 to 24 year olds in full time education or employment</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI152) Working age people on out of work benefits.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the population living in the 20% most deprived super output areas in the country</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ( NI 116) % of children under 16 living in households in receipt of out of work benefits.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI187) Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits</li> </ul>

	<p>living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 158) % non-decent council homes</li> <li>• The percentage of 15-year-old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent.</li> <li>• (NI 112) Under 18 conception rate</li> <li>• Number of council tax benefits claims citywide</li> <li>• Number of housing benefit claims city wide</li> </ul>
<b>16.</b>	<b>To engage local communities in the planning process</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Are communities involved in the planning process</li> </ul>
<b>17.</b>	<b>To make the best use of previously developed land</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (BD2) Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land.</li> <li>• Percentage of development situated within Greenfield land.</li> <li>• H3: New and converted dwellings on PDL</li> <li>• Losses of employment land in (i) development /regeneration areas and (ii) local authority areas</li> <li>• Proportion of developed land that is derelict</li> </ul>
<b>18.</b>	<b>To maximise sustainable energy use and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change through low/zero carbon development and maximise the use of renewable energy technologies in both new development and existing buildings.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average annual domestic consumption of gas and electricity in kWh</li> <li>• Average annual consumption of gas and electricity (commercial and industrial)</li> <li>• (NI186) Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions in LA area (domestic).</li> <li>• Percentage increase in home energy efficiency</li> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments with low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies proposed</li> <li>• (E3): Renewable energy generation (mw)</li> </ul>
<b>19.</b>	<b>To ensure all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount and number of contributions that have been made to the sustainable buildings fund</li> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments incorporating green walls and/or and green roofs.</li> <li>• Planning for Climate Change Adaptation</li> <li>• The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of tidal flooding</li> </ul>
<b>20.</b>	<b>To encourage new developments to meet Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM “Excellent” standard.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Amount of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Number (and %) of small scale new build meeting Level 3 CSH</li> <li>b) Number (and %) of medium scale new build residential meeting Level 3 CSH</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>c) Number (and %) of medium scale new build non-residential meeting BREEAM “very good”</p> <p>d) Number (and %) of major new build residential meeting Level 4 CSH</p> <p>e) Number (and %) of major new build non-residential meeting BREEAM “excellent”</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of Applications submitting a sustainability checklist</li> </ul>

<b>21.</b>	<b>To promote and improve integrated transport links and accessibility to health services, education, jobs and food stores</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments that allow good, safe and direct access between the development and local schools, employment, shops, GP surgeries and leisure facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (NI 175) &amp; (LTP1): Access to frontline health services within 15-30 minutes by public transport (under review in LTP3)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of development incorporating provision for food growing.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike)</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population who travel to work by public transport</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population who travel to work on foot or cycle</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work</li> </ul>

<b>22.</b>	<b>To reduce waste generation and increase material efficiency and reuse of discarded material by supporting and encouraging development, businesses and initiatives that promote these and other sustainability issues.</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many businesses are EMAS or ISO registered in Brighton and Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) tpa</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial &amp; Industrial Waste tpa</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction &amp; Demolition Waste tpa</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kg of household waste collected per head</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of household waste <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recycled</li> <li>• Composted</li> <li>• Used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of recycling points in Brighton &amp; Hove</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (SC) Percentage of developments designed with space for storage of recyclable materials.</li> </ul>

### Limitations of data collection

In some circumstances specific data has not been available, or has been limited or not updated recently. Much of the data is collected via external agencies leaving the council little control over collection or presentation. There are some significant data gaps. The baseline continues to be monitored regularly and updated whenever data becomes available.

## Section 5 Compatibility of the SPD Aims and Objectives with the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The objectives of the SPD set out what it is aiming to achieve. It is important for the objectives of the SPD to be in accordance with sustainability principles and compatible with the objectives of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

### Key aims and objectives of the Design Guide to Extensions and Alterations SPD

1. To set out the general design principles that should be applied to various types of extension and alteration of residential buildings and commercial buildings that are of a domestic appearance.
2. To provide guidance on the types of extension and alterations that would and would not be considered acceptable.
3. To protect the amenity of residents from harmful development.
4. To preserve the special character of Listed Buildings, buildings of Local Interest and historic buildings in Conservation Areas.

The following matrix tests the compatibility of the aims and objectives of the SPD against the sustainability objectives.

1			+		++								++	+					+			+
2			+	+									++									
3													++									
4			++									+										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

#### Key:

Strong positive impact:	++
Positive impact:	+
No impact or no link	Left blank
Negative impact:	-
Strong negative impact:	--
Effect uncertain:	?

#### Summary of assessment

The overall aims and objectives of the SPD have no link or no impact with the majority of objectives. Where the aims of the SPD do have an impact, they are positive. The SPD should have significant positive impacts on objective 3, which is concerned with the preservation of the city's historic landscapes and townscapes, objective 5 which is concerned with provision of housing, and objective 13 which is concerned with improving health.

## Section 6 Appraisal of the SPD

This section provides a summary of the appraisal of the draft SPD and the assessment of alternative options against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.

The draft SPD was reviewed a number of times during its development. A summary of the findings are outlined below.

### **Appraisal of the emerging SPD – 2010**

The initial assessment of the emerging SPD found that SPD had the potential to have a positive impact on sustainability, particularly on the environment. For instance, the SPD encourages re-use and investment in existing stock, promotes efficient use of land and supports settled neighbourhoods, helps householders to extend, alter and adapt their homes in a manner that meets their changing needs, to improve their durability and adaptability, incorporates guidance to minimise risk of surface water run-off, helps to ensure the retention of local distinctiveness/character, supports investment in the existing housing stock and improvement of housing quality.

The first assessment made suggestions for amendments to the SPD including:

- To cross refer explicitly to SPD 08 Sustainable Building Design in relation to relevant sustainability topics (such as ecology, water) explain that SPD08 requires completion of the online Sustainability Checklist with certain categories of planning application, and recommend use of the Checklist as a source of best practice advice even where planning permission is not required.
- To include a brief introductory section which explains that specific rules and standards apply in relation to listed buildings and Conservation Areas, with reference to SPD09 Architectural Features.
- To insert brief guidance in relation to relevant landscape/nature conservation designations in Brighton & Hove, with reference to SPD09 Nature Conservation and Development, and brief advice regarding the South Downs National Park planning regime.
- To include wording on lifetime homes principles in the introductory text, and to cross refer to PAN03 Accessible Housing and Lifetime Homes. This had been included in an initial draft, but was proposed for deletion as the first draft was refined. The SA suggested reinstating this wording and cross reference.
- To reinstate wording on designing out crime, initially proposed for deletion from the initial draft SPD.
- Several refinements to the introductory section on matters relating to (environmental) sustainability, to identify the range of possible environmental implications that can arise from extension or alteration works, and provide clear and concise cross-references to further sources of detailed guidance that users of the SPD should have regard to. This included recommendations to retain certain items that were proposed for deletion from the initial draft, including items relating to water consumption and waste.
- To refer to the importance of giving effect to policy on protection of trees as set out in SPD06 Trees and Development Sites within the text. Wording to this effect had been included but was proposed for deletion from the initial draft SPD. The SA therefore recommended retaining it.

### **Appraisal of first draft – September 2011**

A review of the draft SPD was undertaken in September 2011, to determine whether the comments provided on the emerging document were incorporated into the SPD,

to identify any additional sustainability issues that may have arisen during changes or amendments and to complete the formal assessment against the Sustainability Appraisal Matrix.

The review found that some of the suggestions made during the first assessment had been incorporated into the draft of the SPD as follows:

1. Introductory section contains information on Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas and cross references to SPD09 Architectural Features.

2. Introductory section includes information on Lifetime Homes standards and cross references to PAN03 Accessible Housing and Lifetime Homes.

3. Further refinements to the introduction to include information on energy efficiency, and information on sustainable drainage and waste reduction included in Appendix C.

4. The suggestion to include a reference to SPD11 Nature Conservation in Development was included, with a link in Appendix 3, however the SA suggests that the wording could be amended to more fully reflect the guidance provided by SPD11 to:

- “Guidance on developing a green roof as well as other measures that could be of benefit to biodiversity can be found in the Nature Conservation and Development SPD11”.

5. The suggestion to cross refer to SPD08 Sustainable Building Design was included in Appendix C, however the SA suggests that a hyperlink to the SPD and to the Sustainability Checklist pages on the council’s website would also be of use as follows:

- For further guidance on recommended standards for new development see SPD08 Sustainable Building Design  
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=c1200178>
- For details on the Sustainability Checklist, which has to be completed for certain planning applications but that can provide useful information for permitted development:  
<http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk/index.cfm?request=c1174453>

6. The suggestion to retain the text regarding protecting trees as set out in SPD06 Trees and Development sites was rejected, however the introductory section does include a section on trees and Tree Protection Orders, and has links to all SPDs in Appendix D.

The following recommendations were not included:

- The wording on designing out crime and Secured by Design Principles
- The reference to the South Downs National Park Planning Authority role and responsibility was rejected.

### **Other recommendations**

In addition to the recommendations outlined under points (4) and (5) above, the SA made the following additional recommendations following review of the draft SPD:

- To include the contact details for the South Downs National Park Authority in the Useful Contacts and References section of the SPD.
- That the score against the objective “integrating health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes and project” could be improved from a score of “no impact” to a “positive” score if the wording that referred to Secured By Design principles was reinstated in the SPD.

### **Further amendments following the appraisal:**

- The wording relating to the Nature Conservation in Development SPD was amended as suggested.
- The links to the Sustainable Building Design SPD08 webpage were not included as currently the information relating to householder extensions is considered to be of minimal relevance.
- The contact details and information relating to the South Downs National Park were included as suggested.
- The reference to Secured by Design was included

### **Appraisal of the second draft SPD, December 2012**

A number of responses were received on the SPD, resulting in some changes being made. The majority of the changes are considered to provide more detailed technical design guidance including: additional information in relation to infill extensions, further detail on side extensions, further information on new and replacement windows, further information on roof extensions, alterations and dormers, and further information in relation to Listed Buildings, buildings of local interest and buildings within Conservation Areas. In addition, the policy was amended to provide general support for modern design approaches in appropriate circumstances, to provide support for proposals to improve the sustainability of buildings, and some specific restrictions were removed, including those relating to the depth of extensions on detached properties.

The second draft SPD was again subject to Sustainability Appraisal. As the majority of the amendments were to provide additional detail on existing policy requirements and as none of the changes to the SPD resulted in any significant changes to the policy position, the SA had no further input into the development of the SPD and no further suggestions for changes.

### **Final version SPD, May 2013**

Minor amendments to the SPD took place following consultation, however these did not alter the policy position and therefore no further assessment by the SA took place.

**Formal Assessment of Options**

The options were assessed against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The following options were considered:

**Option 1**

Do nothing.  
Rely on existing Local Plan policies and other existing local policies to provide guidance for extensions.

**Option 2**

Produce SPD to provide guidance in the design and planning principles to be taken into consideration when planning extensions to development, whether they need planning permission or not.

The following matrix shows the results of the assessment of options against the sustainability appraisal framework. The full appraisal tables, showing reason and justification can be found in Appendix F.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	+		+	+	+		+	+					+			+		+	+	+		+
2	+		++	+	+		+	+				+	++	+		+		+	+	+		+

**Key**

- Strong positive impact      ++
- Positive impact:                +
- No impact:                        Left blank
- Negative impact                -
- Strong negative impact        --

**Summary of findings**

**Option 1**

This option is considered to have positive impacts on objectives relating to biodiversity, maintaining local distinctiveness, protecting the South Downs, meeting the need for housing, minimising risk of pollution to water, minimising water consumption, improving health, engaging local communities, maximising sustainable energy use, ensuring adaptability to climate change, meeting environmental standards and reducing waste. There are a range of existing policies contained within the Local Plan as well as Supplementary Planning Documents and other documents that provide policy guidance on these issues that would ensure the development of an extension avoids negative impacts and has positive impacts. However, it is noted that these policies will only apply to development that requires planning permission and are unlikely to be applied to any development that is considered to be Permitted Development.

**Option 2**

This option is also considered to have positive impacts on objectives relating to biodiversity, maintaining local distinctiveness, protecting the South Downs, meeting the need for housing, minimising risk of pollution to water, minimising water consumption, improving health, improving health & safety, engaging local communities, maximising sustainable energy use, ensuring adaptability to climate change, meeting environmental standards and reducing waste. The adverse impacts

that an extension can have on the property itself, on neighbouring properties, the streetscene and general environment, as well as on the amenity of neighbouring residents are strongly reinforced throughout the document leading to a significant positive impact on the objectives relating to maintaining local distinctiveness and improving health and are considered to be more positive than Option 1. As this option will also provide guidance for extensions that do not require planning permission, this also contributes to the significant positive impact.

### **Overall summary of options**

Although Option 1 is considered to bring about a range of positive impacts, Option 2 provides greater opportunity for positive impact, as the SPD provides guidance for extensions considered to be permitted development and therefore has a greater scope than existing policies. This is particularly the case with the objectives relating to maintaining local distinctiveness and improving health. The SPD should ensure that the quality of the built environment remains high, that the characteristics of all neighbourhoods, including Conservation Areas are maintained and that the health and quality of life of local communities are preserved.

The SA suggests that the production of the SPD will have the most scope for significant positive impacts.

## **Section 7      Implementation**

Once the Design Guide for Extensions and Alterations SPD has been adopted, its significance will be monitored.

Suggestions for monitoring the impact of the SPD are:

1. Number of times the SPD is viewed on the council's website. In addition feedback will be obtained to ascertain use of the SPD, with comments being fed back into the future review of the SPD.
2. Number (and percentage) of complaints relating to small scale residential extensions submitted by residents in neighbouring properties due to perceived impact of extension and/or interpretation of policy.

Indicators will be monitored on an annual basis.

## Appendix A: Plans, policies and guidance that are of most relevance to the Householder Extensions SPD.

International			
Title	SA/SEA topic	Sustainability Objectives	Implications for SA / SPD
EU Water Framework Directive (2000/60/EC)	Water	To protect and enhance the quality of surface freshwater, ground water, estuaries and coastal waters (to one-mile from low-water).	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD to ensure prevention of surface water flood risk and protection of groundwater through promotion of sustainable drainage systems or other design features. SA objectives should incorporate protection of water bodies to meet aims of Directive.
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1997)	Climatic Factors	The UK has a Kyoto target to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by 12.5% below baseline levels by 2008-2012.	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD08 in relation to reducing energy consumption. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of energy consumption.
EU COM (06) 848 Renewable Energy Road Map	Climatic Factors & Energy	Proposes to establish a 20% target for renewable energy's share of energy production in the EU by 2020.	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD08 in relation to reducing energy consumption and increasing energy produced by renewable sources. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of energy consumption.

National			
Title	SA/SEA topic	Sustainability Objectives	Implications for SA / SPD
Securing the future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (2005)  Defra	General	Sustainable development is defined as that which enables all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life, without compromising the quality of life of future generations. A set of five shared UK guiding principles support the achievement of sustainable development. They are: 1. Living within environmental limits; 2. Ensuring a strong health and just society; 3. Achieving a sustainable economy; 4. Promoting good governance; and 5. Using sound science responsibly.	SPD should: encourage re-use and investment in existing stock, promotes efficient use of land and supports settled neighbourhoods in and will therefore reflect the principles of the strategy.  These five principles should be reflected in the SA objectives.
Planning Act 2008	General	The Planning Act builds on the proposals set out in the Planning White Paper and introduces reforms to Householder Permitted Development Rights.	Irrespective of whether extensions need planning permission or not, SPD should provide reference material that will encourage sustainable design

			and improve the urban and natural environment.
National Planning Policy Framework (2012) CLG	General	<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF must be taken into account in the preparation of local and neighbourhood plans, and is a material consideration in planning decisions.</p> <p>At the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework is a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan-making and decision-taking.</p> <p>For plan-making this means that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● local planning authorities should positively seek opportunities to meet the development needs of their area;</li> <li>● Local Plans should meet objectively assessed needs, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to rapid change, unless: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole;</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>or — specific policies in this Framework indicate development should be restricted.</p> <p>Chapter 7 of the NPPF “Requiring Good Design” states that it is important to plan positively for the achievement of high quality and inclusive design for all development. Planning policies should aim to ensure developments will function well for the lifetime of the development, establish a strong sense of place, respond to local character and history, while not preventing innovation, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion and are visually attractive.</p>	<p>The SPD should help and encourage householders to extend, alter and adapt their homes in a manner which meets their needs without compromising the character and quality of the area, allowing for innovative design in appropriate circumstances, protects the amenity of neighbours, and avoids the harming of key services and adverse affects on highway safety</p> <p>The SA objectives should incorporate maintaining local distinctiveness through good design as well as objectives that consider the impact on surrounding community.</p>
Climate Change Act (2008)	Climatic Factors	Sets a framework for moving the UK to a low-carbon economy and sets clear targets for reduction in CO2 emissions, including an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050.	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD08 in relation to reducing energy consumption. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of energy consumption and adaptation to climate change.
Manual for Streets (Dft – 2007)		Provides guidance on how to design streets for people to live and stay, not primarily as a traffic function. Provides guidance on design aspects on street layout and producing quality places.	The guidance contained within this document is primarily written to guide the development of new housing. However, careful consideration will be given as to how the guidance could be modified and incorporated in to the SPD in order to promote good design.
Safer Places: the Planning System and Crime Prevention (ODPM 2005)	Population Human Health	Companion Guide to PPS1: regarding delivering sustainable communities. Communities are: “well designed places where people feel safe and secure; where crime and disorder or fear of crime doesn’t undermine quality of life.	SPD should refer to Secure By design to ensure developments design out crime where possible. SA objectives should incorporate health and community safety.

Lifetime Homes, Life Time Neighbourhoods: A National Strategy for Housing in an Aging Society (DCLG, 2008)	Social	To ensure that new housing is designed to meet changing needs as people grow older.	The SPD should encourage or require the incorporation of Lifetime Homes Standards into extensions to improve their durability and adaptability.
PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (2005) DCLG	Human health	States that good design and layout in new development can help secure sustainable waste management including kerbside collection and community recycling.	SPD should incorporate guidance on provision of storage of waste materials, as well as to facilitate collection.
By Design: Urban Design in the Planning System - Towards Better Practice (CABE – 2000)	Cultural Heritage	The document includes advice relating to design guides: ie a design guide provides detailed guidance on how specific types of development can be carried out in accordance with a plan's design policies. It sets out what a good design guide should achieve: A guide elucidates and exemplifies a set of design principles relating to that topic; identifies common design failings and helps to avoid them; provides a basis for consistency in the local authority's dealings with planning applicants and a basis for negotiation; enables a local authority to communicate its commitment to design both internally and to everyone involved in the development process.	This guidance sets out a clear view of what should be taken into account when preparing design guidance, which should be considered when preparing the SPD.
Energy Act 2008	Energy	Updates legislation to: -reflect availability of new technology -correspond with UKs requirement to secure energy supply - protect our environment as the energy market changes	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD08 in relation to reducing energy consumption. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of energy consumption and adaptation to climate change.
Home Energy Conservation Act (1995)	Energy	To increase the energy efficiency of housing in all sectors.	SPD should refer to Sustainable Building Design SPD08 in relation to reducing energy consumption and increasing energy efficiency. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of energy consumption.
The Pitt Review (2008) Independent Review	Water	A review of summer 2007 flooding. Of particular relevance to the city is the risk of surface water flooding, the factors affecting surface water flooding, its unpredictability and measures that can be taken to reduce the risk.	SPD should incorporate guidance to minimise risk of surface water run-off from extensions, outbuildings or hardstandings, as well as provide guidance on measures which will reduce this risk, e.g. SUDS SA should incorporate objective to assess risk from flooding.
Sustainable Drainage Systems Environment Agency	Water	Provides guidance on different types of SUDS appropriate for different types of development, aiming to minimise the risk of surface water flooding and pollution to water resources.	SPD should incorporate guidance to minimise risk of surface water flooding or refer to adopted SPD Sustainable Building Design. SA objectives should ensure the risk of surface

			water flooding is considered.
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<b>Regional</b>			
<b>Title</b>	<b>SA/SEA topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Implications for SPD / SA</b>
Regional Economic Strategy for South East England 2006 – 2016  South East England Regional Assembly	Economic Social	Relevant objectives include: Vibrant Communities: an inclusive society characterised by strong, diverse and healthy communities enjoying ready access to high quality jobs, education, <b>homes</b> , health and other services...	SPD will help to meet objectives of RES through provision of access to housing that meets an individuals' needs. SA objectives should incorporate provision of housing as well as assess impact on economy / economic development.
Streets for All – South East (2005) English Heritage	Cultural Heritage	To protect and enhance the quality of streets and public spaces as key components of the historic environment; To maintain image, setting and local distinctiveness.	SPD should provide guidance on maintaining the existing character of a setting, including streetscape. SA objectives should incorporate objectives to protect local distinctiveness.
South Downs Management Plan 2008-2013  South Downs Joint Committee	Biodiversity Cultural Heritage Landscape	Over-arching aims of relevance: Protection, conservation and enhancement of natural beauty of South Downs	SPD should provide guidance for development for householders situated within the intended South Downs National Park to ensure long term protection of South Downs. SA objectives should incorporate protection of the Downs.
Adur and Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies (CAMS)  Environment Agency	Water	Outlines the EA approach to sustainable water management of water resources covering the Brighton (and surrounding) area. Highlights the fact that the Brighton Chalk aquifer underlies much of the southern area covered by the CAMS and includes the whole of Brighton & Hove. This is a very important source for public water supply and is susceptible to saline ingress from the sea and other rivers. The aquifer is currently heavily exploited and any future growth must be reliant on the sustainable provision of water.	SPD should incorporate guidance to minimise risk of surface water run-off, as well as provide guidance on measures which will reduce this risk, e.g. SUDS. Water minimisation should be referred to the Sustainable Building Design SPD.  SA objectives should incorporate protection of groundwater from pollution and minimisation of consumption of water.
River Basin Management Plan for the South East	Water	Prepared under the Water Framework Directive. Relevant objectives include: Reduce the pollution of groundwater, Contribute to mitigating the effects of floods and droughts.	SPD should incorporate guidance to minimise risk of surface water run-off, as well as provide guidance on measures which will reduce this risk, e.g. SUDS.  SA should incorporate objective to assess risk from flooding.

<b>Local</b>			
<b>Title</b>	<b>SA/SEA Topic</b>	<b>Sustainability Objectives</b>	<b>Implications for SPD / SA</b>
Sustainable Community Strategy (refreshed 2010)  Brighton & Hove Strategic Partnership	General	Aims to improve the economic, social and environmental well-being of Brighton & Hove. Eight priority themes, of which two particular relevance: Improving housing and affordability; Living within environmental limits and enhancing the environment;	The SPD should support delivery of this strategy by supporting investment in existing housing stock and improving housing quality.  The objectives of the Community Strategy should be reflected in the SA objectives.
Adopted Brighton & Hove Local Plan (2005)  BHCC	General	Provides the current planning framework for the city that seeks to provide affordable housing for all, to promote sustainability and improve the quality of design.  Policies of particular relevance: TR1, TR7, SU2, SU9, SU10, QD1, QD2, QD3, QD4, QD14, QD16, QD18, QD22, QD27, HE1, HE3, HE4, HE6, HE8, HO13	The SPD should build upon the related policies of the Local Plan and provide practical design guidance to supplement the relevant saved policies.  The SA objectives should be compatible with and reflect the objectives of the Local Plan.
Draft Brighton & Hove City Plan 2012	General	Policy CP12 (Urban Design) in the City Plan seeks to protect and enhance areas of the city by raising the standard of architecture, respecting the diverse character of neighbourhoods, preserve and enhance the city's built and archaeological heritage, incorporate design features which deter crime and the fear of crime and be inclusive, adaptable and accessible.  Policy CP20 Affordable housing  Policy CP8 – Sustainable Building, esp 2.	The implementation of policy CP12 will be supported by the SPD as regards design issues. It would indirectly assist in providing affordable housing (policy CP20) through facilitating the extension of existing housing to provide more space and avoid the need to move house. SPD will support the implementation of CP1, point 2 requires that 'all development proposals including conversions, extensions and changes of use demonstrate how the development addresses climate change,...avoids increasing carbon emissions,...aspires to water neutrality makes most efficient use of land.' SA objectives need to be compatible with the objectives of the Core Strategy.
Sustainability Strategy: Housing (2004-2006) BHCC	Material Assets	Various objectives promoting sustainable housing including: To ensure local people have somewhere to live; To raise housing quality towards a decent home for all; The Housing Needs Survey 2000 estimated 13,687 households were living in unsuitable housing and unable to afford suitable housing at market costs	SPD should support delivery of this strategy by enabling people to stay in their homes through making their homes more suitable for their needs. The SA objectives should reflect the objectives of the strategy.
Housing Strategy 2009 - 2013	Material Assets	Overall aim to ensure the right amount of housing to meet the needs of local people with appropriate support to those who need it. Three key priorities:	SPD should support the objectives of the housing strategy by supporting investment in the existing

BHCC		Improving supply, improving quality, improving support.	housing stock and improving housing quality. The SA objectives should reflect the objectives of the strategy.
Sustainability Strategy: Land Use (2004-2006) BHCC	Cultural Heritage Landscape	To make the best use of the land available for development To maintain, protect and enhance the natural and built environment To promote high standards of design and contribute towards improving public safety and preventing crime	SPD should support implementation of this policy through protection of built environment and promoting high standards of design. The SA objectives should reflect the objectives of the strategy.
A strategy for the Conservation of Brighton & Hove's Historic Built Environment (2003) and Supplementary Planning Guidance Notes: SPG1, SPG2, SPG 11, SPG13	Cultural Heritage Material Assets	To manage change within the historic environment and ensure resources are put to best use having regard to the council's commitment to: The preservation of city's listed buildings; The preservation or enhancement of the character and appearance of conservation areas; Maintaining and introducing high quality architecture, streets and open spaces;	SPD should build upon existing policy in accordance with meeting objectives of the Conservation Strategy, providing clear guidance for householders situated within Conservation Areas or residing in listed buildings.  SA objectives should incorporate protection of the city's historic landscapes and buildings.
Urban Characterisation Study (2009) BHCC	Cultural Heritage Landscape Material Assets	Identifies landscape character types, distinct character neighbourhoods and provides an overview of historical development, scale, density and socio-economic characteristics of different neighbourhoods of the city. Informs location, form and type of future development.	SPD should refer to this study to guide development in identified neighbourhoods of the city.
Urban Fringe Landscape Studies (2002) Sussex Downs Conservation Board	Cultural Heritage Landscape	To secure the enhancement of the urban fringe and protect it from unsympathetic development.	SPD to provide guidance for development for householders situated within the intended South Downs National Park to ensure long term protection of South Downs and differentiate between this and other areas of urban fringe. SA objectives should incorporate protection of the Downs including views of/from the Downs.
Sustainability Strategy: Natural Environment (2004-2006) BHCC	Biodiversity Flora Fauna	Objectives include: To ensure all new development integrates biodiversity objectives; To conserve, enhance and increase the specially protected sites and species in Brighton & Hove;	SPD should incorporate guidance to ensure protection of biodiversity, as well as guidance to incorporate biodiversity features into new development. SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on biodiversity.
From Rio to Sussex Action for Biodiversity (1998) Sussex Biodiversity Partnership	Biodiversity Flora Fauna	Objectives includes: To maintain and where practicable enhance the wildlife and habitats that give Sussex its character and natural diversity; To identify priority habitats and species which are important to us in Sussex and/or where we have special responsibility to care for something which is important on a national or international scale;	SPD should incorporate guidance to ensure protection of biodiversity of local/national/international significance, or signpost to other local policy. SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on biodiversity.
Draft Local Biodiversity Action Plan v.4	Biodiversity Flora Fauna	The LBAP addresses the species and the habitats or particular importance in Brighton & Hove. It includes action plans covering 18 species or groups of species which are considered to have specialist requirements which can be	SPD should incorporate guidance to ensure protection of biodiversity of local/national/international significance, or

		<p>addressed locally and which cannot be adequately addressed through local habitat action plans and 14 actions plans covering habitats of greatest importance locally. The LBAP sets of 5 principles which take into account the goals on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and outcomes of the 2011 England Biodiversity Strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Mainstream Biodiversity in Society</li> <li>2) Integrate the conservation of biodiversity across other land uses</li> <li>3) Conserve important habitats and species on a landscape scale</li> <li>4) Share the benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services</li> <li>5) Establish a strong evidence base</li> </ol>	<p>signpost to other local policy. SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Trees and Development Sites SPD (2006) BHCC</p>	<p>Biodiversity Flora</p>	<p>The aim of the SPD is to provide practical advice and examples of best practice, and to assist applicants in the identification and successful retention of appropriate trees within development sites of all sizes. The SPD also sets out the information required by the City Council to effectively assess and determine planning applications for development on sites that contain trees.</p>	<p>SPD to cross reference to Trees &amp; Development Sites SPD and the benefits of retaining or integrating new trees in development.  SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Nature Conservation in Development SPD (2010) BHCC</p>	<p>Biodiversity Flora Fauna</p>	<p>To ensure that the key principles of national planning guidance on biodiversity and nature conservation are fully met locally and specifically that local planning decisions maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity in Brighton and Hove; To ensure the Local Biodiversity Action Plan (LBAP) and the Brighton and Hove Green Network is fully integrated into the local planning process; To minimise the cost to development and streamline the application process by ensuring nature conservation implications are as predictable as possible and that only relevant development proposals are affected.</p>	<p>SPD to cross reference to Nature Conservation in Development SPD which should provide the detailed guidance on assessment required in order to ensure protection of biodiversity.  SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on biodiversity.</p>
<p>Sustainability Strategy: Energy (2004-2006) BHCC</p>	<p>Climatic Factors</p>	<p>Relevant objectives include: Maximise energy efficiency/conservation and eradicate fuel poverty in all housing sectors. Minimise the effect we have on climate change and the effect changing climate has on Brighton &amp; Hove.</p>	<p>SPD should cross reference to SPD08 throughout which provides detailed guidance for maximising energy efficiency in housing development, including extensions. SPD should also provide guidance on adaptation to climate change. SA should incorporate objective to assess impact on energy consumption and adaptation to climate change.</p>
<p>Sustainable Building Design SPD08 (2008) BHCC</p>	<p>Climatic Factors</p>	<p>To provide detailed advice on relevant sustainable design policies; To improve environmental performance on city's new build (including extensions); To ensure all developments achieve the highest possible standards of sustainable building design.</p>	<p>SPD should cross reference to SPD08 throughout. Consideration will be given to further guidance which is specifically tailored to house extensions.</p>

Sustainability Strategy: Waste (2004-2006) BHCC	Human health	Promotes sustainable approach to waste management through the waste hierarchy.	SPD should promote waste hierarchy through reduction, reuse and recycling of materials where relevant. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of waste.
Construction & Demolition Waste SPD 2006	Human health	Provides practical guidance on how to reduce, reuse and recycle construction & demolition waste with the aim of reducing the amount of construction & demolition waste sent to landfill.	SPD should cross reference to C&D Waste SPD in order to meet the objectives of promoting the reduction of waste. SA objectives should incorporate reduction of waste.

## Appendix B Baseline Information

1. To prevent harm to biodiversity and achieve a net gain in biodiversity under conservation management as a result of development and improve understanding of local, urban biodiversity by local people				
Indicators	Source of Data	Data	Comparison/Targets	Trend
(CPP) Number and area of designated sites (SAC, SSSI, SNCI, LNR, NP and RIGS) presented as a percentage of the total administrative area of Brighton & Hove	<a href="http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk">http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk</a> CityWildlife website <a href="#">Special Places</a> Wildlife Trust (Rachel Hackett) 01636 670096  The Brighton & Hove Habitat Audit 2007-2009  Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Brighton & Hove (pre-consultation draft 2011)	B&H: 2 SSSIs* B&H: 62 SNCIs (7.2%) (612.3ha) B&H: 8 LN (7.4%) (628.5ha) B&H: 1SAC* B&H: 1 National Park (approx 40%) B&H: 4 RIGS  *SSSIs and SAC combined make up makes up 1.6% of total administrative area covering 138.8ha.	England: 4,000 SSSIs (7% of country's area). England in 2002 estimated 34,965 SNCIs. England: 1,280 LNRs (40,000 ha) England: 236 SACs 50 RIGs groups but no accurate information. (Estimated 2,000-4,000 RIGS sites.)  In accordance with the CBD Nagoya 2010 agreement, to increase the amount of land designated as a terrestrial protected site from 15% to 17%	No measurable trend as such.
% area of SSSI land in: (a) a favourable condition or (b) an unfavourable recovering condition (c) an unfavourable no change condition (d) an unfavourable declining condition (e) area part destroyed / destroyed	Natural England	Brighton-Newhaven Cliffs (2009): 100% in a favourable condition Castle Hill (2009): 100.00% in a favourable condition	Target: Public Service Agreement set by the Government requires that 95% of SSSIs be in a favourable (or unfavourable recovering) condition by 2010. B-N Cliffs improved since 2005 when 89.13% in favourable condition. C Hill improved since 2003 when 100% in unfavourable recovering condition ( <a href="http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/identify.aspx">http://www.natureonthemap.org.uk/identify.aspx</a> )	Generally improving over time.
Extent of Natural and Semi Natural Green Space found in the council area (including hedgerows)	Open Space, Sports & Recreation Study 2009	355 sites of Natural and Semi Natural Green Space; covering 709 hectares.	No targets as such.	Static – amount unlikely to change.

1. To prevent harm to biodiversity and achieve a net gain in biodiversity under conservation management as a result of development and improve understanding of local, urban biodiversity by local people				
Indicators	Source of Data	Data	Comparison/Targets	Trend
Amount of land managed primarily for biodiversity in: (a) Local Nature Reserves (b) Other sites	Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Brighton & Hove (pre-consultation draft 2011)	Local Nature Reserves cover 7.4% of the administrative area of Brighton & Hove. This is equivalent to 628.5 hectares.	No comparable target.	Trend unknown.
Area of semi-natural green space available for community use per 1000 population	Open Space, Sports & Recreation Study 2009	2.8 hectares / 1000 population. However only approx 100 ha lie within the built up area (0.4 ha / 1000 population)	Local target: Quantity: 2.8 hectares / 1000 population. Accessibility: within 15 minutes' walk (720 metres) Other cities: - Bristol 0.09 ha/1000 pop - York 1.61 ha/1000 pop - Wolverhampton 1.46 ha/ 1000 pop - Middlesbrough 1.9 ha/1000	Likely to worsen as population increases and amount of open space stays the same.
Achievement of specified biodiversity action plan targets	Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Brighton & Hove (pre-consultation draft 2011)	There are many targets set out in the draft LBAP. Once adopted, discussions will be held to use some, but not all of the information for the baseline information.	Many of the local targets, have regional and national targets also. Again, once adopted certain data will be used for baseline information.	Unknown.
Change in: (a) Populations of local SAP species (b) Area of semi-natural habitat within greenway network	Data not available at present	Data not available at present	Data not available at present	-
Extent and condition of habitats included in LBAP	Local Biodiversity Action Plan for Brighton & Hove (pre-consultation draft 2011)	There are many targets set out in the draft LBAP. Once adopted, discussions will be held to use some, but not all of the information on habitats for the baseline information.	Many of the local targets, have regional and national targets also. Again, once adopted certain habitat data will be used for baseline information.	Unknown
Level of developer contributions made to off site open space/parks?	BHCC Planning Strategy Team	10/11: £563,098 (5 x schemes) 09/10: £174,227 (3 x schemes) 08/09: £130,427 (3 x schemes) 07/08: £87,262 (3 x schemes)	No targets	Amount of schemes increasing although this may signify that less open space is available to meet needs of population.
Amount of Ancient Woodland (hectares)	Estimated data from <a href="http://www.magic.gov.uk">www.magic.gov.uk</a>	Estimated data 2009: 87.5 hectares	No National targets as such. Local target of no net loss.	Static – amount unlikely to change.

**1. To prevent harm to biodiversity and achieve a net gain in biodiversity under conservation management as a result of development and improve understanding of local, urban biodiversity by local people**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source of Data</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/Targets</b>	<b>Trend</b>
(SC) Does the development avoid damage to biodiversity (presented as sqm of habitat or amount of features added or lost.)	Sustainability Checklist	When developments with a submission to the new sustainability checklist and approved in 2011/12 are complete they will provide an extra 54.4 m2 of Chalk Grassland and 132.7m2 of other uses (Sedum and Garden)	No national targets as such.	Unknown.

**2. To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning**

<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data`</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trend</b>
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2. To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning				
Indicators	Source	Data`	Comparison/target	Trend
What air quality monitoring exists across the city?	BHCC Environmental Health team  <a href="#">2010 Air Quality Reports</a>  <a href="#">2011 Air Quality Action Plan</a>	<p>NO2: Approximately 65 citywide diffusion tubes. In addition, there are 3 continuous analyser sites. The continuous analysers at Hove Town Hall and the Pavilion will be decommissioned and new analysers will be put in place at North Street and on the Lewes Road, reflecting areas where NOx concentrations are high (worst case locations.)</p> <p>Particulates: There is one PM2.5 analyser in the city (at Preston Park which forms part Defra's national network of PM2.5 analysers. There is one analyser for recording PM10 situated by Beaconsfield Road.</p> <p>Ozone: At present we have three ozone analysers in the city.</p> <p>Others: One monitoring location for PAH (Poly Aromatic Hydrocarbons).</p> <p>Sulphur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide and benzene are no longer monitored through the continuous analysers as they are not an issue in the city.</p>	Target: make sure that the national air quality objectives will be achieved throughout the UK by the relevant deadlines to protect people's health and the environment.	No measurable trend as such.

2. To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning				
Indicators	Source	Data`	Comparison/target	Trend
Are levels of NO2 below the National Air Quality Objective?	<a href="#">2011 Air Quality Action Plan</a>  <a href="#">2012 Progress Report</a>	<p>From the 2012 progress report, levels of NO2 have improved at 61 out of 63 sites since the previous monitoring period. However, despite the improvement 46 out of 63 diffusion tube sites still exceeded the annual mean objective for air quality, although this has decreased from 50 in 2010.</p> <p>The site that would need the greatest improvement to meet the AQO was C11 on North Street, with NO2 levels of 79µg/m3, which is almost twice the legal limit. This is one of the sites where levels have worsened since the last monitoring period.</p>		Overall little improvement over the last ten years.
Are levels of fine particles PM10 below the National Air Quality Objectives?	BHCC Environmental Health	<p>During 2011 PM10 has been monitored at Roadside on Beaconsfield Road adjacent to the A23. An eleven month mean was recorded equal to 27.4 µg/m3. This compares to an annual average limit value of 40 µg/m3. In just under eleven months there were 15 daily means greater than 50 µg/m3. Equivalent to 20 days for the full year which compares to an allowed number of 35 days for the calendar year.</p> <p>Defra's automatic urban and rural network includes a monitoring station in Preston Park, Brighton. 2011 results indicated PM2.5 annual mean of 12 µg/m3 at this site. The level compares to the EU target of 25 µg/m3.</p>	<p>Nationally total emissions of PM10 fell by 50 per cent (192 thousand tonnes) between 1980 and 2006. However, PM10 increased in 2006 for the first time since 1990.</p> <p>Results for B&amp;H are similar to other roadside sites in East Sussex and are slightly lower than those recorded over a similar period in Hastings and Eastbourne. At comparable roadside localities we would expect a slight increase in particulate matter to the east due to lower rainfall and greater proximity to continental Europe.</p>	Insufficient data

2. To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning				
Indicators	Source	Data`	Comparison/target	Trend
Extent of air quality management area in Brighton & Hove	BHCC Environmental Health and <a href="#">Air Quality Progress Report 2010</a>	There is one AQMA (for NO2) that was declared in 2008. This encompasses a larger area of the city than the previous AQMA, ranging from the boundary with Adur District Council in the west of the city, bounded by the Old Shoreham Road to the north, including parts of Preston Road and Lewes Road, and extending to Arundel Road in the east of the city.	The former 2004 AQMA was extended in 2008 to include new areas of exceedence. The 2010 Air Quality Progress Report showed that 2 monitoring locations outside the AQMA exceeded the AQO for the first time. A Detailed Review of these sites is now under way.	AQMA has increased over recent years.

3. To maintain local distinctiveness and preserve, enhance, restore and manage the City's historic landscapes, townscapes, parks, buildings and their settings and archaeological sites effectively				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Number and % of Listed Buildings (Grade I and II*): (a) On the At Risk register; (b) Subject to unauthorised alterations; (c) Subject to demolition; and (d) Successful enforcement actions.	Heritage Team and <a href="#">Heritage at Risk Register English Heritage</a>	477 (14%) buildings are graded 1 and 2* (a) 9 buildings on the current EH register. This is 1.8% of the total (476) compared to the national average of 3.0% ( <a href="#">EH 'At Risk' Register 2012</a> ). (b) Data not available; (c) Data not available; (d) Data not available;	Percentage of Listed Buildings is more than double the national average (6%).  Target: to improve performance over time.	More buildings on at risk register now than in 2011 due to a change in reporting, with the register now including places of worship at risk.
Number of conservation areas in the city.	Heritage Team English Heritage	There are 34 conservation areas throughout the city. 6 of these are classified as being at risk ( <a href="#">EH 'At Risk' Register</a> ). This is 17.6% of the total.	The Carlton Hill Conservation Area was recently declared in 2008.  National average for CA at risk is 7.4% ( <a href="#">EH 'At Risk' Register</a> ).	Less CA on at risk register now than in 2009, therefore situation improving.
Number of conservation areas de-designated, or parts of conservation areas de-designated, as a result of loss of historic and architectural detail.	Heritage Team and monitoring from Architectural Features SPD 2009.	2010/11 – No conservation areas or parts of conservation areas have been de-designated.	No targets at such	No measureable trend as such.

<b>3. To maintain local distinctiveness and preserve, enhance, restore and manage the City's historic landscapes, townscapes, parks, buildings and their settings and archaeological sites effectively</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trend</b>
Percentage of conservation areas where the loss of historic or architectural detail is considered to be a 'significant' or 'very significant' problem.	Heritage Team and monitoring from Architectural Features SPD 2009.	This indicator will be monitored every five years, from a starting baseline of 33% in 2008/09 when the SPD was adopted. The first data for this indicator will be due in 2013/14.	No targets as such The starting baseline figure is 33% (2008/09)	Unknown.
Number of Conservation Areas with character appraisals	Heritage Team	29 out of 34 have character appraisals. In 2010/11 character appraisals were adopted for Portslade Old Village and Patcham.	Target of 100% Produce 2 appraisals per year.	No measurable trend as such.
Number of Conservation Areas with management plans	Heritage Team	9 (26%)	100%	No measurable trend as such.
Amount of eligible open spaces managed to green Flag award standard?	BHCC website	6 Parks across the city awarded the Green Flag award in 2011/12. Easthill Park Hove Park Preston Park Kipling Gardens Stoneham Park St Anns Wells Gardens	No national target  Number of green flag parks decreased from 7 to 6 in 2008. Decreased to 5 in 2010. Increased to 6 in 2011	Improvement from recent years
Amount and type of open space per 1,000 population in comparison to the open space standards.	Open Space Sports and Recreation Study, 2009	City-wide: Children & Young People – 0.047 ha/1,000, shortfall of 0.012 ha/1000. Parks & Gardens – 0.92 ha/1000, no current shortfall identified. Natural/semi-natural – 2.8 ha/1000, no current shortfall identified. Amenity green space – 0.59 ha/1000, surplus of 0.008 ha/1000 identified Allotments/gardens – 0.23 ha/1000, no current shortfall identified.  (nb results based on population 2006 – shortfalls identified for all typologies for predicted 2026 population)	Local current targets for quantity: C&YP – 0.55 ha/1000 pop P&G – 0.92 ha/1000 pop N/SN – 2.8 ha/1000 pop AGS – 0.582 ha/1000 pop A/G – 0.23 ha/1000 pop	Likely to worsen as population increases and open space unlikely to increase in line with population.

3. To maintain local distinctiveness and preserve, enhance, restore and manage the City's historic landscapes, townscapes, parks, buildings and their settings and archaeological sites effectively				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(SC) How much open space has been created and/or lost as a result of development?	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	No measurable trend as such.

4. To protect, conserve and enhance the South Downs and promote sustainable forms of economic and social development and provide better sustainable access.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Number of bus services that operate to the south downs from Brighton & Hove?	BHCC Transport Team	There are 31 bus routes that run from Brighton & Hove covering access to the downs. This includes the 47, 52 and 57 which are subsidised by BHCC; numbers 77, 78 and 79 "Breeze up to the Downs Partnership, for which BHCC is the main funder; and 17, 40, 40x and 273 which run north via the A23.	N/A	No measurable trend as such.
Tourist numbers visiting the south downs?	South Downs Joint Committee: <a href="#">South Downs Visitors Survey</a> 2004  (no further updates available)	Estimated: 1,231,000 holiday days spent by staying tourists in SD 6,771,000 day trips to SD from visitors staying outside SD 26,705,000 day trips to SD from homes outside the area 4,340,000 day trips to SD by residents of the area	N/A	Unknown
Amount of land under: 1. Entry level; and 2. High level environmental stewardship schemes.	Natural England 2012	Entry plus higher level = 2085.2ha Entry level = 98.3 Higher level = 367.3	No National targets as such.	Unknown

**4. To protect, conserve and enhance the South Downs and promote sustainable forms of economic and social development and provide better sustainable access.**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Sustainable routes available to access the Downs: Bus Train Bike On foot	<a href="http://www.southdowns.gov.uk">www.southdowns.gov.uk</a>  <a href="http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/Southdowns/uploads/SDW_transport_guide_2010_final.pdf">http://www.nationaltrail.co.uk/Southdowns/uploads/SDW_transport_guide_2010_final.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.opencyclemap.org/">http://www.opencyclemap.org/</a>	<p><b>Buses</b> – see above for number of routes and services that access the Downs. In addition, there are 18 Bus Walks leaflets which features walks in the SDNP that start and end at bus stops.</p> <p><b>Trains</b> – various train stations are situated within the SDNP that can be easily accessed from Brighton &amp; Hove, including Hassocks and Lewes.</p> <p><b>Bike</b> - The South Downs Way is a trail that is shared by cyclists, horse-riders and walkers that covers 160km within the SDNP that passes through Castle Hill, Ditchling Beacon and Devil's Dyke, all of which can be accessed easily from Brighton &amp; Hove. National Cycle Network route 82 heads north-west out of the city, joining the South Downs Trail near Fulking. NCN route 20 heads north out of the city in the direction of Pycombe. NCN route 90 heads north east out of the city heading in the direction of Lewes. NCN route 2 heads in an east/westerly direction along the seafront, thereby encompassing the cliffs east of the Marina.</p> <p><b>On foot</b> – Various parts of the SDNP locally can be accessed on foot and there are a number of public rights of way that cross from the city into the SDNP, such as those at Stanmer Park, Wild Park, Foredown Ridge, Sheepcote Valley and Hollingbury Hill, as well as various other locations. The Rights of Way Improvement Plan 2007 also identified “Missing Links” in the ROW network, some of which may facilitate access. See also Bus Walks above.</p>	No targets as such.	Unknown

**5. To meet the essential need for decent housing, particularly affordable housing.**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
<p>(CPP Headline Indicator) (H5): Gross affordable housing completions.                      (a) + (b) where:                      (a) = sum of socially rented houses                      (b) = sum of intermediate affordable housing</p>	<p>Authorities Monitoring Report 10/11</p>	<p>11/12:                      66: (21%) all of which were social rented.                      10/11:                      8 (3% of all housing) of which:                      5 socially rented                      3 intermediate housing</p> <p>09/10:                      100 (26% of all housing) of which:                      18 socially rented                      82 intermediate housing</p> <p>08/09:                      255 (35% of all housing) of which:                      195 socially rented                      60 intermediate housing</p> <p>07/08:                      177 (31% of all housing) of which:                      98 socially rented                      79 intermediate housing</p>	<p>CPP Target: 230 a year (it is recognised that this target is based on historical data and that numbers are likely to be far fewer due to both changes in funding and the current economic climate.</p> <p>Sustainable Community Strategy: target mix of new affordable homes to comprise 30% 1 beds, 45% 2 beds and 25% 3 beds.</p>	<p>Amount delivered has reduced over recent years, therefore situation worsening.</p>
<p>Net additional Housing</p>	<p>Authorities Monitoring Report 11/12</p>	<p>11/12 – 309                      10/11 – 283                      09/10 – 380                      08/09 – 721                      07/08 – 567</p>	<p>2010/11 saw the lowest completions in the last ten years.</p>	<p>Amount delivered has fluctuated over recent years, reflecting the current economic climate.</p>
<p>(CPP) Number of new affordable homes that are family sized</p> <p>This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.</p>		<p>No data available</p>	<p>No target set currently.</p>	

5. To meet the essential need for decent housing, particularly affordable housing.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
House price to income ratio?	Nomis Web and Land Registry	2011: 10.63 (£27,398 to £291,440) 2005: 5.95 2004: 5.54 2003: 5.61	South East 2011: 7.1 (£28,828 to £206,271)	Generally increasing over time, therefore situation worsening.
Number of new bedrooms created in purpose built student accommodation	Authorities Monitoring Report 2010/11	2010/11: 798 new bedrooms created	No target as such	Unknown.
Number of properties where student-based council tax exemption applies.	Revenues Team	In 2010/11 the average monthly number of properties to which student exemptions applied was 3460. (Actual range was from 2837 to 3952). In 2009/10 this figure was 3313. In 2008/09 this figure was 3050. In 2007/08 this figure was 2681 In 2006/07 this figure was 2465 This number shows full student exemption only (e.g. where all residents in a property are students) and does not include properties whereby a discount is applied (e.g. where 1 person in a student household is in work). Therefore the actual number of properties inhabited by students is likely to be much higher.	No comparison or target as such.	Generally increasing over time, therefore amount of students inhabiting private lets increasing.

6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(CPP) Thousands of bus passenger journeys (i.e. boardings) per year in the authority  (This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.)	<a href="#">Brighton &amp; Hove Bus and Coach company</a>  BHCC Authorities Monitoring Report (2009/10)  <a href="#">BHCC Full Local Transport Plan 2006/07- 2010/11</a>  <a href="#">BHCC Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2008</a>	Number of bus passenger journeys: 09/10: 46.3m 08/09: 44.6m 07/08: 43.7m <a href="#">(Brighton &amp; Hove Bus and Coach company)</a>	To increase bus patronage by 1 million passenger journeys (18%) per year from 2003 baseline of 34.27m, rising to 40.2m in 2010/11. (LTP2 BVPI 102). This target has therefore been surpassed.	Generally increasing over time, therefore improving.

6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI 186: Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions in the LA area - Transport	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx</a>	CO2 emissions from road transport: 2010: 317 kt 2009: 320 kt 2008: 331 kt 2007: 343 kt 2006: 342 kt 2005: 346 kt  All emission: Per capita total CO2 emissions: 2010: 5.0kt/capita 2009: 4.8kt/capita 2008: 5.3 kt/capita 2007: 5.5 kt/capita 2006: 5.6 kt/capita 2005: 5.7 kt/capita	UK average 2008: 7.0 tonnes per capita (total emissions)  Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) target reductions in city CO2 'direct' emissions from 2005 baseline: - 12% by 2012/13 - 42% by 2020 - 80% by 2050. (SCS 2010)  5.4% reduction in per capita emissions between 2005 and 2008 met the previous LAA target of a 4% reduction by 2008/09.  Results for 2009 are equivalent to a 15.64% reduction from the 2005 baseline. (CPP Target Setting Cabinet Report Appendix)	CO2 emissions from transport generally decreasing, therefore improving.
Bus User Satisfaction - Percentage of bus users satisfied with local buses	<a href="#">Brighton &amp; Hove Bus and Coach company</a>  BHCC Full <a href="#">Local Transport Plan 2006/07- 2010/11</a>  BHCC <a href="#">Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2008</a>	Bus users satisfied with local bus service: 2009/10: 92% 2006/7: 81% 2003/04: 80%	Target: increase the level of overall satisfaction with local bus services from 80% in 2003/04 to 82% by 2010/11 (BHCC <a href="#">Local Transport Plan 2006/07 - 2010/11</a> ): exceeded.	Generally increasing therefore improving.
(CPP) Number of school travel plans that have been implemented.  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.	BHCC Transport Planning and Policy Team.	100% of LEA funded schools have a school travel plan (2011/12) 67 schools have travel plans (07/08) (71%)		Improving

<b>6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development</b>				
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trend</b>
Number of cycle journeys in the city	BHCC Full <a href="#">Local Transport Plan 2006/07- 2010/11</a>  BHCC <a href="#">Local Transport Plan Progress Report 2008</a>	No. of cycling trips: 2007: 14,000	Target: Increase cycling trips by 5% per year to 16,100 by 2010.  2003/04: baseline data- 4146 recorded cycling trips	Unknown but considered to be increasing.
(CPP) Pedestrian movements  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.		Results for this are currently being collated.		
(CPP) NI 167 Congestion – average journey time per mile  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.	LAA 08-11	08-09: 3min26 07-08: 3min45	LAA target to maintain 3 minute per mile rate. No equivalent target as such in Sustainable Community Strategy. Awaiting finalised CPP for further targets.	Insufficient data
(LOI) Amount of developments that have been defined by the Government & Transport Planning as needing a Transport Assessment, to have done so.	BHCC Authorities Monitoring Report	100% (2010/11) 100% (2009/10) 100% (2008/09) 100% (2007/08) 100% (2006/07)	Target: 100%	No measurable trend as such.
(SC) Percentage of residential or mixed use development within 500m of a bus stop or rail station.	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	

6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(SC) Percentage of residential or mixed use development that ensures that all vehicle infrastructure is in accordance with Manual for Streets guidance	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	
(LOI) Amount of major commercial development and those considered to have transport implications to have travel plans or other measures to maximise the use of sustainable modes of transport.	BHCC Authorities Monitoring Report (2010/11)	2010/11 90% (9 out of 10). One application did not have a travel plan as the development will be included in the travel plan of the RSCH. 2009/10 - 87% (7 out of 8). One application was exempted as there was a substantial extant consent and a large element of like for like replacement in the proposal. 2008/09 - 100% 2007/08 - All but 2 applications from April 2007 to March 2008 contained a Travel Plan and/or other sustainable modes measures. Of these 2 applications, 1 addressed the transport issues in the Planning Statement. 2006/07- 100%	Target: 100%	No measurable trend as such.
NI 175: Access to frontline health services within 15-30 minutes by public transport (under review under LTP3)	<a href="http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls">http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls</a>	Proportion of population within 10 minutes access of a GP surgery by PT and walking in off-peak hours (10:00-16:00): - 08/09: 89% - 07/08: 91%	<u>LAA targets</u> (refreshed 2010): 08/08: 92% 09/10: 93% 10/11: 95%  This indicator is under review under LTP3.	Insufficient data
Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle miles)	<a href="#">State of the Environment Report 2012</a>	2009: 876 m miles 2008: 889 m miles 2007: 905 m miles 2006: 900 m miles	National mean: 2904.43 million vehicle kms in 2005. Comparisons with other areas: - Bristol City Council: 2188 - Bournemouth Borough Council: 810	Miles generally reducing therefore showing an improvement, however may fluctuate.

6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(CPP) Car club usage in Brighton & Hove  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.	<a href="#">State of the Environment Report</a> and LTP3	(March 2011) 2910 registered members 8- vehicles available 2 car clubs	No target as such	Number of members increasing.
(SC) Percentage of developments where parking is provided for Car Club	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	
(SC) Percentage of developments where parking is provided for Cycle parking	Sustainability Checklist	For those approved applications with a submission of the new Sustainability checklist; 76% of new approvals will provide cycle parking and 36% of completed developments provided cycle parking. 86% of new build approvals will provide cycle parking 50% of completed new builds provided cycle parking.	No national targets as such.	
Increase in cycle parking / improvements across the city?	BHCC Transport Team	Under the LTP, there is a commitment to install 80 additional Sheffield stands per year. However, actual numbers likely to be significantly more due to cycle parking installed as part of BHCC Staff Travel, Business Travel Planner (installing cycle stands at largest 30 employers in B&H), Bike IT officer (installing cycle parking at Bike IT schools -10 different schools per school year), Highways Operations (installing cycle stands instead of bollards in some cases), Development Control (ensuring cycle parking is included in new developments).	Target to install 80 Sheffield Stands per year in Brighton & Hove. No national comparison.	No measurable trend as such.

**6. To reduce the volume of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed-use, car-free and higher-density development**

Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
% of the resident population who travel to work by (a) private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike) (b) public transport (c) on foot or cycle	(Census data 2001)	a) 49.4% b) 21.0% c) 19.8%	National data: a) 65.9 b) 9.4 c) 12.6 (Census data 2001)	Insufficient data
% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	(Census data 2001)	17.0%		Insufficient data
The proportion of new development meeting its travel plan objectives.	Data under collection			
The effectiveness of travel plans at employment sites	Data will be collected by Itrace	Data will be collected by Itrace		

**7. Minimise the risk of pollution to water resources in all development**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
No. of potentially contaminated sites which have been classified as HIGH priority and will require further investigation as part of the City Council's Contaminated Land strategy.	BHCC Environmental Health	07/08 The council has 2863 sites for potentially contaminated land. These have been prioritised on a risk basis into five categories, with A being the highest and E the lowest A's = 3 sites.  Nb. The council no longer collects this date as this indicator relates to former Best Value Performance Indicators.	No Data	Insufficient data

7. Minimise the risk of pollution to water resources in all development				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Water resource supply / demand balance	<a href="#">Water Resources Management Plan 2010-2035</a>	During 2010/11 the Brighton area was considered to be in water deficit, but due to decreasing demands (though for example, water metering) and improvements (i.e. reducing leakage) it is considered that we will have surplus water until the planning period (of Southern Water's 2010-2035 Management Plan) ends in 2035.	The South East is reliant on groundwater for up to 70 per cent of its public water supply. The region consumes more water per person than most other UK regions, but receives one of the lowest amounts of rainfall. 2008 National average consumption ranged from 107 litres per person per day to 176 litres per person per day. Defra aspiration to reduce to an average of 120-130 litres per person a day by 2030 (Defra, <a href="#">Future Water</a> , 2008).	Situation worsening in the short-term, but predicted to improve in the long term.
Brighton & Hove bathing water quality	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>	As of 2011, monitoring reflects requirements of the amended Bathing Waters Directive. Brighton Central: 2012: Higher 2011: Higher* 2010: Good; 2009: Excellent; 2008: Excellent Hove: 2012: Higher 2011: Higher 2010: Good; 2009: Excellent; 2008: Good Kemp Town: 2012: Higher 2011: Higher 2010: Good; 2009: Good; 2008: Good * Higher means the bathing water meets the criteria for the stricter UK guideline standards of the Directive	N/A	Generally improving over time.

7. Minimise the risk of pollution to water resources in all development				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Status of the groundwater resource as measured by the requirements of the Water Framework Directive.	<a href="http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk">http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk</a>  <a href="http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GEHO0309BPSZ-E-E.pdf">http://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/PDF/GEHO0309BPSZ-E-E.pdf</a>  <a href="#">State of the Local Environment Report 2011</a>	2011: Overall Status = Poor Chemical Status = Good Quantitative Status = Poor (no change from 2009)	All bodies of water must aim to reach "good" standard by 2015 (Water Framework Directive).	No change in recent years.
(SC) Percentage of new developments incorporating SUDs within the development area and/or beyond the development area.	Sustainability Checklist	For those approved applications with a submission of the new Sustainability checklist; 12 (55%) Sustainable drainage systems to be incorporated into approved new build developments 2011/12. 0 beyond development area. 1 (50%) on completed new build	No national targets as such.	
Area of city at risk from flooding (non-tidal)	Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (October 2011)	Surface water: risk due to highly urbanised nature of city; 35,600 properties at risk of surface water flooding (of <1m) Groundwater: the majority of the city is considered to be at low risk. Fluvial: no areas at risk of flooding from main rivers or ordinary watercourses.	Ground water flooding, surface water flooding, flooding from sewers and flooding from run-off from agricultural land following periods of high rain fall have all occurred in the city within the last 10 years.	No measurable trend as such.
(SC) Number of units designed to deliver estimated water usage patterns of: - 105 litres/person/day (equivalent to Code Levels 3 & 4) - 80 litres/person/day (equivalent to Code Levels 5 & 6)	Code for Sustainable Homes ratings, monitored via Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.		

8. Minimise water use in all development and promote the sustainable use of water for the benefit of people, wildlife and the environment.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/targets	Trends
(SC) Percentage of developments incorporating measures to reduce consumption of water.	Sustainability Checklist	For those approved applications with a submission of the new Sustainability checklist; 36% approved applications in 2011/12 indicated they would incorporate measures to reduce water consumption (68% New Build) and 18% of completed development (100% new Build)	No national targets as such.	
Proportion of properties with water meters installed	<a href="#">State of the Local Environment Report 2011</a>	2009/10 – approximately 40% 2005/06 – approximately 30%	Overall 40% of Southern Water customers are metered (Southern Water,	Generally increasing over time, therefore situation improving.
Domestic consumption of water	<a href="#">State of the Local Environment Report 2011</a>	2009/10 – 150 litres per household per day 2005/06 – 157 litres per household per day	The South East is reliant on groundwater for up to 70 per cent of its public water supply. The region consumes more water per person than most other UK regions, but receives one of the lowest amounts of rainfall. 2009/10 (south east) 156l 2009/10 (UK) 149	Generally decreasing over time, therefore situation improving.

9. To promote the sustainable development of land affected by contamination				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
The number of sites of previously developed land that have been identified as having potential for contamination under part 2A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990	Environmental Health Team	To start collection 2013/14	-	-

10. Manage coastal defences to protect the coastline and minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
What parts of the coast are protected in Brighton & Hove?	<a href="http://www.brighton-hove.gov.uk">www.brighton-hove.gov.uk</a>	The main geological interest on Brighton & Hove's coastline is the chalk cliff line to the east of Black Rock. The "Brighton to Newhaven Cliffs" are designated a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), a Regionally Important Geological Site (RIGS) and a Geological Conservation Review site (GCR). Black Rock Beach is designated as a SNCI, which is colonised by sea cabbages and other vegetated shingle species. This is identified as a BAP habitat. Vegetated shingle is a nationally rare habitat type and is listed on Annex 1 of the EC Habitats Directive as a habitat of international conservation importance.	There are 45 designated Heritage Coasts in England and Wales. The "heritage coast" classification scheme was initiated in 1972 to protect coastline of special scenic and environmental value from undesirable development. Some 31% of the coast in England and 42% in Wales are protected under the heritage coast scheme.	No measurable trend as such.
(E1): The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of tidal flooding.	BHCC AMR 10/11	2010/11: No comments on flood risk by EA. 2009/10: No comments on flood risk by EA. 2008/09: EA commented on one planning application regarding flood risk with an objection that a Sequential Test had not been demonstrated. The application concerned was subsequently withdrawn.	N/A	No measurable trend as such.
Area of city at risk from tidal flooding?	SFRA 2011	Tidal: areas along the coastal frontage lie within Flood Zones 2 and 3a and 3b. Areas in Portslade are at greatest risk of tidal flooding. Wave over-topping is also a risk in these areas and is considered a material concern along the rest of the coastal frontage. The extent of tidal flooding increases as a result of climate change at the Portslade Harbour area, beach at Palace Pier and at the Marina.	N/A	No measurable trend as such.

11. To balance the need for employment creation in the tourism sector and improvement of the quality of the leisure and business visitor experience with those of local residents, businesses and their shared interest in the environment				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
Level of GVA per head	State of the City Report 2011 (BHCC)	2008/09: £20,659	UK 2008/09 - £21,103	Generally improving although lower than national average.
(BD1): Total amount of additional employment floorspace – by type (gross and net) Employment type is defined by Use Class Orders: B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Floorspace measured in m2. Gross = New floorspace + change of use + conversions. Net = New floorspace – demolitions + change of use + conversions.	BHCC AMR 11/12	11/12:  Gross: 38,980  Net: 36,441  10/11:  Gross: 7,156m2  Net: 1,767m2  09/10: Gross:  Net: 1115m2  08/09: Gross: 12,619m2  Net: 9,446m2	N/A	No discernable trend.
(BD2): Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (expressed as % of BD1 gross figure).	BHCC AMR 11/12	11/12: 100% on PDL 10/11 80% was on PDL. The 20% on Greenfield land was attributable to the completion of the Community Stadium. 09/10 100% of all new employment floorspace was on PDL.		Reduced in recent years although normally trend is static at 100%.

**11. To balance the need for employment creation in the tourism sector and improvement of the quality of the leisure and business visitor experience with those of local residents, businesses and their shared interest in the environment**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(BD3): Employment land available – by type. Employment type is defined by Use Class Orders: B1 (a), (b) and (c), B2 and B8. Land available includes: (i) sites allocated for employment in DPDs and (ii) sites for which planning permission has been granted for employment use, but not included in (i). Expressed in hectares	BHCC AMR 10/11	10/11 – 45.1 hectares available 09/10 - 44.90 hectares available 08/09 – 40.71 07/08 – 40.71		Generally increasing, therefore improving.
(CPP Headline Indicator) Economic benefit of tourism generated annually in Brighton & Hove?	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2010/11: £732 million 2006 – estimated at £408 million	CPP target 2012/13: £746m	Generally increasing therefore improving.
Employment supported by visitor economy in Brighton and Hove	Tourism South East 2010 The Economic Benefit of Tourism in Brighton & Hove	2010: 18,533 jobs supported by tourism expenditure across a range of sectors 2007: estimated at 6,100 jobs		Generally increasing therefore improving.
Amount (£) of developer contributions secured for training for local residents, through the Local Employment Scheme	Planning Strategy Team	2011/12: £157,020		
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI 177) Reduce the number of young people who are NEET	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2011: 8.4% of young people are NEET	Target to be confirmed	Insufficient data to predict trend.

**12. To support initiatives that combine economic development with environment protection, particularly those involving targeted assistance to the creative & digital industries, financial services, tourism, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
(NI 171) Proportion of VAT registered businesses /10,000 adults in Brighton and Hove	<a href="http://www.data4nr.net/resources/economy—enterprise/907/">http://www.data4nr.net/resources/economy—enterprise/907/</a>	(2008) 63.3 (data for most recent year) (2007) 69.8 (2006) 69.3	England 2008 57.2 South East 2008 60.0	Has decreased over recent years, therefore worsening.

<b>12. To support initiatives that combine economic development with environment protection, particularly those involving targeted assistance to the creative &amp; digital industries, financial services, tourism, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trends</b>
Percentage population that are in employment?	Nomisweb	2010/11: 75.3% 2008: 74.60% 2007: 73.7% 2006: 75.3% 2005: 74.3% 2004: 75.2%%	National average 2010/11: 76.2%	Fairly static with slight fluctuations representing current economic climate.
How many businesses are EMAS or ISO registered in Brighton and Hove?	<a href="http://www.emas.org.uk/">http://www.emas.org.uk/</a>	No businesses registered in Brighton & Hove	73 businesses EMAS registered in UK 18 companies ISO registered in UK.	-
NI 152: % of working age population that is claiming out of work benefits	Nomisweb	2010/11 = 12.4% (22,390) 2009 = 13.3% (22,970) 2008 = 21,135 2007 = 21,702	2010/11 UK average: 12.1% The number of people claiming JSA in Great Britain has doubled in the past two years. However, local performance in Brighton & Hove has been better than the national average in terms of percentage increases in JSA claimants, despite starting from a higher baseline. Centre for Cities 2010 puts Brighton in the top ten cities with the lowest levels of inequality (in Nov 09) when looking at claimant counts across the city.	Amount decreasing, thereby signifying an improvement.
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI 075 % of 15yr old pupils in schools maintained by the LA achieving GCSE's at grade A*-C or equivalent?	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 – 52.6% 08/09 – 44.5% 07/08 – 44.5% 06/07 – 43.5% 05/06 – 41.8%	BH target 11/12: 61.8% Comparison: England 08/09 49.8% South East 08/09 53.7%	Improving.
Levels of Section 106 agreements that have included education facilities across the city?	BHCC Planning Strategy Team	10/11 £304,637 (4 x schemes) 09/10 £210,331 (3 x schemes) 08/09 £148,369 (3 x schemes) 07/08: £72,525 (2 x schemes)	No targets	-

12. To support initiatives that combine economic development with environment protection, particularly those involving targeted assistance to the creative & digital industries, financial services, tourism, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
Level of section 106 agreements that have included Public Art in B & H?	BHCC Authorities Monitoring Report	Public art contributions secured for major developments as identified in Policy QD6: Number and % 2010/11: 3 schemes (of 8) = 37% 2009/10: 9 schemes; 100% 2008/09: 5 schemes; 100% 2007/08: 10 schemes; 100%	100% of major development as identified in Policy QD6 provide public art through planning obligations	No measurable trend as such.

13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
All age all cause mortality Age standardized rate / 100,000	<a href="http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;realID=50375">http://www.apho.org.uk/default.aspx?QN=HP_METADATA&amp;realID=50375</a>	2009 – approx 450 2000 – approx 550	No target as such. National comparison: 2009: approx 650 (estimated from graph)	All age all cause rate generally falling signifying an improvement and better than UK average.
(CPP) Age standardised mortality rates for people aged under 75:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All cancers</li> <li>Circulatory diseases</li> <li>Suicide</li> </ul>	Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2012 (DoH)  www.bhlis.org	All cancers Brighton & Hove death rate in people aged less than 75 per 100,000 population 2009: 120.7 2008: 106.41 2007: 129.32 2006: 135.30	UK average 2009 110.1  Targets Brighton & Hove To reduce by 20% death rate in people aged less than 75 years between 1997 and 2010, and by at least 12% in people under 75 by 2005 compared to 1997.	Generally falling therefore signifying an improvement, however still worse than UK average.
This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.	Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2012 (DoH)  www.bhlis.org	Circulatory diseases B&H death rate in people aged less than 75 per 100,000 population 2009: 69.6 2008: 71. 2007: 72.09 05/2006: 87.21	Uk average 2009: 67.3 To reduce by 40% death rate from circulatory disease in people aged less than 75 years between 1997 and 2010.	Generally falling therefore signifying an improvement.

**13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
	Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2012 (DoH)  www.bhlis.org	Suicide directly age-standardise rate in B&H per 100,000 population 06-2008: 14.6 05-2007: 13.8 04-2006: 14.5	Suicide directly age-standardise rate in the South East (2007): 5.65 Target to reduce by 20% (from 1996/97 levels) by 2010.	Fairly static
Gap between the highest and lowest scoring Super Output Areas, IMD Health, deprivation and disability domain	BHCC Research and Consultation Team.	IMD 2010: Most deprived SOA E01916947 (in Queen's Park ward) = 2.78 (in 10% most deprived in UK) Least deprived SOA E01016983 (in Stanford ward) = -0.61  Therefore the gap between the highest and lowest scoring SOA has increased since 2007.  IMD 2007: Most deprived SOA E01016942 (in Queens Park ward) = 2.45 (in 10% most deprived in UK) Least deprived SOA E01016983 (in Stanford ward) = -0.84  IMD 2004: Most deprived SOA E01016947 = 2.43.	Targets B&H: to reduce health inequalities.	Difficult to compare due to changes in reporting, however the gap between the lowest and highest scoring SOA appears to be increasing signifying that deprivation is worsening.

**13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
Life expectancy at birth (years): (a) Males (b) Females	Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2012 (DoH)  <a href="http://www.bhlis.org">www.bhlis.org</a>	(2008-2010) (a) 77.7 (b) 83.2  (2007-2009) (a) 77.1 (b) 82.5  (2006-2008) (a) 76.6 (b) 82.5  (2005-2007) (a) 76.1 years (b) 81.3 years	Uk average 2008-2010: Men – 78.6 Women 82.6	Generally improving locally, although life expectancy for men is lower than the UK average.
Infant mortality rate: deaths up to 1 year per 1000 live births	Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2012 (DoH)	2008-2010: 4.7/1000 births  (2007-2009) 5.1/1000 births  (2007) 6.2 / 1000 births	There are an average of 440 infant deaths each year in the South East, producing an infant mortality rate of 4.5 per 1000 live births (significantly lower than the England rate of 5.1 per 1000 live) ((2007)	Generally improving.
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI055 Obesity among primary school children in year 6 and obesity in children in reception class.	<a href="#">LAA Performance Report 2008/09</a>  Health Profile Brighton & Hove 2011 (DoH)  City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	(10/11) Year 6 children: 15.2% (10/11) Reception children 8.2% (09/10) Year 6 children: 15.5% (09/10) Reception children: 8.4%  2008 Baseline: 17.7%	Targets in line with previous NHS vital signs strategy: 11/12 – 8.4% reception, 17.4% yr 6.	No discernable trend
(SC) Percentage of development incorporating provision for food growing	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	

13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
NI 175: Access to frontline health services within 10 minutes by public transport and walking (under review in LTP3)	<a href="http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls">http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls</a>	Proportion of population within 10 minutes access of a GP surgery by PT and walking in off-peak hours (10:00-16:00): - 08/09: 89% - 07/08: 91%	LAA targets (refreshed 2010): 08/08: 92% 09/10: 93% 10/11: 95%	Insufficient data.
(SC) Percentage of developments incorporating the provision of on site outdoor space.	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	
(CPP) (N18) Adult Participation in Sport This is not a headline indicator in the CPP but is part of larger suite of indicators that will monitor performance in the city.	LAA Performance Report 08/09	08/09 = 22.70  More recent results will be reported in the forthcoming CPP results.	Target 08/09 = 25.40%	Insufficient data.
% of the resident population who travel to work by a) private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike) b) public transport c) on foot or cycle	(Census 2001 data)	a) 49.4% b) 21.0% c) 19.8%	National averages:  a) 65.9 b) 9.4 c) 12.6	Insufficient data.
% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	(Census data 2001)	17.0%		Insufficient data.
Number of people on the housing register?	<a href="http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/2039614.xls">http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/xls/2039614.xls</a>	2010/11 10,852 (equivalent to 9.3% of all households) 2008 – 10,988	No data	Little change over recent years
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI112 Under 18 conception rate	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2009: 36.5  2008:36.0 conceptions per thousand females aged 15 to 17	CPP targets: Target is taken from the NHS Vital Signs strategy (a 45% reduction from the baseline result of 48.1 in 1998). 11/12 target = 26.5	Achieved a 26% decrease since 1998 therefore situation significantly improved.

**13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
Number of 'Warm Front' grants made to people - Measured as the rate per 1000 people and the proportion given to people aged over 60	<a href="http://www.eaga.com/downloads/pdf/Eaga_Fuel_Poverty_Report.pdf">http://www.eaga.com/downloads/pdf/Eaga_Fuel_Poverty_Report.pdf</a>	07/08 – 1,103 grants awarded (total funding awarded = £1,052,295)  No further updates are available	UK Fuel Poverty Strategy target involved helping 800,000 households through Warm Front by 2010.	No measurable trend as such.
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI 39) Alcohol-harm related hospital admission rates.	<u>APHO Brighton &amp; Hove Health Profile 2012</u>  City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 = 1,987 09/10 = 1,818 08/09 = 1,809 (per 100,000 population)	UK average 2010/11 - 1895	Appears to be increasing therefore worsening.
(CPP) (NI51) Effectiveness of child and adolescent mental health.  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city. Results currently being collected.	<u>LAA 08-11 LAA Performance Report 08/09</u>  <a href="http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/">http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/</a>	09/10 = 16 08/09 = 16	08/09 = target 16 (16 is the highest score showing full compliance with criteria)	Insufficient data to compare.
(NI 59) Initial assessments for children's social care carried out within 7 days of referral.	<u>LAA 08-11 LAA Performance Report 08/09</u>  <a href="http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/">http://www.data4nr.net/introduction/</a>	2008/09 = 89.8% 2006/07 = 56%	Target of 76% in 2008/09 77% 09/10 78% 10/11	Little data but appears to be improving.
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI 123) Smoking prevalence in adults (4 week quitters)	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 = 1081 08/09 = 923.60	Approx 24% of population smoke compared to UK average of 20% (APHO Health Profile 2012)  CPP Targets: 11/12 – 2,350	Little data but appears to be improving.
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI 130) % Social Care clients receiving self directed support	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 40%	Targets: 11/12 – 45%	Insufficient data.

**13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
<p>(CPP) (NI 135) Carers receiving needs assessment or review This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.</p>	<p><a href="#">LAA 08-11 LAA Performance Report 08/09</a></p>	<p>2008/09 = 18.20% 12% (2006/07)  Further results currently being collected.</p>	<p>Targets: 16% 08/09 19% 09/10 22% 10/11</p>	<p>Insufficient data.</p>
<p>(CPP) (NI 146) Adults with learning disabilities in employment This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.</p>		<p>Results currently being collected.</p>		
<p>(CPP) (NI 150) Adults in contact with secondary mental health services in employment. (per 100,000)  This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city. .</p>	<p><a href="#">LAA 2008-11 LAA Performance Report 08/09</a></p>	<p>2008 /09 = 8.90  Further results currently being collected</p>		
<p>Level of road traffic-related noise at key junctions</p>	<p><a href="#">DEFRA noise mapping website (2009)</a></p>	<p>Levels measured at over 75 decibels at various places including: A259 junction with Palace Pier Large expanses of A259 between Pier and Portslade Junction with Victoria Gardens (A23) Vogue Gyrotory System – Lewes Road Large expanses of Lewes Road Preston Circus junction – London Road Large expanses of London Road Old Shoreham Road at various junctions including Sackville Road and Hangleton Link Road junctions Large expanses of Old Shoreham Road</p>	<p>No targets as such.</p>	<p>Insufficient data.</p>

14. To integrate health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes, programmes and projects				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/targets	Trends
Levels of Section 106 agreements that have included new GP facilities in the City?	BHCC Planning Strategy Team	10/11: none 09/10: none 08/09: none 07/08: 1 agreement.	No targets	No measurable trend as such.
<b>NI</b> 175: Access to frontline health services within 10 minutes by public transport and walking (under review in LTP3)	<a href="http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Document/HubDownloadOct2010.xls">www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Document/HubDownloadOct2010.xls</a>	Proportion of population within 10 minutes access of a GP surgery by PT and walking in off-peak hours (10:00-16:00): - 08/09: 89% - 07/08: 91%	<b>LAA targets</b> (refreshed 2010): 08/08: 92% 09/10: 93% 10/11: 95%	Insufficient data.
(CPP) Number of total police recorded crimes? (Offences per 1.000 population)	<a href="http://www.safeinthecity.info">BHCC Community Safety Team</a>  <a href="http://www.safeinthecity.info">www.safeinthecity.info</a>  City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2010/11: 24,052 crimes reported 2009/10: 24,384  2007/08 B&H 27,560 crimes were reported to the police in 2007/08  2003-04 B&H: 29,897 crimes recorded by the police in Brighton & Hove in 2003/04	Targets: CPP – To achieve a 3% reduction from the 2009 baseline. 2010/11 saw a 1.4% reduction.  2003-04 England & Wales: 28.2 Portsmouth: 36.6 Bristol: 28.2	Generally reducing therefore situation improving.
Number of new developments incorporating Secured by Design features	AMR	08/09 indicates that 100% of large scale development proposals demonstrate how crime prevention proposals have been incorporated.	None as such	No measurable trend as such.
(CPP Headline Indicator NI47) People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.	LAA 08-11 City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2010/11 = 136 2008/09 = 141 (55.5/100,000 pop) 2005-2007 average: 165	CPP Target: 2011/12: 146  UK 2008/09 = 44.3/100,000 pop	Appears to be reducing therefore situation improving.
WTE GPs per 1000 population	<a href="#">Brighton &amp; Hove PCT</a>	0.53 WTE GPs per 1,000 population (2010)	No known targets	Insufficient data

**14. To integrate health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes, programmes and projects**

Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/targets	Trends
<p>(CPP Headline Indicator) The percentage of residents surveyed who said they feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' outside in their area:</p> <p>a) during the day; and b) after dark.</p>	<p>www.bhlis.org</p> <p>City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team</p>	<p>2007/08 – a) 98.4% b) 72.17%</p> <p>2005/06: a) 98.1% b) 71.7%</p> <p>Results currently being collated via CPP</p>	<p>The national mean 2005/06: a) 97.24% b) 70.18%</p> <p>This information has previously been collected in postal surveys such as the Place Survey. It will now be collected through the council's 'Citytracker' telephone survey. This will mean previous data will not be comparable to newly collected data.</p>	<p>Little change</p>

<b>15. To narrow the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the city so that no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trends</b>
Gap between the lowest and highest scoring SOA in the education, skills and training domain of IMD.	<a href="#">BHCC Research &amp; Consultation Team</a>	<p>IMD 2010: Most deprived SOA E1016866 (East Brighton) 88.03 Least deprived SOA E1017001 (Withdean) = 0.68</p> <p>Overall the gap has decreased very slightly (Gap in 2010 is 87.35, in 2007 it was 87.58)</p> <p>IMD 2007: Most deprived SOA E01016915 (Moulsecomb &amp; Bevendean ward) 88.48. Least deprived SOA E01017001 (Withindean ward) = 1.00</p> <p>IMD 2004: Most deprived SOA = 87.51. Therefore deprivation in this domain has increased.</p>	To reduce the gap between the 119 most deprived wards and the rest of the region by 10% as measured by the Index of Local Deprivation by 2010.	Little change over time.
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI 177) Reduce the number of young people who are NEET	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2011: 8.4% of young people are NEET	Target to be confirmed	Insufficient data for comparison.
NI 152: % of working age population that is claiming out of work benefits	Nomisweb	<p>2010/11 = 12.4% (22,390)</p> <p>2009 = 13.3% (22,970)</p> <p>2008 = 21,135</p> <p>2007 = 21,702</p>	<p>2010/11 UK average: 12.1%</p> <p>The number of people claiming JSA in Great Britain has doubled in the past two years. However, local performance in Brighton &amp; Hove has been better than the national average in terms of percentage increases in JSA claimants, despite starting from a higher baseline</p>	Fairly static.

15. To narrow the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the city so that no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
Proportion of adults with poor literacy and numeracy skills	<a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/la00ML_0.shtml">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/la00ML_0.shtml</a> And <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/gorJ_1.shtml">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/gorJ_1.shtml</a> And <a href="http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/gorJ_1.shtml">http://www.dfes.gov.uk/readwri-teplus_skillsforlifsurvey/static/s/gorJ_1.shtml</a>	2005 Literacy - B&H: Entry Level 1 Skills: 0% Entry Level 2 Skills: 7% Entry Level 3 Skills: 7% Level 1 Skills: 43% Level 2 Skills: 50%  2005 Numeracy - B&H: Entry Level 1 Skills: 2% Entry Level 2 Skills: 11% Entry Level 3 Skills: 24% Level 1 Skills: 40% Level 2 Skills: 24%  <i>No further updates available</i>	2005 Literacy - South East: Entry Level 1 Skills: 2% Entry Level 2 Skills: 1% Entry Level 3 Skills: 8% Level 1 Skills: 37% Level 2 Skills: 51%  2005 Numeracy - England: Entry Level 1 Skills: 4% Entry Level 2 Skills: 12% Entry Level 3 Skills: 24% Level 1 Skills: 27% Level 2 Skills: 32%	Insufficient data for comparison.
% of the population living in the 20% most deprived super output areas in the country	IMD2010	22.8% (Based on 2008 population estimates and calculated as sum of all individuals living in 20% most deprived SOAs in the country.) 2004: 22%	National average: 14.26%	Little change from 2004 (although difficult to compare due to change in reporting)
% of the population over 60 who live in households that are income deprived	IMD 2010	Based on 2008 population estimates and IMD2010 = 22.30%  17.9% (2004)	National average: 13.88%	Situation worsening (although difficult to compare due to change in reporting)
(CPP Headline Indicator NI 116: % of children under 16 living in households in receipt of out of work benefits	<a href="http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cps-la09.xls">http://www.hmrc.gov.uk/stats/personal-tax-credits/cps-la09.xls</a> LAA 08-11 <u>LAA Performance Report 08/09</u>	2009: 22% 2008: 21% 2007: 20%	Targets: 08/09: 19% 09/10: 18% 10/11: 17%  England/Wales average 2009 = 22%	Worsening over time.

<b>15. To narrow the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the city so that no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trends</b>
CPP Headline Indicator (NI187) Tackling fuel poverty – people receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy efficiency rating.  NB: new indicator being developed by DECC to replace this.	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/fuel-poverty/3617-fuel-poverty-2009-subregional-data.xls">http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/11/stats/fuel-poverty/3617-fuel-poverty-2009-subregional-data.xls</a>  LAA 08-11 LAA Performance Report 08/09	2009/10 = 12.2% 2008/09 = 12.94%	08/09 = 13%  South East Average 2009/10 = 11.8%	Little change over time.
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI158) % non-decent council homes	LAA 08-11 City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2010/11 = 26% 2008/09 = 48.89% 2007/08 – 56.6%	Target: 2011/12 – 12% Target for all to be decent standard by December 2013	Generally improving over time.
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI 075 % of 15yr old pupils in schools maintained by the LA achieving GCSE's at grade A*-C or equivalent?	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 – 52.6% 08/09 – 44.5% 07/08 – 44.5% 06/07 – 43.5% 05/06 – 41.8%	BH target 11/12: 61.8% Comparison: England 08/09 49.8% South East 08/09 53.7%	Generally improving over time.
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI112 Under 18 conception rate	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	2009: 36.5  2008:36.0 conceptions per thousand females aged 15 to 17	CPP targets: Target is taken from the NHS Vital Signs strategy (a 45% reduction from the baseline result of 48.1 in 1998). 11/12 target = 26.5	Achieved a 26% decrease since 1998 therefore situation significantly improving.
Number of council tax benefits claims city-wide	Business Performance Team BHCC	2010/11 = 27,944 2008/09 = 26,190	No targets as such	Generally increasing.
Number of housing benefit claims city wide	Business Performance Team BHCC	2010/11 = 27,835 2008/09 = 26,803	No targets as such	Generally increasing.

16. To engage local communities in the planning process.				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trends
How are communities involved in the planning process?		The LDF includes A 'Statement of Community Involvement' (Oct 2006), which explains how the public can participate during the different stages of the LDF preparation. Consultation taken place on preparation of a number of SPDs and the City Plan.	The LDF has to include A 'Statement of Community Involvement' this will explain how the public can participate during the different stages of the LDF preparation.  No Targets	No measurable data as such.
(CPP) (NI004) % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.		Results currently being collected		

17. To make the best use of previously developed land				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/targets	Trends
(BD2): Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type (expressed as % of BD1 gross figure).	BHCC AMR 11/12	100%	N/A	Little change over time.
H3: New and converted dwellings on PDL	BHCC AMR 11/12	11/12 = 91.5%	N/A	Little change over time.

17. To make the best use of previously developed land				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/targets	Trends
Losses of employment land in (i) development /regeneration areas and (ii) local authority areas	BHCC	There was no employment land lost in (i) regeneration areas and (ii) LA area	Core output indicator, no targets outlined	No change from previous years.
Proportion of developed land that is derelict	<a href="http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(0ylyqqaad04b3zfaepn23345)/DataProfile.aspx">http://www.areaprofiles.audit-commission.gov.uk/(0ylyqqaad04b3zfaepn23345)/DataProfile.aspx</a> and The Environment Agency	0.1% (2006) 0.1% (2005) 0.1% (2004)  No further updates available	No national comparison, The Government has a target for 60% of new homes and conversions in England to be on previously developed land by 2008	No change over time.
Percentage of development situated on Greenfield land.	<a href="#">AMR 2011/12</a>	11/12 1.3% Non-residential and 10.7% residential completed on Greenfield land.	No targets as such.	Insufficient data for comparison, due to change in definition of Greenfield.

18. To maximise sustainable energy use and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change through low/zero carbon development and maximise the use of renewable energy technologies in both new development and existing buildings				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
<p>(CPP) Average annual domestic consumption of gas and electricity in kWh (Gas = kwh per meter) (Elec = Kwh per consumer)</p> <p>This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.</p>	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk">www.decc.gov.uk</a>	<p>Gas</p> <p>2010 – 13,461 (kwh per meter) 2009 – 13,243 2007 - 15,320 2006 – 16,005 2005 – 16,667 2004 – 18,178</p> <p>Elec</p> <p>2010 – 3815 (kwh per consumer) 2009 - 3824 2007 – 4029 2006 – 4115 2005 – 4161 2004 – 4243</p>	<p><b>Gas</b></p> <p>2009 Great Britain: average domestic consumption (sales per meter) 15383 kWh</p> <p><b>Electricity</b></p> <p>2010 Great Britain: average domestic consumption (sales per consumer) 4,148 kWh</p>	<p><i>Overall domestic electricity and gas consumption is decreasing, although a slight increase in gas consumption during the last monitoring period.</i></p>
<p>(CPP) Average annual consumption of gas and electricity (commercial and industrial)</p> <p>This is not a headline indicator of the CPP but is part of a larger suite of indicators used to manage performance in the city.</p>	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk">www.decc.gov.uk</a>	<p>Gas</p> <p>2010 = 388,277 (kwh per meter) 2009 = 364,752 2008 = 349,670 2007 – 320,373</p> <p>Elec</p> <p>2010 = 41,246 (kwh per consumer) 2009 = 41,078 2008 = 41,795 2007 = 41,355</p>	<p><i>No targets as such</i></p>	<p><i>Consumption of gas generally increasing, consumption of electricity showing little change over time.</i></p>

<b>18. To maximise sustainable energy use and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change through low/zero carbon development and maximise the use of renewable energy technologies in both new development and existing buildings</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/target</b>	<b>Trend</b>
(CPP Headline Indicator) NI 186: Per capita reductions in CO2 emissions in the LA area (domestic)	<a href="http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx">http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/indicators/ni186/ni186.aspx</a>	Per capita total CO2 emissions:  2010: 5.0kt/capita 2009: 4.8kt/capita 2008: 5.3 kt/capita 2007: 5.5 kt/capita 2006: 5.6 kt/capita 2005: 5.7 kt/capita	England average 2009: 6.1kilo-tonnes per capita (total emissions)  Sustainable Community Strategy (SCS) target reductions in city CO2 'direct' emissions from 2005 baseline: - 12% by 2012/13 - 42% by 2020 - 80% by 2050. (SCS 2010)  Results for 2009 are equivalent to a 15.64% reduction from the 2005 baseline. (CPP Target Setting Cabinet Report Appendix)	Overall, emissions decreasing although an increase in last monitoring period.
Percentage increase in home energy efficiency	12 <sup>th</sup> HECA Progress Report (2008) (Last report)	23.29% over first twelve years of fifteen-year programme.	30% increase in home energy efficiency over fifteen years. The average energy efficiency (SAP rating) of new homes in England was 79.0 in the March quarter 2010.	No measurable data as such.
(SC) Percentage of developments with low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies proposed	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	
(E3): Renewable energy generation (mw) from: Wind: onshore Solar photovoltaics Hydro Biomass: Landfill gas Sewage sludge digestion MSW combustion Co-firing of biomass with fossil fuels Animal biomass Plant biomass	AMR 201/12	Of the 76 applications, approved in 2011/12, indicating in their sustainability checklist they propose low and zero carbon (LZC) technologies, 12 disclosed installed capacity the low and zero carbon technologies are estimated to provide, by technology; Air source heat pumps 16KW, Biomass or Biodiesel Boiler 25KW Efficient Gas Boiler (amount unknown) Gas CHP 30KW Solar Voltaics (amount unknown).	No target as such.	Insufficient data for comparison.

<b>19. To ensure all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events</b>				
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Comparison/targets</b>	<b>Trends</b>
(SC) Percentage of developments incorporating green walls and/or and green roofs.	Sustainability Checklist 2011/12	11 (14.5%) developments with a submission to the new sustainability checklist and approved in 2011/12 included a green roof or a green wall.	No national targets as such.	
Amount of contributions made to the sustainable buildings fund through Section 106 agreements?	BHCC Planning Strategy Team	10/11 none 09/10 £100,000 (1 x scheme) 08/09 None 07/08 None	No targets	Insufficient data for comparison.
(E1): The number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on the grounds of tidal flooding.	BHCC AMR 10/11	2010/11: None	N/A	No measurable trend as such.
(CPP Headline Indicator (NI 188) Planning for Climate Change Adaptation	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	No results available	The work plan to improve planning for climate change is not confirmed. A target can not be identified until this has been done	

20. To encourage new developments to meet Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM 'Excellent' standard				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
<p>(SC) Amount of the following:</p> <p>a) Number (and %) of small scale new build committing to Level 3 CSH</p> <p>b) Number (and %) of medium scale new build residential committing to Level 3 CSH</p> <p>c) Number (and %) of medium scale new build non-residential committing to BREEAM "very good"</p> <p>d) Number (and %) of major new build residential committing to Level 4 CSH</p> <p>e) Number (and %) of major new build non-residential committing to BREEAM "excellent"</p> <p>Exceedences of current B&amp;H minimum Code level requirements:</p> <p>f) Number (and %) of residential developments (all sizes) meeting Level 5 CSH</p>	Sustainability Checklist	<p>For applications <b>approved</b> between 24 Sep 2008 and 30 Nov 2010 (source B&amp;H Sustainability Checklist monitoring):</p> <p>a) Small scale new build committing to Level 3 CSH: 57 (66% of all 87 small approved applications).</p> <p>b) Medium scale new build residential committing to Level 3 CSH: 28 (82% of all 34 medium scale approved applications).</p> <p>c) Medium scale new build non-residential committing to BREEAM "very good": Not known at present, as validation requirement currently only covers residential development.</p> <p>d) Major new build residential committing to Level 4 CSH: 6 (75% of all 8 major approved applications).</p> <p>e) Major new build non-residential committing to BREEAM "excellent": Not known at present, as validation requirement currently only covers residential development.</p> <p>f) 8 developments for Level 5 CSH. 1 x medium-sized development (2.9% of all 34 medium scale approved applications), 7 x small developments (8% of all 87 small approved applications).</p>	<p>Current B&amp;H minimum requirements are as set out in (a) – (e) in the indicator column (derived from standards set out in SPD08 Sustainable Building Design)</p> <p>National statistics:</p> <p>A total of 89% of the certificates at design stage and 90% of those at post construction stage have been awarded at Code level 3 since April 2007.</p> <p>A total of 7% of the certificates at design stage and 6% of those at post construction stage have been awarded at Code level 4 since April 2007 (<a href="#">House Building: March Quarter 2010, England</a>).</p>	

20. To encourage new developments to meet Code for Sustainable Homes/BREEAM 'Excellent' standard				
Indicators	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(SC) Percentage of applications submitting a sustainability checklist	Sustainability Checklist	% of full, outline and extension of time limit applications <b>for all types of development</b> submitting a sustainability checklist: - For all applications <b>registered</b> between 24 Sep 2008 and 30 Nov 2010: 31%	- Current requirement is submission of a sustainability checklist with full, outline and extension of time limit applications <b>for residential new build and conversions</b> (SPD08 Sustainable Building Design)  - Aspiration is to secure submission of a sustainability checklist with full, outline and extension of time limit applications <b>for all types of development</b> (Planning Projects Team)	

21 To promote and improve integrated transport links and accessibility				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(SC) Percentage of developments that allow good, safe and direct access between the development and local schools, employment, shops, GP surgeries and leisure facilities	Sustainability Checklist	For those approved applications with a submission of the new Sustainability checklist; 88% of new approvals will provide cycle parking and 82% of completed developments allow good safe and direct access between the development and local schools, employment, shops GP surgeries and leisure facilities.	No national targets as such.	
<b>NI</b> 175: Access to frontline health services within 15-30 minutes by public transport (under review in LTP3)	<a href="http://www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls">www.places.communities.gov.uk/NewsPages/News_Documents/HubDownloadOct2010.xls</a>	Proportion of population within 10 minutes access of a GP surgery by PT and walking in off-peak hours (10:00-16:00): - 08/09: 89% - 07/08: 91%	<b>LAA targets</b> (refreshed 2010): 08/08: 92% 09/10: 93% 10/11: 95%	Insufficient data.
(SC) Percentage of development incorporating provision for food growing.	Sustainability Checklist	Data from the new Sustainability Checklist will be collected and collated in April 2013.	No national targets as such.	

% of the resident population who travel to work by a) private motor vehicle (car, taxi or motorbike) b) public transport c) on foot or cycle	(Census data 2001)	a) 49.4% b) 21.0% c) 19.8%	National data: a) 65.9 b) 9.4 c) 12.6 (Census data 2001)	Insufficient data
% of the resident population travelling over 20 km to work	(Census data 2001)	17.0%	National data: 17.8% (Census data 2001)	Insufficient data

**22. To reduce waste generation, and increase material efficiency and reuse of discarded material by supporting and encouraging development, businesses and initiatives that promote these.**

Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
How many businesses are EMAS or ISO registered in Brighton and Hove?	<a href="http://www.emas.org.uk/">http://www.emas.org.uk/</a>	2012 - No businesses registered in Brighton & Hove	73 businesses EMAS registered in UK 18 companies ISO registered in UK.	Insufficient data
Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) (Brighton & Hove) (tpa)	AMR 10/11 (Brighton & Hove only)  Waste Management Strategy	106,941tpa (10/11) 109,195 tonnes per annum (09/10) 108,605 tonnes per annum (08/09)  381,615 tonnes per annum (07/08) 390,000 tonne per annum (06/07)	Targets for MSW reduction (from 421kg/head baseline 2008/09): 2012/13: 415 2013/14: 402 2014/15: 383	Fluctuating data makes comparison difficult, however generally appears to be reducing.
Commercial & Industrial Waste (Brighton & Hove) (tpa)	East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council 06/07	367,000 tonne per annum	Actual figures for C&I waste are difficult to obtain as it is commercially sensitive.	Insufficient data
Construction & Demolition Waste (Brighton & Hove) (tpa)	East Sussex County Council and Brighton & Hove City Council 06/07	1092,000 tonne per annum	Actual figures for C&D waste are difficult to obtain as it is commercially sensitive.	Insufficient data
(CPP Headline Indicator) Residual household waste per household	City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	605 (10/11) (Previous data cannot be directly comparable as was waste per head) 421 (08/09) 433.81 (06/07) 437.2 (05/06) 452.7kg (04/05)	CPP target = 602kg for 2012/13	Insufficient data for comparison due to change in reporting

22. To reduce waste generation, and increase material efficiency and reuse of discarded material by supporting and encouraging development, businesses and initiatives that promote these.				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(CPP Headline Indicator) (NI192) % of household waste (a) recycled (b) composted (c) used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources.	BHCC City clean  AMR 10/11  City Performance Plan Cabinet Report Appendix Policy, Performance and Analysis Team	10/11 a) 23.43% b) 3.47% c) 26.17% 1.01% reused  09/10 (a) 23% (b) 3.9% composted © 27.6% 1.6% reused.  08/09 a. 28.5% recycled b. unknown c. 23.2%  06/07: (a) 23.02% recycled (b) 3.39% composted (c) 2.38% used to recover heat power  05/06: (a) 20.95% recycled (b) 3.56% composted (c) 0.51% used to recover heat power  04/05: (a) 16.23% recycled (b) 3.57% composted (c) 0.00% used to recover heat, power, and other energy sources.	The national statistic shows that 9% is recycled and a further 8% has energy recovered from it. The Government and the National Assembly have set targets to increase the recycling of municipal waste. • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005 • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste by 2010 • To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015  Sustainable Community Strategy targets: achieve 70% recycling rate for domestic by 2025	Recycling rates have generally increased, composting rates appear fairly static, and energy recovery rates appear to be increasing.

22. To reduce waste generation, and increase material efficiency and reuse of discarded material by supporting and encouraging development, businesses and initiatives that promote these.				
Indicator	Source	Data	Comparison/target	Trend
(SC) Percentage of developments designed with space for storage of recyclable materials.	Sustainability Checklist	Of those submitting entry to sustainability checklist in 2011/12 91% of new build new approvals will be designed with space for storage of recyclable materials and 72% of conversions of those completed in the monitoring year 100% of new builds were designed with space for storage of recyclable materials and no conversions.	No national targets as such.	
No. of recycling points in Brighton & Hove?	BHCC City Clean 11/12	There are 83 public recycling points which have at least paper, glass and cans. 90% of these are on the two stream co-mingled service where the public can recycle paper, cans, card, plastic bottles and aerosols in one bin and mixed glass in another. In addition to this, many of the sites offer recycling for other materials, including 62 sites offering textiles and 23 offering cartons, plus other items such as bras, toys, electrical items, books and music.	No targets as such.	Public recycling facilities appear to be increasing.

## Appendix C – Local sustainability issues considered to be of most relevance to the SPD

Environmental Issues	
Issue	Nature of the issue
<b>Ecological Footprint</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brighton &amp; Hove’s ecological footprint is higher than the regional and national average. Household energy consumption is one of the main contributors (18%).</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Change</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emissions from energy consumed for domestic heating and lighting contribute significantly to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases.</li> <li>• 45% of carbon emissions in Brighton &amp; Hove originate from energy consumption in the home.</li> </ul>
<b>Flood Risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surface water flooding is a risk due to the urbanised nature of the city.</li> <li>• An increase in impermeable surfaces can increase this risk. The risk of surface water flooding needs to be reduced.</li> </ul>
<b>Air Quality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollutants emitted from road traffic (NO2 and PM10) are the greatest contributing factor to poor air quality in Brighton &amp; Hove.</li> <li>• Exceedences in the Annual Air Quality Objective for NO2 have led to the designation of an enlarged Air Quality Management Area in Brighton &amp; Hove.</li> <li>• Building design can exacerbate air quality issues</li> </ul>
<b>Water Resources</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The region is highly water stressed and water consumption must be minimised.</li> <li>• Brighton Aquifer, a major groundwater resource, is located beneath the city, which needs protecting from pollution from surface water flooding, or other sources.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction &amp; demolition waste amount to over half the waste produced in East Sussex.</li> <li>• Construction &amp; Demolition waste needs to be reduced as far as possible.</li> <li>• Extensions should ensure adequate provision for storage of waste and recyclable materials is maintained.</li> </ul>
<b>Biodiversity, Fauna &amp; Flora</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Houses and gardens provide important habitats and refuges for wildlife found within the urban area</li> <li>• Change in land-use could further fragment or cause a reduction in natural habitats.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The quality of the surrounding landscape needs to be protected, particularly from pressures over land-use but also from adverse visual impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Open Space &amp; Recreation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private gardens form an important part of open space for private usage. Reduction in private gardens could lead to an increase in pressure on other areas of open space.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional open space is needed to meet the needs and requirements for the predicted future population of the city.</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brighton &amp; Hove has an attractive historic urban environment, some of which is of regional importance.</li> <li>• Badly designed extensions can have a detrimental visual impact on the street environment and townscape and could adversely impact the character of a neighbourhood.</li> </ul>

<b>Social Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Nature of the problem</b>
<b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housing affordability is a major issue, particularly for families and newly formed households.</li> <li>• 18% of households live in accommodation inadequate for their needs.</li> </ul>
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to housing is a wider determinant of health.</li> <li>• Improved/extended housing that makes a property adequate for its owners' needs, likely to improve quality of life.</li> <li>• Inappropriately designed extensions could have a negative impact on health / quality of life /amenity of surrounding neighbours</li> </ul>

<b>Economic Issues</b>	
<b>Issue</b>	<b>Nature of the problem</b>
<b>Economy and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to protect the economy, especially in current economic climate.</li> <li>• Construction workers needed for household extensions could be sourced from local building companies, particularly if associated with locally significant architecture.</li> <li>• Extensions could enable individuals to work from home</li> </ul>
<b>Tourism</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism important to the city's economy.</li> <li>• Architectural heritage an important driver of tourism which must be protected from inappropriate design.</li> </ul>

## Appendix D Appropriate Assessment

Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (the Habitats Directive) requires the EU Member States to create a network for protection of wildlife areas, known as Natura 2000 across the European Union. This network consists of Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs), the latter established to protect wild birds under the Birds Directive (Council Directive 79/409/EEC of April 1979). These sites are part of a range of measures aimed at conserving important or threatened habitats and species.

Article 6 of the Habitats Regulations Directive requires an Appropriate Assessment (AA) to be undertaken to assess the impacts of a plan or project against the conservation objectives of a European Site and to ascertain whether it would adversely affect the integrity of that site. Where significant negative effects are identified, alternative options should be examined to avoid any potential damaging effects. AA applies to Transition plans, Development Plan Documents (DPDs), and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). The scope of all AA will depend on the location, size and the significance of the proposed plan or project. Where projects or plans are also subject to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) directives, AA must be clearly distinguishable and reported on separately.

It is the responsibility of the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to assess whether an AA is necessary and to carry out the AA in preparation of DPD or SPD. Brighton and Hove has one European site, Castle Hill, which is designated as a SAC (and a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)).

An Appropriate Assessment Screening exercise has been carried out at various stages during the development of the City Plan/Core Strategy.

At the Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options stage (June 2008) it concluded:

‘All the possible impacts of the Brighton & Hove Core Strategy on European sites have been discounted at the screening stage of this AA and it is therefore concluded that no change to the Core Strategy is required.’

The Appropriate Assessment at this time was distributed for consultation in March '08. Natural England responded to the consultation and concurred with the findings of the Assessment, that the Core Strategy Revised Preferred Options was unlikely to have a significant effect on any of the Natura 2000 sites. Natural England advised that the Core Strategy should include the following paragraph:

“The Brighton & Hove City Council includes the Castle Hill Special Area of Conservation, and a number of other European or Ramsar wildlife sites are located in the wider area. The Core Strategy has been assessed under the provisions of the Habitat Regulations to ensure that it will not have an adverse effect on any European or Ramsar wildlife site and this assessment has been recorded. The Core Strategy does not support any project proposal where it cannot be demonstrated that the development would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European or Ramsar site. Any subsequent plan following this Core Strategy will similarly adhere to the requirements of the Habitat Regulations”

The Appropriate Assessment has again been reviewed to take into consideration the changes to policies as put forward in the City Plan Part One (2012). The Appropriate Assessment screening exercise concludes:

The Brighton & Hove City Plan Part 1 details areas with new housing and other development which could have an impact on European sites in the vicinity. However most of this new development will be focused on specific growth areas within the existing built-up area and although some development is proposed on land between the built up area and South Downs National Park, there will be no encroachment onto land within 2km of a European Site. Similarly the park and ride sites will be located on the strategic road corridors approaching the city and beyond the distance where localised air pollution or recreational impacts might effect a European Site.

The possible impacts of the City Plan Part 1 on European Sites amount to water abstraction, air pollution and recreational pressure. Of these:

- Water abstraction would not have a significant effect on any European site because there are no such sites which are vulnerable to water abstraction within the water catchment area of Brighton and Hove.
- Despite policies which promote travel choice and minimise air pollution, it is still possible that air pollution may worsen as a result of the City Plan Part 1. However localised air pollution of this nature would not have a significant effect on any European site, according to Natural England advice.
- Recreational pressure on downland in the vicinity of Brighton & Hove may increase as a consequence of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part 1. However only one of the European sites assessed is vulnerable to recreational pressure (Ashdown Forest) and studies elsewhere have shown that this site is far enough away from Brighton & Hove to safely conclude that there would be no significant recreational impact on it as a result of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part 1.

With the information available at this stage of City Plan Part 1 development, all the possible impacts of the Brighton & Hove City Plan Part 1 on European sites have been discounted at the screening stage of this AA. It is therefore concluded that no change to the City Plan Part 1 is required at this stage.

Brighton & Hove City Council includes the Castle Hill Special Area of Conservation, and a number of other European or Ramsar wildlife sites are located in the wider area. The City Plan Part 1 has been assessed under the provisions of the Habitat Regulations to ensure that it will not have an adverse effect on any European or Ramsar wildlife site and this assessment has been recorded. The City Plan Part 1 does not support any project proposal where it cannot be demonstrated that the development would not have an adverse effect on the integrity of any European or Ramsar site. Any subsequent plan following this City Plan Part 1 will similarly adhere to the requirements of the Habitat Regulations.

This Appropriate Assessment was sent to Natural England for comments, who concurred with the results of the Appropriate Assessment screening.

A separate Appropriate Assessment for this SPD is not deemed necessary.

## Appendix E – Consultation Responses

### Scoping Stage

One response was received from Natural England as follows:

Natural England supports this thorough document which has succeeded in identifying sustainability issues, objectives and indicators. We commend the addition of guidance to ensure the protection of the South Downs National Park and the enhancement of biodiversity. We are pleased the document recognises the link between healthy ecosystems and people's wellbeing and quality of life.

Natural England believes that all relevant details of the Sustainability Appraisal have been well covered.

No other responses were received.

### First draft SPD stage

One response was received from Natural England as follows:

The SPD deals primarily with building design so there are limited comments to make. Nevertheless, the document makes a brief reference to trees and TPOs and the risk that excessively large extensions can reduce useable garden space for existing and future residents. The issue for Natural England is the possibility of progressive, incremental erosion of green space around homes and the loss of the benefits these spaces bring in terms of wellbeing, local biodiversity, habitat corridors and stepping stones. The guidance on the extension of homes may be a good opportunity to emphasise the value of gardens and how that can be maximised.

This response was considered by the policy authors during the second review of the SPD. It was considered that the importance of gardens is protected by the 50% development rule and guidance for rear extensions (e.g. that extensions should not consume more than half the depth of the original rear garden). No change to the SPD in respect of this response therefore took place.

### Second draft SPD stage

One response was received from Natural England as follows:

Natural England does not consider that this consultation poses any likely or significant risk to those features of the natural environment for which we would otherwise provide a more detailed consultation response and so does not wish to make specific comment on the details of this consultation.

## Appendix F – Sustainability Appraisal Matrix

Options
1 - Do nothing. Rely on existing Local Plan policies and other existing local policies to provide guidance for extensions.
2 – Produce SPD to provide guidance in the design and planning principles to be taken into consideration when planning extensions to development, whether they need planning permission or not.

### Assessment methodology

As there are two options for consideration, a scoring system which uses up to two “+” symbols or two “-“ symbols has been used to help indicate the performance of the option relative to others. This only relates to the particular objective being assessed and can not be used to compare the objective with other objectives. The commentary provides more explanation and justification.

The following scoring system is used, with multiples allowed as described above:

- Positive impact: +
- No impact: 0
- Negative impact: -
- Impact uncertain: ?

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
1. To achieve a net gain in biodiversity under conservation management as a result of development and improve understanding of local, urban biodiversity by local people.	<p>1. It is recognised that any development can cause harm to biodiversity, however it is considered unlikely that an extension would cause any significant harm. There is a range of existing policy that should ensure the protection of biodiversity from development, including extensions such as Local Plan policies QD16 Trees and Hedgerows, QD17 Protection and Integration of nature conservation features, and QD18 Species protection, as well as SPD11 Nature Conservation in Development. The impact on this objective should be positive.</p> <p>2. In addition to the policies outlined above, which would also be considered, the SPD contains various references which should ensure biodiversity is considered: the preliminary guidance section outlines consideration of Tree Protection Orders, as well as protection of trees in Conservation Areas; Appendix C cross refers to SPD11 Nature Conservation in Development; and Chapter 3 refers to retention of garden space, and restricts size of development through the requirement that development should not consume more than half the garden space, as well as through the implementation of the 45 degree rule. The impact on this objective is therefore considered to be positive, however is unlikely to be any more positive than Option 1.</p>	+	+
2. To improve air quality by continuing to work on the statutory review and assessment process and reducing pollution levels by means of transport and land use planning.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
3. To maintain local distinctiveness and preserve, enhance, restore and manage the city's historic landscapes, townscapes, parks, buildings and archaeological sites effectively.	1. Badly designed or built extensions could have a significant negative impact on the local built environment, particularly in Conservation Areas and other areas of interest. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as QD1, Design and QD14 Extensions and Alterations, as well as supplementary guidance such as SPD09 Architectural Features and SPG11 Listed Building Interiors. These will guide development and ensure any development or extension meets certain criteria. However these policies generally will only be used for developments needing planning permission and are unlikely to be applied to those that are of	+	++

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
	<p>permitted development.</p> <p>2. The promotion of good design and how this should be applied to extensions is the main aim of the SPD and therefore the SPD has a strong impact on this objective. The preliminary guidance specifies that the existing character of the building and its setting should influence the design of an extension. This section also includes basic design details including consideration of the relationship between the extension and the adjoining properties and how the pitch of original roof should be considered. The impact that extensions can have on the street and neighbouring properties is reinforced throughout the SPD, with various guidance provided according to the type of extension. The preliminary guidance also includes a section on Conservation Areas, Buildings of Local Interest and Listed Buildings and cross refers to SPD09 Architectural Features. The SPD also included a chapter specifically on extending Listed Buildings, Buildings of Local Interest and buildings within Conservation Areas. The SPD is considered to have a significant positive impact on this objective, and is considered to have a stronger positive impact than Option 1 as it also guides development that does not require planning permission.</p>		
4. To protect, conserve and enhance the South Downs and promote sustainable forms of economic and social development and provide better sustainable access.	<p>1. Much of the built up area in Brighton &amp; Hove adjoins the boundary of the SDNP however it is considered unlikely that a (residential) extension to a property in the area adjoining the SDNP would have any significant adverse impact on the setting of the SDNP, or of views of or from the Downs. Existing Local Plan policies including NC5 Urban Fringe and NC6 Development in the countryside would apply to any planning application for development in this area and should result in protection of the South Downs.</p> <p>2. The SPD is considered to have a positive impact on this objective through the promotion of well proportioned and designed extensions to all properties, including those that are permitted development, as this will include those that are situated next to, but not within the SDNP, as these will fall under the jurisdiction of the National Park Authority. The Introduction section of the SPD refers to the policy restrictions that may apply to some properties due to their location within the SDNP. The impact of the SPD on this objective is not considered to be any more significant than the impact of Option 1.</p>	+	+

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
	The SA notes that the SPD contains the contact details for the South Downs National Park Authority, as previously suggested by the SA.		
5. To meet the need for decent housing, particularly affordable housing.	<p>1. Although extensions or alterations to houses are not provision of housing or affordable housing as such, being able to extend a home to accommodate a household's changing needs is likely to be more cost effective than moving house and enables existing homes to meet housing needs. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as QD14, which will continue to provide guidance.</p> <p>2. This SPD will provide specific guidance that householders need when planning an extension to their homes, including extensions which are permitted development. In addition, the SPD refers to considering Lifetime Homes standards, which will enable the long-term needs of the household to be met.</p>	+	+
6. To reduce the amount of private car journeys and encourage more sustainable modes of transport via land use and urban development strategies that promote compact, mixed use, car-free and higher-density development.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
7. Minimise the risk of pollution to water resources in all development.	<p>1. New development can increase the risk of surface water run-off and pollution to water. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as policies SU3 Water resources and their quality and SU4 Surface water run-off and flood risk that should ensure this risk is minimised. In addition, SPD 08 Sustainable Building Design, also incorporates requirements relating to extensions and surface water run-off. The impact is therefore considered to be positive.</p> <p>2. Appendix D specifically refers to SPD08 Sustainable Building Design which provides more detailed guidance on this issue. The SPD should have a positive impact on this objective, in collaboration with other policy. The impact of the SPD on this objective is not considered to be any more significant than the impact of Option</p>	+	+

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
	1.		
8. Minimise water use in all development and promote the sustainable use of water for the benefit of people, wildlife and the environment.	<p>1. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as policy SU2 Efficiency of development in the use of energy, water and materials. SPD08 Sustainable Building Design also sets standards for water consumption for new development, including extensions.</p> <p>2. Appendix D refers to SPD 08 Sustainable Building Design, which includes guidance and standards for minimising consumption of water. The SPD should have a positive impact on this objective, in collaboration with other policy. The impact of the SPD on this objective is not considered to be any more significant than the impact of Option 1.</p>	+	+
9. To promote the sustainable development of land affected by contamination.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
10. Manage coastal defences to protect the coastline and minimise coastal erosion and coastal flooding.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
11. To balance the need for employment creation in the tourism sector and improvement of the quality of the leisure and business visitor experience with those of local residents, businesses and their shared interest in the environment.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
12. To support initiatives that combine economic development with environment protection, particularly those involving	<p>Option 1 – no direct link.</p> <p>Option 2 – the local historic built environment is a considerable attraction to many tourists and visitors. This option will help to maintain and protect the local historic environment, having a positive link on the economy.</p>	0	+

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
targeted assistance to the creative & digital industries, financial services, tourism, retail, leisure and hospitality sectors.			
13. To improve the health of all communities in Brighton & Hove, particularly focusing on reducing the gap between those with the poorest health and the rest of the city.	<p>1. Badly designed extensions can have adverse impacts on the amenity of neighbouring residents. In addition, living in a house that does not meet a household's needs can also have adverse impacts on the health and quality of life of the residents. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as QD1 Design, QD14 Extensions and Alterations, and QD27 Protection of Amenity, as well as PAN 03 Affordable Housing and Lifetime Homes. These will guide development and ensure any development or extension meets certain criteria and standards and will have a positive impact on this objective.</p> <p>2. The preliminary guidance section of the SPD outlines the potential negative impacts that extensions can have on the amenity of neighbouring residents, including noise, loss of daylight as well as visual impact. The impacts extensions can have on neighbouring properties and their residents are reinforced throughout the document. Appendix D also advises residents to consider incorporating lifetime homes standards into their design and refers to PAN 03 Affordable Housing and Lifetime Homes. The SPD is considered to have a significant positive impact on this objective as should protect the amenity of neighbouring residents, as well as improve the quality of life of the residents themselves through ensuring their housing needs are met, and is considered to have a stronger positive impact than Option 1 as it also guides development that does not require planning permission.</p>	+	++
14. To integrate health and community safety considerations into city urban planning and design processes, programmes and projects.	<p>1. Local Plan policy QD7 only requires large scale developments (e.g. those over 1000sqm or 10 or more dwellings) to incorporate features to design out crime. This objective is therefore not relevant to the issue of extensions to single dwellings or to commercial buildings located within residential-type buildings.</p> <p>2. Appendix D now includes a short section on Secured by Design and includes a link to the website for cross references purposes, and is therefore considered to be positive.</p>	0	+

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
15. To narrow the gap between the most deprived areas and the rest of the city so that no one should be seriously disadvantaged by where they live.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
16. To engage local communities into the planning process	1. Production of existing policies incorporated community consultation. 2. Production of SPD has provided the opportunity for community consultation.	+	+
17. To make the best use of previously developed land.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
18. To maximise sustainable energy use and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change through low/zero carbon development and maximise the use of renewable energy technologies in both new development and existing buildings.	1. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to any planning application for an extension, including those within the Local Plan such as SU2 and SPD08 which would ensure energy efficiency is achieved.  2. Although maximising sustainable energy use is not a key aim of the SPD, Section 2, Core Design Guidance states that the council encourages proposals to improve the energy efficiency of buildings by incorporating sustainable technologies into designs. Appendix D provides more detail on Sustainable Building Design, with cross references to SPD08. Chapter 3 includes guidance on solar panels, the wording of which is considered to be more positive than previous iterations of the policy. The SPD, in collaboration with other policy, should have a positive impact on this objective, although the impact is not considered to be any more significant than Option 1.	+	+
19. To ensure all developments have taken into account the changing climate and are adaptable and robust to extreme weather events.	1. SPD08 Sustainable Building Design sets out various requirements in terms of ensuring development is adaptable to climate change.  2. Appendix D refers to design solutions such as green roofs, which is a feature that can help in adaptation to climate change. The SPD, in collaboration with other policy, should have a positive impact on this objective. The impact is not considered to be any more significant than Option 1.	+	+
20. To encourage new developments to meet the high level Code for	1. SPD08 sets out the requirements that new development, including extensions should meet.	+	+

Sustainability Objective	Summary	Option	
		1	2
Sustainable Homes / BREEAM "Excellent" standard.	2. Appendix D refers to SPD 08 Sustainable Building Design which sets minimum standards for new development, including extensions. The SPD, in collaboration with other policy, is therefore considered to have a positive impact on this objective.		
21. To promote and improve integrated transport links and accessibility to health services, education, jobs and food stores.	There is no direct link to this objective.	0	0
22. To reduce waste generation and increase material efficiency and reuse of discarded material by supporting and encouraging development, business and initiatives that promote these and other sustainability issues.	<p>1. There are a range of existing policies that would be applied to applications for extensions that would help reduce waste., including SU13 Minimisation and re-use of construction industry waste, Construction &amp; Demolition Waste SPD as well as PAN 05: the storage and collection of recyclables and waste.</p> <p>2. The SPD encourages re-use and investment in existing stock, which could be viewed as indirectly helping to reduce waste and save resources. Appendix D refers to waste reduction and provides web-links on reducing waste and to PAN05: the storage and collection of recyclables and waste. The SPD, in collaboration with other policy, should have a positive impact on this objective.</p>	+	+



Brighton & Hove  
City Council