Appendix 1: Assessment Criteria

Environmental constraints

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Criteria 1	Landscape		
Policy background	"Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, sites of biodiversity or geological value and soils recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside" (NPPF 2021, para 174) "Great weight should be given to conserving and enhancing landscape and scenic beauty in National Parks, the Broads and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, which have the highest status of protection in relation to these issues. The scale and extent of development within all these designated areas should be limited, while development within their setting should be sensitively located and designated to avoid or minimise adverse impact on the designated areas" (NPPF 2021, para 176)		
Source	High Weald AONB Unit, Capacity of Mid Sussex District to accommodate development (LUC, 2014), SHLAA: Review of Landscape and Visual Aspects of Site Suitability (LUC, 2015), High Weald AONB Unit Assessments, South Downs National Park Authority Assessments		
Assessment		Sites Within the AONB	Sites Outside the AONB
		High impact on the AONB/ Likely major development in the AONB with no identified exceptional circumstances Moderate impact on the AONB	Low to low/medium potential for
		Low impact on the AONB	change in landscape terms Medium potential for change in
		Low impact on the AONB	landscape terms
			Medium/high potential for change in landscape terms
			High potential for change in landscape terms
Note	Assessment of site will be based on the location within or outside the AONB. Sites located within the AONB will be subject to the High Weald AONB Unit own assessment criteria and knowledge, while conclusions for sites outside the AONB will be drawn for each site dependant on which Landscape Capacity area they are within (as determined by the landscape capacity studies, based on their assessment methodology) or comments received from specialist advisors. Views will be sought from the South Downs National Park Authority and the AONB Unit for sites located within their settings to support the assessment.		

Criteria 2	Flood risk	
Policy background	"Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas, the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere." (NPPF 2021, para 159)	
Source	Environment Agency Flood Risk Zones, MSDC Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	
Assessment		

	Sites has flooded historically but is not within Flood Zone 2/3 Site is adjacent to Flood Zone 2/3, potential future flood risk
	Site unaffected by flood risk
Note	Where flood risk would make a site undevelopable (due to the location of the area at risk from flooding, or the amount of site at risk from flooding) it will be assessed as 'Significant'.

Criteria 3	Trees		
Policy	"development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as		
background	ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are		
	wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists." (NPPF		
	2021, para 180c)		
	"Planning policies and decision should contribute to and enhance the natural and		
	local environment by recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the		
	countryside – includingtrees and woodland." (NPPF 2021, para 174b)		
	Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that		
	opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as		
	parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure		
	the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are		
Source	retained wherever possible. (NPPF 2021, para 131)		
Jource	Mid Sussex Ancient Woodland Inventory (GIS), Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory, Tree Preservation Orders (GIS), consultation response from MSDC Tree		
	Officer		
Assessment	Site is affected by significant amount of ancient woodland and/or Ancient		
	and/or Veteran Trees. Development of the site would result in direct loss or		
	harm which cannot be mitigated.		
	Site is partially affected by ancient woodland and/or Ancient and/or Veteran		
	Trees. Development of the site would result in some harm, but mitigation is		
	required.		
	Significant part of the site is covered by trees and/or there is presence of		
	protected trees on/adjacent to the site. Development would result in loss,		
	objection from Tree Officer.		
	Site is adjacent to an area of ancient woodland or within a 15m buffer from		
1	an area of ancient woodland. Development of the site may result in some		
	harm, but mitigation can be achieved.		
	Presence of protected trees on/adjacent to the site which would constrain		
	development. Tree Officer concludes that potential impacts can be mitigated.		
	Presence of trees on site or along the boundaries,		
	Site not affected by trees		
Note	The assessment will be applied to both ancient woodland and trees. Where the		
-	proposed site is likely to impact on more than one, the overall assessment will		
	reflect the highest impact identified, but the comments will refer to specific assets.		
	Where presence of ancient woodland would make a site undevelopable (due to the		
	location or the amount of ancient woodland that cannot be mitigated) it will be		
	assessed as 'Significant'.		
	Impact on trees will be determined by the MSDC Tree Officer based on their own		
	assessment criteria and knowledge.		

Criteria 4	Biodiversity		
Policy background	"development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest, and which is likely to have an adverse effect on it (either individually or in combination with other developments), should not normally be permitted." (NPPF 2021, para 180b)		

Source	"Plans should distinguish between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites' (NPPF 2021, para 175) "To protect and enhance biodiversity and geodiversity, plans should identify, map and safeguard components of local wildlife-rich habitats and wider ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity" (NPPF 2021, para 179a) Natural England SSSI dataset and Impact Risk Zones, consultation responses from Natural England/Sussex Wildlife Trust.		
Assessment	Ivatui	Nationally designated sites	Locally designated sites
7		Site is adjacent/in proximity to a SSSI, Objection from NE Site is adjacent/in proximity to a SSSI, NE concluded impacts can be mitigated	Site is within or adjacent/in proximity to an LWS, Objection from Sussex Wildlife Trust
		Timigatoa	Site is within or adjacent/in proximity to an LWS, Sussex Wildlife Trust conclude impacts can be mitigated
		No objection raised by NE or Sussex Wi designated site, or site not within or adja	Idlife Trust despite proximity with
Note	Impact on Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), nationally designated sites, will be determined by Natural England (NE) based on their own assessment criteria and knowledge. Impact on locally designated sites (Local Wildlife Sites - LWS/Local Nature Reserves - LNR) will be determined by Sussex Wildlife Trust (SWT).		

Criteria 5	Listed Building		
Policy	"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a		
background			
	(and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is		
	irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or		
	less than substantial harm to its significance." (NPPF 2021, para 199)		
Source	Historic England Listed Buildings (GIS), consultation response from MSDC		
	Conservation Officer		
Assessment	Listed buildings are present on/within proximity of the site, Substantial harm –		
	Harmful impact		
	Listed buildings are present on/within proximity of the site, Less than		
	substantial harm – High impact		
	Listed buildings are present on/within proximity of the site, Less than		
	substantial harm – Medium impact		
	Listed buildings are present on/within proximity of the site, Less than		
	substantial harm – Low impact		
	No Listed buildings on/near the site – No impact		
Note	Comments from MSDC Conservation Officer will determine whether there is predicted		
	to be Substantial Harm/Harm/No Impact based on site layout information submitted by		
	site proponent (where provided).		
	Where the proposed site is likely to impact on more than one Listed building, the		
	overall assessment will reflect the highest impact identified, but the comments will		
	refer to specific Listed Buildings.		

Criteria 6	Conservation Area		
Policy	"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a		
background	designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is		

	irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance." (NPPF 2021, para 199)	
Source	Historic England Listed Buildings (GIS), consultation response from MSDC	
	Conse	ervation Officer
Assessment		Site is within/close to a conservation area, Substantial harm – Harmful impact
		Site is within/close to a conservation area, Less than substantial harm – High
		impact
		Site is within/close to a conservation area, Less than substantial harm –
		Medium impact
Site is within/close to a conservation area, Less than substan		Site is within/close to a conservation area, Less than substantial harm – Low
		impact
		There are no conservation areas within/close to the site – No impact
Note	Comments from MSDC Conservation Officer will determine whether there is	
		Substantial Harm/Harm/No Impact based on site layout information submitted by
	site p	roponent (where provided).

Criteria 7	Archaeology	
Policy background	"When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation (and the more important the asset, the greater the weight should be). This is irrespective of whether any potential harm amounts to substantial harm, total loss or less than substantial harm to its significance." (NPPF 2021, para 199)	
Source	West Sussex County Council Archaeological Notification Areas (GIS), West Sussex County Council Archaeologist	
Assessment	Severe impact on archaeological asset – objection from County Archaeologist	
Archaeological designation on/ adjacent to site. Moderate impact archaeological asset – County Archaeologist has concluded that be mitigated		
	No archaeological designations on/ adjacent to site. No impact on archaeological asset – No objection from County Archaeologist	
Note	Impact on archaeological assets will be determined by West Sussex County Council Archaeologist based on their own assessment criteria and knowledge.	

Developability considerations

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Criteria 8	Availability		
Policy	"To be considered deliverable, sites for housing should be available now, offer a		
background	suitable location for development now, and be achievable with a realistic prospect		
	that ho	ousing will be delivered on the site within five years." (NPPF 2021, Annex 2)	
		considered developable, sites should be in a suitable location for housing	
		pment with a reasonable prospect that they will be available and could be	
		developed at the point envisaged." (NPPF 2021, Annex 2)	
Source	SHELA	AA Site Submission, Site Promoter (Developer Questionnaire)	
Assessment		The site is not/will not become available for development during the plan	
-		period	
		Whilst the site has been promoted for development through the call for sites	
	or other source, there has been no further evidence submitted to		
	demonstrate that the site is developable within the Plan period.		
	The site will become available for development during the plan period		
	-	The site is available for development within 5 years, supported by an option	
		agreement with a housebuilder in place.	
Note	Site promoter submissions, including responses to the questionnaire, will inform the		
	assessment. The District Plan Review will cover a 17-year timeframe. The document		

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will allocate some sites that are capable of delivery in the first 5 years of the Plan and others will come forward later in the Plan period. Therefore, the assessment is considering both deliverable and developable sites.

Criteria 9	Access	
Policy background	"Development should only be prevented or refused on highways grounds if there would be an unacceptable impact on highway safety, or the residual cumulative impacts on the road network would be severe." (NPPF 2021, para 111) "In assessing sites that may be allocated for development in plans, or specific applications for development, it should be ensured that safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all users." (NPPF 2021, para 110c)	
Source	WSCC Highways, MSDC Highways consultant	
Assessment	No means/prospect of achieving suitable and safe access or approach to the site. Access may be achieved through 3 rd party land (no agreement in place). Site approach would require improvements to accommodate further development, achievability is uncertain. Access does not exist but can be achieved within landholding to adjacent highway or through 3 rd party land (agreement in place). Site approach would require improvements to accommodate further development, which could be achieved Site access exists and minor improvements are required to provide a suitable and safe site approach No known constraints to access and site approach to accommodate development	
Note	Officer assessment of whether there is a likely impact on local road network (based on the findings of the Mid Sussex Transport Study). Officer assessment to determine whether a suitable access can be achieved – any uncertain access arrangements will be assessed in more detail (e.g. in liaison with WSCC Highways and/or a detailed access study) and conclusions used to determine the impact for this criterion.	

Accessibility factors

Accessibili	icy ic	ACTOIS					
Criteria 10	Availability of Public Transport						
Policy	"Trai	"Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and					
background	development proposals, so that opportunities to promote walking, cycling and						
		public transport use are identified and pursued" (NPPF 2021, para 104c)					
		Significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made					
		stainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of					
		sport modes. This ca					
	air quality and public health" (NPPF 2021, para 105)						
Source	MSDC Sustainability Mapping (GIS)						
Assessment		Bus Service	Distance				
		Dus Service	400m	600m	800m	800+m	
	Cy	Excellent (4+/hour)	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	
	Frequency	Good (2+/hour)	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	
	red	Fair (<2/hour)	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	
	ш	Poor (Infrequent)	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	
		Train service		Distance			

			<800m	<1.2km	<1.6km	>1.6km	
			Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
	Overall assessment		Train Service				
				Good	Fair	Poor	
	σ	Excellent	Excellent	Good	Good	Fair	
	Bus	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Fair	
	B B	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair	Poor	
	ဟ	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Poor	
		Access to Public is poor Access to Public is fair Access to Public is good Access to Public is excellent	Transport ar	nd/or frequend/or freque	ency of Pub	lic Transport	in this location
Note		Measured using the most practical walking route from the centre of the site to the nearest Public Transport. Based on MSDC Sustainability standards.					

Criteria 11	Access to Main Service Centre			
Policy background	"Planning policies and decisions should support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation." (NPPF 2021, para 86) "Transport issues should be considered from the earliest stages of plan-making and development proposals, so that opportunities to promote walking, cycling and public transport use are identified and pursued" (NPPF 2021, para 104c)			
Source	TravelTime Mapping			
Assessment	Journey likely by car only (greater than 20 minutes walk / 30 minutes public transport) Within 20 minutes walk / 30 minutes public transport Within 15 minutes walk / 20 minutes public transport Within 10 minutes walk			
Note	For the purpose of this assessment, a main service centre is one which contains a main town or village centre where the majority of day-to-day facilities exist (for example, retail, community and leisure). For the purposes of this assessment, the Main Service Centres are defined as the three Town Centres (Burgess Hill, East Grinstead and Haywards Heath), the largest villages (Cuckfield, Lindfield, Hassocks, Hurstpierpoint) as well as services centres outside the district (e.g. Crawley and Brighton).			

Criteria 12	Distance to Primary School			
Policy background	"It is important that a sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools through the preparation of plans and decisions on applications" (NPPF 2021, para 95)			
Source	TravelTime Mapping			
Assessment	Over 20 minutes walk			
	Within 20 minutes walk			
	Within 15 minutes walk			
	Within 10 minutes walk/Expected to be provided on-site			

Note Mapped using TravelTime software, which calculates distance to this service using the most practical and fastest route. Based on arrival time before 9am.

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Criteria 13	Distance to Health Centre or GP Surgery		
Policy background	"Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision forcommunity facilities (such as health)" (NPPF 2021, para 20c) "Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs" (NPPF 2021, para 92c)		
Source	TravelTime Mapping		
Assessment			
Note	Mapped using TravelTime software, which calculates distance to this service using the most practical and fastest route.		

Criteria 14	Distance to Local Convenience Retail				
Policy	"To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located				
background	where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. Planning policies				
	should identify opportunities for villages to grow and thrive, especially where this will				
	support local services." (NPPF 2021, 79)				
Source	TravelTime Mapping				
Assessment	Over 20 minutes walk				
	Within 20 minutes walk				
	Within 15 minutes walk				
	Within 10 minutes walk/Expected to be provided on-site				
Note	Mapped using TravelTime software, which calculates distance to this service using				
	the most practical and fastest route. For the purposes of this assessment, Local				
	Convenience Retail is defined as a convenience store which provides basic day-to-day needs (bread/milk/etc) in either a standalone location or as part of a neighbourhood centre.				

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